SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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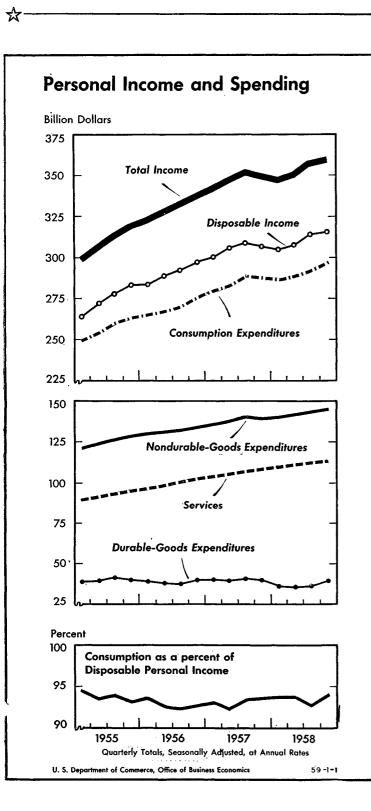
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The Business Situation

By the Office of Business Economics



Business continued its upward movement through the yearend, marked by further increases in consumer buying and government purchasing, and an end to inventory liquidation. For the final quarter as a whole, the total physical volume of output registered a sizable advance from the third quarter—around 3 percent. Prices averaged about the same in the two quarters. Total production is now back to the prerecession high in real terms and is at a peak in current dollars.

The upsurge of gross national product in the fourth quarter, estimated on the basis of preliminary data at \$453 billion, brought the total for 1958 to \$437 billion. This was off 1 percent from 1957 in value but, with higher average prices, the volume of output was down approximately 3 percent.

Personal income in December, at an annual rate of \$359½ billion, was off slightly from November because of a temporary contraction in dividends due to a less-than-usual volume of yearend extra and special payments. In addition to the drop in dividends, unemployment benefits declined again. These changes more than offset a further increase in wages and salaries.

The November-December rise in payrolls—from \$242 billion to \$243 billion, at annual rates—stemmed primarily from the continued uptrend in average hourly earnings. For the economy as a whole, changes in employment and hours of work during December were about in line with seasonal expectations. Recent developments bearing on labor income are summarized in the next section of this issue.

For the year as a whole, personal income established a record total of over \$353 billion—\$5½ billion, or 1½ percent, above 1957. With consumer prices averaging about 2½ percent higher last year, real purchasing power did not quite match the 1957 aggregate.

Pattern of change

In the broad investment field, a mixed pattern of developments has brought advances in some areas and a lagging recovery in others.

Residential construction activity, seasonally adjusted, rose in the fourth quarter under the impetus of the large backlog of commitments for Government-assisted financing provided by the Housing Act of 1958. Actual construction in December, however, was hampered by severe weather over a large area of the country.

Inventory liquidation by business has halted; the small November accumulation, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was associated with the building up of auto dealers' stocks. Since the cutback in stocks had been quite severe earlier in 1958, the cessation of inventory liquidation has been a factor in the improvement of manufacturers' output.

No significant rise is as yet evident in business fixed-investment outlays. As a consequence, the group of industries producing such capital equipment has experienced little

change in new orders or sales and constitutes a lagging element at this stage of the business recovery. Foreign trade is another segment where demand remains around the low reached in the 1957–58 decline.

Public construction has continued in a rising phase, with each of the principal types contributing to the advance. Particularly noteworthy has been the highway construction program, operating with liberalized financing provided by the Highway Act of 1958 for both the interstate network and the regular State aid system.

Federal Government expenditures rose in the final quarter, with some increase in defense spending and a substantial rise in Commodity Credit support operations as the bumper crop harvest was completed. Purchases by State and local governments were also up again.

Retail sales gain

December retail sales were the highest on record, well above December 1957. Higher prices accounted for part of the over-the-year rise, but sales on a psysical volume basis also established a new top.

The December rise brought total retail sales for the year to over \$200 billion, exceeding the 1957 total by a slight margin. For the first three quarters of 1958, the dollar value of retail trade had lagged behind the corresponding period of 1957 by more than a billion dollars. This deficit was wiped out in the last quarter of the year.

Fourth-quarter sales were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$206 billion, exceeding the corresponding quarter a year ago by more than 2 percent and the previous high reached in the third quarter of 1957 by around 1 percent. Quarterly fluctuations of retail sales in the 1957–58 period are shown in the accompanying table.

Sales of Retail Stores

Quarterly Totals—Seasonally Adjusted
[Billions of dollars]

Year and quarter	All stores	Durable goods	Nondurable goods
1957—I II. III. IV. 1958—I. III. III. IV.	49. 0 49. 9 51. 0 50. 1 48. 9 49. 6 50. 2 51. 4	17. 1 17. 2 17. 3 16. 8 15. 6 15. 5 16. 6	31. 8 32. 7 33. 7 33. 3 34. 1 34. 6 34. 8

The yearend showing of retail trade included a further advance in sales of nondurable-goods stores and a sizable upturn in the durable-goods segment. Sales of nondurables received a particular fillip from heavy holiday buying at general merchandise and apparel stores. Automotive sales went ahead in December as the new models became available in increasing volume. With this assist, durable-goods sales on a seasonally adjusted basis moved upward, exceeding the corresponding month a year earlier for the first time in 1958.

Autos down for year

About 4½ million passenger cars were shipped from U. S. factories in 1958. This was 30 percent less than in the previous year, when shipments of cars totaled 6.1 million. The 1958 total was substantially lower than in any other year of the past decade except 1952, when production controls restrained automotive output to a volume approximately the same as last year's.

The sharp drop in auto sales during 1958 was reflected in a

decline in installment debt, which at \$33.7 billion at the encof 1958 was down almost \$½ billion from the start of the year. The change came entirely from the drop in credit sales of automobiles, which were off proportionally with total sale since there was little change in the relative share of car. bought with the aid of borrowed funds. Somewhat less that two-thirds of new-car purchases were financed at least in par on credit in 1958; this was little different from 1957 and no far below the peak proportion for such purchases which had obtained in 1956.

Auto purchasers had reduced their installment debt by almost \$1.3 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis in the first { months of last year but, with the pickup of new car sales to ward year end, the liquidation was halted. The net liquidation of new-car credit in 1958, representing 8½ percent of the amount outstanding at the start of the year, marked the first break in the steady upward trend which had prevailed throughout the postwar period. In November, however new auto installment credit extended turned upward and a sharp expansion in sales in December suggests that the advance has continued.

Installment debt associated with other purchases continued to expand throughout the recession, although the pace was substantially moderated during the course of the downswing. In the final months of the year, the expansion was accelerated and for the year as a whole amounted to nearly \$1 billion, compared with a rice of \$1.2 billion in 1057.

compared with a rise of \$1.3 billion in 1957.

It is noteworthy that total installment debt, while down fractionally during the past year, bore about the same relation to disposable personal income as at the previous high. Some alteration in this respect was noted in the case of automobile buyers, but evidently other users of such credit continued to expand the debt at a fairly substantial pace given the generally lower volume of purchases. With credit terms about as liberal as feasible in the context of financial and other requirements, it seems evident that retail buying has not for some time been receiving any special new stimulus from the terms available in credit financing.

Total short- and intermediate-term consumer credit outstanding at yearend—both installment and other—amounted to \$45 billion, approximately the same as the year-ago high. Total debt had fallen briefly during the recession, but the decline was more that offset in the second half of the year. This past year was the first since World War II in which consumers ended the year with short-term indebtedness little different from that at the start.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Recovery in economic activity has brought a sustained expansion in employee income. Higher pay scales, a longer workweek, and a rise in employment have each contributed to the advance in wages and salaries.

Total wage and salary income was at a record seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$243 billion in December, up nearly \$11 billion from the low point in April 1958, and \$2 billion above August 1957, the previous peak prior to the 1957–58 decline. About one-half of the total \$11 billion advance in payrolls was in the commodity-producing industries where the impact of the recession was greatest.

The substantial recovery in total output has been achieved to an important degree from a lengthening of the workweek which had been cut back rather sharply under the impact of declining demand. This was the pattern followed in the initial stages of previous recovery periods. In manufacturing, for example, the number of factory workers added from April to December increased 4 percent whereas output

	Percentage change										
	Production workers (seasonally adjusted)										
	July 1957– April 1958	April 1958- December 1958	July 1957- April 1958	April 1958- December 1958							
ALL MANUFACTURING.	-12	3.7	-15	8, 8							
Durable goods	-16	5. 6	-19	10.8							
Nondurable goods	-6	1. 2	-10	6. 3							

registered an advance of 13 percent. However, with the lengthened workweek, man-hours worked, as shown in the accompanying table, are up 9 percent. An additional factor and one equally characteristic of the early phase of a cyclical upswing in business has been the improvement in overall productive efficiency accompanying a steadier pace of factory operations and scheduling. These gains have stemmed from tightened controls of management over production, elimination of marginal facilities, and the extensive use of new and more efficient equipment.

Employment higher

Aggregate nonfarm employment in December, seasonally adjusted, was 50.7 million, an increase of 700,000 over April when the downward movement that began in the third quarter of 1957 was reversed. The December count, however, was still appreciably below the prerecession high. The trend of employment in the May-December period of recovery paralleled in general the pattern of the upturn following the 1953-54 recession.

ing the 1953-54 recession.

The most significant changes in nonagricultural employment trends since midsummer of 1957 centered in the closely related industries of manufacturing, mining, and transportation, summarized in the center panel of the accompanying chart. Employment in these industries declined an average of 10 percent during the 1957-58 downturn, which contrasts with a reduction of 1 percent for all other industries.

with a reduction of 1 percent for all other industries.

In manufacturing, by far the most important segment, employment declined by 1.7 million to 15.2 million in May before turning upward. Factory employment in December was 465,000, or 3 percent, higher than in May. Nevertheless, the number of employees at the end of the year was still more than a million, or 7 percent, below the 1957 midsummer total and down somewhat more from the high at the end of 1956.

Most of the durable and half of the nondurable industries reported gains in employment of production workers by the year end. About seven-eights of the increase since spring was in the durable goods sector where the bulk of the reduction in the work force occurred. Within this group, above-average gains occurred in primary metals, transportation equipment, and those industries producing materials for use in construction where activity was strongly supported by the upsurge in residential building.

A notable exception to the upward trend in factory hiring was nonelectrical machinery where employment and output continued to decline through July before turning moderately upward. In December the number of jobholders in this industry was still 2 percent below April, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

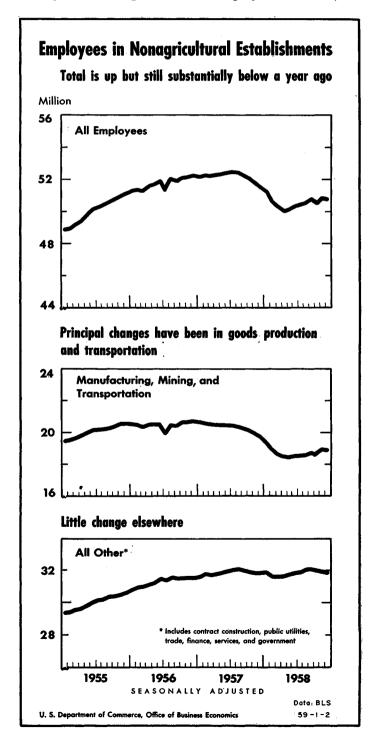
Production worker employment in nondurable goods, where the decline during the downturn was more limited, has likewise shown a limited recovery and the total number of jobs remained well below the 1957–58 prerecession level. The rubber and leather products groups registered the largest increases, adding 8 percent to their work forces. Smaller

gains were reported for textiles, apparel, and paper industries, whereas food, tobacco, printing and publishing, and refined petroleum products still employed somewhat fewer workers than in April 1958.

In mining and freight transportation—industries closely associated with factory output—reductions in the work force were relatively large; moreover, in these cases, there has been little or no pickup in the subsequent recovery period.

Nonmanufacturing employment steady

In all other nonmanufacturing industries, which account for about three-fifths of total nonfarm employment, there was very little change in overall employment trends, after



adjustment for seasonal influences. The small reduction in employment that occurred between the cyclical high and low points was virtually wiped out by September. At the year-end combined employment in this properties group totaled

32 million, nearly 300,000 higher than in April.

This large segment, comprising a heterogeneous list of industries but dominated by distributive-service type of activity, has been operating for the most part under long-term growth influences. Only in the case of trade and construction was the impact of recessionary forces evident to any appreciable degree. With respect to trade, it might be noted that sales at retail stores other than automobile dealers held up very well in the past year.

In contract construction, the drop in the work force from the summer of 1957 to early 1958 was for the most part a continuation of the downturn which had been underway well in advance of the business contraction. Employment in this segment has been rather irregular, being influenced considerably by severe weather conditions both last winter and

so far this winter.

In the remaining group of industries—services, finance and insurance, public utilities, and Government—employment increased or leveled off before resuming the long-term advance characteristic of this group. Combined employment in these industries at the year end totaled 18 million, a record high, and 350,000 above a year earlier. In Government, the number of jobs advanced steadily, rising 300,000 over the course of the year. Much of the employment gain reflected State and local hiring of additional personnel to staff the new

Table 1.—Industry Pattern of Employment

[Seasonally adjusted] 1957 1958 Percentage change Decem ber April July July 1957– April 1958 cember 1958 (Thousands) Wage and salary workers in nonagricul-tural establishments, total 52, 464 50, 054 50, 736 -4.61.4 15, 667 708 2, 550 -9.7 -12.7 -7.8 Manufacturing..... 16,876 15, 243 Mining Construction 828 2, 847 723 2,624 Transportation_____Public utilities_____ 2, 503 1, 387 11, 050 2, 513 1, 351 11, 100 1, 419 11, 368 Finance, insurance, and real estate_____ Services and miscellaneous______ Government_____ 2, 384 6, 446 8, 017 2,349 2, 356 -11.812, 967 11,438 11.857 3.7 Manufacturing production workers, total... 7,565 6, 338 6,696 -16.25.6 Durable goods, total Ordnance and accessories. 76 601 Lumber and wood products_____
Furniture and fixtures_____
Stone, clay, and glass products____ 301 431 10. 5 6. 4 -1. 7 5. 9 Primary metals 1.089 Frinary metals

Fabricated metals

Machinery (exc. electrical)

Electrical machinery -17.2 -16.91, 103 203 355 1, 197 209 362 Transportation equipment...... Instruments and related products... Miscellaneous manufacturers..... 1,364 226 394 -19.1 -10.2 -9.95, 161 1, 2 Nondurable goods, total..... 5, 402 5, 100 **-5.** 6 1,034 $\begin{array}{r}
 -3.0 \\
 -2.4 \\
 -9.4 \\
 -6.0
 \end{array}$ 1,019 Food and kindred products_____ 1,066 Tobacco manufacturers
Textile-mill products
Apparel and allied products 77 848 1, 041 441 545 513 158 -3.9Paper and allied products_____ Printing and publishing

Chemical and allied products

Products of petroleum and coal.... 552 548 166 548 514 159 -6.2 -4.2-13. 1 -8. 2 Rubber products..... Leather and leather products.... 193

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

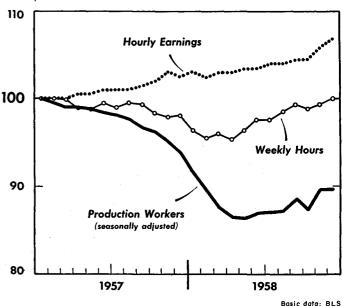
schools and other institutional buildings put into operation during the year.

Longer workweek

Along with the improvement in employment, there werd general increases in the length of the workweek throughout industry. In manufacturing, the advance in the workweek first became noticeable last spring, coinciding with the

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings

Index, Jan. 1957 = 100



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

upturn in industrial production before any appreciable recovery in the work force. The rise in weekly hours has since continued with only minor interruptions, and in Decem-

59-1-3

ber factory employees were working nearly 2 hours longer than in April 1958, and about one-half hour longer than in July 1957. The workweek in December at 40.2 hours was well above the average for 1957 though still slightly below the average for 1956.

The increase in hours worked extended to both durable and nondurable manufacturing industries. In all but three major groups the workweek toward the close of the year was

well above a year earlier.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, fluctuations in the workweek since the summer months of 1957 were for the most part less pronounced than in manufacturing, a pattern characteristic of the trend in the postwar years. Thus, in trade, public utilities, telephone, finance and services, average hours worked held within a narrow range and for the year averaged about the same as in the corresponding period of 1957.

In construction, the workweek in 1958 showed little change, apart from seasonal movements, and for the year a whole was about as high as in 1957 but moderately below 1956. In contrast, changes in the workweek of the mining industries over the period were especially marked due in large measure to wide swings in average hours worked in bituminous coal mines which ranged from 36.3 hours in

July 1957 to 30.0 hours in April 1958. In November, the workweek in coal pits was back to 35.6 hours, well above the year-ago level.

Record hourly earnings

Continuing the long-term rise evident throughout most of the postwar years, the average wage and salary paid by American industry was at a record high in December. In manufacturing, the cutbacks in factory overtime hours as the workweek was reduced during the 1957-58 recessionary period tended to slow down the rate of increase in weekly payrolls somewhat, but average hourly earnings continued to move upward and toward the end of 1958 reached \$2.19, or nearly 4 percent above a year earlier. The average increase for 1958 was below the gain between 1956 and 1957 when the economy was continuing in a generally rising phase.

All of the year-to-year increase in hourly earnings occurred in the latter half of 1958 and reflected in part an increase in overtime hours worked and advances in basic wage rates

in an important group of industries.

The increases in average hourly earnings were widespread throughout manufacturing with all of the 21 major groups registering a rise in the 12 months ended December 1958. Among these industries, primary metals, transportation equipment, and tobacco manufactures registered wage increases of 7 percent or better, or nearly double the average gain in total manufacturing; at the other end, furniture, textiles, and apparel products recorded advances averaging a little over 1 percent. In 5 of the 21 major manufacturing

Table 2.—Gross Average Hourly Earnings in Selected Industries

	Ave	rage hou	Percent change			
	Ju	ly	Dece	mber	July 1957-	December 1957-De-
	1957	1958	1957	1958	July 1958	
MANUFACTURING Durable goods Nondurable goods	\$2, 07	\$2, 13	\$2, 10	\$2, 19	2, 9	4.3
	2, 20	2, 28	2, 24	2, 35	3, 6	4.9
	1, 89	1, 94	1, 92	1, 97	2, 6	2.6
Contract construction 1	2. 88	3. 00	2. 96	3. 03	4. 2	2. 4
	3. 09	3. 02	3. 05	3. 03	-2. 3	-0. 7
	2. 67	2. 69	2. 68	2. 72	. 7	1. 5
	1. 94	2. 06	1. 98	2. 08	6. 2	5. 1
	2. 33	2. 46	2. 38	2. 52	5. 6	5. 9
Retail trade ¹	1. 67	1. 71	1. 66	1. 71	2. 4	3. 0
	2. 11	2. 19	2. 14	2. 19	3. 8	2. 3
	1. 09	1. 14	1. 11	1. 14	4. 6	2. 7
	2. 25	2. 43	2. 25	2. 43	8. 0	8. 0

Data in cols. 3, 4, and 6 are for November.
 Data in cols. 3, 4, and 6 are for October.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, except Interstate Commerce Commission for railway wages.

groups, the wage-rate increases in 1958 exceeded the gains of the previous year. Much the same mixed experience with respect to hourly earnings was characteristic of industries other than manufacturing.

Average weekly factory earnings in December reached \$88.04, a new high in take-home pay after adjustment for changes in living costs and Federal income and social security taxes. The December earnings were 6.5 percent, or \$5.30, higher than a year earlier. All of the major manufacturing industries participated in the gains.

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U. S. INCOME AND OUTPUT

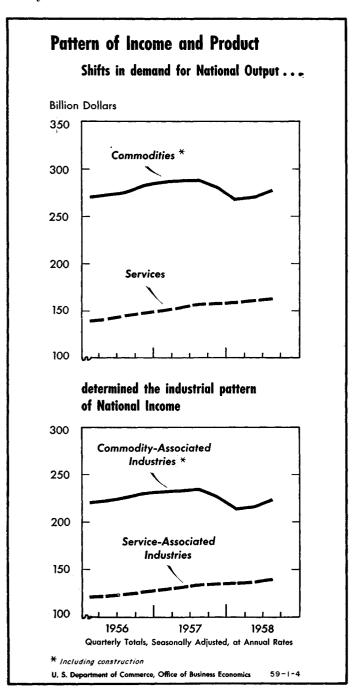
A recently completed compilation of new and revised income and product data for the period beginning with 1946, for use in conjunction with the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME supplement. The text includes an analysis of the American economy as viewed through the national income accounts, a discussion of the development of the accounts over the past quarter century and of the needed directions of future research, and a review and evaluation of the statistical basis of the estimates.

THE NEW VOLUME is intended for use along with other previous Survey supplements containing exhaustive treatments of sources and methodology as well as basic historical tables that are here brought up to date. For example, the essential background material in the 1954 edition of NA-TIONAL INCOME will prolong its use as a source book—just as the Survey of Current Business is depended upon to furnish the latest quarterly data, and in its regularly-issued July National Income Number, the later annual tables of supporting detail.

To be available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and all Commerce field offices, price not yet established.

Business Recovery Mirrored in National Income and Corporate Profits

AT AN annual rate of \$363 billion in the third quarter, national income registered an advance of \$11 billion over the preceding 3-month period. It was still close to \$6 billion below the peak rate established in the summer of 1957, but this gap has probably been more than closed during the last quarter of 1958. The flow of wages and other earnings to individuals continued to expand through December, and corporate profits extended their marked third-quarter recovery.



In real terms, the pace of national production during the final quarter of last year was about equal to the best quarters of 1957, prices having advanced during the recession period

The third-quarter gains in economic activity reflected rising demand for most consumer items (other than autos) and for housing, together with a marked tapering both in the contraction of business fixed investment and in the liquidation of inventories. Government purchases continued to rise. In the closing months of the year the favorable trend was extended. In particular, the demand for autos firmed and the further change in total business inventory holdings was small.

The makeup of national income shifted in line with these demand changes. As compared with the first half, gains centered much more in the markets for goods than in those for services; and accordingly the second half featured a recovery in manufacturing and other commodity producing and handling industries. (See chart.) These were the lines where the preceding downturn had been sharpest. As the corporate form of organization predominates in most of them, their gains were mirrored in the share of national income originating in corporate business, profits in particular turning up sharply.

Industries which depend mainly on the demand for services continued to expand moderately as they had throughout

the general business recession.

Pattern of national income

While the cyclical swing was apparent in most commodity-associated industries, it was especially pronounced in manufacturing, mining, and transportation. Income in these lines expanded vigorously after midyear from the lows of last winter and spring, recent gains canceling most of the prior decline. The contraction and recovery in the three industries combined were almost sufficient to explain by themselves the entire cyclical movement registered in the national income in 1957–58—even though these industries account overall for only a little more than one third of the income total. (See table 1.)

The course of manufacturing income has reflected a swing in production of nondurable as well as durable goods, but the recession in hard goods was more protracted and con-

siderably deeper.

The recovery in income from durables manufacturing that began last summer continued through the balance of 1958. By the fourth quarter it had wiped out a large part of the previous drop, which from mid-1957 to the low of last

spring had amounted to almost one-fifth.

Earnings in transportation and mining have followed a course broadly similar to that of income in durables manufacturing. Mining activity has been sharply affected by the changes in manufacturers' demands for raw materials and fuel. The movements in transportation income have been somewhat less pronounced: While activity in this industry division as usual responded primarily to the swing in the volume of commodity shipments, it has been bolstered to some extent by the relatively stronger trend of passenger revenues, of nonrail carriers in particular.

Other industries producing and handling commodities

have fared relatively much better than have hard goods manufacturing, mining and transportation. An upturn recorded for nondurables manufacturing as early as the second quarter of last year was extended in the third and fourth to make good the whole of the previous decline, which overall had been less than half as severe as that in durables.

Total income earned in trade likewise turned up before midyear, reflecting the strength of the demand for food and other nondurables. Further advances were recorded in the second half as the business recovery spread to the markets

for major consumer durables.

In contrast with the experience of the other commodity-associated industries was that of agriculture, where income since last spring has reflected the leveling off of prices received by farmers. With a record harvest this year, and prices having risen contracyclically during most of the recession period, national income from agriculture in the second half was nevertheless around one-tenth above the same period of 1957.

In the industry divisions classified as depending primarily on demand for services, the previous moderate uptrend continued during the second half of last year. In public utilities, finance and government as well as in the services industry division itself, the increases after midyear were limited by comparison with the sharp upswing recorded in the more cyclically sensitive commodity-based lines. Aside from the expansion in the real volume of services associated with long-term economic growth, demand strength in the service area has been evidenced by the steady rise in utility rates, rentals, and medical and other personal service costs.

Corporate activity rises

The industries most affected by the recent upswing in demand are lines in which the corporate form of organization predominates. The flow of income arising in corporate business has accordingly expanded more than have earnings from the noncorporate area. (See table 2.) During the period of general business contraction, national income originating outside corporations showed virtually no change. While moderate declines were reported for nonfarm proprietorships and partnerships, these were offset by increases in governmental and agricultural activity. A like resistance to business-cycle influences has characterized the aggregate income flow from other-than-corporate sources since midyear.

The sharp second-half rise in income originating in corpo-

rations centered, like the previous decline, largely in the profits share. Corporate payrolls also increased. (See chart.)

Types of income

Changes in the type distribution of income during the second half of 1958 were dominated by these developments in the corporate area. Profits accounted for around one-half of last summer's \$11 billion rise in national income (table 3), and have probably made up a similar fraction of the entire advance since midyear.

As is usual in short-run swings, employee compensation has provided the next largest part of the recent income expansion. The rise in employee earnings, amounting at annual rates to \$4½ billion in the third quarter and \$3 billion in the fourth, has carried the annual rate about a billion dollars above the previous peak reached in the summer of 1957.

Perhaps three-fourths of the increase since midyear has come from corporations, with the balance divided between other private and public sources. In the final quarter of 1958 public payrolls were somewhat higher than before the recession. Private payrolls were still a little under the 1957 peak; their strength during the recent cycle, moreover, has reflected in large part the continued uptrend in average hourly pay and the recovery in average hours worked. The latest reports show private-industry employment still significantly below the levels recorded a year and a half ago.

For the fourth quarter as a whole, it should be noted, comparisons of employment and income with 1957 highs are affected by the major work stoppages which occurred last October in auto manufacturing and certain other durable-

goods lines.

Contributing to the growth of national income during the second half of last year was a recovery in the earnings of business and professional proprietors. Farmers' net income, after expanding early in the year, has shown little subsequent change. Interest, a share characteristically governed less by cyclical than by trend factors, moved consistently upward throughout the business recession and recovery.

Profits recover

Corporate profits as measured for national income purposes—before taxes and not counting inventory gains and losses—moved up after midyear to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$38 billion for the summer quarter. This represents an improvement on the order of 20 percent from the

Table 1.—National Income by Industry Divisions, 1953-58

[Billions of dollars] Seasonally adjusted at annual rates 1953 1958 1954 1955 1956 1957 1957 1 ш IV Ι II Ш All industries, total 305, 6 301.8 330, 2 349.4 364.0 361.5 364.1 368, 7 361.5 350, 6 352, 4 363, 1 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries..... 17.5 16.9 16.1 16.1 16. 2 16.1 16.2 16.5 16.1 17.2 18.2 17.9 Manufacturing...

Durable-goods industries...

Nondurable-goods industries.... 104. 5 63. 1 41. 4 112.5 114. 1 113, 9 69, 8 44, 1 98. 4 57. 3 41. 1 109.9 113.0 109. 2 104.2 54. 1 36. 9 66. 4 43. 5 68. 9 43. 6 69. 2 43. 7 58. 6 40. 6 66. 3 42. 9 60.6 43.6 70. 4 43. 6 58. 2 35. 5 15. 6 14. 0 49. 8 27. 6 15. 8 10. 1 55. 0 30. 9 15. 8 11. 7 59. 6 34. 6 17. 3 13. 3 60. 5 35. 2 17. 6 13. 4 57. 8 35. 3 16. 2 13. 7 60.0 50.6 59.2 59.6 29. 3 14. 4 10. 8 32. 1 16. 8 12. 5 33. 5 17. 3 13. 1 35. 7 16. 5 14. 2 $16.8 \\ 13.6$ 17. 4 13. 3 Services______ Government and government enterprises_____

8

Table 2.—National Income by Corporate and Noncorporate Form of Organization, 1953-58

[Billions of dollars]

							Se	asonally a	ljusted at	annual rate	98	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957		19	57			1958	
						I	II	Ш	IV	I	11	III
National income	305, 6	301, 8	330, 2	349, 4	364.0	361.5	364, 1	368.7	361,5	350, 6	352, 4	363, 1
Income originating in corporate business	169.0	163. 3	184. 2	195. 2	202.1	202. 6	202. 5	204.8	198. 4	186. 4	186. 1	194. 5
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries Supplements to wages and salaries	132. 4 124. 2 8. 2	130. 4 121. 9 8. 5	142. 2 132. 5 9. 7	154. 0 143. 4 10. 6	161. 9 150. 0 11. 9	160. 5 148. 9 11. 6	162. 4 150. 6 11. 9	163. 6 151. 4 12. 1	161. 3 149. 2 12. 1	156. 7 145. 0 11. 7	155. 3 143. 7 11. 6	158. 2 146. 4 11. 9
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment ¹ - Profits before tax ¹	36. 2 37. 2 20. 2 17. 0 -1. 0	32. 3 32. 6 17. 2 15. 4 3	41. 6 43. 3 21. 8 21. 5 -1. 7	41. 2 43. 7 22. 4 21. 3 -2. 6	40. 0 41. 5 21. 6 19. 9 -1. 5	41. 9 44. 3 23. 0 21. 3 -2. 4	39. 9 41. 5 21. 7 19. 8 -1. 5	41. 1 42. 1 22. 0 20. 1 -1. 1	37. 0 38. 1 19. 9 18. 2 -1. 1	29. 5 29. 9 16. 1 13. 7 —. 3	30. 6 30. 1 16. 3 13. 8	36. 2 36. 0 19. 3 16. 7
Net interest	.4	.5	.5	.0	. 2	.1	. 2	. 2	. 2	.2	.2	. 2
Income originating outside corporate business	136. 6	138. 5	146.0	154. 2	161.9	159.0	161. 6	163. 9	163. 1	164. 2	166. 4	168. 6

^{1.} Excludes corporate profits originating in the rest of the world sector.

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

Table 3.—National Income by Distributive Shares, 1953-58

[Billions of dollars]

	[Dimons of donars]													
								Season	ally adjust	ed at annu	al rates			
	1953	1954	1955	1955 1956	1957	1957				1958				
						I	II	III	IV	I	11	III	IV »	
National income	305, 6	301,8	330, 2	349 . 4	364.0	361.5	364, 1	368, 7	361.5	350. 6	352, 4	363. 1	n. a.	
Compensation of employees	208.8	207. 6	223, 9	241. 8	254. 6	251.6	254. 9	257. 3	254.8	250. 9	250.7	255. 3	258, 4	
Wages and salaries Private Military Government civilian	198. 0 164. 2 10. 3 23. 5	196. 3 161. 9 10. 0 24. 4	210. 9 174. 9 9. 8 26. 2	227. 3 189. 3 9. 7 28. 4	238, 1 198, 0 9, 6 30, 5	235. 6 196. 2 9. 6 29. 8	238. 4 198. 6 9. 7 30. 2	240. 5 199. 9 9. 8 30. 8	238. 0 197. 4 9. 5 31. 1	234, 4 192, 7 9, 4 32, 3	234. 2 191. 8 9. 6 32. 8	238. 4 195. 0 10. 0 33. 4	241. 3 197. 6 10. 0 33. 7	
Supplements to wages and salaries	10.8	11.3	13.0	14.5	16.5	16.0	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.5	16. 4	16.9	17.1	
Proprietors' and rental income 1	51, 2	51.3	52. 8	53. 3	54.8	54.1	54.7	55. 5	55.0	55. 3	56, 2	56.6	57. 5	
Business and professionalFarmRental income of persons	27. 4 13. 3 10. 5	27. 8 12. 7 10. 9	30. 4 11. 8 10. 7	30, 8 11, 6 10, 9	31. 4 11. 6 11. 8	31. 1 11. 5 11. 4	31. 4 11. 6 11. 7	31. 7 11. 8 12. 0	31. 3 11. 5 12. 2	30, 6 12, 6 12, 1	30. 7 13. 4 12. 1	31. 1 13. 3 12. 2	31, 8 13, 3 12, 3	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	37. 3	33.7	43.1	42, 9	41.9	43.7	42, 0	43.1	38. 8	31. 3	32. 5	38. 0	n, a.	
Corporate profits before tax	38. 3 20. 2 18. 1	34. 1 17. 2 16. 8	44. 9 21. 8 23. 0	45. 5 22. 4 23. 1	43. 4 21. 6 21. 8	46. 1 23. 0 23. 1	43. 5 21. 7 21. 8	44, 2 22, 0 22, 1	39. 9 19. 9 20. 0	31. 7 16. 1 15. 5	32. 0 16. 3 15. 7	37. 9 19. 3 18. 6	n. a. n. a. n. a.	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1.0	3	-1,7	-2.6	-1.5	-2, 4	-1.5	-1.1	-1.1	3	. 5	.2	n. a.	
Net interest	8. 2	9, 1	10. 4	11.3	12.6	12. 1	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.0	13. 1	13. 2	13. 3	

Preliminary. n. a. Not available.

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

Table 4.—Corporate Profits (Before Tax) and Inventory Valuation Adjustment, by Broad Industry Groups, 1953-58
[Billions of dollars]

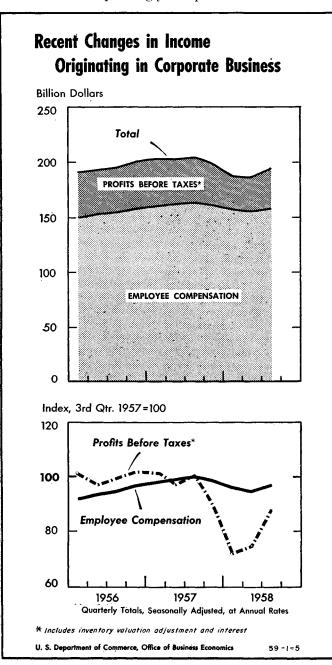
				1956		Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									
	1953	1954	1955		1957		19	57		1958					
						I	п	III	IV	I	II	111			
All industries, total	37.3	33, 7	43, 1	42, 9	41, 9	43.7	42, 0	43, 1	38, 8	31,3	32, 5	38, 0			
Manufacturing	21. 4 12. 1 9. 3	18. 4 10. 1 8. 3	25. 0 14. 2 10. 8	24. 5 13. 4 11. 1	23. 5 13. 5 10. 0	24. 9 14. 5 10. 4	23. 4 13. 4 10. 0	24. 3 14. 1 10. 2	21. 5 12. 1 9. 4	15.6 7.8 7.8	15. 9 7. 9 8. 0	19. 7 9. 7 10. 0			
Public utilities	4.9	4. 4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5. 7	5.4	5. 1	5.4	6. 2			
All other industries	11.0	11.0	12.8	12. 9	12.8	13. 1	13.0	13. 1	11.9	10.6	11.2	12. 1			

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

^{1.} Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

extremely low level maintained in the first half. It was still \$5 billion under the plateau which had marked the 3 prerecession quarters of 1957, but this gap, judging from the indirect evidence which is all that is yet available on the quarter just ended, may well have been wiped out before the and of last year. Involved in the recent advance of profits has been a substantial upswing in sales together with the expansion of profit margins which is typical of recovery periods.

Book profits as reported by business for the fourth quarter will reflect not only the basic expansion of productive activity but also the reemergence of inventory valuation gains following advances in metals prices. Inventory gains had contributed to the relatively favorable levels of book profits in early 1957. Their replacement by inventory losses last spring aggravated the drop in reported profits; in terms of after-tax annual rates these fell from \$22 billion in mid-1957 to \$15½ billion in the first and second quarters of 1958—a cut of 30 percent. The second-half recovery, initiated with a \$3 billion advance in the summer, may well prove to have been correspondingly sharp.



The recent cyclical swing in economic activity and in the rate of corporate earnings, like most such short-run changes in the past, had relatively little effect on dividend payments. During the recovery last summer, as through most of the recession period, these maintained the same annual rate of around \$12-\$12½ billion that had characterized them since early 1956.

Reflecting the course of after-tax profits, retained earnings moved up to a \$6 billion rate for the summer quarter, and their improvement continued in the final quarter of last year.

Profit shifts by industry

The industrial distribution of the third-quarter rise in profits, like that found in national income, is largely to be explained by the shifts in the market pattern of demand described above. Even more than total income, corporate profits featured the recovery in the cyclically sensitive commodity producing and handling industries in which the previous downswing had been most severe. A very large fraction of the improvement was accounted for by the manufacturing and transportation groups in particular, and gains were reported in mining as well. There seems also to have been some further increase in earnings in trade.

Notwithstanding the marked gains recorded after midyear, for the summer quarter profits in durable-goods manufacturing were still nearly one-third below the year-earlier rate, and mining was likewise reported under mid-1957. Non-durable-goods manufacturing, in contrast, almost matched the 1957 third quarter, and the recovery in transportation

was similarly substantial.

Manufacturing

Within manufacturing, the pattern of profits expansion after midyear reflected the rise in sales of a wide variety of consumer goods, plus the strong demand for industrial materials needed in automaking and in residential and highway construction.

With the single major exception of the auto industry, durables and nondurables groups alike experienced better

profits in the third quarter.

Among the durables, gains in the metals and machinery lines accounted for most of the increase. The recovery was especially pronounced in the metals industries. Copper and steel output rose with the firming or expansion of demand from a wide range of users. Prominent among these was the auto industry, where the previous heavy liquidation of inventories was reversed. Steel production advanced from 45 percent of capacity last April to a plateau around 75 percent which was maintained from early autumn on. Steel and copper price advances after midyear also contributed to the improved earnings picture in these industries.

Somewhat smaller in dollar magnitude but even sharper in percentage terms were the third-quarter advances in durable-goods lines linked to residential building. Associated with the rise in housing starts from their late-winter lows to a 3-year high last fall was a rapid expansion of profits in lumber, furniture, and the stone-clay-glass group. The effect of the increase in homebuilding activity on profits in the lumber industry was particularly marked. The recovery in consumer expenditures for furniture and household equipment bolstered earnings in the furniture industry and to some extent in electrical machinery as well. In the stone, clay, and glass group, profits reflected not only increased residential use but also the strength of demand for highway construction materials and for a variety of other products.

In the auto industry itself, the weakness in production shown during most of 1958 was not apparent during the

(Continued on page 24)

Measuring Regional Market Growth

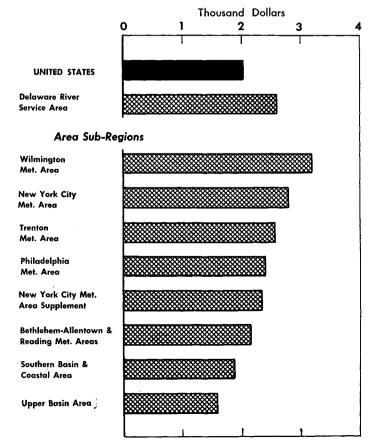
A Case Study of the Delaware River Area

ECONOMIC activity in the United States is characterized by marked differences in level and movement among geographic areas. These differences have important implications for marketing and economic development, and to the extent that they can be taken into account, the scope and quality of many types of analysis research by business will be enhanced.

Now for the first time, the Office of Business Economics has extended its basic market measure—personal income—to areas that cut across State lines. This new research was the outgrowth of a special economic survey undertaken for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of its extensive

Per Capita Personal Income, 1957

Delaware River Service Area



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

59-1-6

study of the water resource development of the Delaware River Service Area (DRSA). Income measures which were constructed for selected years of the period since 1929 provided the basis for charting the past and potential economic growth of the area and its eight principal subregions.

It was recognized that the Economic Base Survey report, containing OBE's first comprehensive estimates for areas smaller than States, would prove useful in the regional measurement of economic trends. Because the complete report is not yet available, the present article provides the means for presenting the figures, summarizing the economic highlights they reveal, and describing the underlying sources of data and statistical procedures.

The description of methodology, covered in the latter part of the article, is intended to serve as a guide to those concerned with the problem of estimating the income of an area representing part of a State.

Personal income—OBE's comprehensive measure of the income receipts of individuals—provides the best available framework for gaging economic characteristics and changing patterns of growth on a geographic basis. This generalization is illustrated by our widely used State income series, which goes back on an annual basis to the late 1920's.

As summarized in the accompanying four tables, the special data prepared for the Delaware River Service Area cover the years 1929, 1940, 1950, 1955, and 1957. The area surveyed includes 49 counties, extending from just north of New York City through New Jersey and Delaware and into the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The specific counties comprising the Delaware Area and each of the eight subregions are listed in the insert on page 16.

ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF THE AREA

Geographically, the Delaware Area comprises less than 1 percent of the Nation's land surface but economically it bulks large from both a production and market standpoint. In 1957, the area's 22 million residents received \$57 billion of personal income, an average of \$2,600 per person. These two factors—a large income aggregate cumulated in a relatively small geographic area and a per capita income one-fourth higher than the national average—make this section a large concentrated market of exceptionally high quality.

The summary income figures for 1957 are given in table 1. In this, the Delaware and its subregions are compared with the United States and the Mideast region. The latter—in which the Delaware River Service Area is located—is one of

NOTE.—MR. GRAHAM IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

the eight regional groupings used by OBE in its State income reports, and includes New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Subregional economies differ widely

Among individual subregions, there is wide variation in market characteristics. As shown in the table, the two large metropolitan areas centering on the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with a combined aggregate of nearly \$50 billion, account for one-seventh of all income in the country and more than four-fifths of the area total. The other 6 subareas may appear small in relation to New York and Philadelphia, but they receive more than \$8 billion, or about 2½ percent of national personal income.

Although the distribution of income and purchasing power within the Delaware Area reflects primarily the location of population, there are significant differences in average income levels. These are depicted in the chart. By subareas, per capita incomes in 1957 ranged from \$3,200 in the Wilmington Area to \$1,575 in the Upper Basin. They involved a spread from three-fifths above to one-fifth below the national

average.

Income sources

Because of its comprehensiveness, personal income constitutes a major purchasing power guide which can be used directly to measure the size and quality of consumer markets. Moreover, its usefulness as a tool of economic analysis is augmented by reason of the significant categories into which the overall totals can be classified. The breakdowns according to both type of income and industrial source—as shown in table 4—illustrate this aspect of its utility. For convenience, major income components in 1957 are expressed as percentages of aggregate income or earnings in table 2.

Types of income

From a type-of-income standpoint, there is a substantial degree of similarity between the overall Delaware Area and the country as a whole. Chief differences relate to the lesser importance in the area of proprietors' income—the net earnings of unincorporated business enterprises—and to the comparatively large fraction of the total derived from property incomes in the form of rents, dividends, and interest.

The former difference reflects primarily the minor emphasis placed by the Delaware economy on farming, an activity in which returns to proprietors bulk especially large. The unusual role of property income in the area is noteworthy on two counts: It is a factor in the high level of per capita incomes on the one hand; but at the same time the relative sluggishness of this income source has contributed significantly to the area's less-than-average overall economic growth.

Variations in industrial structure

Largely because of a lack of information on the industrial sources of property income, total income cannot be subdivided according to industry of origin. However, the industrial pattern that prevails in an area can be brought into focus through a breakdown of the earnings of civilians for their participation in current production. This earnings measure covers wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. With civilian earnings making up four-fifths of total personal income, the data in tables 2 and 4 afford a comprehensive picture of the broad industrial structure of the economy of the DRSA and its subregions.

In the Delaware Area, commodity-producing industries (mainly farming, mining, and manufacturing) and government account for somewhat less-than-average proportions of civilian earnings. Conversely, the distributive and service industries each contribute above-average proportions. These differences in industrial composition are traceable to the primarily urban nature of the Delaware Area economy, as well as to certain special features centering in the large New York City Metropolitan Area.

Particularly noteworthy is the relative absence of extractive industries in the Delaware Area as a whole. Also, government is of somewhat below-average importance as a source of total earnings, primarily because of the compara-

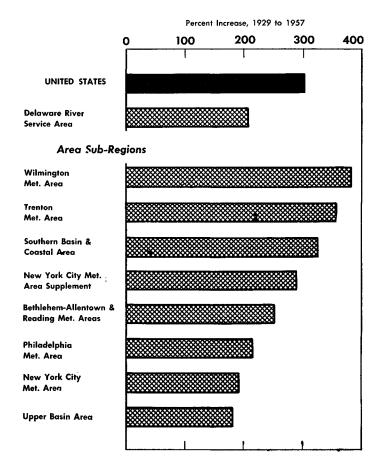
tive role of Federal installations.

The above-average contribution of the distributive and services industries reflects to a large degree the economic specialization of the New York Metropolitan Area as an office and headquarters center; a nucleus for business, professional, and trade union associations; a world financial and political center; and a great tourist attraction.

Other subareas of the DRSA also have unique characteristics of industrial structure. For example, the Upper Basin and the Southern Basin and Coastal areas are considerably more agricultural than the region as a whole. In addition, the Upper Basin relies heavily on mining as an income source. These two areas and the Trenton Metropolitan Area, it may be added, derive an unusually small proportion of personal income from returns on invested capital.

Long-Term Growth in Personal Income

Delaware River Service Area



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

Table 1.—Total and Per Capita Personal Income, 1957

	Total i	neome	Per capita income				
	Amount (millions)	Percent of U. S.	Amount (dollars)	Percent of national average			
United States	345, 272	100, 00	2, 027	100			
Mideast	87, 901	25.46	2, 394	118			
Delaware River Service Area	57, 295	16, 59	2, 600	128			
New York City Metropolitan Area. New York City Supplement. Bethlehem-Allentown-Reading Areas. Trenton Metropolitan Area. Philadelphia Metropolitan Area. Wilmington Metropolitan Area. Upper Basin Area. So. Basin and Coastal Area.	39, 122 2, 892 1, 745 652 9, 991 1, 098 888 907	11. 33 . 84 . 51 . 19 2. 89 . 32 . 26 . 26	2,800 2,350 2,150 2,575 2,400 3,200 1,575 1,875	138 116 106 127 118 158 78 93			

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

Also striking is the high degree of industrialization that characterizes 5 of the subregions. In each of them manufacturing makes up from two-fifths to one-half of all civilian earnings—a feature almost completely hidden in the overall area totals by the less-than-average role in manufacturing in the New York City Metropolitan Area.

SUMMARY OF MARKET GROWTH

Particularly important in market analysis or general regional economic studies is an appraisal of shifts in the geographic distribution of income. Such information is essential in locating and measuring changes in consumer markets. Moreover, income changes are the primary indicators of developing strengths and weaknesses in an area's economy, either directly or in relation to the larger regional or national scene.

Economic gains impressive

The central feature of economic change in the Delaware Area over the past three decades has been tremendous expansion. From 1929 to 1957, population increased by smillion; average incomes more than doubled—rising from \$1,136 to \$2,600; and total income surged up from \$19 billion to \$57 billion.

While these impressive changes in personal income reflecthe large advance in prices over this period, gains in reaterms have been quite substantial. After allowance for the increase in consumer prices, the purchasing power of income in the Delaware Area in 1957 was more than four-fifths over 1929 in the aggregate. When account is taken of the large population growth, which was a prime factor underlying the overall economic gain, real income per capita in the Delaware Area shows a rise of about one-third over the span since 1929

The strong economic growth in the DRSA since 1929 is part of a national development. However, there were factors at work that made for sizable differences in rates of growth between the area and the Nation as well as among the individual subregions. These differences are portrayed in the chart and in table 3.

The \$38 billion income expansion in the Delaware Area from 1929 to 1957 is large. In relative terms it represents a gain of 200 percent, a record that approximates that of the Mideast region as a whole but one that falls short of the 300-percent expansion scored by the Nation.

In assaying the below-average rate of growth that has characterized the economy of the Delaware Area over the long term, two related facts should be taken into consideration. The DRSA is a highly developed region, forming one of the largest concentrated markets in the world. Over the past three decades the faster rates of economic growth have occurred in the newer, less highly developed parts of the country—mainly the South and West.

As noted, measures of income growth from 1929 to 1957 for individual subregions are listed in table 3. Relative increases were largest in the Wilmington and Trenton subregions, where rates of expansion in aggregate income were well above the national figure; the gains recorded for the New York City Metropolitan Area, the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, and the Upper Basin were least among the subregions. In both the Southern Basin and Coastal Area and the New York City Supplement, income expansion approximated the nationwide rate, while in the Bethlehem-Allentown-Reading areas it was significantly less.

Table 2.—Sources of Personal Income in the Delaware River Service Area: Percent Distribution by Type and by Industry, 1957

			Tota	d income	by type	:		Civilian earnings by industry										
	Total in- come	Wage and salaries	Other labor income	Propri- etors' income	Prop- erty income	Trans- fer pay- ments	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	All in- dustries	Farms	Min- ing	Contract construc- tion		Trade	Fi- nance	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	ices	Govern- ment	Other
United States	100, 0	68, 3	2.6	12, 5	12, 4	6, 2	1, 9	100.0	5, 2	1.8	6.7	31.1	19.4	4.7	8, 2	11.8	10, 8	0,3
Delaware River Service Area	100.0	69. 9	2.7	8.9	14.9	5.6	1, 9	100.0	.7	.3	5.7	32.5	20. 9	6.7	8.6	14.8	9,6	.2
New York Metropolitan Area New York City Supplement. Bethlehem - Allentown - Reading Area Trenton Metropolitan Area.	100.0	70. 1 66. 4 69. 7 72. 6	2. 6 2. 4 3. 5 3. 1	8. 8 10. 7 8. 3 8. 4	15. 1 16. 7 14. 0 11. 7	5. 4 5. 7 6. 2 6. 0	2.0 1.8 1.8	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	1.9 2.3 .8	.1 .3 .1	5, 2 8, 0 5, 9 6, 0	29. 7 38. 3 52. 0 39. 9	22. 4 16. 2 14. 9 16. 2	7.8 3.7 2.9 3.5	6. 2	16. 0 14. 4 8. 8 13. 5	9. 5 10. 8 5. 6 13. 3	.1 .4 .3
Philadelphia Metropolitan Area. Wilmington Metropolitan Area. Upper Basin Area. Southern Basin and Coastal Area.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	71. 1 65. 1 64. 5 64. 9	2.9 3.5 2.9 2.4	8. 4 5. 7 14. 8 15. 0	13.6 23.6 11.3 10.9	5. 7 3. 6 8. 7 8. 5	1.7 1.4 2.1 1.8	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	.8 1.2 5.9 6.6	.2 (1) 7.1	6. 4 8. 5 6. 2 8. 7	37. 2 51. 8 31. 0 24. 5	18. 9 12. 9 15. 0 21. 9		8.6 6.4 8.2 8.0	12. 6 9. 7 13. 2 13. 2	10. 2 6. 0 9. 7 10. 8	.8

^{1.} Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 3.—Percent Increases in Selected Components of Personal Income in the Delaware River Service Area, 1929-57

						Ci	vilian earn	ings					
	Total income	All in- dustries	Farms	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manu- facturing	Trade	Finance	Transportation, communications, utilities	Services	Govern- ment	Other	Property income
United States	303	327	99	207	411	416	338	252	248	288	552	428	130
Delaware River Service Area	208	260	94	77	197	308	242	188	210	224	519	667	53
New York City Metropolitan Area. New York City Supplement. Bethlehem-Allentown-Reading Area. Trenton Metropolitan Area.	194 290 253 356	246 387 271 416	131 100 94 100	318 200 0 99	146 612 315 175	278 476 312 541	239 326 239 363	179 361 310 533	210 223 181 414	219 319 265 393	533 505 295 462	1,333 400 300 (²)	47 84 133 111
Philadelphia Metropolitan Area Wilmington Metropolitan Area Upper Basin Area Southern Basin and Coastal Area	382	270 472 197 336	71 50 65 124	50 99 16 300	290 518 462 455	324 592 411 657	216 447 248 384	185 333 250 460	203 300 140 307	217 359 191 161	607 700 180 381	750 (2) 500 300	42 201 56 120

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

Factors underlying income shifts

Much can be learned about the nature of the geographic income shifts through study of changes in major components. This examination is based on table 3, containing for the individual subregions percentage increases by types of income and by major industrial sources of the income received by individuals for participation in current production.

The main finding which emerges is a highly significant one—that the changes by subregions in income components (both by type and by industry) fall generally into the same pattern as total income. That is to say, subregional shifts in total income over the past three decades do not represent the residual effect of a netting out of diverse economic forces. Rather, the summary changes stemmed from industrial developments that were pervasive throughout the regional economies.

For the Delaware Area as a whole, conformity to pattern by individual components was outstanding. However, the impact of two sources was such as to merit special mention.

As already indicated, property income has been a major factor in the Delaware Area's less-than-average income growth since 1929. In that year, the combined total of rents, dividends, and interest accounted for 30 percent of all personal income in the area, a figure half again as large as the comparable proportion for the Nation. From 1929 to 1957, income from investments little more than doubled nationally while the flow of other income quadrupled. Moreover, in the Delaware Area itself property income expanded at a rate less than one-half that for the Nation.

The all-important manufacturing industry, on the other hand, has been a strongly buoyant force on overall income growth. Over the past three decades, individuals' earnings in manufacturing in the Delaware Area have quadrupled while income from all other sources has tripled.

Percent of total income received in the Delaware Area from— Property income Manufacturing 1929_____ 20 30 26 15

Since 1929, aggregate earnings of persons engaged in manufacturing have replaced property income as the largest element in the personal income flow in the Delaware Area. As shown by the following figures, the roles of invested capital and the manufacturing industry in 1957 were the reverse of those in 1929.

Because of the lessened importance in the Delaware Area of what has been a relatively sluggish income source and because of the increased importance of one of the most expansionary income flows, it is reasonable to assume that these two sources which currently account for two-fifths of all personal income in the area will operate in the future to reduce the gap that has existed between the rate of income growth in the Delaware Area and in the Nation.

Industrial growth by subregions

Comparison of the income source patterns of the various subregions as given in table 3 shows that the foregoing description of developments in the overall Delaware Area covers adequately the economic record of 4 of the 8 subregions. These include the three centering on the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Bethlehem-Allentown and Reading as well as the Upper Basin Area.

In the Wilmington and Trenton subregions, where per-

sonal income rose most over the 1929-57 span, nearly all major income sources moved up at rates exceeding those in the country as a whole. As in the DRSA as a whole, however, property income expanded at a much slower rate than other types of income, while the upsurge in manufacturing

provided the principal impetus to expansion.

The income experience of the New York City Supplement and the Southern Basin and Coastal Area represents a substantial departure from general pattern. In both subregions, most income sources bettered the national rate of growth significantly, but in each the relative expansion in total income was held to average proportions by the smallness of the rise in some one important area of the economy. In the New York City Supplement the limiting factor was property income; in the Southern Basin and Coastal Area, it was the service industry. This latter factor reflects the high level at which the amusement and recreational phases of the service industry were operating in 1929—particularly in the resort areas along the New Jersey coast.

Computed from data in table 4.
 Data in base year insufficient for meaningful computation.

Table 4.—Personal Income by Type and by Industry in the Delaware

		UNI	TED STAT	ES		-		DELAWA	RE RIVER	SERVICE A	AREA
	1929	1940	1950	1955	1957	ľ	1929	1940	1950	1955	1957
Personal Income	85, 661	78, 522	225, 473	306, 598	345, 272	ĺ	18, 620	15, 762	38, 373	51, 107	57, 295
By Type (millions of dollars)							Ì				
Wages and salaries Other labor income	50, 319 561	49, 656 687	145, 092 3, 823	208, 039 7, 136	235, 497 8, 947		10, 706 123	10, 081 152	25, 910 716	35, 733 1, 242	40, 021 1, 526
Proprietors' income	14, 759	13, 010	36, 140	41, 421	43, 001		2, 003	1, 748	4, 143	4, 865	5, 114
FarmNonfarm	5, 968 8, 791	4, 568 8, 442	13, 285 22, 855	11, 767 29, 654	11, 598 31, 403	-	95 1, 908	85 1, 661	259 3, 884	214 4, 651	186 4, 927
Property income	18, 666 1, 496	12, 709 3, 114	28, 308 14, 969	37, 690 17, 471	42, 964 21, 427		5, 558 262	3, 395 526	5, 870 2, 220	7, 529 2, 598	8, 524 3, 196
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	139	656	2, 858	5, 155	6, 564		31	140	486	860	1, 085
Civilian earnings !	65, 380	62, 851	180, 945	249, 101	279, 398		12, 801	11, 935	30, 450	41, 246	46, 097
By Industry (millions of dollars)											
Farms Mining Contract construction Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade	7, 259 1, 594 3, 670 16, 820 12, 367	5, 603 1, 367 2, 444 16, 320 12, 920	16, 020 3, 567 10, 736 52, 870 37, 926	14, 487 4, 224 16, 357 77, 221 49, 646	14, 450 4, 892 18, 763 86, 831 54, 147		160 69 878 3, 676 2, 817	141 47 467 3, 412 2, 732	382 119 1, 713 9, 924 7, 121	332 105 2, 406 13, 400 8, 741	310 122 2, 607 14, 995 9, 624
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3, 751 6, 591 8, 518 4, 629 181	2, 892 5, 579 7, 706 7, 847 173	7, 031 15, 167 20, 062 16, 999 567	11, 361 20, 277 28, 335 26, 351 842	13, 200 22, 945 33, 034 30, 181 955		1, 079 1, 283 2, 112 715 12	906 1, 065 1, 912 1, 241 12	1, 885 2, 572 4, 378 2, 301 57	2, 774 3, 517 6, 037 3, 852 83	3, 105 3, 972 6, 842 4, 429 92
Per capita income (dollars)	703	595	1, 491	1, 866	2, 027		1, 138	890	1, 929	2, 367	2, 600

	T	RENTON M	IETROPOL	ITAN ARE	4		PHIL	ADELPHIA	METROP	OLITAN A	REA
	1929	1940	1950	1955	1957		1929	1940	1950	1955	1957
Personal Income	143	145	436	577	652	ľ	3, 161	2, 580	6, 612	8, 995	9, 991
By Type (millions of dollars)					<u> </u>						
Wages and salariesOther labor income	91 1	98	313	420 16	474 20		1,846 19	1, 692 24	4, 481 126	6, 428 235	7, 109 286
Proprietors' income.	14	16	39	52	55	- [304	284	713	807	838
FarmsNonfarm	1 14	1 15	36	3 49	2 53		$\frac{22}{282}$	19 265	50 663	44 763	37 801
Property income Transfer payments	36 2	27 4	51 30	66 33	76 39		954 42	506 95	900 472	1, 192 475	1, 354 574
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	(2)	2	6	10	12		4	21	80	142	170
Civilian earnings 1	106	115	359	485	547		2, 166	1, 993	5, 212	7, 247	8,025
By Industry (millions of dollars)		ļ									
Farms Mining Contract construction. Manufacturing. Wholesale and retail trade.	(2) 12 34 19	$ \begin{array}{c} & 2 \\ & 6 \\ & 41 \\ & 21 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} & 6 \\ & 20 \\ & 163 \\ & 60 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 5 \\ & 29 \\ & 197 \\ & 82 \end{array} $	$\begin{smallmatrix} &&4\\(^2)&&&\\&&33\\218&&\\88&&&\end{smallmatrix}$		38 8 131 703 481	32 4 73 691 424	81 9 333 1, 932 1, 117	72 10 485 2, 689 1, 382	65 12 511 2, 981 1, 518
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation, communications and public utilities Services. Government Other	3 7 15 13 (2)	3 7 15 19 (2)	9 22 41 37 (2)	16 32 62 61 (2)	19 36 74 73 1		143 227 318 116 2	114 164 278 212 2	234 447 646 404 9	359 616 885 734 15	407 687 1,007 820 17
Per capita income (dollars)	776	730	1,890	2, 308	2, 575		1,001	806	1,796	2, 183	2, 400

^{1.} Consists of the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. 2. Less than \$500,000.

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

River Service Area and Subregions, Selected Years, 1929-57

NEW	YORK CIT	Y METRO	POLITAN .	AREA	N	EW YORK	CITY SU	PPLEMEN	T	BETHL	EHEM, AL	LENTOW AREA	N, AND R	EADING
1929	1940	1950	1955	1957	1929	1940	1950	1955	1957	1929	1940	1950	1955	1957
13, 324	11, 130	26, 465	34, 915	39, 122	742	695	1,769	2, 549	2, 892	494	467	1, 215	1,542	1,745
7, 616 91	7, 082 111	17, 988 488	24, 502 825	27, 425 1, 004	385 3	423 5	1, 149 29	1, 694 54	1, 921 68	323 3	329 5	820 27	1, 069 48	1, 216 61
1, 448	1, 224	2, 747	3, 249	3, 438	81	74	216	285	308	56	52	132	144	146
12 1, 436	13 1, 210	46 2, 701	37 3, 212	37 3, 401	11 70	10 63	33 183	28 257	26 282	13 44	11 40	28 104	24 120	$\frac{20}{126}$
4, 008 185	2, 450 366	4, 166 1, 419	5, 226 1, 717	5, 910 2, 114	262 11	178 21	299 98	424 132	482 165	105 8	71 16	165 84	216 90	245 109
23	103	343	605	769	1	6	22	40	52	1	4	14	25	31
9, 140	8, 394	21, 088	28, 328	31, 635	460	488	1, 345	1, 971	2, 239	382	385	977	1, 255	1, 416
29 11 662 2, 485 2, 088	29 11 329 2, 205 2, 057	76 28 1, 121 6, 392 5, 294	65 39 1, 516 8, 437 6, 427	67 46 1, 628 9, 387 7, 079	21 1 25 149 85	18 1 23 162 83	49 2 89 491 240	42 3 153 746 324	42 3 178 858 362	17 4 20 179 62	16 2 11 175 56	42 6 50 500 154	37 4 76 645 190	33 4 83 737 210
887 917 1, 581 477 3	748 777 1, 429 805 5	1, 545 1, 827 3, 248 1, 527 30	2, 230 2, 502 4, 464 2, 607 39	2, 479 2, 841 5, 047 3, 020 43	18 43 77 40 2	14 40 77 68 2	36 87 186 159 5	67 124 287 217 9	83 139 323 242 10	10 36 34 20	9 32 35 48 1	21 71 81 49 2	35 90 108 67 3	41 101 124 79 4
1, 262	955	2, 041	2, 521	2, 800	963	811	1, 693	2, 088	2, 350	796	692	1, 646	1, 932	2, 150

WIL	MINGTON	METROP	OLITAN AF	REA			UPPE	R BASIN	AREA	SOUT	HERN BA	SIN AND	COASTAL	AREA		
1929	1940	1950	1955	1957		1929	1940	1950	1955	1957		1929	1940	1950	1955	1957
228	258	633	960	1, 098		314	282	662	777	888	j	213	205	582	792	907
122 1	146 2	398 13	622 28	716 38		194 2	187 2	406 14	493 21	573 26		129 1	126 1	355 9	505 16	588 22
17	18	51	61	62		49	43	119	127	131	l	34	3 9	126	140	136
3 15	3 15	8 42	5 56	3 59		20 29	14 30	40 80	33 94	31 100	l	15 19	15 24	50 76	40 100	30 106
86 3	90 4	155 23	230 32	259 40		64 7	39 14	71 59	88 63	100 77		45 4	34 7	63 35	87 57	99 77
(2)	2	6	12	15		1	2	7	14	19		(2)	2	7	12	16
140	164	458	699	801		244	232	537	636	725		162	163	474	624	707
(2) 11 60 19	5 1 11 72 25	(2) 37 217 67	(2) 58 358 95	(2) 68 415 104	į	26 45 8 44 31	19 28 6 38 31	52 71 29 117 84	44 45 38 184 100	43 52 45 225 108	ļ	21 1 11 23 32	20 1 7 29 35	63 2 33 113 103	57 3 51 144 140	47 4 61 174 155
6 13 17 6	7 14 18 11 (2)	16 39 43 25 (2)	25 48 67 36 (2)	26 52 78 48 1		6 25 33 25 1	5 19 33 52 1	11 44 68 58 3	18 55 85 61 5	21 60 96 70 6		5 14 36 16 3	5 12 27 26 2	12 35 66 41 7	23 50 79 68 10	28 57 94 77 12
1, 165	1, 156	2, 340	2, 917	3, 200		576	511	1, 221	1, 410	1, 575	Į	643	581	1, 399	1,690	1, 875

Sources and Methods of Estimation

The preparation of special estimates of personal income for the Delaware River Service Area and its eight subregions was a complex and technical job. Prior to undertaking this work for the Corps of Engineers, official estimates of personal income on a less-than-national basis were limited to those for the individual States.

While our long experience in State income work proved invaluable for the task at hand, and the State income estimates themselves provided a framework for the statistical procedure, the construction of income measures for the Delaware Area project involved the development of additional techniques and the assembly of a great deal of special data from a wide variety of sources.

The following summary of original data and statistical methods used is intended as an aid to the growing number of individuals and organizations concerned with the estimation of income on a less-than-State basis. This description, it is believed, will prove pertinent in almost all cases since the predominant practice in income work—and the one used here—is to obtain local area income estimates by breaking down the relevant State-wide totals.

Main Statistical Approach

A large body of economic information on metropolitan areas, cities, and counties is available from government and business sources. These data fall generally into one of two classes. They are part of the factual array collected in the periodic industrial and population censuses of the Federal Government; or they are byproducts of the administrative functions of some operating agency or organization-governmental or private. A major example of byproduct-type material is afforded by the tabulations made by State Unemployment Insurance (UI) agencies of wages and salaries disbursed in each county of a State by employers in industries covered by State IU laws.

Although the quantity of data relevant to the measurement of personal income by counties is large, two serious deficiencies

limit their usability for income estimation. Certain sizable gaps exist in data coverage. For example, information on county or other local-area distributions of dividends, interest, and rents is very sparse. Similarly, little direct information on the net income of self-employed persons is available at the county level.

Secondly, and apart from gaps in coverage, such information on economic activities as is recorded on a county basis is not done within the framework of a coordinated statistical program designed for income measurement. For the most part, reported statistical information is not directly or wholly suitable for this purpose and must be processed to adjust for differences in definition and scope. Local-area income measurement therefore becomes a twofold task: Assembling data from a multiplicity of sources and then adapting them, through estimation, in a stop-by-step build up of aggregate income from component flows.

Several main aspects of the statistical approach used may be noted.

Relatively little use is made of income reports of individuals. Instead, reliance is placed on records of business and government which show disbursements made to persons. This approach, it is felt, makes for significantly greater accuracy.

The local-area estimates prepared in this study are tied directly to the Department of Commerce official estimates of personal income by States. That is, the State total for each income component as taken from the official State income series is broken down or allocated to the various counties of the State in accordance with each county's proportionate share of some related series available on a county basis.

This allocation procedure makes for greater accuracy in the county estimates because most components of personal income can be estimated more reliably for States than for smaller geographic areas. Also, it permits the utilization of numerous related series of data which do not "match" the basic series to be allocated in some respect such as definition or coverage.

Delaware River Service Area Subregions and Counties

New York City Metropolitan Area

NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY

5 N. Y. C. Boroughs
Nassau
Suffolk
Rockland
Westchester

NEW JERSEY
Description

New Jersey
Union
Passaic
Middlesex
Morris
Hudson
Somerset

New York City Supplement

NEW YORK CONNECTICUT NEW JERSEY
Putnam Fairfield Monmouth
Orange

Dutchess

Bethlehem-Allentown and Reading Metropolitan Areas

PENNSYLVANIA NEW JERSEY
Lehigh Warren
Northampton Hunterdon

Trenton Metropolitan Area—New Jersey Mercer

Philadelphia Metropolitan Area

PENNSYLVANIA NEW JERSEY
Bucks Delaware Camden
Montgomery Philadelphia Gloucester
Chester Burlington

Wilmington Metropolitan Area

NEW JERSEY DELAWARE Salem New Castle

Upper Basin Area

NEW YORKPENNSYLVANIADelawareWaynePikeSullivanMonroeCarbonUlsterSchuylkill

Southern Basin and Coastal Area

NEW JERSEY DELAWARE

Ocean Atlantic Kent
Cape May Cumberland Sussex

Estimates based on direct, comprehensive data are generally more accurate than those which rely on indirect allocators and the direct approach has been used wherever possible. It should not be overlooked, however, that in numerous instances the State total of a component to be allocated has been derived from the same basic data sources as the allocating series. In such cases, there is no essential difference in accuracy between the State and local-area estimates.

The allocation procedure is carried out in detail. Separate estimates are made for each of more than 100 components, and total personal income is derived by summing the individual series. This particular approach accomplishes three main purposes. It permits the maximum utilization of all available sources of information and thus minimizee errors that would stem from the estimation of broad components on the basis of data differing in scope or internal composition. Secondly, the detailed method brings into play the potent factor of "offsetting errors." The tendency for errors in underlying components to compensate in the totals is a phenomenon observed repeatedly in the field of income estimation when a detailed, careful statistical procedure is followed.

Finally, a concomitant result of the use of a detailed allocation method is that it yields a considerable quantity of analytically useful information with regard to sources of income in local areas.

Because of the central place occupied by the State income estimates in this approach to local-area estimation, reference is made to our publication "Personal Income by States Since 1929," a supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.1 This bulletin provides a comprehensive discussion of concepts and definitions in geographic income measurement, as well as detailed explanations of the sources and methods used in preparing estimates of personal income by States. Also included, it may be noted, are full descriptions of such particular aspects of the work as "allocation" and "interpolation" and "extrapolation"-procedures referred to frequently in the following discussion.

County estimates not available

Estimates of the various income components were made on a county basis to the extent possible. Figures for the separate counties were then grouped into the eight subregions chosen for presenting the results. Although counties thus formed the basic "building blocks," estimates are not available for these units because of two factors.

First, for a number of components, the most satisfactory data on which to base an estimate were available for metropolitan areas or for groups of counties. In such instances, extension of geographic detail to the county level was sacrificed in favor of greater accuracy in the overall estimates.

Secondly, income estimates for individual counties are not shown because of the lack of requisite data for making adjustments to take account of commuting of workers across county lines. Certain income components (wages and salaries, in particular) are measured at the point of disbursement (place of work), while others (property income, for example) are estimated on a residence basis. Where workers reside in one county and work in another personal income as estimated for those counties is partly on a "where received" and partly on a "where earned" basis. Data suitable to convert the aggregate wholly to one of the two definitions are lacking. Accordingly, the commuter problem is "solved" by grouping counties into geographic areas so that commuting across area lines is at a minimum. This solution precludes the publishing of meaningful estimates for individual counties.

^{1. &}quot;Personal Income by States Since 1929" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from Department of Commerce Field Offices, at \$1.50 a copy.

Derivation of the Estimates

The summary of sources and methods that follows is organized in terms of the main compopents of personal income. These consist of wages and salaries, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses (including farms), property income (including net rental income, dividends, and interest), and government and business "transfer payments" (consisting in general of disbursements to individuals for which no services are rendered currently, such as unemployment benefits, relief, and veterans' pensions).

Personal income is measured before deduction of income and other direct personal taxes. but after deduction of individuals' contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs. It is a comprehensive measure which covers the income received by residents of an area from business establishments. Federal and State and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries.

Apart from the help which this exposition of sources and methods may afford to those interested in preparing income estimates for local areas, it provides a means of assessing reliability and of acquainting the users with the specific scope and content of individual income components. It must be emphasized, however, that the description is necessarily brief and has passed over many procedural details which will come up in the practical application of this methodology to local-area estimation.

Wage and Salary Disbursements

Estimates of wage and salary disbursements, which account for 70 percent of all personal income, are more complete and reliable than those for any other major type of income. Because of their sizable weight in the total income flow, they impart a large measure of reliability to the estimates of aggregate income.

For the years since 1950, estimates of wages and salaries, have been prepared for about 40 individual industries. For 1940 and 1929, the number of separate estimates was reduced to 15 because of the smaller amount of industrial detail that characterizes the source material for earlier years.

In the following presentation, derivation of the payroll figures is discussed in two parts. The first includes industries covered by State unemployment insurance programs. The second relates to industries not covered by UI and for which other data sources were relied

"Covered" Wages and Salaries

The most important source of statistical information on payrolls for the past two decades has been the data collected under State UI programs. The States of the Delaware Area furnished county tabulations by detailed industries (approximately 75) of wage and salary disbursements made by firms coming under their unemployment insurance laws. These data formed the basis of the 1940, 1950, 1955, and 1957 payroll estimates for industries making up 80 percent of all wages and salaries paid in the Delaware Area.2

The reporting systems that have developed under the State UI laws are comprehensive and employ regular, compulsory data submission by employers. The accuracy and completeness of reported figures are enhanced further by the fact that each "covered" firm is required to maintain a list of employees and their wages individually. Because of the nature of the reporting systems, then, the UI data approach the ideal for income estimation, and county wage and salary disbursements in industries based on these data are considered quite

The figures as reported by the individual States do not constitute a complete measure of total payrolls, mainly by reason of the fact that in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, establishments with less than four employees are exempt from mandatory coverage.3 Satisfactory estimates of payrolls in these relatively small firms were derived from special tabulations of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (BOASI) and added to the UI

In addition to this gap in social security coverage or tabulations, minor deficiencies exist in all States. As an example, there is the problem of classifying both geographically (by counties) and industrially payrolls left unallocated by UI.

Again, in order to obtain a complete measure for industries covered wholly or in large part by the social security program, allowance must be made for certain elements in our definition of "covered" industry payrolls which are outside the scope of the State unemployment insurance laws. These elements include federally chartered credit unions, Federal Reserve banks, national banks and State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System in New Jersey, electric railways, carrier affiliates in the transportation industry, insurance solicitors on commission basis, and employees' tips. In some instances, payrolls of these industrial segments could be estimated by counties quite readily. In others, the task was difficult and the results less satisfactory.

In the absence of State UI data prior to 1938, special methods of estimation were required to extend "covered" wages and salaries from 1940 to 1929. These methods are set forth below in

For wholesale and retail trade and for manufacturing, county estimates of wages and salaries in 1940 were extrapolated to 1929 by changes in payroll disbursements reported in the 1929 and 1939 censuses covering these industrial sectors. The manufacturing data required two types of adjustments. Some estimation was necessary to obtain figures for certain of the less industrialized counties, for which separate data were not shown. In addition, only selected components of factory payrolls were used in the county extrapolator as there is some question regarding comparability of data reported by the Census of Manufactures for 1939 with those reported for earlier years.4

The availability of census data for trade and manufacturing on a county basis gives a solid statistical basis to the county estimates of "covered" payrolls in 1929. Together these two industries in that year accounted for about two-thirds of all "covered" payrolls and about one-half of all wage and salary disbursements in the Delaware Area.

County payroll figures in 1940 for construction, transportation (excluding water and railroad), and the "covered" service industries were extended to 1929 by the product of persons in the labor force in the corresponding industry and average wages in manufacturing and trade. Numbers of persons were obtained from the 1930 and 1940 censuses of population: average earnings were computed from the industrial censuses of 1939 and 1929. The group of industries estimated in this manner comprised approximately one-fourth of "covered" payrolls in the Delaware Area in 1929.

The final two "covered" industries are mining and finance, insurance, and real estate. The 1940 estimates for each of these were moved to 1929 by county data on the total number of persons engaged in these industries in 1930 and 1940 as reported in the population censuses for those years.

"Noncovered" Wages and Salaries

County estimates of wages and salaries were prepared for each industry, or type of employment not covered by UI data. These include farms: Federal, State, and local governments: railroads: private households: professional and related services (including medical and other health services, nonprofit membership organizations, n. e. c., and educational services, n. e. c.); water transportation; agricultural services; forestry and fisheries; and "rest of the world." The formulation of estimates for each of these industries is covered in the subsequent sections.

Government.—Benchmark estimates of government wage and salary disbursements in each Delaware Area county in 1950 were prepared from data in the census of population for that year. A county allocator for total government payrolls in each of the five States in the area was computed as the product of number of government employees by counties and their estimated total income, taken to reflect differentials in average earnings.

The number of employees was reported for each State, county, and SMA by the census. Estimated differentials in average earnings in 1949 (assumed to be the same in relative terms in 1950) for the State and each SMA were derived through calculation of arithmetic means from census data showing the distribution of government employees by total-income size

Such income distributions were not available for counties. Accordingly, the combined total for all counties not part of an SMA was derived by subtraction of the estimated SMA figures from the State total. This residual was allocated in accordance with the number of government workers in each county as reported in the census. Such a procedure assumes equal average pay in the "non-SMA" counties.

The estimates derived in the foregoing manner for 1950 are quite satisfactory. Nearly 90 percent of total government payrolls in the Delaware Area in 1950 was based on reported income data, while only about 10 percent rested on a distribution of a residual based on numbers of government workers.

The 1950 figures were extended to 1929 and 1940 by means of a specially constructed extrapolator, which represents the piecing together of information from numerous and diverse sources. County distributions of wage and salary disbursements were derived for (1) Federal Government agencies, (2) State government agencies, (3) county governments, (4) municipal governments, and (5) special districts (concerned with functions such as school, sewage, or transportation). In 1950, from one-half to two-thirds of the total extrapolating series was based on reported payroll data in each State except New York, where the percentage was even higher. In 1940 the proportion varied between one-third and one-half; in 1929 there was, as might be expected, a further reduction in the portion directly reported.

The chief sources on which the extrapolating series for 1929, 1940, and 1950 were based include: (1) the 1950 Census of Population for all levels of government; (2) a report on Federal Civilian Employment made to the Congress of the United States in 1950 by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures; (3) the censuses of population for 1930 and 1940 which provided county distributions of the number of Federal postal employees. who accounted for two-thirds of Federal pay in 1929; (4) county distributions of civilian employees of the Defense Department derived by extrapolation from 1950 by a county series on military strength; (5) special county tabulations of State government employees from New York State; (6) the census of governments for 1932 and 1942; and (7) numerous census reports on city finances.

For 1955 and 1957, county distributions of Federal civilian payrolls were prepared from UI data which became available with the extension of UI coverage to Federal employees in 1956. Data relating to the first quarter of 1956 were used to allocate 1955 State totals, while UI data covering all 4 quarters were available for 1957. County distributions of payrolls of county and city governments and of school and other special districts were available for April of 1957 from the census of governments for that year. These distributions were used to allocate the relevant State totals in both 1955 and 1957.

For all States except New York, the 1950 county distribution of State government payrolls was extended to later years on the basis of changes in population. State government wages and salaries in New York were distributed among counties in 1955 in accordance with a county distribution of employment in that year furnished by the State of New York. This 1955 distribution was extrapolated to 1956 by changes in population and the extrapolated series

Direct data on military payroll disbursements are not available. Accordingly, county estimates were derived largely on the basis of military strength.

For 1940, 1950, 1955, and 1957 military payrolls were allocated in two parts. State totals of cash pay and pay in kind (clothing and food) received directly by military personnel were distributed among counties in proportion to military strength. This strength series was obtained for 1940 and 1950 from the censuses of population and from special reports of the military services for 1955 and 1957. State totals of allotments of pay made by military personnel to their dependents were allocated to counties by the sum of civilian population and military strength with each weighted equally—a formula based on State data. The small amount of military pay in 1929 was distributed among counties in the same relative proportion as estimated for 1940.

For 1940, it was necessary to allocate a special component of government payrolls not present in any other year covered by this study—wages and salaries of persons on work-relief projects. These were distributed in accordance with the numbers of persons on work relief in each county as reported in the 1940 Census of Population.

^{2.} Data for Pennsylvania were available for only one quarter of each year; for Delaware

Data for Pennsylvania were available for only one quarter of each year; for Delaware no UI county data were had for years prior to 1950.
 Beginning in 1956, the UI programs in both New York and Connecticut cover establishments with three or more employees.
 This question of comparability is discussed on pp. 79-80 of "Personal Income by States Since 1929."

Farms.—County wages and salaries in farming were measured by allocating the State totals of farm wages, as estimated annually by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to the county distributions of eash farm wages reported in the quinquennial censuses of agriculture, using the 1954 census for both 1955 and 1957. A sizable portion—about one-fifth—of the State totals consisted of wages in kind. Our procedure assumes pay in kind to form the same proportion of eash pay in each county.

Railroads.—For the period since 1950 county estimates of railroad wages and salaries are regarded as quite reliable. This evaluation stems from the fact that the Associated Railroad Organization of each State except that of Pennsylvania furnished a county tabulation of wages and salaries paid railroad employees in its State. These figures are based on employer reports.

In the absence of comparable information for Pennsylvania, county estimates of railroad wages and salaries in that State were prepared in the manner similar to that described below for the professional and related services industry.

County estimates in each State in 1929 (and 1940 for New Jersey) were derived by extending the 1940 estimates (1950 for New Jersey) back by relative changes in the number of persons employed in the railroad industry as reported in the censuses of population for 1930 and 1940.

Other private "noncovered" industries.—For the remaining "noncovered" industries in the private sector, county estimates of wages and salaries were based largely on data from the decennial censuses of population. Because the sources of data and methods of estimation are common to all industries discussed in this section, the following description applies to the derivation of county payroll disbursements in private households, medical and other health services, nonprofit membership organizations, private educational services, water transportation, and forestry and fisheries.

For each of these industries, benchmark distributions of payrolls disbursed in each county in 1950 were prepared. This was done by allocating the OBE State totals for individual industries among counties in accordance with the pattern exhibited by preliminary estimates based on information in the 1950 Census of Population.

The preliminary series for each industry was prepared as the product of the number of private wage and salary workers in each county and estimates assumed to represent differentials in average earnings. The number of private employees in each State of the Delaware Area and in each SMA of 100,000 or more population was tabulated directly from the 1950 Census of Population. For counties outside of SMA's, however, the employment figures in noncovered industries reflected the total labor force and not simply private employees. This county distribution was used to allocate the residual number of private wage earners calculated as the difference between the total number in the State and the number in SMA's.

Differentials in average earnings of persons in each "noncovered" industry were obtained from the 1950 Census of Population, through calculation of arithmetic means from data showing the distribution of persons by total-income size classes. Such averages could be computed only for the State as a whole and for each SMA of 250,000 or more population. An estimate of average earnings in the combined areas outside of SMA's was computed from the residual yielded by the subtraction of SMA figures from State totals. This residual average was applied to each county lying outside an SMA.

The benchmark estimates of wages and salaries in the various noncovered industries in 1950 were extended to 1955 and 1957 in one of three ways. Private household payrolls were moved forward by changes in wages and salaries in personal services (a covered industry). Nonprofit membership organizations were extrapolated by UI data which covered a substantial portion of the industry. The remaining noncovered industries were extended by changes in population.

The 1950 county estimates were moved back to 1940, industry by industry, by an extrapolating series derived as the product of number of private wage and salary workers and average wages in some related "covered" industry. The derivation of the employment series for 1950 has been described; figures on employment in 1940 were obtained from the 1940 Census of Population in a directly comparable manner. Average wages in 1940 and 1950 were computed from the UI data for the industry selected as most relevant to the noncovered industry.

The 1940 figures for noncovered industries were extrapolated to 1929 by changes in the labor force of the appropriate industry as reported in the 1930 and 1940 censuses of population.

Miscellaneous Industries

This last category of wages and salaries consists of two industries: agricultural and similar service establishments and "rest of the world." No data satisfactory for estimating their distributions by counties are available, but they are minor quantitatively. Together the two totaled only \$31 million in 1957, or one-tenth of 1 percent of all wage and salary disbursements in the Delaware Service Area.

Payrolls disbursed by agricultural services establishments were allocated among counties of the Delaware Area in proportion to the distribution of the net income of farm operators (described below).

The "rest of the world" component of wages and salaries represents payments received by United States residents in this country from international organizations (such as U. N.) and foreign governments. All of this item in the Delaware Area was assigned to the New York City Metropolitan Area.

Proprietors' Income

Proprietors' income measures the net business earnings of owners of unincorporated enterprises. Farmers, independent professional practitioners (such as physicians, dentists, and lawyers), entrepreneurs in nonfarm business, and others in a self-employment status are included in the scope of proprietors' income.

Measurement of this aggregate is considerably more difficult (and less accurate) than is that of wages and salaries, because little direct information is available on proprietors' incomes by State or local areas. Such data as do exist are those contained in the 1950 Census of Population—the first census to provide information along this line. These data serve as the principal base of a series that is believed to furnish an approximation of the comparative importance of noncorporate business income in the various county or subarea totals. Estimates for years other than 1950 are based largely on indirect information and their accuracy is probably less than that of the benchmark distribution.

Two broad segments of proprietors' income may be differentiated with respect to source material and methods used—nonfarm proprietors' income and net farm income.

Nonfarm Proprietors' Income

County estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income were derived in two steps. First, base-year distributions measuring net income in all nonfarm industries combined were prepared for 1929 and for 1950. That for the latter year was based on data collected in the 1950 Census of Population. The county distribution for 1929 was constructed from tabulations of Federal individual income tax returns filed in 1934. The 1950 benchmark was extended to 1940, 1955, and 1957 by an extrapolating series prepared as the sum of separate estimates for each of 12 industries.

The 1950 benchmark.—A county distribution of nonfarm proprietors' income in 1950 was obtained by allocating the total for each State in accordance with the distribution of county estimates constructed from the 1950 Census of Population.

This distributing series was derived by first computing aggregate income of all proprietors (farm and nonfarm) for the States, each standard metropolitan area, and all other counties combined—the last computed simply as the difference between the State total and that of all SMA's within it. Farm proprietors' income, estimated in a manner paralleling that for all proprietors' income, was deducted from the all-proprietors' series. The subtraction yielded estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income for each State, each SMA, and for all non-SMA counties combined. The total for counties lying outside SMA's was divided among individual counties in accordance with a relative distribution of the number of non-farm proprietors (total self-employed minus farmers) in each county with numbers weighted by average wages and salaries of employees in the trade and service industries.

The procedure used to allocate the residual nonfarm proprietors' income to counties not in an SMA was used also to separate individual counties within an SMA when necessary. For the Deleware Area as a whole, self-employment income of nonfarm proprietors living

in SMA's, for which the estimates are most adequate, accounted for five-sixths of the total. The 1929 benchmark.—The county estimates of nonfarm entrepreneurial income for 1929 are weak. They were prepared by distributing State totals by adjusted county tabulations of proprietors' income reported by individuals on Federal income tax returns for 1934. Amounts of farm income deducted from these Internal Revenue figures were derived by distributing an estimated total for each State according to the county estimates of net farm income (described below).

The extrapolating series.—County estimates of the income of noncorporate nonfarm businesses in 1940 were obtained by extending the 1950 benchmark by a series representing the product of number of proprietors and average wages of employees. The initial benchmark was carried forward to 1955 and 1957 in accordance with rough estimates of changes in the volume of activity in firms of a comparatively small size.

The 1940-50 extrapolator was the product of number of nonfarm self-employed persons and average wages in each major industrial division. The number of self-employed persons in each industry was tabulated directly from the 1950 and 1940 censuses of population for the State and for standard metropolitan areas (large cities in 1940). The number of self-employed in each industry for all counties outside of SMA's was computed as a residual. This area figure was allocated to the constituent counties by the relative distribution of the total labor force in the particular industry.

Average wages in each industry were calculated for individual counties from UI wage and employment figures assembled in the preparation of estimates of covered payrolls, or from wage and employment data in *County Business Patterns*, a joint publication of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The industry figures prepared in the above manner were summed for each county and the total used to extend the 1950 estimates of proprietors' income to 1940.

The 1950 extrapolating series was extended to 1956, industry by industry, on the basis of changes in a county series derived as the product of employment in small firms (those with less than 4 employees) and average wages of all firms in each industry in the first quarter of 1951 and 1956. Requisite data were from County Business Patterns. The resulting county estimates in each industry were then adjusted proportionately to equal the independently estimated State totals of proprietors' income first in 1955 and then 1957. Total nonfarm proprietors' income in 1955 and 1957 derived as the sum of the individual industry estimates and the comparable series for 1950 were then used to extend the 1950 benchmark estimates to the latter 2 years.

Farm Proprietors' Income

Local area estimates of the net income of farm proprietors are equal to (and derived statistically as) the gross income of farmers minus their total expenses of production.

As in the case of nonfarm proprietors' income, the central feature of the farm income estimating procedure is the allocation of independent State totals to counties by means of the most relevant information available. The principal source of local data on farm businesses is the quinquennial censuses of agriculture, with the 1954 census data used for both 1955 and 1957. While the farm income estimates are subject to a wide margin of error, the effect of this on the personal income totals is slight throughout most of the Delaware Area because of the comparative unimportance of agriculture as a source of income.

State totals of the following five components of gross farm income were allocated to counties by data from the Census of Agriculture: (1) Cash receipts from farm marketings plus (2) the value (positive or negative) of the change in inventories of crops and livestock; (3) payments to farmers by Government; (4) the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; and (5) the gross rental value of farm dwellings.

Similarly, the State totals of 40 items of farm production expense were allocated to counties primarily on the basis of census data. Detailed items fall generally under one of the following classes of production expense: purchases of livestock, labor, lime and fertilizer, and feed; depreciation of buildings, machinery, and equipment; operation of motor vehicles; payments of taxes, interest, and rents; and other miscellaneous expenses.

For a few income and expense items the county data reported in the censuses were satisfactory, but for most, indirect allocators were used. An example is the allocation of building depreciation in each of several years by the values of all farm buildings in a single year.

For other items little or no county data were available. In this class are expenses such as the value of inventory change or the cost of operating motor vehicles. In neither case are any direct data available, hence the State total of the value of inventory change was allocated along with farm marketings while the number of motor vehicles on farms served to apportion the cost of operating such farm machinery.

Property Income

Property income consists of dividends, personal interest income, and rental income of persons. In 1957, as noted, they accounted for approximately 15 percent of the personal income flow in the Delaware Area.

Paucity of county data on property income flows constitutes a particularly acute problem in the field of local-area income estimation. This situation almost always requires the use .f indirect methods of estimation and results in comparatively weak—probably the weakest of the major components—estimates of rents, dividends, and interests for small areas.

This generalization holds true for the estimates of property income made for the Delaware River Area with one important exception. The county estimates of dividends and interest in the New York State portions of the overall area for 1950, 1955, and 1957 were based on special county tabulations of State income tax returns prepared by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. These tabulations proved a valuable acquisition even though it was recognized that they were subject to sampling errors in compilation and to potential errors of underreporting.

County estimates of property income were derived as the sum of separate estimates for the following components: dividends and private monetary interest combined, government interest, imputed rents, and all other property income (the last consisting of monetary rents and imputed interest).

Dividends and Interest

Special tabulations of dividends and interest received by residents of the various counties in New York State in 1949 and 1954 were obtained as noted above. These preliminary county figures were used to distribute the independently estimated State totals of dividend and (private monetary) interest receipts in 1950 and 1955 to the individual counties of New York State. The 1955 distribution was used to allocate the State total in 1957.

County estimates of dividends and interest were prepared for other States of the area from a regression equation based on the relationships between personal income excluding property income and dividends and interest receipts in New York counties.

Estimates for 1929 were prepared by allocating the State totals of private monetary interest and dividends according to the amounts of these items reported by residents of each county on their 1934 Federal income tax returns. County estimates for 1940 were derived by interpolation between the 1929 and 1950 figures on the basis of population.

Government interest payments to persons in 1950, 1955, and 1957 were allocated to counties in proportion to sales of series E or of series E and H bonds. County bond sales data were supplied by the Treasury Department. Estimates for 1950 were extrapolated to 1929 and to 1940 by population.

Imputed Property Income

Imputed rent measures the net income accruing to nonfarm residents in their capacity as homeowners. It equals the gross rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm houses less the actual expenses incurred in home ownership. A similar imputation for farm dwellings is included in the estimates of farm income.

County estimates of imputed net rent were prepared by allocating State totals by the market value of owner-occupied nonfarm homes as computed from census of housing reports. Estimated market value was prepared for 1930, 1940, and 1950 by multiplying the number of owner-occupied nonfarm homes in each county by average value. Both numbers of houses and average values were taken from censuses of housing, with certain adjustments made to secure comparability. Figures for 1950 were extended to 1955 and 1957 by changes in personal income excluding property income.

In the absence of information reflecting the amounts of imputed interest accruing to residents of the various counties, State totals of this item were allocated by all other property income flows combined. A similar procedure was followed for monetary rents. It should be noted, however, that although imputed interest and monetary rents make up one-fourth of all property income in the Delaware Service Area, they account for less than 5 percent of the total income flow.

Other Components

This final section describes how the estimates for the three remaining components of personal income were made. These include: "other" labor income, transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance. The last is treated as a "negative" component since it is excluded from personal income.

Other Labor Income

This category consists of supplementary types of labor income paid out or accruing to persons in the current period. These comprise employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds; compensation for injuries; pay of military reservists; and a number of minor items consisting of directors' fees, jury and witness fees, compensation of prison inmates, and marriage fees to justices of the peace. Other labor income formed only 2 percent of personal income in the Delaware Area in 1957.

Employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds are measured on a county basis according to the residence of employees for whom they have been made. Given a lack of direct data, they have been estimated in the county series by allocating State totals on the basis of payrolls. Because the ratio of employer contributions to wages and salaries widely by industries, this allocation has been carried out in considerable industry detail. A similar procedure was utilized for estimating compensation for injuries and directors' fees.

The remaining items of other labor income together account for less than one-tenth of the total. They have been apportioned to the counties in terms of total, civilian, or veteran population, according to the most appropriate available series.

Transfer Payments

Transfer payments consist in general of disbursements made to individuals by government or business for which no services are rendered currently. As noted, major examples of government transfers include unemployment benefits and relief payments. A principal category of business transfers consists of corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions (in personal income, nonprofit institutions are treated as persons).

The estimates of total transfer payments represent the summation of approximately 45 separate series. Some were obtained through a process of detailed data collection. Others were estimated by means of allocators which vary considerably, both in directness and relevancy.

Currently, directly reported data underlie the estimates of individual items that in combination account for a little more than half of total transfers nationally, although the proportion varies by areas. In general, these estimates are based on reports of disbursements obtained from the fiscal records of administering government agencies. Included here are benefits from such programs as old-age and survivors' insurance, State unemployment insurance, and various welfare and relief programs. Moreover, good indirect allocators were available for large segments of the remaining transfers. An example is afforded by the county distributions of veterans of World War II which were used to apportion certain of the veterans' payments. Transfer payments for which the statistical basis is weak comprise only a small part of total transfers and an almost negligible fraction of total personal income.

Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

Contributions made by individuals under the various social insurance programs are excluded from personal income by handling them as an explicit deduction item. Payments by both employees and self-employed are included in the series.

The employee portion covers contributions for old-age and survivors' insurance, State unemployment insurance, railroad retirement insurance, cash sickness compensation, and Federal and State and local public employee retirement systems, as well as premium payments for government life insurance. Contributions of the self-employed relate to old-age and survivors' insurance.

As no direct data on individuals' contributions for social insurance are available, the general procedure was to allocate State totals to the counties on the basis of payrolls or proprietors' income in the relevant category of employment. For the Government life insurance programs a specially weighted total of civilian population and military strength was used as the county allocator.

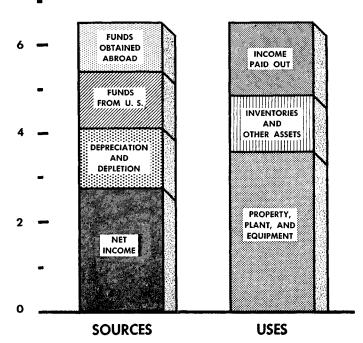
U. S. Industry Expands Productive Capacity of Foreign Countries

IN THE postwar years United States firms have increased their direct foreign investments by some \$20 billion, nearly three times as much as the value of such investments at the end of 1946. These investments flowing into productive facilities of all kinds have contributed significantly to foreign economic development, and at the same time have helped to expand markets for United States exports and to provide a large share of the essential imports required by the American economy.

The full scope of foreign investment activity is much greater than indicated by the flow of funds from the United States, since these firms utilize for investment and other business purposes the large volume of funds generated internally by the foreign branches and subsidiaries in their day-to-day business, as well as funds secured from capital markets and other external sources in the countries where they operate. To measure all of these investment activities, the Office of Business Economics has initiated an annual survey of the sources and uses of funds of the foreign sub-

U. S. Direct Foreign Investments Sources and Uses of Funds, 1957

Billion Dollars



69-1-9

Note. - Data for reporting companies only

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

sidiaries and branches of United States companies. This article summarizes the results of the first survey.

Standing out in the results is the fact that the foreign enterprises covered, representing about four-fifths of the total for all United States direct foreign investments, had aggregate funds available for use in operations in 1957 of \$6½ billion. Net income of the enterprises was \$2½ billion, just over two-fifths of the total available, and of this, \$1.7 billion was paid out as dividends and profits, leaving \$1.1 billion of earnings retained for use abroad.

In addition to retained earnings, about \$1.3 billion of net financing was provided from the United States in 1957. About \$1.1 billion was obtained from net foreign financing, representing amounts obtained from capital markets and creditors in countries where the enterprises operated and, to some extent, financing obtained from other foreign countries. Depreciation charges on the fixed assets of the foreign concerns and miscellaneous sources yielded \$1.3 billion. Of the total of \$6½ billion available, therefore, \$4.8 billion was disposed of abroad, largely for property, plant and equipment.

While 1957 was a record year for direct-investment capital flows from the United States, it was typical insofar as it showed the importance of the reinvestment of funds generated by the enterprises in their operations abroad. Utilizing these funds, together with capital flows from the United States, American companies are providing a substantial share of industrial capital expansion in many countries.

New data on investment and financing

Data collected in this survey for the calendar year 1957 provide numerous new insights into the operations of direct foreign investment enterprises, especially with respect to the availability of funds generated as depreciation charges or obtained from foreign sources, and the expenditure of funds for property, plant and equipment, inventories or other purposes. Such information is related to, but broader than, the data collected on a quarterly basis for use in our regular balance-of-payments accounts.

As the survey of financial flows is carried forward annually in the future, it will provide data on changes in the magnitude and composition of these flows which will supplement the data on the net private capital movement from the United States, and provide a better basis for understanding the participation of these enterprises in economic developments in the United States and abroad.

In particular, plant and equipment expenditures and changes in inventories of United States controlled foreign enterprises are much more satisfactory measures of their

NOTE.—MR. PIZER AND MR. CUTLER ARE MEMBERS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

investment activity than the series on net capital flows, and will therefore tie in more closely with similar data on capital formation available here and in foreign countries.

A number of new terms and methodological procedures used in developing these statistics are discussed in the techaical note at the end of this report. The data presented are based on a sample of relatively large companies, covering about four-fifths of the earnings of all direct foreign investments in the industries covered. Although the degree of coverage is reasonably uniform in the major area-industry groupings, there are some important variations, as shown in the technical note. These data have not been expanded into estimates of the totals for all such direct-investment enterprises, pending the availability of the complete data collected as part of the Survey of American Business Investments in Foreign Countries, which is now in progress.

SOURCES OF FUNDS UTILIZED

Funds available to foreign subsidiaries and branches of United States companies are derived from four principal sources: net income, depreciation and other cash charges against income, United States parent companies or other United States sources, and foreign creditors or stockholders. Total funds derived from these sources by the reporting

companies amounted to \$6½ billion in 1957.

Net income is the largest source of funds of the foreign investment enterprises, aggregating \$2\% billion, or two-fifths of the total covered in this survey. After deducting remitted dividends and profits of the enterprises, amounting to \$1.7 billion, about \$1.1 billion was available for use abroad. This is larger than the balance-of-payments series for undistributed profits of the same group of companies, since about \$185 million of branch profits were reported in the new series as retained abroad, while the balance-of-payments series covers only the undistributed profits of foreign subsidiaries. The present series also includes the equity of foreign stockholders in undistributed profits.

The difference in the data on retained earnings is primarily in the petroleum industry, where branch organizations are most important. In the new series retained earnings of this industry as shown are considerably larger than those of manufacturing enterprises, which lead when undistributed

subsidiary profits are considered alone.

Flow of funds from United States

Funds provided to the foreign enterprises by their United States parents were a little over \$1 billion in 1957, and an additional amount of about \$280 million came from nonaffiliated United States sources. Use of parent company financing varied greatly among areas and industries, accounting for over 30 percent of the total for Latin America, but only about 7 percent for other areas combined. This distribution results largely from the relatively high ratio of 18 percent for the petroleum industry which is most important in Latin America, while the ratio for other industries combined was about 12 percent.

Funds from nonaffiliated United States residents were significant only for the Canadian petroleum and manufacturing enterprises, many of which have a large part of their equity securities and long-term debt distributed widely in

the United States.

While the data collected for balance-of-payments purposes have provided measures of retained earnings and net capital outflows from the United States, the new series shows that nearly 40 percent of the total funds available are derived from foreign financing and depreciation charges. Foreign

debt financing aggregated about \$1 billion in 1957, representing mainly current accounts payable and accrued liabilities such as those for taxes and employee benefit funds. Equity financing from foreign sources amounted to about \$100 million, and was sizable only for a few companies in Canada and Latin America. However, the sample companies did not include a number of newly organized European enterprises in which there was foreign equity participation.

Although there is no necessary or traceable connection between specific sources and uses of funds, the data indicate that the substantial amounts of foreign financing utilized in the various industries were similar in amount to the overall net increases in inventories and current receivables reported by each of these industries, but there is much variation among areas. In Latin America the need for funds for these purposes appeared to exceed the amounts of foreign financing available, except for public utilities. In Canada and Europe foreign financing generally exceeded requirements for working capital. Foreign financing for the petroleum industry in "other areas" includes a considerable amount of financing from affiliated companies operating elsewhere abroad.

The survey data indicate that, in general, the companies tend to utilize local financing to finance local-currency requirements, especially for working capital, although in some areas their ability to do this is limited by the meagerness of local capital sources and the resulting high interest

Depreciation and depletion charges are the largest internal source of funds of the controlled foreign enterprises, totaling \$1.2 billion for the sample covered in this survey. How-

Table 1.—Pattern of Financing U. S. Direct Foreign Investments, 1957

[Percent distribution]

[1 (1)	ent distrib	ution;			
By Area	Canada	Latin Ameri- can Re- publics	Europe	Other areas	All areas
Sources of Funds:					
Net income Net U. S. financing ¹ Net foreign financing Depreciation and depletion ²	37 25 11 27	40 31 12 17	35 15 28 22	59 -2 24 19	42 20 17 21
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Uses of Funds:	ĺ				
Property, plant, and equipment Inventories Current receivables Other assets Income paid out	73 7 -2 3 19	54 9 7 6 24	54 15 11 (³) 20	35 8 9 7 41	55 10 6 4 25
Total	100	100	100	100	100
By Industry	Mining and smelting	Petro- leum	Manu- facturing	Other indus- tries ¹	All indus- tries
Sources of Funds:					
Net income Net U. S. financing ¹ . Net foreign financing Depreciation and depletion ² .	50 19 7 24	42 21 18 19	40 19 17 24	43 12 23 22	42 20 17 21
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Uses of Funds:					
Property, plant, and equipment Inventories Current receivables	7	52 9 7	60 12 4	51 12 10	55 10 6
Other assets Income paid out	$\frac{8}{26}$	28 28	2 22	$\frac{7}{20}$	4 25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Includes funds from parent companies and nonaffiliated U. S. residents.
 Includes a minor amount for other sources.
 Less than ½ of 1 percent.
 Agriculture, public utilities, and trade.

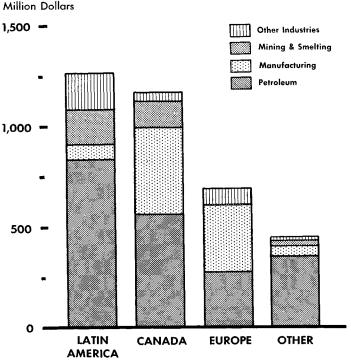
Note.—Based on reports of sample companies.

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

ever, these charges provide only about one-quarter of total sources of funds (net of income distributions) for foreign enterprises against a proportion of nearly 50 percent for domestic corporations in 1957, and about one-third for the 1950–57 period.¹ This difference could result from a number of factors, such as markedly different depreciation rates, or the ability of the foreign enterprises to draw on parent company funds, but further studies of the balance sheets of the foreign enterprises and data for a longer period will be necessary in order to determine the factors involved. As in the case of domestic corporate financing, however, this source of funds is of growing importance.

About half of the depreciation charges reported in this survey originate in the petroleum industry, although they account for a larger proportion of total sources of funds for other industries covered. Manufacturing operations abroad are not so completely covered as the petroleum industry in

U. S. Direct Foreign Investments Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1957



Note. - Data for reporting companies only

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

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this survey, and it is likely that for manufacturing in particular the data given here substantially understate the magnitude of depreciation charges.

For the petroleum industry, depreciation charges were high relative to the book value of investment at the end of 1957 in Western Europe, where refineries and other fixed assets form a large part of the total investment, and were somewhat lower in the areas where other operations of the industry predominate. Depreciation charges in the manufacturing industry were also high relative to the book value of investment in Europe, probably reflecting the fact that enterprises in this area require more plant and equipment than in those areas where the manufacturing activity is largely assembling or packaging. Conversely, depreciation charges for manufacturing in Latin America were relatively

low, probably reflecting the lowered dollar equivalent o foreign-currency depreciation charges as well as a relatively low proportion of fixed capital.

Depletion charges, reported as carried on the books of the foreign enterprises, were about \$50 million in 1957 nearly all in the petroleum industry. This amount, how ever, is not comparable to the amount allowable for tarpurposes in the United States.

Comparison with domestic corporations

In order to gain some perspective on the magnitudes and relationships of the various sources of funds available to direct foreign investments, they may be compared with similar data for United States corporations. For the foreign enterprises covered in this survey, total funds available, after deducting income remittances, were \$4.9 billion in 1957 which is equal to about 12 percent of the total sources of funds for United States corporations. For manufacturing and mining alone (including petroleum activities), the proportion was about 20 percent for 1957.

Domestic corporations derived 70 percent of their funds from internal sources (retained profits and depreciation) in 1957, and most of the remainder from increased long-term debt. The foreign enterprises derived about half their funds from such internal sources, but if funds from the parent company are regarded as coming from an internal source the proportion rises to about three quarters. From the point of view of the parent companies, funds they provide to the foreign enterprises are very largely generated from internal sources; from the point of view of the foreign enterprise and the host country they would be considered external.

PURPOSES OF FUNDS USED

About three-quarters of the funds available to the foreign enterprises (after income distributions) were used in 1957 to acquire property, plant, and equipment. This proportion appears to be close to that for domestic corporations.

About \$3.2 billion of the reported foreign capital expenditures originate in the mining, manufacturing, and petroleum industries, compared with a total of \$17 billion for domestic plant and equipment expenditures in the manufacturing and mining industries (including petroleum) in 1957. Thus, these data clearly indicate that a significant share of the overall expansion of productive facilities by United States industry in 1957 was in foreigh operations. Similar data for Canada show that companies covered in this survey account for roughly half of all mining and manufacturing capital expenditures in that country.

Petroleum expenditures large

The petroleum industry reported foreign plant and equipment expenditures of \$2 billion in 1957, not including \$350 million of exploration and development expenditures charged against income. Over \$800 million was expended in Latin America, including more than \$600 million in Venezuela and a substantial amount in Peru. This total was unusually high in 1957 because of special payments of about \$325 million for new leases in Venezuela.

Capital outlays by the petroleum enterprises in Canada were nearly \$600 million, with pipeline construction accounting for a major portion. Exploration and development in Canada required a further expenditure of \$140 million charged against income. In Europe, this industry's plant

^{1.} See Survey of Current Business, October 1958-p. 18.

and equipment expenditures were sizable in the United

Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Plant and equipment expenditures abroad by manufacturing enterprises controlled in the United States were reported by the sample companies at nearly \$900 million in 1957, and the total for all such companies would be well over \$1 billion.

Nearly half of this was in Canada and about 40 percent in Europe, mainly in the United Kingdom. In both of these areas the total outlay for manufacturing plant and equipment was substantially larger in 1957 than indicated by the data for net capital flows from the United States and undistributed earnings. The situation was quite different in Latin America, however, where parent company funds are used to a greater extent to provide working capital. Capital expenditures for manufacturing in Brazil made up nearly half of the total for this area.

Although plant and equipment expenditures reported by other industries were comparatively small, they show capital investment to be considerably higher than suggested

by the less complete figures previously available.

Additions to working capital in the form of inventories and current accounts receivable absorbed about \$1 billion of the funds available to foreign subsidiaries and branches in 1957. As noted above, the necessary funds were probably obtained largely within foreign countries.

Expansion of both inventories and current receivables was large in Latin America, and occurred in several industries. The increase in petroleum inventories probably reflected an imbalance between productive capacity and export demand after the Suez crisis. Increases in receivables in the manufacturing and distribution industries reflected their growing

scale of operations and to some degree inflationary developments in many of these countries.

In Canada, the reduction in the level of business activity which began about mid-1957 was reflected in the comparatively small accumulation of inventories by companies reporting in the survey, and a net reduction of current receivables, largely by the manufacturing companies. The substantial growth of current assets in Europe in 1957 was related to generally satisfactory business conditions.

Remittances of income

Dividends and remitted branch profits amounted to \$1.7 billion for the companies covered, representing about 60 percent of their net earnings. The proportion of earnings paid out was about the same as that for domestic corporations in 1957, although the domestic ratio was unusually

high in that year.

Income paid out by the petroleum industry accounted for 65 percent of total remittances, and manufacturing for nearly 20 percent. The relatively high ratio of income paid out to total income of the petroleum industry resulted in part from the prevalence of branch organizations; some of the remitted branch profits were soon reinvested abroad and were recorded at that time as net funds from the parent. Nevertheless, the total of about \$540 million of earnings reported as retained abroad by the petroleum industry was much larger than the amount for any other industry.

When compared with overall uses of funds by the foreign enterprises, the remittance of earnings, although large, represents only about one-quarter of the total. Funds used for income remittances were less than half the amount spent for new fixed assets, and not much higher than the amounts

Table 2.—Sources and Uses of Funds of U. S. Direct Foreign Investments in 1957, by Area and Industry [Millions of dollars]

				[IVITIOIN	s of donars		_						
			Sources	of funds	-				Uses o	f funds			Adden- dum
Areas and industries	Total sources	Net income	Net U. S. financing	Net foreign financing	Deprecia- tion and deple- tion	Other	Total uses	Property, plant, and equip- ment	Inven- tories	Current receiva- bles	Other assets	Income paid out	Explora- tion and develop- ment expendi- tures ¹
All areas, total	6, 521	2,750	1, 295	1, 122	1, 236	119	6, 521	3, 565	625	391	283	1,658	361
Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing Trade Agriculture and public utilities	547 $3,872$ $1,464$ 321 317	272 1, 615 589 167 107	102 837 276 23 56	38 697 242 74 71	130 640 344 56 67	4 83 14 1 16	547 3, 872 1, 464 321 317	323 2, 035 879 139 189	38 345 168 57 17	1 263 61 50 16	46 158 36 18 25	139 1, 071 320 57 71	9 352
Canada, total. Mining and smelting. Petroleum. Manufacturing. Trade. Agriculture and public utilities.	1,602 264 707 556 46 29	589 167 147 238 29 8	401 4 251 136 8 2	175 27 134 7 -3 10	407 64 154 171 13 6	30 2 21 4	1,602 264 707 556 46 29	1, 169 127 567 428 32 15	115 23 52 28 10 2	$ \begin{array}{c c} -27 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ -31 \\ -7 \\ (2) \end{array} $	52 43 11 -11 6 3	294 68 69 143 6	144 4 140
Latin American Republics, total	2, 339 241 1, 510 211 107 270	938 70 663 75 41 89	735 100 509 62 12 52	275 14 112 47 42 60	361 56 212 26 9 58	(2) 14 1 3 12	2, 339 241 1, 510 211 107 270	1, 262 171 838 75 14 164	213 14 135 27 23 13	159 2 51 44 46 15	133 2 66 33 11 21	571 51 420 31 12 57	94 5 89
Europe, total. Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing Trade Agriculture and public utilities.	1, 285 1 567 580 137 (²)	454 1 166 208 79 (2)	194 1 126 66 1 (2)	356 -1 152 176 29 (2)	262 (2) 111 120 30 (2)	19 11 9 -1	1, 285 1 567 580 137 (²)	689 1 279 326 83 (2)	195 (2) 80 95 20 (2)	138 (2) 90 42 6 (2)	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ 8 \\ -5 \\ (2) \end{array} $	261 (2) 118 109 33 (2)	25 25
Other areas, total Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing Trade Agriculture and public utilities	1, 295 41 1, 088 118 30 18	770 35 638 68 18 10	-36 -3 -49 12 2 3	315 -3 299 12 6 1	206 10 163 26 4 3	40 2 37 (2) (2) (2) (2)	1, 295 41 1, 088 118 30 18	445 25 351 51 9 10	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 2 \\ 78 \\ 19 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	120 -5 113 6 5	(2) 81 6 6 1	532 19 464 36 6 6	99 1 98

^{1.} Includes only amounts charged against income.

2. Less than \$500,000.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Data cover only companies reporting in survey. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

required to increase inventories and other current and longterm assets. In fact, depreciation and depletion charges nearly matched income remittances except for the petroleum industry.

A number of companies reported sizable amounts under the category of increases in "other" assets. The total

amount was less than \$300 million, and over half was reported by petroleum companies. For many of these companies such funds represent advances to, or acquisition of, affiliated enterprises in other countries. The counterpart to these flows appears as a source of funds, usually under the heading of net foreign financing, or as part of "other" sources.

Technical Note

Coverage of the Report: Data included in this report were provided by a sample of 290 United States companies, and represent the accounts of over 1,500 foreign enterprises. The group of reporting companies was selected from those regularly supplying quarterly balance of payments data to the Office of Business Economics, but companies operating abroad principally in the fields of transportation, finance, and various services were entirely omitted. Reports were prepared by the Office of Business Economics for a few large publicly owned Canadian companies which publish the necessary information. The most readily available measure of the coverage obtained, and probably also the best, is the ratio of the earnings of the foreign enterprises covered to the estimated earnings of all United States controlled enterprises in the same area-industry groups. These ratios are shown in the accompanying table.

Ratio of earnings of reporting companies to estimated earnings of all U.S. direct private foreign investments in specified industries [Percent]

	Listed industries total	Mining and smelting	Petro- leum	Manu- factur- ing	Trade	Agricul- ture and public utilities
All areas	82	69	99	63	69	55
Canada Latin American Repub-	78	(1)	(1)	59	72	36
lies	82	69	95	57	65	61
Europe Other areas	85 81	11 32	(1)	71 60	(1)	32

^{1.} In these classifications, the coverage ratio is 100 percent or more because the companies and mining enterprises which were in the development stage of operations. The absolute amounts of net losses involved are not substantial.

Since the various sources and uses of funds are not necessarily proportional to the earnings of the enterprises, it is not possible to expand the sample data to represent the totals for all direct foreign investments. However, the current Survey of American Business Investments in Foreign Countries will provide such benchmark totals which can be utilized in future work on this subject.

Foreign Currency Conversions: Data were provided by the reporting companies partly in foreign currencies and partly in both foreign currencies and dollar equivalents as calculated by the reporters, and partly in dollars only, particularly in cases where the sales of the foreign affiliate are primarily for dollars. Ordinarily balance-sheet items are converted on the basis of the rates prevailing at acquisition dates for fixed assets and related reserves, while current assets and liabilities are converted at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date—usually a year-end free rate. When exchange rates are changing, the dollar values of these assets and liabilities change during the year, resulting often in unrealized exchange gains or losses from the point of view of the United States parent (and in some circumstances on the foreign books as well) which are usually carried into the profit or loss as calculated by the parent.

In order to avoid the distortion of sources and uses of funds resulting from the changing dollar equivalent of local currency valuations of assets and liabilities, it was necessary in many cases to recalculate the dollar equivalents on the basis of a uniform exchange rate applied to all items. The rate used was generally the monthly average of free rates for 1957.

However, recalculations were not made when the conversions made by the reporters did not deviate significantly from this procedure, or for those items where the dollar figures supplied probably represented actual dollar outlays or receipts by the reporter. Where figures were given only in dollars it was usually not possible to determine whether unrealized exchange gains or losses affected the accounts to a significant extent.

While the procedures used are believed to be the best available for the analysis of sources and uses of funds, they would not be appropriate for determining the change in the book values of the foreign enterprises in terms of dollars. However, relatively few countries were undergoing sharply depreciating exchange rates in 1957.

Definitions and Relationship to Balance-of-Payments Accounts: Net income—this is the net income primarily as appearing on the books of the foreign enterprise, after foreign taxes but before any adjustment resulting from unrealized exchange gains or losses. Relatively minor differences from the net earnings figures regularly compiled result from the fact that the new series includes the earnings attributed to minority foreign stockholders (about \$200 million), is not reduced by the withholding taxes paid by the parent companies on income transferred, and does not include interest accruing to United States investors.

Net funds from the United States—this amount represents in the case of foreign subsidiaries the net change in liabilities to the United States parent or other United States residents, and cash flows resulting from changes in United States holdings of the capital stock outstanding. In principle this is the same as the net capital flow recorded in the balance-of-payments accounts, although some of the funds reported for nonaffiliated United States residents would not be recorded as direct-investment flows but would appear as short-term or portfolio investments in the balance-of-payments accounts.

In the case of branches, however, the figures in the new

not be recorded as direct-investment flows but would appear as short-term or portfolio investments in the balance-of-payments accounts.

In the case of branches, however, the figures in the new series will be lower than the balance-of-payments series to the extent branch earnings were recorded as remitted to the United States rather than retained abroad. In the balance-of-payments accounts, all branch earnings are treated as if they were remitted, and are included in net capital outflows to the extent they are retained abroad. For example, if a foreign branch earns \$100 and remits \$50, assuming other transactions are nil, the balance-of-payments statistics would show earnings of \$100 and net capital outflows from the United States of \$50. In the new series, however, the entry for sources of funds would be net earnings of \$100, while under uses of funds \$50 would appear as remitted branch profits and \$50 as increases in assets, with no amount shown as funds from the United States.

Since the reporting companies may differ in their determination of whether a given remit-

for sources of funds would be net earnings of \$100, while under uses of funds \$50 would appear as remitted branch profits and \$50 as increases in assets, with no amount shown as funds from the United States.

Since the reporting companies may differ in their determination of whether a given remittance from a branch represents earnings or a capital inflow, the combined total of retained carnings and net funds from the United States is often a more valid measure of investment from the United States than the figure for net funds from the United States taken alone.

Net foreign financing—this item represents the change in liabilities of the foreign enterprises to other than United States residents, and also any equity investments by foreigners. Included among foreigners are the other foreign branches and subsidiaries of United States companies, so that some of this financing originates ultimately in the United States. It is not possible at this stage to measure the amounts involved, or the extent to which this may result in some duplication in the totals of sources and uses. The net flow from the United States and foreign creditors, the amounts were entered entirely under foreign financing. To some extent, therefore, net foreign financing is overstated.

Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment—this item represents primarily the cost of acquisition of new fixed assets, including property or the rights to utilize property as in the case of petroleum concessions. To the extent possible, other changes in fixed assets have been eliminated.

Dividends and remitted profits—in the case of dividends this item represents the amounts declared the absolute that details the extensive of course of the states that extensive the extensive of course of the profits—in the case of dividends this item represents the amounts

been eliminated.

Dividends and remitted profits—in the case of dividends this item represents the amounts declared by the foreign-incorporated enterprises. Such dividends include those accruing to intority stockholders and are before deduction of withholding taxes paid by the United States stockholders, whereas the balance-of-payments figures include only the United States portion, and are after deducting withholding taxes. The branch profit figure is the amount of such profits reported as remitted, although as noted above in connection with 'not funds from the United States' this is to some extent an ambiguous concept, in the balance-of-payments accounts, all branch profits are treated as if they were remitted, partly because they are taxable in the United States as earned.

National Income and Corporate Profits

(Continued from page 9)

closing months of the year. By late November output had moved above year-earlier levels, indicating a probable substantial rise in profits. With the introduction of the new models, sales at retail increased—though much of the current output was going to build up dealer stocks. The turnaround in production and sales had not materialized in the third guarter, however, and for this period profits were the lowest in a number of years. With retail inventories of new cars high at midyear and sales continuing slow, production was curtailed early in the summer, and remained at low levels throughout the period of model changeover and the subsequent work stoppages.

The major nondurable-goods groups showed profit gains paralleling the increases which occurred in personal consumption expenditures for their products. With the earlier declines in consumer purchases of clothing largely made good during the summer months, profits in the apparel and textiles industries bettered their year-earlier rates. Food manu-

facturers' profits recovered after midyear as cost-price relationships improved.

In the rubber industry, profits rose despite the limited demand for use on new cars. The replacement market for tires was little affected by the recession and-due partly to the record number of autos on the road and partly to the rising average age of these-advanced to a new high for 1958 as a whole.

An expanding consumer market also contributed to an improvement of corporate profits in the petroleum refining industry during the summer. Production increased after midyear, and the long and severe inventory adjustment showed signs of ending. However, profits were still a little less than a year earlier, and remained almost one-fourth under the Suez high.

With the recovery of general business, profit gains were likewise recorded in several industries characterized by wide diversification of markets; included in this group were chemicals and paper manufacturing.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

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[Averages for the year 1957 are provided in the May 1958 issue of the SURVEY]

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	Gł	ENERA	AL BU	SINE	SS IN	DICA	FORS							
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT											1			
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:† National income, totalbil. of dol		361.5	,		3 50. 6			352. 4		 	363. 1			
Compensation of employees, total do		254. 8 238. 0			250. 9 234. 4			250. 7 234. 2			255. 3 238. 4			p 258, 4 p 241, 3
Privatedo		197. 4			192. 7			191, 8			195. 0			₽ 197. 6
Militarydo Government civiliando		9. 5 31. 1			9. 4 32. 3			9. 6 32. 8			10.0			p 10. 0
Supplements to wages and salaries do		16, 8			32. 3 16. 5			16, 4			33. 4 16. 9		-	p 17. 1
Proprietors' and rental income, totaloddo. Business and professionaloddo. Farm		55.0			55.3			56. 2			56.6		-	» 57. 5
Form do		31.3 11.5			30.6 12.6			30. 7 13. 4			31.1			p 31. 8 p 13. 3
Rental income of personsdo		12. 2			12.1			12, 1			12.2			p 12. 3
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-											Į	1		
ment, total bil. of dol. Corporate profits before tax, total do		38. 8 39. 9			31. 3 31. 7			32. 5 32. 0			38. 0 37. 9			
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo		19. 9			16.1			16. 3			19.3			
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		20.0	}		15. 5			15. 7	<u> </u>		18.6			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		-1.1			3			.5]		. 2			
Net interestdo		12. 9		-	13.0			13. 1			13. 2			» 13. 3
Gross national product, total dodo		438, 9			425. 8			429. 0			439. 0			
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo		287. 2			286. 2			288.3			291.5			
Durable goods do		39. 6 138. 8			36. 3 139. 8			35. 6 141. 4			36. 1 142. 9			
Servicesdo		108.7	~		110.1			111.3			112.5			
		61, 5	1	ļ	49.6			49. 2	j	}	53.7		1	
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo New constructiondo		37. 1			36.3		~~•	34. 9			36.3			
Producers' durable equipmentdo		26. 7			22. 9			22. 3			22.3			
Change in business inventoriesdo		-2.3			-9.5		-	-8.0		[-5.0			
Net foreign investmentdo		1.9			.5			.5			.5		-	
Federal (less Government sales)do		88. 3 50. 5			89. 5 50. 9			90. 9 51. 9			93.3 53.4			
National security Qdo		46.0			45.6			46.0			46.6			
State and localdo		37.8			38.6			39. 1	 -	-	39. 9			
Personal income, total		349. 7 43. 0			347. 3 42. 3			349. 8 42. 3			357. 5 43. 5			
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo		306.8			305. 0			307. 5			314. 0			
Personal saving §do	-	19. 6			18.8			19. 2			22. 5			
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE								[[1	
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil, of dol	350. 2	348. 4	348. 2	346. 4	347. 1	348.1	349. 9	352. 0	1 354. 2 1 358. 8	356. 1	357. 8	357. 5	7 360. 4	359, 3
Wage and salary disbursements, total do. Commodity-producing industries do. Distributive industries do. Service industries do. Government do.	238. 0 101. 0 63. 6 32. 9 40. 5	237. 3 99. 8 63. 7 33. 2 40. 6	235. 1 97. 9 63. 5 33. 1 40. 7	233. 2 95. 6 63. 4 33. 2 41. 0	232, 6 95, 3 62, 9 33, 3 41, 1	232. 0 95. 0 62. 4 33. 4 41. 2	233, 1 95, 6 62, 6 33, 4 41, 5	235. 8 96. 6 63. 3 33. 6 42. 4	1 242. 2 97. 1 63. 5 33. 7 1 48. 0	238, 5 97, 7 63, 6 33, 8 43, 4	239. 4 98. 4 63. 6 33. 9 43. 5	239. 0 97. 7 63. 7 33. 9 43. 7	r 242.0 r 100.3 r 63.9 r 34.2 r 43.7	242. 9 100. 7 64. 2 34. 3 43. 8
	1		ŀ				l	ļ.	1					İ
Other labor income do Proprietors' and rental income do Proprietors' and rental income do Personal interest income and dividends do Transfer payments do Less personal contributions for social insurance	9. 2 54. 8 31. 8 23. 0	9, 2 55, 2 30, 0 23, 3	9. 1 55. 1 31. 8 23. 9	9.0 55.3 31.8 23.8	8. 9 55. 7 31. 7 24. 8	8. 9 56. 1 31. 7 26. 1	8. 9 56. 5 31. 7 26. 4	8. 9 56. 2 31. 8 26. 0	9, 0 56, 3 31, 8 26, 5	9. 1 56. 6 31. 9 26. 8	9, 2 57, 0 31, 9 27, 0	9. 2 57. 3 31. 9 26. 9	9. 3 7 57. 5 31. 9 7 26. 6	9. 3 57. 6 30. 2 26. 1
bil, of dol	6.6	6, 6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Total nonagricultural incomedo		333.0	332. 5	330.1	330. 5	331.0	332. 4	335. 1	1 342.0	339. 2	340, 9	340.7	7 343. 6	342.5
Desired Desired 1 Year of the least and	Landard Land													117

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. **Italicized total excludes and other footnoted figures include lump-sum retroactive salary payments to Federal employees; disbursements of \$380 million multiplied by 12 (to put on annual rate basis) amounted to \$4.6 billion. **The vised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1946; revised sepanding 1946 appear on pp. 12 ff. of the July 1958 SURVEY. **All cludes inventory valuation adjustment. **Por data in constant dollars and revised definitions for several components, see pp. 10 ff. of the December 1958 SURVEY. **Q Government sales are not deducted. **Series as a series 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	[57		T 5 :	1	1	<u> </u>	19	58	1	1	ı	T	i
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Deceni ber
(GENE	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals: All industriesmil, of dol		9, 733			7, 325			7, 761			7,427		1 8, 014	2 6, 870
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	-	4, 261 2, 148 2, 113			2,898 1,441 1,457			2, 939 1, 395 1, 544			2, 664 1, 257 1, 407		2, 999 1, 447 1, 552	2, 43 1, 17 1, 26
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do do		302 334 488 1,760 2,588			225 256 398 1, 227 2, 321			239 202 369 1,511 2,501			223 140 320 1, 633 2, 447		238 157 418 1, 734 2, 468	19 13 40 1, 31 2, 39
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:		36. 23			32. 41			30. 32		ļ	29.61		1 29, 93	² 30. 5:
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do		15. 27 7. 57 7. 70			13. 20 6. 58 6. 62			5.57			10. 86 5. 16 5. 70		10. 79 5. 11 5. 68	11. 0 5. 3 5. 7
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do do		1, 15 1, 26 1, 91 6, 43 10, 21			1. 00 1. 02 1. 69 5. 87 9. 63						. 88 . 63 1. 29 6. 10 9. 85		. 91 . 59 1. 64 6. 32 9. 68	. 84 . 54 1. 75 6. 4 9. 9
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;														1
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol	3, 136	2, 850	2, 753	2, 175	2, 133	2, 214	2, 305	2, 532	2, 920	3, 025	3, 553	4, 045		
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total do	3, 074 1, 522 1, 552 361 857 320	2, 801 1, 312 1, 489 374 812 288	2, 708 1, 171 1, 537 377 886 246	2, 144 799 1, 345 355 738 223	2, 108 630 1, 478 406 762 276	2, 198 624 1, 574 392 885 259	2, 286 645 1, 641 421 905 270	2, 423 908 1, 515 399 833 254	2, 743 1, 212 1, 531 383 870 258	2, 862 1, 356 1, 506 371 848 272	3, 286 1, 583 1, 703 354 1, 052 282	365		
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	126 142 114 145	115 122 109	111 109 113	88 74 99	87 59 108	90 58 115	94 60 120 96	99 85 111	113 113 112 125	118 126 111 131	135 148 125	161 191 138 178		
Crops. do Livestock and products do INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION₀	159 134	133 123	131 122	86 105	55 114	49 123	53 128	97 121	131 121	144 121	161 133	218 148		
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume Unadjusted, combined index1947-49=100	142	134	132	131	129	127	127	132	126	136	140	143	144	p 14
Manufactures	144 156 121 126 159	135 147 106 107 161	134 143 102 99 160	133 139 99 93 157	131 138 95 91 149	129 133 89 82 146	129 133 93 91 141	133 139 106 105 133	127 132 90 92 126	138 140 102 105 128	141 146 111 114 138	145 149 + 123 129 + 150	146 r 155 r 123 r 128 156	p 14 p 15 p 12 p 12
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)	174 139 165 140 215	166 133 157 138 194	161 127 153 133 192	156 124 148 131 181	154 122 146 132 174	148 118 139 126 165	146 119 135 124 159	149 125 138 125 162	144 123 133 120 158	150 133 142 119 186	156 141 151 128 195	r 158 r 136 r 150 127 r 194	r 168 r 136 r 153 r 131 r 196	p 16 p 13 p 15 p 13 p 18
Transportation equipment Q do Autos do do Trucks do Aircraft and parts do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	213 171 99 569 172 121 106 152 143	203 151 95 571 170 120 92 145 134	196 132 91 570 166 113 100 136 125	191 122 92 562 163 112 105 130	189 106 95 566 161 111 106 131	182 89 90 561 160 108 105 135 125	181 99 96 553 157 108 111 141 125	183 100 91 568 159 113 121 148 130	175 87 76 561 157 113 109 148 126	173 53 78 573 160 124 130 155 135	170 37 67 583 168 130 127 160 143	r 184 71 89 r 582 171 r 132 129 155 r 147	214 160 107 107 1590 174 132 123 155	P 21 P 16 P 9 P 59 P 17 P 13
Nondurable manufactures	131 113 116 133 101 105 100	123 107 109 131 101 99 89	125 104 106 134 98 93 88	126 104 103 121 98 104 99	125 104 102 120 98 110 106	125 106 104 123 98 110	124 110 106 115 100 122 112	128 119 114 121 103 138 125	123 119 116 115 104 128 107	135 126 127 120 102 122 104	137 131 134 130 102 119 108	141 * 129 * 130 138 * 103 124 124	138 118 121 134 102	
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products 9 do Cotton and synthetic fabrics do Wool textiles do Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Pulp and paper do do Pulp and paper do do O	110 98 107 65 107 99 163 156	87 89 97 55 96 94 140 137	112 93 102 55 106 101 153 151	95 103 61 113 108 158 156	112 94 103 64 109 107 155 152	112 94 96 67 108 95 156 152	118 93 98 71 105 92 153 147	125 94 99 82 106 99 159 153	109 86 86 67 99 92 145 137	130 103 107 76 117 108 168 159	125 103 111 75 113 105 169 159	130 109 7 111 75 121 109 7 181 7 171	109 116 71 119 170 164	
Printing and publishing do— Chemicals and allied products do— Industrial chemicals do— Petroleum and coal products do— Petroleum refining do— Rubber products do—	145 187 203 136 147 135	142 183 198 138 153 114	136 183 197 134 148 123	137 180 190 130 144 120	140 179 188 125 137 118	140 180 186 124 134 115	139 177 184 127 136 112	137 177 184 131 141 122	132 174 183 133 146 103	136 182 190 140 149 127	142 187 202 138 148 137	147 7 194 209 137 7 147 7 143	r 146 r 194 r p 139 r p 150 145	P 14

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Estimates for October-December 1958 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. 2 Estimates for January-March 1959 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Anticipated expenditures for the year 1958, and comparative data for 1956-57, appear on p. 4 of the December 1958 Survey. 2 Includes data not shown separately. 1 Revisions (annual data, 1946-57; monthly data, 1956-57) appear on pp. 18 and 19 of the November 1958 Survey; monthly data prior to 1956 are not available. 3 Revisions for 1956 for the seasonally adjusted indexes of industrial production and consumer durables output appear on p. 18 of the July 1958 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1	957						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	ENE	RAL E	USIN	ESS I	NDIC.	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	1	·			1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ∂—Continued	1													
Unadjusted index—Continued														
Minerals	123 80 144	122 74 149	120 73 147	118 70 145	111 67 134	109 60 132	110 61 131	115 72 134	110 46 137	120 70 142	123 73 145	r 124 75 r 144	123 74 147	p 123
Metal mining do Stone and earth minerals do	92 143	82 138	83 130	85 121	79 128	81 136	86 144	100 150	91 151	96 153	107 158	7 107 7 156	p 93 152	p 150
Seasonally adjusted, combined indexdo	139	135	133	130	128	126	128	132	134	136	137	138	141	p 142
Manufactures	141 154 121	137 146 107	135 142 100	131 137 95	129 135 91	128 131 86	130 134 91	134 139 103	136 141 102	138 144 109	139 145 113	140 r 146 r 122	r 144 152 r 123	p 144 p 152 p 123
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo	170 141 163	163 135 156	159 129 151	153 124 144	150 122 141	146 118 137	148 120 137	151 125 141	154 129 144	156 132 147	155 135 148	r 156 r 133 r 147	7 164 7 136 150	p 165 p 137
Nonclectrical machinery dododo	143 203	137 194	130 192	127 177	126 170	122 166	122 167	125 171	125 181	126 188	129 186	130 130 180	r 133 r 182	₽ 152 ₽ 133 ₽ 189
Transportation equipmentdo Autos, trucks, and partsdo		194 113	191 107	185 99	183 93	178 86	182 93	185 95	185 96	186 96	178 82	7 183 91	205 r 122	p 203 p 123
Other transportation equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	322 170 118	315 168 116	318 166 114	313 163 111	316 160 111	316 159 110	314 158 113	320 160 116	318 162 119	321 162	322 166 126	7 321 169	r 326 172	p 320
Lumber and productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	107 151	103 148	110 142	108 134	109 133	105 135	110 139	114 145	118 152	123 120 150	118 117	127 118 149	7 129 125 7 154	P 126
Miscellaneous manufacturesdo Nondurable manufacturesdo	136 128	131 127	129 127	127 125	128 124	129 125	129 126	132 129	135 132	134 133	137	138 134	r 137	p 137
Food and beverage manufacturesdo Food manufacturesdo	110 110	114 113	114 113	114 112	113 112	113 115	114 114 114	116 116	116 116	116 116	115 116	* 115 * 115	115 115	» 130
Beveragesdodo	110 107 95	118 106 91	117 112 92	120 112 91	114 112 91	108 117	114 115 92	116 116	114 121 101	115 121	114 121 103	115 120	105	
Apparel and allied productsdo	107	104	103	103	99	92 106	106	95 110	115	103 114	116	104 7 118	105 119	
Leather and productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishingdo	103 162 141	100 152 142	100 155 140	98 153 139	98 149 138	94 152 137	97 153 137	100 157 138	104 163 138	103 166 140	104 167 140	108 7 171 142	168 + 142	
Chemicals and allied productsdodododo	184 201	181 196	182 195	177 187	176 184	178 182	178 182	181 187	184 193	186 196	187 204	r 189 207	190	p 14;
Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	135 131	137 117	131 116	129 114	127 116	127 112	129 113	131 125	136 125	139 132	135 136	137 • 133	p 138 141	» 141
Minerals do Coal do Coal	123 77	123 71	121 69	118 70	112 70	109 63	109 62	112 66	116 65	120 68	7 123 70	122 69	123 71	p 128
Crude oil and natural gasdo Metal miningdo Stone and earth mineralsdo	145 100 140	146 110 141	144 110 144	141 106 133	130 100 138	130 88 139	131 73 142	135 80 145	141 80 146	146 83 144	7 149 90 149	r 148 r 92 148	147 102 149	p 147
consumer durables output σ														
Unadjusted, total output1947-49=100	141	124	117	116	111	101	103	109	100	100	103	116	r 143	p 140
Major consumer durablesdo Autosdo Major household goodsdo	153 171 138	132 151 118	123 132 117	120 122 121	114 106 122	100 89 110	103 99 108	109 100 119	97 87 108	94 53 130	96 37 150	113 71 151	7 155 160 153	p 150 p 161
Furniture and floor coveringsdo Appliances and heatersdo	115 121	114 102	108 103	108 121	108 131	104 112	101 115	105 132	105 109	118 114	126 150	131	130 156	
Radio and television setsdo Other consumer durablesdo	. 259	176 106	187 102	159 105	139 105	125 103	112 102	122 108	114 107	214 115	222 119	r 221 r 123	212 118	p 115
Seasonally adjusted, total outputdo	128	119	113	110	104	97	105	111	114	115	103	r 108	r 134	p 137
Major consumer durables do Major household goods do	136 142 134	125 127 124	117 117 118	111 107 117	103 92 114	94 81 107	104 96 113	111 99 123	116 99	116 95	99 56 138	7 105 67 7 141	7 143 139 150	p 146
Furniture and floor coverings do Appliances and heaters do	.1 112	112 112 115	110 106	106 115	106 115	104 102	106 112	109 125	133 116 129	137 117 132	120 137	124 124 148	127 164	
Radio and television setsdo Other consumer durablesdo	. 203	188 107	181 105	151 107	133 108	131 106	138 105	155 111	191 111	207 112	197 113	166 r 114	174 114	» 116
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§‡											į			
Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total bil. of dol	54.7	54. 5	53.8	52. 1	51.3	52. 1	52. 4	53. 2	54.0	54. 4	54.8	r 55. 6	56, 2	
Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	27. 2 13. 5 13. 7	26. 7 13. 1 13. 6	26. 4 12. 6 13. 7	25. 5 12. 0 13. 5	24.9 11.7 13.3	24. 9 11. 5 13. 4	25. 2 11. 6 13. 6	25. 7 12. 1 13. 7	26.3 12.3 14.0			7 27. 2 7 12. 9 7 14. 2	27.6 13.4 14.2	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo		10.9	10.7 3.8	10. 5 3. 6	10. 3 3. 6	10. 7 3. 7	10. 7 3. 7	10.9	11. 0 3. 8	11.1	11. 4 4. I	11. 5	11. 6 4. 3	
Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	- 7.0	7.1	6. 9 16. 7	6. 9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7. 3	4. 1 7. 4	7.4	
Retail trade, total	5.6	16. 9 5. 6 11. 3	5, 5 11, 2	5. 1 11. 0	16. 1 5. 0 11. 1	16. 5 5. 2 11. 3	16.6 5.2 11.3	16. 6 5. 1 11. 4	16. 7 5. 2 11. 5		5.1	16. 9 5. 4 11. 6	17. 0 5. 5 11. 4	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), totalbil. of dol_	- 91.0	90.7	90.0	89. 3	88.5	87. 6	86.9	86.4	85.9	85.4	85.0	r 84. 9	85.0	
Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo	53. 9 31. 5	53. 5 31. 1	52. 9 30. 6	52. 4 30. 3	52. 0 29. 9	51. 5 29. 4	50. 9 29. 0	50. 2 28. 5	49.8 28.3	49. 4 28. 1	49, 3 28, 0	49.3 27.9	49. 3 27. 9	
Nondurable-goods industriesdo	_ 22.4	22. 4 12. 7	22. 3 12. 6	22. 2 12. 5	22. 1 12. 4	22. 1 12. 2	21. 9 12. 1	21. 7 12. 1	21. 5 12. 1	21. 4 12. 1	21, 2 12, 1	r 21, 4 12, 1	21. 4 12. 1	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	- 6.1	6. 6 6. 1	6. 6 6. 0	6. 5 6. 0	6. 4 6. 0	6. 3 5. 9	6. 2 5. 9	6. 2 5. 9	6. 2 5. 9	6.2	6, 2	6. 2 5. 9	6. 3 5. 8	
Retail trade, totaldo Durable-goods storesdo	. 11. 2	24. 5 11. 4	24. 5 11. 3	24. 3 11. 2	24. 1 11. 0	23. 9 10. 8	23. 9 10. 8	24, 1 10, 8	24. 0 10. 7	10.7	23. 7 10. 5	23. 5 10. 3	23. 6 10. 5	
Nondurable-goods storesdo * Revised. * Preliminary.				13.1		13.2	13.1	13. 3			-	13. 2	•	

^{**}Revised. **Preliminary. **See corresponding note on p. S-2. \$ The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-9, S-10, and S-11. †Data beginning January 1948 for wholesale trade (not published in the 1957 edition of Business Statistics) are available as follows: For 1948-50, upon request; for 1951-56, on p. 32 of the August 1957 Survey.

inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57	-					195	8					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
(GENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>	
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
ales, value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	27, 270	26, 347	25, 858	24, 495	25, 780	25, 248	25, 426	26, 122	24, 845	26, 143	27, 323	r 28, 820	27, 065	
Durable-goods industries, total 9do	13, 577	13, 152	12, 313	11, 560	12, 161	11, 921	11, 960	12, 584 2, 052	11, 317	11,880	12, 687 2, 069	r 13, 584	13, 110	
Primary metal. do Gordon d	2, 102 1, 433 4, 011	1, 954 1, 336 4, 131	1, 948 1, 329 3, 693	1,665 $1,261$ $3,702$	1, 770 1, 334 3, 982	1, 740 1, 316 3, 867	1, 757 1, 350 3, 772	1, 452 3, 967	1, 632 1, 433 3, 455	1, 900 1, 592 3, 615	1, 696 3, 993	7 2, 300 7 1, 684 7 4, 112	1, 988 1, 417 3, 759	
Machinery (including electrical)dododo	1,776	1, 756	1, 540	1, 533	1,620	1, 512	1, 526	1, 624	1, 418	1, 574	1, 758	r 1, 865	1, 734	
Transportation equipment	3, 463 2, 264	3, 495 2, 163	3, 066 1, 938	2, 807 1, 650	2, 768 1, 601	2, 632 1, 504	2, 675 1, 568	2, 637 1, 514	2, 436 1, 419	2, 103 1, 103	2, 093 1, 009	7 2, 588 7 1, 458	3, 395 2, 324	
Lumber and furnituredo Stone, clay, and glassdo	854 659	769 556	814 545	745 490	786 568	788 617	788 652	803 677	$\frac{757}{662}$	894 710	933 757	7 982 7 757	830 643	
Nondurable-goods industries, total ?	13, 693 4, 258	13, 195 4, 176	13, 545 4, 167	12, 935 4, 056	13, 619 4, 312	13, 327 4, 227	13, 466 4, 434	13, 538 4, 441	13, 528 4, 414	14, 263 4, 452	14, 636 4, 571	7 15, 236 7 4, 730	13, 955 4, 366	
Tobacco	358	380 954	357 994	318 995	356 1, 015	362 965	381 930	401 1,006	410 936	387 1,098	398 1, 131	7 408 7 1, 219	370 1, 109	
Paper do Chemical do	871 1, 856	809 1, 726	904 1,888	842 1, 712	912 1, 882	883 1, 944	904 1, 981	921 1, 949	871 1, 865	960 1, 983	958 2, 137	7 1, 013 7 2, 164	915	
Petroleum and coal do do Rubber do do	2, 744 414	2, 893 414	2, 913 444	2, 676 384	2, 649 412	2, 516 438	2, 630 432	2, 628 467	2, 750 473	2,787 442	2, 774 445	2, 874 527	2, 806	
des, value (seas. adj.), totaldodo	27, 221	26, 690	26, 350	25, 542	24, 931	24, 945	25, 206	25, 747	26, 284	26, 388	26, 804	r 27, 158	27, 627	
Durable-goods industries, total Qdododo	13, 548 2, 156	13, 092 2, 073	12, 646 1, 952	12, 038 1, 733	11, 670 1, 635	11, 532 1, 657	11, 643 1, 656	12, 086 1, 854	12, 256 1, 917	12, 385 1, 984	12, 723 2, 065	7 12, 943 7 2, 182	13, 393 2, 103	
Fabricated metaldododododo	1, 429 4, 175	1, 431 3, 954	1, 402 3, 847	1, 354 3, 726	1, 332 3, 685	1, 302 3, 748	1, 331 3, 736	1, 397 3, 780	1, 454 3, 808	1, 482 3, 817	1, 593 3, 999	7 1, 569 7 3, 993	1, 553 3, 978	
Electricaldododododo	1, 743 3, 255	1.626 3,147	1, 622 3, 001	1, 586 2, 876	1, 542 2, 708	1, 567 2, 466	1, 572 2, 536	1, 572 2, 610	1, 577 2, 550	1,624 2,582	1,712 2,438	r 1, 726	1, 735 3, 121	
Motor vehicles and partsdo Lumber and furnituredo	2, 022 850	1, 906 851	1, 834 846	1, 707 799	1, 525 759	1, 361 791	1, 467 807	1, 572 822	1, 519 836	1, 453 832	1, 318 850	r 1, 494 r 898	1, 983 880	
Stone, clay, and glass do Nondurable-goods industries, total Q do	659 13, 673	654 13, 598	634 13, 704	583 13, 504	586 13, 261	605 13, 413	621 13, 563	645 13, 661	676 14, 028	657 14, 003	701	r 653	670	
Food and beveragedo	4, 257	4, 337	4, 412	4, 363	4, 333	4, 348	4, 416	4, 357	4, 371	4, 373	14, 081 4, 312	r 14, 215	14, 234 4, 403	
Tobaccodododododo	351 1, 025	392 999	384 989	361 1,001	387 999	373 1, 016	363 994	382 1, 025	390 1, 061	1,077	386 1,027	7 385 7 1, 042	378 1, 089	
Paper do Chemical do	862 1, 941	861 1,890	886 1, 836	1, 783	885 1, 745	874 1, 832 2, 594	895 1,875	903 1,899	937 1, 979	2,003	949 2,071	r 947 r 2, 077	934 2, 943	
Petroleum and coaldododododo	2, 717 431	2, 654 427	2,774 448	2, 759 413	2, 597 396	429	2, 657 428	2, 682 445	2, 806 478	2, 787 438	2, 860 464	2, 903 493	2,863	
aventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), totaldo	53, 746	53, 688	53, 298	52, 829	52, 318	51, 595	50, 862	50. ?78	49, 357	48, 887	48, 910	r 49, 015	49, 208	
Purable-goods industries, total Q do. Primary metal do	31, 306 4, 443	31, 137 4, 466	30, 770 4, 384	30, 494 4, 303	30, 163 4, 246	29, 683 4, 185	29, 182 4, 126	28, 698 3, 999	28, 116 4, 050	27, 658 4, 100	27, 745 4, 099	7 27, 687 7 4, 132	27, 716 4, 222	
Fabricated metaldododododo	3, 002 10, 415	2, 963 10, 283	2, 989 10, 188	2, 980 10, 169	2, 947 10, 054	2, 983 9, 885	2, 938 9, 771	2, 987 9, 542	2, 898 9, 290	2, 777 9, 110	2, 785 8, 918	7 2, 840 7 8, 862	2, 807 8, 844	
Transportation equipment	3, 846 8, 006	3, 782 7, 885	3, 739 7, 669	3, 735 7, 414	3, 701 7, 226	3, 684 6, 956	3, 648 6, 716	3, 580 6, 579	3, 49 4 6, 384	3, 413 6, 302	3, 356 6, 718	7 3, 306 7 6, 665	3, 305 6, 637	
Motor vehicles and partsdo_ Lumber and furnituredo	3, 463 1, 794	3, 375 1, 814	3, 273 1, 801	3, 160 1, 826	3, 028 1, 824	2, 821 1, 814	2, 622 1, 809	2, 504 1, 807	2, 375 1, 786	2, 374 1, 725	2, 769 1, 691	7 2, 722 7 1, 664	2, 689 1, 691	
Stone, clay, and glassdo By stages of fabrication:‡	1, 210	1, 257	1, 262	1, 299	1, 295	1, 282	1, 261	1,246	1, 228	1, 196	1, 164	7 1, 148	1, 158	
Purchased materialsbil, of dol Goods in processdo	8. 7 13. 0	8. 5 12. 7	8. 3 12. 5	8. 2 12. 3	7. 9 12. 1	7. 7 11. 9	7. 6 11. 6	7. 6 11. 3	7. 6 11. 1	7.5	7.7	7.7.7 11.3	7.8	
Finished goodsdodo	9. 6 22, 410	9, 9 22, 551	10. 0 22, 528	10. 1 22. 335	10. 1 22, 155	10. 1 21, 912	10. 0 21, 680	9. 7 21, 580	9, 4	9.1	8. 8 21, 165	8. 7 r 21, 328	8. 7 21, 492	
Food and beveragedodododo	5. 026 1, 965	4, 912 1, 962	4. 786 2, 027	4. 694 2, 007	4, 574 1, 960	4, 520 1, 915	4, 406 1, 861	4, 416 1, 785	4, 468 1, 726	4, 644 1, 746	4, 736 1, 783	7 4, 917 1, 838	5, 017 1, 862	
Textiledo	2, 562 1, 403	2, 628 1, 444	2, 667 1, 443	2, 679 1, 468	2, 682 1, 483	2, 675 1, 483	2, 675 1, 455	2, 635 1, 435	2, 584 1, 413	2, 499 1, 404	2, 432 1, 391	7 2, 385 7 1, 395	2, 370 1, 404	1
Chemical do Petroleum and coal do do	3, 720 3, 730	3, 863 3, 644	3, 886 3, 543	3. 911 3, 436	3, 929 3, 405	3, 858 3, 372	3, 783 3, 343	3, 776 3, 348	3, 708 3, 314	3, 674 3, 340	3, 647 3, 369	7 3, 686 7 3, 374	3, 723 3, 384	
Rubber do do By stages of fabrication:	1,079	9. 1	1, 111 9, 1	1, 109	1, 112 9. 0	1,078	1,051	1, 015 8. 5	960	963	983	981	0.0	.
Purchased materials bil. of dol- Goods in process do Finished goods do	2. 9 10. 5	2. 9 10. 5	3. 0 10. 5	3. 0 10. 3	3. 0 10. 2	2. 9 10. 1	8. 6 3. 0 10. 1	3. 0 10. 1	8. 4 2. 9 9. 9	2.9	8. 4 2. 9 9. 9	8.5 2.9 79.9	2.8	
Book value (seas. adj.), totalmil. of dol.	53, 871	53, 520	52, 911	52, 445	52,009	51, 486	50, 896	50, 246	49, 777	49, 425	49, 296	1	49, 339	1
Durable-goods industries, total ?do Primary metaldo	31, 511 4, 279	31, 148 4, 269	30, 625 4, 273	30, 266 4, 297	29, 864 4, 342	29, 424 4, 362	28, 981 4, 277	28, 528 4, 169	28, 311 4, 122	28, 066 4, 110	28, 048 4, 043	7 27, 932 7 4, 005	27, 906	
Fabricated metal	3, 095	3, 086 10, 374	3, 081 10, 222	3, 041 10, 101	2, 918 9, 920	2, 925 9, 744	2, 852 9, 636	2, 844 9, 446	2, 814 9, 323	2, 777 9, 221	2, 842 9, 074	- 2, 928	2, 894	
Electrical do	3, 909	3, 847	3, 823	3, 780	3, 704	3, 640	3, 573	3, 472	3, 456	3, 419	3, 386	7 3, 345	3, 359	
Transportation equipmentdododo	3, 405	7, 801 3, 309 1, 827	7, 529 3, 188 1, 772	7, 285 3, 048 1, 803	7, 113 2, 926 1, 794	6, 863 2, 775 1, 783	6, 721 2, 622 1, 772	6, 595 2, 504 1, 776	6, 584 2, 513 1, 773	6, 536 2, 553 1, 742	6, 751 2, 792 1, 732	7 6, 594 7 2, 651 7 1, 721	6, 619 2, 645	
Stone, clay, and glassdo By stages of fabrication:	1, 274	1, 270	1, 237	1, 249	1, 233	1, 233	1, 236	1, 234	1, 228	1, 220	1, 212		1, 219	
Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do	8. 6 13. 1	8. 3 12. 7	8. 3 12. 4	8. 3 12. 1	8. 1 11. 9	8. 0 11. 8	7. 8 11. 6	7. 6 11. 4	7.5 11.3	7.4 11.3	7. 5 11. 3	11.3		
Finished goods do Nondurable-goods industries, total 2mil. of dol.	9. 8	10.1	9. 9	9.9	9.8	9. 7	9. 6	9. 5	9.5	9. 3	9. 2	9. 0	8.9	
Food and beveragedo	4, 732	22, 372 4, 689	22, 286 4, 627	4,660	4, 685	4, 765	21, 915 4, 759	21, 718 4, 761	21, 466 4, 706	4, 638	4, 598	7 4, 694	4, 732	
Tobaccodo,do,	1, 965 2, 628	1, 924 2, 679	1, 912 2, 694	2, 638	1, 885 2, 627	1, 896 2, 606	1,880 2,584	1, 859 2, 572	1, 836 2, 550	1, 838 2, 524	2, 499	r 2, 490	1, 862 2, 456	
Paper do Chemical	3,763	1, 444 3, 820	1, 443 3, 824	1, 453 3, 848	1, 454 3, 877	1, 468 3, 839	1, 455 3, 796	1, 435 3, 747	1, 413 3, 722	1, 418 3, 734	3, 747	3, 760	3, 766	
Petroleum and coal do Rubber do De Rubber do		3, 644 1, 092	3, 615 1, 100		3, 510 1, 069	3, 441 1, 047	3, 377 1, 020	3,348 986	3, 314 980	3, 274 1, 024		3, 276 1, 022		
By stages of fabrication:‡ Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do	8.9 3.0	8. 8 3. 1	8. 8 3. 0		8. 8 2. 9	8. 7 3. 0								
Finished goodsdo	10.4				10. 4	10. 4	10. 2						9.9	

r Revised. 9 Includes data not shown separately. 4 Data beginning January 1953 appear on p. 20 of the September 1957 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	!	RAL H	!		NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	<u>I</u>	<u> </u>	l		1
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,				·						Ì	1		i	1
AND ORDERS-Continued	21.052			20. 202								22.22=	0= 100	
New orders, net (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods industries, total § O	26, 056 12, 385	25, 067 11, 890	24, 264 10, 749	23, 228 10, 369	25, 448 11, 848	24, 254 10, 879	25, 032 11, 486	26, 359 12, 727	25, 239 11, 667	26, 096 11, 807	26, 855 12, 301	, 28, 667 , 13, 395	27, 420 13, 407	
Primary metaldo Fabricated metaldo	1,758	1,563 1,189	1, 619 1, 189	1,461 1,117	1,547 1,234	1,457 1,255	1,738 1,362	1,872 1,436	1,768 1,501	2, 006 1, 599	2, 136 1, 673	r 2, 341 r 1, 666	2, 154 1, 361	
Machinery (including electrical) \$dodo	3, 431 1, 523	3, 520 1, 580	3, 276 1, 364	3, 547 1, 661	3, 761 1, 689	3, 724 1, 511	3, 681 1, 670	3, 958 1, 762	3, 601 1, 622	3, 666 1, 475	4, 020 1, 762	r 3, 929 r 1, 722	3, 742 1, 727	
Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)mil. of dol.	3, 616	3, 669	2, 448	2, 141	3,065	2,072	2, 255	2,808	2, 366	1,866	1,630	r 2, 674	3, 560	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Industries with unfilled orders Q do	13, 671 3, 053	13, 177 2, 785	13, 515 2, 877	12, 859 2, 773	13, 600 3, 008	13, 375 3, 001	13, 546 2, 920	13, 632 2, 998	13, 572 2, 806	14, 289 3, 139	14, 554 3, 096	r 15, 272 r 3, 420	14, 013 3, 161	
Industries without unfilled ordersdo	10, 618 26, 030	10, 392 25, 060	10, 638 24, 369	10, 086 24, 110	10, 592 24, 758	10, 374 24, 498	10,626 24,998	10,634	10, 766 26, 450	11, 150 26, 096	11, 458 27, 047	r 11, 852	10, 852 27, 899	
Durable-goods industries, total §do	12, 362	11,399	10, 704	10,688	11,488	10, 833	11, 423	25, 785 12, 245	12, 512	12, 177	12, 859	7 13, 530	13, 654	
Primary metaldodododo	1, 686 1, 243	1,512 1,213	1, 556 1, 239	1, 369 1, 176	1,371 1,175	1,543 1,230	1,671 1,322	1, 952 1, 496	2, 044 1, 501	2, 063 1, 523	2, 334 1, 578	r 2, 414 r 1, 602	2 147 1, 564	
Machinery (including electrical) \$do Electricaldo Transportation equipment (including motor ve-	3, 652 1, 620	3, 422 1, 491	3, 336 1, 407	3, 545 1, 720	3, 511 1, 653	3, 596 1, 470	3,690 1,674	3, 592 1, 511	3, 770 1, 650	3, 851 1, 578	4, 242 1, 849	7 3, 975 7 1, 703	4, 128 1, 944	
hicles)mil. of dol_	3, 345	2, 932	2, 356	2, 361	3, 317	2,093	2, 265	2, 678	2, 691	2, 245	1, 946	r 2, 835	3, 089	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Industries with unfilled orders 9 do do	13, 668 2, 993	13, 661 3, 027	13, 665 2, 906	13, 422 2, 830	13, 270 2, 920	13, 665 3, 193	13, 575 2, 920	13, 540 2, 828	13, 938 2, 954	13, 919 2, 990	14, 188 3, 127	r 14, 373 r 3, 196	14, 245 3, 099	
Industries without unfilled orders \(\begin{align*} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	10, 675 51, 977	10,634	10, 759 49, 103	10, 592 47, 836	10, 350 47, 504	10, 472 46, 510	10,655 46,116	10, 712 46, 353	10, 984 46, 747	10, 929 46, 700	11, 061 46, 232	7 11, 177 7 46, 079	11, 146 46, 434	
Durable-goods industries, total⊙do	49, 389	48, 127	46, 563	45, 372	45, 059	44, 017	43, 543	43, 686	44, 036	43, 963	43, 577	r 43, 388	43, 685	ļ
Primary metal	5, 187 3, 630 17, 731	4,796 3,483 17,120	4, 467 3, 343 16, 703	4, 263 3, 199 16, 548	4,040 3,099 16,327	3,757 3,038 16,184	3, 738 3, 050 16, 093	3, 558 3, 034 16, 084	3, 694 3, 102 16, 230	3, 800 3, 109 16, 281	3, 867 3, 086 16, 308	7 3, 908 7 3, 068 7 16, 125	4, 074 3, 012 16, 108	
Transportation equipment (including motor ve-	9, 299	9, 123	8, 947	9, 075	9, 144	9, 143	9, 287	9, 425	9, 629	9, 530	9, 534	r 9, 391	9, 384	
hicles)mil. of dol	18, 576	18, 750	18, 132	17, 466	17, 763	17, 203	16, 783	16, 954	16, 884	16, 647	16, 184	r 16, 270	16, 435	
Nondurable-goods industries, total ?do BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS	2, 588	2, 570	2, 540	2, 464	2, 445	2, 493	2, 573	2,667	2, 711	2, 737	2,655	⁷ 2, 691	2, 749	
New incorporations (48 States)number_	9, 270	10, 575	13,080	10, 466	11,670	11, 329	11, 943	11, 991	12, 454	12, 234	12, 932	13, 633	12,090	16, 446
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES♂		ĺ												
Failures, totalnumber_	1, 173	1,080	1, 279	1, 238	1, 495	1, 458	1, 341	1, 260	1, 253	1, 127	1, 039	1, 271	1, 121	1, 082
Commercial service. do Construction. do	93 194	88 174	78 176	79 177	$\frac{121}{202}$	116 209	108 207	99 161	99 181	106 158	87 163	99 176	97 176	88 176
Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do. Wholesale trade do.	213 559 114	208 514 96	219 676 130	208 662 112	281 750 141	257 737 139	242 659 125	235 640 125	255 613 105	206 549 108	187 506 96	215 657 124	190 550 108	185 515 118
Liabilities (current), totalthous. of dol	52, 899	45, 325	64, 442	65, 295	71, 555	83, 977	56, 246	61, 445	65, 375	50, 765	48, 103	47, 268	56, 718	57, 069
Commercial servicedodo	2, 611 13, 420	3,072	3, 364	3, 309	4, 470	13, 497	3, 812	7, 719	4, 164	3, 126	2,046	5, 306	5, 881	3, 590
Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do	18,061	5, 713 14, 985 16, 028	9, 868 24, 917 20, 788	8, 747 24, 331 23, 038	11, 921 23, 311 23, 531	9, 612 29, 538 23, 657	10, 771 17, 912 18, 279	7, 390 18, 959 21, 692	13, 966 22, 673 18, 784	8, 687 15, 742 14, 347	7,841 18,167 14,112	6, 771 12, 141 16, 103	9, 483 19, 496 16, 549	10, 058 18, 411 14, 397
Wholesale tradedo	5, 912	5, 527	5, 505	5, 870	8, 322	7, 673	5, 472	5, 685	5, 788	8, 863	5, 937	6, 947	5, 309	10, 613
Failure annual rate (seas, adj.)*No. per 10,000 concerns_	56. 0	51.9	53, 2	54, 1	60. 0	59. 7	55, 3	57.3	58. 2	54.0	53. 4	57.4	55.9	51.3
			COM	MODI	TY PI	RICES	1							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS		1												
Prices received, all farm products‡1910-14=100	242	243	247	252	263	264	264	255	254	251	258	252	251	246
Crops do Commercial vegetables, fresh market do Cotton	223 234	219 256	224 332	229 376	245 408	252 362	246 314	232 232 246	228 209	225 181	232 183	227 210	225 245	220 228
Cotton do Feed grains and hay do Food grains do	263 150 221	239 151 221	232 146 217	211 148 219	220 152 224	236 162 223	246 163 221	246 167 197	260 165 190	281 163 190	292 160 195	281 153 199	274 145 200	256 154 198
Fruitdo	187	180	183	201	228	271	268	277	253	239	280	245	227	212
Oil-bearing crops	235 167 473	237 170 466	233 178 474	229 204 475	234 272 475	237 268 475	238 224 475	239 180 474	227 185 473	232 142 483	220 129 482	214 118	215 129	215 130
Livestock and productsdo	258	263	267	273	280	275	280 244	275	277	275	280	501 275	485 274	505 270
Dairy products do Meat animals do Dairy products do Meat animals do Dairy and aggre	280 277	275 293	269 308	266 324	261 336	249 339	355	241 348	246 347	255 338	264 339	271 330	272 326	270 323
Poultry and eggsdo Wooldo	188 271	185 262	174 256	169 249	187 229	172 212	168 204	163 212	$\frac{166}{210}$	166 210	174 207	164 202	164 20 3	157 203
Prices paid: All commodities and servicesdo	275	276	277	278	281	282	283	282	282	281	281	282	283	282
Family living itemsdo Production itemsdo	289 260	289 263	289 264	290 265	293 269	282 293 271	294 271	293 270	293 270	291 269	290 272	291 271	293 272	291 273
All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates1910-14=100_	298	299	301	302	304	306	306	305	305	304	305	307	308	308
Parity ratio do	81	81	82	83	87	86	86	84	83	83	85	82	81	80

r Revised. \$Corrections of March 1955 new orders figures in 1957 Business Statistics appear in corresponding note in October 1957 Survey and later issues. Oincludes data not shown separately. 9 Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero. For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders. OData are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. New series; based on number of concerns listed in Dun & Bradstreet Reference Book. Data back to 1934 are available upon request. The vised beginning January 1955 to incorporate the latest revisions in the price series for individual commodities; unpublished revisions (prior to April 1957) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	057						19	58			====		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Japu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		СОМ	MODI	TY PI	RICES	Con	tinue	1		·	<u></u>	L	<u> </u>	
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	217. 4	217. 2	217.8	218.0	220.0	220.6	220.6	220.6	221.0	220. 5	220. 7	220. 3	220. 8	
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items	121.6	121.6	122. 3	122. 5	123. 3	123. 5	123. 6	123. 7	123. 9	123. 7	123.7	123. 7	1 123. 9	
Apparel do. Food 9 do Dairy products do. Fruits and vegetables do. Meats, poultry, and fish do	107. 9 116. 0 114. 5 114. 6 104. 6	107. 6 116. 1 114. 6 113. 9 106. 0	106. 9 118. 2 114. 6 121. 9 110. 2	106. 8 118. 7 114. 5 124. 4 112. 0	106. 8 120. 8 114. 1 130. 7 114. 4	106. 7 121. 6 112. 5 136. 6 115. 9	106. 7 121. 6 111. 8 137. 4 116. 6	106. 7 121. 6 111. 7 134. 3 118. 3	106. 7 121. 7 112. 4 131. 9 119. 2	106. 6 120. 7 113. 0 124. 9 117. 7	107. 1 120. 3 114. 1 120. 7 115. 8	107. 3 119. 7 114. 3 121. 0 114. 6	107. 7 119. 4 114. 5 121. 1 113. 5	
Housing ♀	126. 8 114. 3 104. 5 136. 3 140. 3 126. 7	127. 0 114. 3 104. 9 136. 7 140. 8 127. 0	127. 1 115. 7 104. 2 136. 8 141. 7 127. 8	127. 3 115. 9 104. 9 137. 0 141. 9 128. 0	127, 5 115, 9 103, 9 137, 1 142, 3 128, 3	127. 7 116. 0 104. 0 137. 3 142. 7 128. 5	127. 8 116. 5 104. 0 137. 5 143. 7 128. 5	127. 8 116. 9 104. 1 137. 7 143. 9 128. 6	127. 7 117. 0 104. 0 137. 8 144. 6 128. 9	127. 9 117. 5 103. 3 138. 1 145. 0 128. 9	127. 9 118. 0 103. 6 138. 2 146. 1 128. 7	127. 9 118. 1 103. 4 138. 3 146. 7 128. 8	128. 0 118. 1 103. 5 138. 4 147. 0 129. 1	
Reading and recreation do Transportation do Private do Public do Other goods and services do	114. 4 140. 0 129. 7 182. 8 126. 8	114. 6 138. 9 128. 6 182. 4 126. 8	116. 6 138. 7 128. 4 182. 4 127. 0	116, 6 138, 5 127, 9 185, 4 127, 0	117. 0 138. 7 128. 0 185. 9 127. 2	117. 0 138. 3 127. 6 186. 1 127. 2	116. 6 138. 7 128. 0 186. 1 127. 2	116. 7 138. 9 128. 0 187. 7 127. 2	116. 6 140. 3 129. 3 189. 5 127. 2	116. 7 141. 0 130. 1 189. 5 127. 1	116, 6 141, 3 130, 4 189, 8 127, 1	116. 6 142. 7 131. 8 190. 4 127. 2	117. 0 144. 5 133. 6 191. 1 127. 3	
WHOLESALE PRICES♂; (U. S. Department of Labor indexes) All commodities	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.7	119. 3	119.5	119. 2	119, 2	119.1	119. 1	119.0	119. 2	119. 2
By stage of processing: Crude materials for further processing do Intermediate materials, supplies, etc do Finished goods— do	95. 3 125. 3 119. 6	96. 4 125. 4 119. 9	97. 5 125. 4 120, 6	99, 5 125, 0 120, 6	101. 5 125. 0 121. 4	100, 3 125, 1 120, 9	101.7 124.9 121.0	100.7 124.7 120.7	100.0 125.0 120.8	99. 1 125. 3 120. 6	98. 4 125. 4 120. 9	98. 0 125. 4 120. 6	98. 4 7 125. 7 120. 6	97. 1 126. 3 120. 5
Farm products \$\frac{9}{\text{Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried}}\$ Grains do Livestock and live poultry do Foods, processed \$\frac{9}{\text{Cereal and bakery products}}\$ Cereal and bakery products do Pairy products and ice cream do Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen do Meats, poultry, and fish do Commodities other than farm prod. and foods do	91, 9 106, 3 80, 9 79, 3 106, 5 117, 6 114, 5 103, 8 93, 6	92. 6 108. 3 80. 5 82. 6 107. 4 118. 3 114. 7 104. 6 95. 5	93. 7 121. 2 79. 0 86. 2 109. 5 118. 0 114. 2 105. 6 101. 7	96. 1 127. 9 79. 9 91. 1 109. 9 118. 1 114. 2 105. 7 102. 7	100. 5 143. 1 82. 2 95. 8 110. 7 117. 8 113. 4 106. 8 105. 9	97. 7 130. 4 85. 7 94. 5 111. 5 118. 4 111. 4 107. 6 108. 5	98. 5 123. 4 84. 2 99. 8 112. 9 117. 9 110. 8 108. 2 112. 8	95. 6 103. 0 81. 3 98. 8 113. 5 111. 1 110. 3 114. 1	95. 0 106. 0 79. 8 96. 7 112. 7 117. 5 111. 6 111. 3 112. 1	93. 2 96. 9 77. 3 94. 0 111. 3 116. 9 112. 4 111. 8 108. 2	93. 1 97. 6 76. 1 91. 5 111. 1 117. 8 113. 9 111. 4 107. 1	92. 3 102. 6 76. 8 88. 4 110. 0 118. 2 113. 6 112. 1 103. 5	92, 1 7 99, 1 75, 3 90, 1 109, 5 118, 0 113, 6 7 112, 9 7 102, 5	90. 7 100. 0 76. 1 87. 6 108. 8 117. 4 113. 7 113. 0 101. 4
Chemicals and allied products \(\text{\chi} \)	110. 3 123. 6 93. 4 65. 2 107. 7 128. 1	110. 6 123. 9 93. 5 65. 4 107. 8 128. 4	110. 8 123. 9 93. 6 63. 1 110. 7 128. 4	110. 6 123. 6 93. 6 62. 9 110. 4 128. 4	110. 7 123. 7 94. 0 64. 2 110. 3 128. 4	111. 0 124. 3 94. 1 62. 2 110. 3 128. 4	110. 8 123. 9 94. 3 61. 5 110. 3 128. 4	110. 7 123. 5 94. 5 61. 9 110. 3 128. 2	110. 4 123. 1 94. 4 62. 5 108. 0 128. 2	110. 0 122. 8 94. 4 62. 5 104. 4 128. 2	109. 9 122. 7 94. 4 61. 7 104. 3 128. 2	126. 4 110. 2 123. 6 93. 9 62. 6 106. 3 128. 2	110. 2 123. 6 93. 2 7 64. 7 105. 2 128. 2	110. 0 123. 7 93. 2 61. 5 105. 3 128. 2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials ♀	115. 7 125. 8 	116. 2 126. 3 	116. 1 126. 1 2 100. 0 2 100. 0 123. 0	113. 6 126. 2 100. 1 101. 5 118. 9	112. 4 126. 2 100. 1 101. 1 117. 0	111. 0 119. 8 100. 0 98. 1 115. 8	110. 3 119. 7 100. 0 98. 3 114. 7	110. 7 120. 3 100. 1 97. 4 115. 3	111. 9 121. 1 100. 1 97. 9 117. 1	113. 7 121. 9 100. 8 102. 0 119. 2	114. 1 122. 7 100. 8 104. 1 119. 7	113. 0 123. 8 100. 9 106. 3 117. 5	112.6 	112. 9 123. 7 100. 7 107. 8 117. 2
Furniture, other household durables \(\begin{align*} & do \\ Appliances, household & do \\ Furniture, household & do \\ Radio receivers and phonographs & do \\ Television receivers & do \\ Hides, skins, and leather products \(\begin{align*} & do & \\ & do & \ & do & \\ & do & \ & do &	122. 7 105. 1 122. 8 93. 4 71. 4 100. 0	123. 5 105. 4 122. 8 93. 3 71. 6 99. 5	123. 8 105. 4 123. 1 93. 0 71. 2 99. 5	123. 6 105. 3 123. 3 92. 5 70. 7 99. 6	123. 5 105. 3 122. 8 92. 6 70. 7 99. 5	123. 4 105. 3 122. 8 92. 6 70. 7 99. 7	123. 2 104. 9 122. 8 91. 1 70. 7 99. 9	123. 0 104. 9 122. 5 91. 2 70. 0 100. 3	123. 2 104. 8 122. 6 92. 2 71. 1 100. 3	123. 0 104. 7 122. 6 91. 3 71. 2 100. 5		91. 3 71. 2	7 122.7 103.8 7 123.7 7 90.2 7 69.3 7 102.3	122. 8 103. 8 123. 9 89. 6 69. 3 103. 6
Footwear	122. 0 53. 8 91. 2 116. 9 117. 1	122. 0 50. 3 90. 8 116. 3 116. 4	121. 8 50. 5 90. 7 116. 3 116. 5	122. 0 51. 2 90. 6 115. 8 116. 2	121. 9 51. 2 91. 0 115. 5 115. 9	121. 7 53. 3 91. 1 115. 7 115. 9	121. 8 55. 4 91. 1 115. 9 116. 7	121. 8 57. 0 91. 8 116. 4 116. 8	121. 8 58. 1 91. 5 116. 8 116. 7	121.8 60.4 91.5 118.6 119.0	121. 9 59. 0 91. 3 120. 4 121. 0	122. 8 62. 0 92. 8 120. 8 120. 8	7 122. 9 65. 1 94. 7 120. 0 7 120. 2	123. 1 66. 6 99. 2 119. 6 119. 9
Machinery and motive products ? do	149. 2 137. 3 165. 2 151. 2 138. 7	149. 4 138. 3 165. 3 151. 1 139. 1 150. 5	149. 4 138. 4 165. 6 151. 2 139. 1 150. 0	149. 3 138. 3 165. 6 151. 3 139. 1 150. 1	149. 2 138. 3 165. 4 151. 3 139. 1 149. 8	149. 4 138. 5 165. 4 151. 8 139. 0 148. 6	149. 4 138. 4 165. 5 152. 3 139. 0 148. 6	149. 5 138. 3 165. 5 152. 6 139. 0 148. 8	149. 5 138. 4 165. 6 152. 6 139. 0 148. 8	149, 5 7 137, 7 165, 6 152, 8 139, 0 150, 8	149. 4 138. 9 166. 0 152. 5 139. 0 151. 3	149. 9 139. 2 166. 8 152. 5 139. 7	151. 2 7 141. 5 7 168. 0 7 152. 4 7 143. 0 7 153. 0	151. 5 142. 5 169. 6 152. 4 143. 3
Heating equipment do Iron and steel do Nonferrous metals do Nonmetallic minerals, structural Q do	122. 1 166. 5 130. 8 135. 4	121. 5 166. 5 130. 6 135. 7	121. 5 166. 6 128. 7 136. 4	121. 3 167. 6 127. 8 136. 5	120. 7 167. 3 127. 0 135. 3	120. 8 166. 4 124. 1 135. 4	120. 8 166. 2 123. 9 135. 4	121. 0 166. 7 124. 8 135. 2	121. 2 167. 0 124. 9 135. 3	121, 2 171, 3 126, 1 135, 2	121, 5 171, 8 127, 3 136, 7	152. 2 121. 4 7 171. 4 130. 8 136. 7	121, 4 7 172, 0 133, 7 136, 7	121, 7 171, 7 133, 1 136, 9
Clay products do Concrete products do Gypsum products do Pulp, paper, and allied products do Paner do	155. 1 126. 7 127. 1 130. 9 143. 3	155. 3 127. 2 127. 1 131. 0 143. 2	155. 5 127. 8 127. 1 130. 8 143. 2	155. 5 127. 9 127. 1 130. 8 143. 1	155. 5 128. 0 133. 1 130. 5 143. 0	155. 5 128. 0 133. 1 130. 5 142. 9	155. 6 128. 4 133. 1 130. 5 141. 8	155. 6 128. 5 133. 1 130. 5 141. 8	155. 6 128. 5 133. 1 131. 0 141. 8	155. 6 128. 3 133. 1 131. 0 141. 8	158. 2 128. 0 133. 1 131. 7 141. 8	158. 2 7 128. i 133. 1 131. 9 142. 0	7 158. 4 7 128. 1 133. 1 131. 9 7 142. 1	158. 8 128. 4 133. 1 131. 4 142. 1
Paper. do Rubber and products do Tires and tubes. do Textile products and apparel Q. do	144. 7 153. 5 95. 0	145. 7 153. 5 94. 9	145. 1 152. 1 94. 6	144. 6 152. 1 94. 1	144. 6 152. 1 94. 0	144. 5 152. 1 93. 7	143. 8 152. 1 93. 5	144. 2 152. 1 93. 3	144. 7 152. 1 93. 3	144. 4 152. 8 93. 3	145. 2 152. 8 93. 3	146, 1 152, 8 93, 2	146, 6 152, 8 93, 1	146, 7 152, 8 93, 2
Apparel	99. 6 89. 8 119. 6 82. 3 107. 4	99. 6 90. 2 119. 5 82. 1 105. 8	99. 4 90. 2 119. 5 81. 3 105. 1	99. 2 89. 3 117. 5 81. 2 103. 8	99. 3 89. 0 116. 1 81. 0 102. 8	99. 2 88. 5 116. 5 80. 5 101. 6	99. 1 88. 3 116. 1 80. 3 100. 5	99. 1 87. 6 109. 9 80. 4 101. 3	99. 3 87. 4 116. 2 80. 1 100. 5	99. 3 87. 7 116. 3 80. 0 100. 4	99. 3 87. 9 115. 8 79. 7 99. 6	87. 8 107. 1 79. 7 98. 4	7 99. 2 88. 0 106. 0 79. 3 97. 9	99. 2 88. 6 105. 1 79. 4 97. 5
Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages \(\varphi \)		128. 0 120. 3 134. 8 87. 2 118. 0	-		•	•	128. 0 120. 3 134. 8 96. 2 119. I	128. 0 120. 3 134. 8 93. 7 119. 1	128. 0 120. 3 134. 8 97. 2 119. 1	128. 0 120. 3 134. 8 95. 6 119. 3	134. 8 92. 5	128.8 † 121.7 134.8 91.2 118.6	7 128. 7 7 121. 7 134. 8 93. 2 118. 6	128, 7 121, 7 134, 8 100, 9 118, 6

*Revised. ¹ Index based on 1935-39=100 is 207.2. ² Comparable data prior to January 1958 are not available.

§ Includes data not shown separately. ♂ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. ‡ Revised beginning January 1958 to incorporate revised weighting structure reflecting 1954 values. Figures are directly comparable with data for December 1957, with the exception of the electricity and gas components (see footnote 2).

⊕ Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and														
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	<u> </u>	COM	MODI	TY PI	RICES	—Con	tinue	d	1		<u> </u>	' -	1	1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR											1			
As measured by—														
Wholesale prices	84. 7 82. 2	84. 4 82. 2	84. 1 81. 8	84. 0 81. 6	83. 5 81. 1	83. 8 81. 0	83. 7 80. 9	83. 9 80. 8	83. 9 80. 7	84. 0 80. 8	84. 0 80. 8	84. 0 80. 8	83. 9 1 80. 7	1 83. 9
	C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA'	TE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY;]	
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol_	4, 174	3, 763	3, 326	3, 106	3, 342	3, 636	4,000	4, 347	4, 548	4, 707	4, 751	7 4, 745	⁷ 4, 448	4, 024
Private, total ?do	3,005	2,737	2, 408	2, 270	2, 410	2, 551	2, 752	2, 959	3,082	3, 153	3, 172	r 3, 184	r 3, 119	2, 887
Residential (nonfarm) Q	1, 524 1, 140	1,365 1,050	1, 165 895	1,078 810	1, 177 890	1, 289 945	1, 421 1, 015	1, 559 1, 125	1, 645 1, 205	1,708 1,275	1,732 1,315		7 1, 741 7 1, 330	1, 605 1, 260
Additions and alterationsdo Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public	333	265	220	219	239	296	355	382	388	382	366	7 370	7 354	288
utility, total ?mil. of dol	842 287	799 277	746 274	705 252	689 235	677 218	698 204	735 193	754 185	743 179	741 174	750 175	760 178	722 176
Industrial do	332	306	270	258	262	263	285	315	326	316	315	319	327	305
Farm constructiondo Public utilitydo	114 510	100 459	100 385	104 372	113 419	126 446	146 470	160 486	169 494	173 512	161 520	134 519	114 487	100 444
Public, totaldodo	1, 169	1,026	918	836	932	1,085	1, 248	1,388	1, 466	1, 554	1, 579	r 1, 561	1,329	1, 137
Nonresidential buildingsdo	368	343	343	312	350	374	386	411	421	428	430	r 427	379	361
Military facilitiesdododo	108 405	97 334	87 230	73 220	77 235	80 335	88 455	95 545	105 585	120 635	135 645	140 630	125 485	110 350
Other typesdo	288	252	258	231	270	296	319	337	355	371	369	7 364	340	316
New construction (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	4, 102	4, 175	4,068	4,004	3,966	3, 881	3, 879	3, 929	3, 981	4,041	4, 119	r 4, 279	r 4, 378	4, 473
Private, total Qdo	2,902	2,882	2,830	2,796	2,757	2, 699	2, 696	2, 725	2, 760	2,799	2, 847	7 2, 944	r 3, 015	3, 049
Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public	1,472	1,461	1,445	1,435	1, 397	1,351	1, 348	1,386	1,434	1,496	1,540	r 1, 623	7 1, 682	1,715
utility, total \(\) mil. of dol_ Industrial \(\) do	796 281	790 272	769 269	748 252	742 240	733 222	733 210	729 195	724 187	702 179	695 172	706 172	717 175	716 173
Commercial dododo	305 134	304 133	288 134	281 134	288 133	294 133	302 133	311 134	308 133	294 133	291 135	296 134	302 134	305 134
Public utilitydo	485	483	469	466	471	468	466	459	453	453	460	464	464	467
Public, total 9do	1,200	1, 293	1, 238	1, 208	1, 209	1, 182	1, 183	1, 204	1, 221	1, 242	1, 272	r 1, 335	1, 363	1, 424
Nonresidential buildingsdo Military facilities ¶do	382 104	386 110	382 107	360 96	374 95	380 88	375 90	384 86	385 94	383 102	390 112	7 406 118	395 120	408 125
Highwaydo	422	514	451	458	443	414	410	426	424	432	436		505	538
CONTRACT AWARDS Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge								i	l		1	İ	İ	1
Corp.):† Total valuation mil, of dol_	2, 371	1, 982	2,066	1,953	2, 721	2, 881	3, 403	3,820	3,607	3, 467	3, 216	3, 309	2, 594	
Public ownership do Private ownership do do do do do do do do do do do do do	867 1, 504	734 1, 249	758 1, 308	769 1, 185	1, 027 1, 694	1, 053 1, 828	1, 463 1, 939	1, 720 2, 100	1, 550 2, 058	1, 233 2, 234	1, 049 2, 167	1,071 2,238	927 1, 667	
Nonresidential buildings:	61, 260	51, 043	54,942	52, 313	66, 456	63, 836	76, 099	68, 128	75, 453	75, 653	62, 943	69, 698	57, 331	
Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation mil, of dol. Residential buildings:	878	699	759	751	967	958	1, 124	976	1,076	1, 079	892	955	775	
Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation mil, of dol.	86, 424 930	67, 225 759	71, 653 777	67, 672 727	97, 732 1, 071	113, 755 1, 240	124, 189 1, 346	125, 122 1, 364	140, 037 1, 557	131, 709 1, 451				
Public works: Valuationdo	444	381	328	358	501	551	713	876	723	705	541	532	518	
Utilities: Valuationdo	118	144	201	117	183	132	220	603	250	232	323	228	95	•••••
Engineering construction:	110	144	201	111	100	102	220	003	200	202	323	228	90	
Contract awards (ENR) §mil. of dol	1, 232	967	1, 259	1, 175	1, 398	1, 583	2, 314	1, 900	2, 482	1,622	1,348	1,621	1, 112	1, 352
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:♂ Total thous, of sq. yd_	3 950	2 11, 386	5, 488	4, 554	7, 553	13, 328	11,637	11,045	17,842	11, 173	10, 354	7, 905	8, 589	
Airports . do	65 2, 355	779 2 7, 817	196 3, 972	209 2,640	470 5, 500	2, 239 7, 439	3, 685 4, 261	2, 475 5, 633	6, 631 7, 475	1, 256 6, 520	512 6, 609	143 5, 189	604 5, 697	
Roads do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,530	2 2, 790	1, 320	1,705	1, 584	3, 651	3, 691	2, 938	3, 737	3, 398	3, 233	2, 572	2, 288	
NEW DWELLING UNITS		}	i]	ļ		}	
(U. S. Department of Labor) New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started:													1	
Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly ownedthousands	78. 2	63.4	67. 9	66. 1	81.4	99. 1	108. 5	112, 9	112.8	124.0	r 121. 0	111.0	102.0	91.0
Privately owned, totaldo	75.7	62.5	62. 9	61.0	77. 3	94. 2	101. 3	101. 3	108.6	114.6	r 110. 9	109.0	100.0	89. 5
In metropolitan areas do Publicly owned do do	50.8 2.5	43.1	43. 3 5. 0	42. 1 5. 1	51. 8 4. 1	65. 0 4. 9	69. 5 7. 2	70. 6 11. 6	78. 1 4. 2	78. 3 9. 4	7 76. 9 7 10. 1	77. 0	70. 9	62. 7 1. 5
Seasonally adjusted at annual rate:	1,009.0	1,000.0	1,020.0	915. 0	918. 0	983.0	1,039.0	1,057.0	1, 174. 0	1, 228. 0			1	ĺ
Privately owned, total do. Residential construction authorized, all permit-issuing	2,000.0	1,000.0	1,040.0	310.0	919.0	900. U	1,000.0	1,007.0	1, 1/4.0	1, 228.0	1, 200.0	1, 260. 0	1, 330. 0	1, 430. 0
places: New dwelling units, totalthousands_	3 58. 7	49.8	54. 6	50. 7	71. 2	88. 0	92.0	95. 8	98. 5	r 95. 7	100.8	100.7		
Privately financed, totaldodo	⁸ 55. 5	48.8	53.1	47.7	68.4	85. 4	86. 2	88.5	96. 4	7 91.6	93. 5	98.6		
Units in 1 family structures do— Units in 2 family structures do—	³ 45. 1 ³ 2. 5	38. 2 2. 3	40. 4 2. 4	36.4	52. 2 3. 1	66. 3 3. 7	68. 0 3. 4	71.3 3.0	74. 7 3. 3	772.9	75. 3 3. 4	79. 0 3. 7		
Units in multifamily structuresdo Publicly financed, totaldo	³ 7. 9 ³ 3. 2	8. 2 1. 0	10. 4 1. 4	9. 1 2. 9	13. 2 2. 7	15. 3 2. 6	14. 8 5. 8	14. 2 7. 3	18. 5 2. 1	7 15.3 7 4.1	14.8 7.2	15. 9 2. 1	<i>-</i>	
Paviced Preliminary														

r Revised. p Preliminary.

Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 43.9 (December); consumer prices, 48.3 (November).

Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. Revisions for October 1957 for new dwelling units authorized (thous.): Total, 80.0; privately financed—total, 75.2; 1 family, 60.6; 2 family, 3.1; multifamily, 11.5; publicly financed, 4.8.

Revisions for the indicated series are available as follows: Construction activity for 1956, the June 1958 Construction Review, and for January-September 1957, the December 1958 issue; dwelling units started (1946-57), p. 19 of the November 1958 SURVEY. Q Includes data not shown separately. That a prior to December 1956 are available upon request. †Revised series, reflecting nationwide coverage and new techniques for compiling data on residential buildings. Data for January, May, July, and October 1958 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19		1958												
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber	
C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL :	ESTAT	ге—с	ontin	ued						
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													1		
Department of Commerce composite1947-49=100 American Appraisal Co., The:	138	137	137	137	137	138	138	139	139	139	139	r 139	139		
Average, 30 cities 1913=100. Atlanta do	672 730	672 729	673 729	673 732	674 737	675 737	677 737	680 737	681 737	683 738	690 756	691 756	691 756	7	
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	712 624	711 622	730 621	730 620	730 619	730 619 666	730 619	730 635	736 635	737 637	741 639	741 640	741 641		
St. Louisdossociated General Contractors (all types)do , H. Boeckh and Associates: §	665 491	664 490	667 493	667 493	667 493	494	670 498	670 498	670 502	671 503	671 504	671 504	671 504		
Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:															
Brick and concrete U. S. avg. 1926–29=100 Brick and steel	290, 7 284, 3	291. 1 284. 4	291. 5 284. 4	291. 4 284. 2	290, 7 282, 8	291. 4 283. 0	292. 2 283. 5	294. 7 285. 8	296. 1 286. 9	296. 7 287. 7	296, 9 288, 0	298. 3 289. 6	298. 8 290. 1	299 290	
Brick and wooddodo Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo	282. 1 300. 5	282. 3 301. 0	282. 4 301. 7	281. 5 302. 0	280. 7 301. 3	281. 1 302. 3	281. 6 303. 4	283, 4 305, 9	284. 3 307. 6	285. 5 308. 3	285. 6 308. 5	286. 7 309. 7	287. 0 310. 1	287 311	
Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo	300. 5 282. 2	300. 8 282. 3	301. 2 282. 5	301. 3 282. 1	300. 8 281. 4	301. 7 281. 8	302. 5 282. 2	304. 5 284. 2	305. 8 285. 1	306, 6 286, 0	307. 2 286. 2	308. 1 287. 1	308. 7 287. 4	30:	
Frame do Steel do	278. 4 288. 3	278. 5 288. 4	278. 7 288. 6	277. 0 288. 7	276. 2 288. 0	276. 8 288. 5	$277.2 \\ 289.0$	279. 5 290. 7	280. 3 291. 5	281, 8 292, 1	281. 8 293. 2	282. 7 293. 8	282. 9 294. 4	28 29	
Residences: Brickdodo	282. 5	282. 6	282. 9	281. 9	281. 2	281.6	282, 2	284. 1	285.0	286, 3	286. 3	287. 3	287. 5	28	
Framedo ngincering News-Record:	273. 7	273. 8 152. 8	273. 9 152. 5	272. 5 152, 6	271. 7 152. 8	272. 1 153. 4	272. 4 154. 1	274. 4	275. 2	276. 4 158. 2	276. 5	277.5	277.7	27	
Building 1947-49=100 Construction do u, of Public Roads—Highway construction:	152. 7 162. 9	164. 1	164. 2	164. 3	164.6	165. 9	167. 2	155, 1 168, 3	155. 5 168. 7	170. 7	158. 7 171. 1	158. 2 170. 9	158. 2 170. 8	15 17	
Composite, standard mile1946=100		143. 4			140. 4			141.6			139. 2				
Output index, composite, unadjusted1947-49=100	1 - 114.4	r 102. 0	109.8	98.0	109. 7	119.2	131.4	137. 4	r 128. 9	r 138. 9	139.0	143.8			
Seasonally adjusted do	1 119, 2 126, 7	117. 1 115. 3	118. 0 115. 2	110. 8 100. 7	112.7 116.3	117.0 121.9	122. 9 139. 2	128. 2 153. 3	133. 4 122. 0	126.3 129.3	132. 9 131. 4	134. 2			
Lumber and wood products, unadjdo Portland cement, unadj.¶do	107. 8 149. 6	95. 8 133. 9	112. 7 110. 6	102. 8 84. 6	110. 5 106. 2	115.3 143.6	119. 5 175. 1	117. 5 179. 9	118.7 178.5	131, 2 189, 5	131. 8 189. 0	7 141. 5 196. 5	116. 6 167. 7		
REAL ESTATE Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by—										,					
Fed. Hous, Adm. Face amount thous, of dol. Vet. Adm.: Face amount do.	231, 192 213, 029	248, 540 176, 088	306, 392 160, 352	278, 834 141, 697	319, 198 123, 176	305, 559 85, 017	311, 111 72, 703	342, 568 97, 505	367, 940 126, 727	371, 405 155, 860	479, 877 189, 350	500, 786 239, 396	457, 422 216, 058		
ederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions mil. of dol.	1, 143	1, 265	906	790	696	815	803	929	901	939	1,010	1,083	1, 123	1	
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated total mil. of dol By purpose of loan:	768	734	723	704	819	920	1,019	1, 107	1, 180	1, 180	1, 215	1, 290	1.053		
Home construction do Home purchase do	250 358	248 324	245 308	233 289	281 318	316 354	346 406	379 461	374 511	373 538	401 537	428 570	345 469		
All other purposesdodo New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under),	160	162	171	182	220	250	266	268	296	269	277	291	239		
estimated total mil. of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures number Fire losses thous, of dol	1, 877 2, 852 75, 321	1, 851 2, 877 91, 519	1, 782 3, 276 99, 918	1, 701 2, 929 103, 853	1, 866 3, 477 102, 722	2, 022 3, 661 99, 061	2, 151 3, 507 85, 633	2, 275 3, 663 90, 048	2, 543 3, 774 80, 782	2, 535 3, 518 75, 491	2, 596 3, 820 73, 303	2, 857	71, 539	100	
THE IOSSES	70, 021	91, 518	<u> </u>	l	1	<u> </u>	00, (100	00,040	00, 102	70. 401	75, 505	10,090	11,559	, LONG	
		1	DO:	MEST	IC IN	ADE		T .	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ADVERTISING Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted:				20.00		-									
Combined index 1947-49=100 Business papers do.	² 211 ² 208 ² 167	214 211	211 206 163	207 207	207 217 150	204 202 150	202 208 150	207 198 159	205 193	199 190	197 199	212 198 164			
Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do	2 197 2 172	164 209 155	190 151	184 161	184 163	183 160	181 155	193 160	160 191 176	151 184 163	145 182 150	204		. I 	
Outdoor do Radio (network) do Television (network) 1950-52=100	2 41 2 412	41 426	34 426	31 415	28 422	28 431	31 417	26 416	26 404	24 408	27 399	26		-	
Pide advertising index, unadjusted 1947-49=100	3 231.0	184. 1	171. 1	189. 1	211. 5	219. 1	219.1	203. 6	172.6	163.0	r 197. 8	242. 4		. 	
Pelevision advertising: Network: 9 Office of delayers and the second of delayers and delayers an	45 000	49, 742	49, 607	44, 638	49, 488	47, 651	47, 918	43, 769	41, 119	41, 509	, 42, 417	59 504			
Gross time costs, total. thous, of dol Automotive, including accessories. do. Drugs and toiletries. do	47, 999 5, 873 13, 380	5, 285 14, 536	5, 242 13, 782	4, 720 12, 706	5, 347 13, 862	5 150	5, 162 12, 103	4, 068 11, 772	2, 979 12, 560	3, 136 12, 274		5, 178		1	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do	9, 064 5, 635	9, 524 5, 771	10, 170 5, 516	9, 263 5, 099	10, 044 5, 520	9, 576 5, 716	9, 633 5, 696	9, 093 4, 706	9, 051 4, 398	8, 877 4, 556	7 9, 133 4, 815	10, 100			
Soaps, cleansers, etc do. Smoking materials do. All other do	4, 805 9, 242	4, 732 9, 894	5, 219 9, 678	4, 363 8, 487	4, 975 9, 741	12, 637 9, 576 5, 716 4, 795 9, 770	4, 981 10, 342	4, 808 9, 323	4, 550 7, 581	4,718 7,949	4, 933 7 8, 303	5, 926 10, 995			
Spot.* Gross time costs, quarterly total do Automotive, including accessories do		119, 835			119, 062			130, 353					_		
Drugs and tolletries do		3, 025 25, 344 39, 199			2, 089 26, 367 39, 609			1, 915 26, 329 39, 905			. 22, 378		-		
Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do		10, 104 7, 726			10, 630 8, 072			14, 575 8, 918					-		
All other do		34, 437	90 400		32, 295	69, 727		38, 711			32, 741				
Magazine advertising cost, total do Apparel and accessories do Automotive, incl. accessories do	77, 104 4, 924 9, 227	55, 270 3, 770 8, 440	38, 422 2, 104 4, 134	54, 409 3, 215 6, 048	67, 587 5, 572 6, 636	69, 727 5, 424 6, 505	5, 033 5, 861	58, 303 2, 859 5, 201	39, 145 770 3, 741	40, 625 4, 165 3, 047	7, 450	71, 529 5, 273 6, 355	[-4,410]	3,	
Automotive, incl. accessories	9, 227 2, 397 7, 968	8, 440 1, 280 5, 350	1, 138 4, 223	2, 272 5, 311	3, 276 6, 214	3, 372 6, 241	3, 894 6, 618	3, 171 7, 231	1, 625 5, 820	3, 047 1, 117 4, 893	2,742 3,478 5,826		9, 727 2, 534 7, 373	4,	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo	7, 994	6, 633	4,972	7,818	8, 301	7, 517	6, 713	7, 939	5,777	5, 360	6, 879	9,080	9, 617	7.	
Beer, wine, liquorsdo Household equip., supplies, furnishingsdo	4, 555 7, 643	5, 839 3, 973	1,798 1,983 3,082	2, 517 2, 797 4, 246	3, 477 5, 409	3, 475 7, 711 4, 914	3, 215 6, 540 5, 042	3, 444 4, 761 4, 011	2, 507 2, 378 2, 888	2, 143 2, 065 2, 292	4, 446	7,099		3,	
Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do	719	592 375 2,071	3, 082 456 1, 276	1,002	4, 562 1, 168 1, 866	1, 226 2, 051	1, 003 1, 786	4, 011 674 2, 026	2, 686 521 1, 610	2, 292 478 1, 791	972		1,016	1	
	23, 353	16, 948			21, 105		20, 364	16, 985		12, 973			22, 738	17.	

Revised unadjusted indexes and unpublished adjusted indexes prior to November 1957 will be shown later.

Revisions for October 1957: Combined index, 212: business papers, 217: magazines, 159; newspapers, 199; outdoor, 148; radio, 32; television, 407.

3 Revision for October 1957: 238.0.

\$Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.

Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

The previous month.

The previous month.

The previous month.

Revisions beginning July 1955 appear in the October 1957 SURVEY and later issues.

Series beginning January 1958 made available through courtesy of Television Pareau of Advertising, Inc. (data compiled by Leading National Advertisers, Inc., and Broadcast Advertisers Reports, Inc.).

*New series (from Television Bureau of Advertising, Inc.) data compiled by N. C. Rorabaugh Co., Inc.); data back to 4th quarter 1955 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19		1958												
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	
		DOM	1EST	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued						•		
ADVERTISING—Continued															
Magazine advertising linage, total thous, of lines	4, 971	3, 810	4, 171	4, 375	5, 449	4,835	4, 357	3, 615	3, 172	4,032	4, 990	4, 942	4, 678	3, 637	
Newspaper advertising linage (52 cities), total	249, 980 52, 316 197, 664 19, 476 3, 723 32, 294 142, 171	239, 625 46, 007 193, 618 10, 584 4, 004 26, 448 152, 582	197, 123 49, 376 147, 747 11, 733 5, 643 23, 431 106, 941	188, 297 45, 896 142, 401 10, 499 3, 205 28, 355 100, 342	227, 825 53, 704 174, 122 11, 492 3, 837 32, 017 126, 776	228, 010 53, 490 174, 520 13, 314 3, 878 32, 660 124, 668	240, 879 56, 766 184, 113 13, 729 3, 416 34, 841 132, 127	226, 239 54, 976 171, 263 12, 564 3, 816 33, 022 121, 860	197, 970 51, 455 146, 516 10, 349 4, 405 25, 806 105, 955	211, 567 55, 555 156, 022 10, 028 2, 611 23, 859 119, 526	224, 642 53, 406 171, 236 8, 938 3, 522 29, 608 129, 167	259, 226 55, 071 204, 155 17, 092 4, 131 39, 486 143, 447	252. 862 53, 268 199, 594 13, 565 3, 672 33, 309 149, 047		
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES															
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:† Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		287. 2		-	286. 2		 - 	288. 3			291.5				
Durable goods, total Q		39. 6 17. 1 17. 0			36. 3 13. 6 17. 1			35. 6 13. 5 16. 6			36. 1 13. 2 17. 3				
Nondurable goods, total 9 do Clothing and shoes do Food and alcoholic beverages do Gasoline and oil do		138. 8 24. 4 76. 2 10. 2			139. 8 23. 9 77. 5 10. 3	-		141. 4 24. 0 78. 6 10. 3			142. 9 24. 8 78. 5 10. 5				
Services, total 9 do		108. 7 16. 2 36. 3 9. 0			110. 1 16. 4 36. 6 9. 1			111. 3 16. 7 36. 9 9. 1			112. 5 17. 0 37. 2 9. 2				
RETAIL TRADE All retail stores:	ì														
Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods stores ?	17, 133 5, 514 2, 977 2, 790	5, 999 3, 009 2, 780	15, 286 4, 810 2, 810 2, 665	13, 783 4, 290 2, 471 2, 338	15, 549 4, 860 2, 789 2, 633	16, 273 5, 261 2, 934 2, 751	17, 364 5, 625 3, 082 2, 879	16, 603 5, 590 3, 047 2, 842	16, 596 5, 444 2, 907 2, 692	17,000 5,360 2,789 2,583	16, 326 5, 080 2, 447 2, 259	17, 360 5, 379 2, 613 2, 407	r 5, 343 r 2, 756 2, 561	1 21, 096 1 6, 313 1 3, 172	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	962 614 348	229 1, 144 696 447	777 496 282	719 461 259	772 500 272	761 498 263	203 840 557 284	205 847 539 308	215 840 528 312	2, 306 206 872 567 305	188 850 546 304	205 932 609 323	195 7 937 613 325	11,186	
Lumber, building, hardware group do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Hardware stores do	903 674 229	858 575 283	683 511 172	591 437 154	700 521 178	876 652 224	991 734 257	992 754 238	1,002 775 227	1,005 782 223	1, 038 812 225	1, 083 841 242	929 704 225		
Nondurable-goods stores Q	11, 619 1, 140 235 448 281 175	13, 844 1, 790 409 701 445 234	10, 476 854 183 341 186 144	9, 493 698 144 278 158	10, 688 958 159 394 227 178	11, 012 1, 056 183 420 243 210	11, 739 1, 058 191 425 238 202	11, 013 963 197 358 226 182	11, 153 867 166 334 206 162	11, 639 954 160 373 236 185	11, 246 1, 042 167 418 256 200	11, 981 1, 135 198 457 287 194	7 11, 695 7 1, 119 210 451 273 185	1 14, 780 1 1, 890	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do	532 1, 205 4, 233 3, 769 1, 262	690 1, 238 4, 258 3, 742 1, 286	538 1, 133 4, 126 3, 662 1, 209	507 1, 027 3, 778 3, 342 1, 122	534 1, 124 4, 103 3, 636 1, 214	521 1, 171 4, 048 3, 575 1, 252	544 1, 272 4, 418 3, 930 1, 335	520 1, 283 4, 104 3, 621 1, 331	524 1, 372 4, 251 3, 767 1, 410	539 1, 406 4, 360 3, 877 1, 448	538 1, 276 4, 068 3, 594 1, 346	556 1, 280 4, 344 3, 875 1, 384	7 541 7 1, 204 7 4, 188 7 3, 720 7 1, 338	1 716 1 1, 252 1 4, 451 1 3, 916 1 1, 361	
General-merchandise group ♀ do. Department stores, excl. mail-order ♂ do. Mail-order (catalog sales) do. Variety stores do. Liquor stores do.	2,008 159 310 379	3, 095 209 606 545	1, 376 780 105 221 316	1, 201 664 97 203 296	1,553 904 111 244 328	1, 667 963 112 275 323	1,784 1,035 120 283 364	$\begin{array}{c} 1,651\\961\\108\\266\\337\end{array}$	1, 576 893 106 270 362	1,768 1,013 120 298 381	1,781 1,049 129 289 360	1, 932 1, 146 147 305 384	7 2, 018 7 1, 201 161 308 390	13, 387	
Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	16, 562	16, 846	16, 718	16, 089	16, 066	16, 502	16, 562	16, 581	16, 721	16, 859	16, 562	16, 941	⁷ 16, 961	1 17, 484	
Durable-goods stores ? do	5, 606 3, 159 2, 975 184	5, 588 3, 087 2, 899 188	5, 538 3, 094 2, 906 188	5, 055 2, 741 2, 565 176	5, 020 2, 665 2, 485 180	5, 163 2, 769 2, 584 185	5, 235 2, 812 2, 616 196	5, 149 2, 736 2, 551 185	5, 221 2, 803 2, 615 187	5, 214 2, 703 2, 510 193	5, 095 2, 600 2, 412 189	5, 374 2, 819 2, 625 194	7 5, 521 2, 906 2, 702 204	1 5, 734	
Furniture and appliance group do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household-appliance, radio stores do do do do stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	870 546 324	895 561 334	869 561 308	852 546 306	868 553 315	827 532 294	840 543 297	843 546 297	851 541 310	891 575 316	858 559 299	871 565 306	883 568 315		
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	874 664 211	877 661 216	887 662 226	830 613 217	822 611 212	875 648 227	903 668 234	902 677 226	895 681 214	919 692 226	926 711 215	940 718 222	942 722 220		
Nondurable-goods stores Q	10, 956 1, 007 192 407 237 170	11, 257 1, 087 214 432 260 180	11, 180 1, 059 214 412 248 186	11, 033 1, 004 208 380 237 178	11, 046 988 181 392 234 181	11, 339 1, 045 201 404 253 188	11, 327 1, 013 189 395 247 182	11, 432 1, 012 194 392 250 176	11, 500 1, 060 206 414 257 183	11, 645 1, 094 202 433 261 197	11, 468 1, 042 191 432 242 177	11, 567 1, 068 193 434 257 185	r 11, 441 1, 033 181 429 235 188	1 11, 750	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do	551 1, 233 4, 028 3, 586 1, 254	546 1, 226 4, 135 3, 671 1, 260	539 1, 236 4, 116 3, 635 1, 290	540 1, 186 4, 167 3, 684 1, 282	540 1, 199 4, 162 3, 678 1, 267	539 1, 237 4, 217 3, 731 1, 283	539 1, 248 4, 159 3, 686 1, 297	532 1, 228 4, 272 3, 781 1, 274	536 1, 247 4, 216 3, 734 1, 306	551 1, 255 4, 152 3, 688 1, 340	563 1, 221 4, 169 3, 686 1, 338	568 1, 244 4, 187 3, 726 1, 358	565 1, 232 4, 215 3, 754 1, 342		
General-merchandise group 9do Department stores, excl. mail-order &do Mail-order (catalog sales)do Variety storesdo Liquor storesdo	1, 704 119 285 342	1,801 130 300 361	1,772 998 129 316 350	1, 640 931 121 278 354	1, 729 1, 012 125 276 348	1, 766 1, 008 126 289 365	1, 798 1, 041 129 290 359	1, 787 1, 040 119 295 381	1, 879 1, 089 136 313 376	1, 918 1, 134 129 312 372	1, 817 1, 055 129 309 380	1, 805 1, 042 134 310 384	1,777 1,051 127 292 366		

Liquor stores _______do____ 342 | 361 | 350 | 354 | 348 | 365 | 359 | 381 | 376 | 372 | 380 | 384 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 36

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	198					1	· ₁	19)58 			1	1	
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
		DOM	1ESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued All retail stores—Continued Estimated inventories: Unadjusted, totalmil. of dol Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo	25, 280 11, 060 14, 220	23, 430 10, 880 12, 550	23, 360 11, 010 12, 350	23, 980 11, 220 12, 760	24, 690 11, 480 13, 220	24, 640 11, 370 13, 270	24, 360 11, 270 13, 090	23, 820 10, 950 12, 870	23, 500 10, 720 12, 780	23, 510 10, 430 13, 080	23, 680 10, 110 13, 570	24, 160 10, 120 14, 040	r 24, 840 r 10, 620 r 14, 220	
Seasonally adjusted, total	24, 330 11, 220 4, 590 1, 990 2, 170	24, 470 11, 420 4, 760 1, 990 2, 210	24, 460 11, 340 4, 820 1, 950 2, 210	24, 290 11, 220 4, 790 1, 930 2, 160	24, 100 11, 030 4, 670 1, 900 2, 150	23, 930 10, 770 4, 480 1, 870 2, 130	23, 880 10, 790 4, 410 1, 920 2, 160	24, 070 10, 800 4, 370 1, 920 2, 180	23, 990 10, 730 4, 210 1, 920 2, 220	23, 860 10, 660 4, 030 1, 960 2, 220	23, 680 10, 480 3, 790 1, 980 2, 260	23, 470 10, 260 3, 650 1, 980 r 2, 240	7 23, 610 7 10, 460 3, 860 1, 980 2, 240	
Nondurable-goods stores	13, 110 2, 640 2, 830 4, 150	13, 050 2, 730 2, 780 4, 160	13, 120 2, 820 2, 840 4, 090	13, 070 2, 780 2, 850 4, 060	13, 070 2, 720 2, 910 3, 990	13, 160 2, 720 2, 960 3, 950	13, 090 2, 700 2, 900 3, 960	13, 270 2, 700 2, 950 4, 050	13, 260 2, 750 2, 930 4, 030	13, 200 2, 670 2, 930 4, 000	13, 200 2, 700 2, 880 4, 030	13, 210 2, 680 7 2, 890 4, 080	7 13, 150 2, 640 7 2, 860 7 4, 090	
Firms with 4 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totaldo	4, 432	5, 508	3, 763	3, 353	3, 920	4, 051	4, 417	4,073	4,045	4, 277	4, 128	4, 533	4, 483	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted) \$ \$dodo	3, 806	4, 722	3, 210	2,864	3, 356	3, 476	3, 795	3, 473	3, 465	3, 697	3, 566	3, 907	3, 865	
Apparel group 9 do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do	244 24 103 66	386 40 167 101	165 16 66 52	136 11 57 43	220 17 95 65	243 18 100 82	237 19 102 75	223 18 91 72	188 15 81 61	210 14 95 67	239 15 101 78	251 20 107 72	258 22 111 70	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	87 71 42	133 74 44	83 67 34	78 62 34	86 69 38	86 69 38	93 74 42	87 74 38	89 77 38	92 80 39	90 74 41	93 76 47	92 73 47	
General-merchandise group ♀do Department stores, excl. mail-order⊕do Variety storesdodo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Tire, battery, accessory storesdo	1, 239 729 238 1, 579 58 67	1, 903 1, 054 467 1, 518 50 93	830 488 167 1, 568 47 54	716 412 151 1, 401 42 50	942 568 188 1, 516 48 56	1, 033 620 214 1, 484 60 68	1, 096 666 218 1, 684 71 81	1, 028 630 205 1, 462 71 80	983 578 205 1, 531 73 81	1, 106 651 229 1, 608 75 79	1, 112 669 220 1, 461 75 69	1, 216 731 234 1, 648 78 76	1, 260 751 239 1, 567 69 72	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total 9 §do	3, 463	3, 619	3, 557	3, 436	3, 492	3, 585	3, 631	3, 645	3, 728	3, 771	3, 685	3, 695	3, 698	1
Apparel group 9	220 19 93 67	239 21 101 71	228 20 95 74	211 17 88 68	214 17 94 65	224 17 96 70	226 18 98 68	225 18 92 68	239 22 97 70	250 21 104 74	237 19 103 70		240 17 104 74	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	90 73 35	91 72 37	88 72 39	88 72 39	89 71 37	90 71 41	94 73 38	90 73 40	91 73 41	97 75 39	94 71 43	94 73 40	97 74 42	
General-merchandise group ♀ do Department stores, excl. mail-order⊕ do Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do	1,043 612 216 1,471 58 68	1, 099 645 228 1, 500 61 69	1, 077 622 229 1, 522 60 69	992 577 207 1, 521 57 67	1, 061 635 216 1, 504 57 66	1, 094 650 225 1, 540 60 68	1, 122 670 228 1, 537 64 72	1, 117 681 227 1, 551 64 72	1, 174 705 238 1, 564 64 73	1, 201 729 242 1, 557 66 75	1, 134 673 236 1, 555 64 73	240 1, 570 67	1, 102 658 223 1, 573 71 76	
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	171	227 385	188	156	149	150	151	149	138	142	156		173	
Installment accounts do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accounts percent Installment accounts do do do do do do do do do do do do do	346 48 15	47 15	381 46 14	367 44 14	362 49 15	346 46 14	342 48 15	340 47 15	336 48 14	333 47 15	337 48 16		350 48 15	
Sales by type of payment: Cash sales percent of total sales. Charge account sales do Installment sales do	44 43 13	45 43 12	44 42 14	44 42 14	43 43 14	43 44 13	44 43 13	44 42 14	44 42 14	44 42 14	44	44	43	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1947-49=100_	162	241	100	95	116	123	130	126	112	129	137	141	» 166]
Atlanta .do Boston .do Chicago .do Cleveland .do Dallas .do Kansas City .do	153 159	301 232 221 233 270 246	122 91 92 97 123 103	121 84 86 90 112 99	150 100 107 108 137 121	153 109 112 113 143 131	158 117 122 120 159 145	153 115 117 115 115 147 136	144 93 103 107 144 130	165 107 121 124 160 152		127 129 129 165	» 154 » 190	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	145 159 171 178 163 162	220 226 236 272 238 247	92 100 95 103 100 105	90 91 86 96 96 104	109 113 118 126 117 115	117 114 125 136 123 130	121 120 128 144 137 135	119 120 121 135 124 135	103 97 103 123 114 124	130 105 115 139 136 144	129 135 151 143	135 143 158 144	p 160 p 179 p 186 p 161	
Sales, seasonally adjusted, total U. S.†do		138	130	124	131	130	134	133	140	147	135	135	1	
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	125 129	174 128 130 133 156 142	157 116 121 125 156 138	147 111 115 117 143 135	158 114 124 119 153 144	155 114 118 121 151 136	164 117 124 124 161 148	176 115 119 122 162 141	174 129 131 132 162 147	183 137 136 140 172 158	119 124 129 162	125 122 126 159	p 122 p 126 p 125 p 166	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	124 128 142 135	132 128 133 148 141 139	126 125 126 146 132 132	121 115 114 134 125 135	132 127 126 138 134 137	120 121 135 147 130 142	126 124 129 146 136	123 124 129 146 133 143	129 133 141 153 139 140	137 137 143 163 151 148	129 145 144	128 140 151 131	p 125 p 135 p 149 p 133	

r Revised. Peliminary. Pleliminary. Preliminary. Prevised beginning January 1956 to reflect change in previous classification of certain stores to department stores in accordance with 1954 Census of Business; unpublished revisions (January-May 1956) are available upon request. Previsions for 1956 appear in corresponding note in the March 1958 Surver. The prevised series. Indexes have been revised beginning January 1949 to reflect adjustment to Census of Business benchmarks for 1954 and the up-dating of the seasonal and Easter corrections. Revisions for both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted sales indexes for January 1949-December 1956 (and scattered revisions beginning 1919) appear on pp. 19 and 20 of the July 1958 Surver.

	19	 57		<u> </u>				19	058	<u></u>		····		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	<u> </u>	DON	IEST	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u>'</u>	ī	1	
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Department stores—Continued Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted	174 154	135 150	132 147	139 146	147 142	149 143	146 144	140 147	139 148	144 148	157 150	170 152	» 173 » 153	
Mall-order and store sales: Montgomery Ward & Cothous. of dol. Sears, Roebuck & Codo	1 108,857 344, 687	⁷ 149,260 441,531	1 60, 329 236, 560	1 55, 098 208, 771	¹ 71, 468 264, 740	1 92, 615 303, 708	1 89, 194 339, 121	1 83, 199 322, 188	1 81, 387 315, 358	1 92, 465 343, 279	1 93, 210 337, 148	1110, 006 363, 667	108, 401 367, 657	¹ 164, 588 500, 789
WHOLESALE TRADE; Sales, estimated (unadj.), total	11. 1 3. 9 7. 1	10. 7 3. 7 7. 0	10. 4 3. 5 6. 9	9. 5 3. 2 6. 3	10. 2 3. 5 6. 8	10.7 3.7 7.0	10.9 3.9 7.0	10.9 4.0 6.9	11.1 4.0 7.2	11.3 4.1 7.2	11.9 4.4 7.5	12.8 4.7 8.1	11.5 4.2 7.3	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total	13. 0 6. 6 6. 4	12. 5 6. 4 6. 1	12. 5 6. 4 6. 1	12. 4 6. 4 6. 0	12. 2 6. 4 5. 9	12. 0 6. 3 5. 7	11.8 6.2 5.5	11. 8 6. 2 5. 6	11. 7 6. 1 5. 5	11. 7 6. 1 5. 6	11. 7 6. 1 5. 6	11. 9 6. 1 5. 8	12.0 6.1 5.9	
		EMPL	OYM)	ENT A	ND P	OPUI	ATIO	N			1	1	1	<u> </u>
POPULATION												1		
Population, United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas\$thousands EMPLOYMENT	172, 281	172, 505	172, 738	172, 956	173, 153	173, 374	173, 588	173, 822	174, 064	174, 326	174, 595	174, 871	175, 136	175, 370
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands.	121, 109	121, 221	121, 325	121, 432	121, 555	121,656	121, 776	121.900	r 121, 993	122, 092	122, 219	122, 361	122, 486	122, 609
Total labor force, including Armed Forces —do	70, 790	70, 458	69, 379	69, 804	70, 158	70, 681	71, 603	73, 049	73, 104	72, 703	71, 375	71, 743	71, 112	70, 701
$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{Civilian labor force, total} & \text{do.} \\ \text{Employed} \oplus & \text{do.} \\ \text{Agricultural employment} & \text{do.} \\ \text{Nonagricultural employment} & \text{do.} \\ \text{Unemployed} \oplus & \text{do.} \\ \text{Percent of civilian labor force:} \\ \text{Unadjusted*} & \end{array} $	68, 061 64, 873 5, 817 59, 057 3, 188	67, 770 64, 396 5, 385 59, 012 3, 374	66, 732 62, 238 4, 998 57, 240 4, 494	67, 160 61, 988 4, 830 57, 158 5, 173	67, 510 62, 311 5, 072 57, 239 5, 198 7, 7	68, 027 62, 907 5, 558 57, 349 5, 120	68, 965 64, 061 6, 272 57, 789 4, 904	70, 418 64, 981 6, 900 58, 081 r 5, 437	70, 473 65, 179 6, 718 58, 461 5, 294 7, 5	70, 067 65, 367 6, 621 58, 746 4, 699 6, 7	68, 740 64, 629 6, 191 58, 438 4, 111 6, 0	69, 111 65, 306 6, 404 58, 902 3, 805	68, 485 64, 653 5, 695 58, 958 3, 833 5, 6	68, 081 63, 973 4, 871 59, 102 4, 108 6. 0
Seasonally adjusted*	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.0	7.5	7. 1 7. 2	26.8	27.3	7. 6	7.2	5. 5	5.9	6. 1
Not in labor force⊕ thousands. Employees in nonagricultural establishments:♂ Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) do— Manufacturing do— Durable-goods industries do— Nondurable-goods industries do—	50, 318 52, 316 16, 561 9, 608 6, 953	50, 763 52, 610 16, 302 9, 429 6, 873	51, 947 50, 477 15, 865 9, 138 6, 727	51, 627 49, 777 15, 593 8, 906 6, 687	51, 397 49, 690 15, 355 8, 742 6, 613	50, 975 49, 726 15, 104 8, 564 6, 540	50, 173 49, 949 15, 023 8, 480 6, 543	50, 413 15, 206 8, 564 6, 642	50, 178 15, 161 8, 496 6, 665	50, 576 15, 462 8, 571 6, 891	50, 844 51, 237 15, 755 8, 814 6, 941	50, 618 7 51, 136 7 15, 536 7 8, 663 7 6, 873	51, 374 - 51, 378 - 15, 765 - 8, 958 - 6, 807	51, 909 p 51, 825 p 15, 715 p 8, 969 p 6, 746
Mining, total do Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do	793 106 24 226	788 105 26 224	766 101 23 220	747 98 24 212	733 96 23 206	716 91 20 199	711 92 20 192	717 93 19 190	705 90 19 180	708 89 18 185	711 91 19 187	7 708 7 91 19 189	7712 793 20 191	p 712 p 94 p 192
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo	323 114 2, 805	321 111 2, 612	316 106 2, 387	310 103 2, 173	303 105 2,316	299 108 2, 493	298 110 2, 685	303 112 2, 806	303 112 2, 882	305 112 2, 955	302 113 2, 927	297 112 7 2, 887	297 r 111 r 2, 786	p 108 p 2, 486
Transportation and public utilities Q do Interstate railroads do Local railways and bus lines do Trucking and warehousing do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do do do Gas and electric utilities do do	4, 114 1, 077 101 832 767 40 577	4, 094 1, 063 101 825 765 40 577	3, 985 1, 014 101 790 760 40 575	3, 944 990 102 783 756 39 575	3, 910 966 97 780 749 39 574	3, 883 952 97 770 744 39 574	3, 874 946 97 774 738 39 575	3, 904 957 96 790 733 39 582	3, 907 958 95 791 730 38 589	3, 897 r 958 95 787 726 38 589	3, 886 960 95 781 719 38 583	7 3, 897 7 961 94 7 811 714 38 7 577	7 3, 886 951 94 821 713 38 575	» 3, 886
Wholesale and retail trade	11, 557 3, 103 8, 454 1, 582 1, 612 811	12, 076 3, 104 8, 972 1, 939 1, 626 824	11, 140 3, 051 8, 089 1, 386 1, 599 793	10, 948 3, 023 7, 925 1, 316 1, 602 778	10, 939 3, 010 7, 929 1, 332 1, 598 768	10, 940 2, 982 7, 958 1, 352 1, 592 757	10, 961 2, 960 8, 001 1, 358 1, 594 757	11, 035 2, 980 8, 055 1, 361 1, 594 756	10, 984 2, 989 7, 995 1, 337 1, 591 755	11, 011 2, 994 8, 017 1, 351 1, 582 757	11, 151 3, 016 8, 135 1, 421 1, 596 755	r 11, 225 r 3, 039 r 8, 186 1, 474 1, 597 r 755	7 11, 373 7 3, 056 7 8, 317 7 1, 568 7 1, 613 7 763	p 11, 929 p 3, 060 p 8, 869 p 1, 938 p 1, 634 p 770
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2, 360 6, 367 496 321 171 7, 759	2, 353 6, 318 487 319 168 8, 067	2, 344 6, 241 473 316 166 7, 749	2, 343 6, 240 477 311 163 7, 789	2, 348 6, 267 476 311 165 7, 822	2, 356 6, 384 500 311 169 7, 850	2, 370 6, 455 510 314 172 7, 870	2, 391 6, 488 538 318 173 7, 866	2, 410 6, 465 607 318 167 7, 664	2, 413 6, 452 608 314 163 7, 678	2, 392 6, 472 527 312 167 7, 943	7 2, 380 7 6, 463 7 479 311 170 7 8, 040	7 2, 377 6, 424 472 309 168 r 8, 055	p 2, 372 p 6, 382 p 8, 343
Total, seasonally adjusted	51, 758 16, 455 9, 562 6, 893	51, 516 16, 252 9, 393 6, 859	51, 223 15, 965 9, 155 6, 810	50, 575 15, 648 8, 895 6, 753	50, 219 15, 389 8, 717 6, 672	50, 054 15, 243 8, 566 6, 677	50, 147 15, 202 8, 498 6, 704	50, 315 15, 275 8, 556 6, 719	50, 411 15, 312 8, 596 6, 716	50, 570 15, 330 8, 605 6, 725	50, 780 15, 529 8, 801 6, 728	r 50, 582 r 15, 358 r 8, 625 r 6, 733	7 50, 825 7 15, 664 7 8, 914 7 6, 750	p 50, 736 p 15, 667 p 8, 940 p 6, 727
Mining do. Contract construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Wholesale and retail trade do. Finance, insurance, and real estate do. Service and miscellaneous do. Government do.	789 2, 710 4, 104 11, 290 2, 372 6, 367 7, 671	784 2, 679 4, 070 11, 237 2, 365 6, 382 7, 747	766 2, 652 4, 045 11, 305 2, 368 6, 368 7, 754	747 2, 455 3, 990 11, 235 2, 367 6, 367 7, 766	733 2, 573 3, 930 11, 116 2, 360 6, 330 7, 788	723 2, 624 3, 890 11, 050 2, 356 6, 352 7, 816	718 2, 698 3, 877 11, 087 2, 370 6, 360 7, 835	713 2, 698 3, 888 11, 105 2, 367 6, 392 7, 877	709 2, 693 3, 877 11, 121 2, 363 6, 433 7, 903	701 2, 711 3, 867 11, 175 2, 377 6, 420 7, 989	707 2, 698 3, 858 11, 151 2, 392 6, 440 8, 005	708 72,698 73,887 711,154 72,392 76,399 77,986	7 708 7 2, 692 7 3, 876 7 11, 110 7 2, 389 6, 424 7 7, 962	^p 708 ^p 2, 550 ^p 3, 864 ^p 11, 100 ^p 2, 384 ^p 6, 446 ^p 8, 017

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Net sales. 2 The exaggerated June-to-July increase results from technical difficulties in achieving precise seasonal adjustment factors for June; a more valid comparison may be made between July and May.
† Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-10. † See corresponding note on p. S-3. Q Includes data for industries not shown separately.
§ Revisions back to January 1955 are shown in the September 1958 issue of the Survey.
⊕ Estimates beginning January 1957 reflect certain changes in definitions for employment and unemployment. For 1957 estimates based on the old definitions and comparable with figures prior to 1957, see note in the December 1957 Survey and earlier issues. * New series. Monthly rates, back to January 1947, are available upon request.

3 Data for employment, hours, and earnings have been adjusted to the 1st quarter 1957 benchmark. The revision affects all series back to April 1956, except as follows: Back to January 1956 for total nonagricultural, service and miscellaneous, and government employment; back to January 1953 for anthracite mining hours and earnings. Unpublished revisions (prior to June 1957) are available from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	19:					ı		199 1	58				1	<u> </u>
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
]	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	N—Co	ntinue	ed					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
Production workers in manufacturing industries; Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)	12, 694 7, 322 70 570	12, 449 7, 153 69 549	12, 024 6, 869 68	11, 767 6, 653 67	11, 542 6, 502 68	11, 310 6, 337 69	11, 245 6, 269 68	11, 415 6, 350 68	11, 353 6, 270 67	11, 645 6, 339 67	11, 940 6, 579 68 590	r 11, 721 r 6, 421 67	7 11, 960 7 6 721 7 73	p 11, 90 p 6, 72 p 7
thousands. Sawmills and planing mills	294 314 453 1,030	284 309 440 1,006	526 272 299 419 958	268 295 408 913	515 268 290 403 885	520 269 283 402 849	542 280 284 405 840	578 291 287 417 859	572 293 286 422 852	581 297 301 430 864	297 310 438 897	7 594 7 298 313 7 422 7 899	7 578 290 7 312 7 431 7 927	p 50 p 30 p 41 p 9
thousands Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsthousands	508 51	492 51	462 50	440 47	427 45	407 44	408 42	425 41	419 41	428 41	445	7 457 41	458 42	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equip.)thousands. Machinery (except electrical)do. Electrical machinerydo. Transportation equipment?do. Motor vehicles and equipment?do. Aircraft and partsdo.	895 1, 179 851 1, 337 637 511	875 1, 159 825 1, 330 649 498	840 1, 134 793 1, 267 599 490	806 1, 109 767 1, 207 546 484	787 1, 090 749 1, 153 496 483	766 1,061 729 1,103 454 479	756 1,029 715 1,081 446 468	773 1, 014 716 1, 084 444 476	765 990 712 1,063 433 471	788 977 734 1, 034 402 474	822 1,007 762 1,100 463 480	791 71,005 746 7992 7358 481	7 825 7 1, 024 7 787 7 1, 176 530 484	P 8 P 1, 0 P 7 P 1, 1
Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo. Instruments and related productsdo. Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo.	128 53 223 400	127 49 220 372	124 48 215 351	125 46 211 355	123 45 208 354	122 42 204 351	124 37 200 348	124 33 199 355	119 33 196 346	118 31 199 366	118 31 205 380	7 118 26 207 386	124 31 7 208 7 379	p 2 p 3
Nondurable-goods industries	5,372 1,068 265 65 167 170 116	5, 296 1, 027 259 64 149 168 113	5, 155 969 248 63 130 165 106	5, 114 951 239 63 128 165 105	5, 040 942 233 64 124 163 108	4, 973 949 231 66 137 163	4, 976 978 239 70 141 164 112	5, 065 1, 039 243 73 177 168 120	5, 083 1, 081 244 73 220 167 121	5, 306 1, 172 246 72 307 166 118	5, 361 1, 178 249 68 312 166 115	7 5, 300 7 1, 115 7 251 7 64 7 237 166 7 115	7 5, 239 7 1, 048 251 62 175 164 115	p 5, 1 p 9
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products φ do Broadwoven fabric mills do Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products	88 895 391 194	89 885 391 186	84 861 384 177	79 855 381 178	74 844 377 177	70 837 372 180	70 831 366 183	70 840 367 189	70 830 365 184	86 855 370 195	96 860 371 196	* 94 * 863 371 197	7 84 7 868 373 196	
Paper and allied products	1,066 458 227 559	1, 055 455 227 557	1, 037 445 224 549	1, 051 438 221 546	1, 018 436 220 547	987 434 220 545	985 432 219 540	994 433 219 541	992 429 215 537	1, 044 442 223 542	1, 055 447 223 548	7 1,051 7 447 222 551	7 1,053 7 446 222 7 549	
Chemicals and allied products	537 204 166 126 209 84 327 215	533 203 163 125 208 84 326 219	525 200 161 125 201 82 323 221	519 196 159 123 191 79 326 221	519 192 156 123 184 76 320 217	519 190 157 122 176 72 300 202	510 188 158 122 172 70 302 205	500 187 158 122 176 71 314 213	496 186 157 122 175 71 317 215	504 190 157 121 181 73 323 217	511 191 158 120 188 74 321 213	7 517 7 193 7 153 7 116 7 195 75 315 206	7 516 195 7 157 120 7 196 76 7 324 214	pp
Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted:‡ Total	12, 590 7, 276 5, 314	12, 400 7, 117 5, 283	12, 118 6, 884 5, 234	11, 818 6, 642 5, 176	11, 571 6, 478 5, 093	11, 438 6, 338 5, 100	11, 415 6, 285 5, 130	11, 484 6, 344 5, 140	11, 512 6, 372 5, 140	11, 530 6, 377 5, 153	11, 725 6, 568 5, 157	r 11, 551 r 6, 385 r 5, 166	r 11, 858 r 6, 673 r 5, 185	p 6,
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment:‡ Unadjusted	102.6 101.8	100. 6 100. 3	97. 2 98. 0	95. 1 95. 5	93. 3 93. 5	91. 4 92. 5	90. 9 92. 3	92, 3 92, 8	91. 8 93. 1	94. 1 93. 2	96. 5 94. 8	94. 8 93. 4	r 96. 7 r 95. 9	
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I railways): Totalthousands	209. 4	¹ 2, 443, 4 ¹ 211, 7 953	2, 110. 5 203. 9 913	2, 113, 4 203, 6 888	2, 114. 6 204. 5 866	2, 123. 6 204. 7 853	2, 123. 8 204. 8 r 851	2, 156. 7 209. 2 861	2, 164. 7 209. 8 864	2, 164. 6 208. 9 870	2, 146, 7 206, 5 864	206. 9	2, 145. 3 207. 2 p 857	
Indexes:	72. 8 74. 5	71. 2 72. 8	68. 5 67. 9	66. 7 66. 8	65. 1 65. 6	64. 2 65. 0	64. 0 63. 1	64. 8 63. 4	65. 0 63. 6	65, 4 64, 3	65. 0 64. 9		р 64. 4 р 65. 9	
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, un- adjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor);1947-49=100 LABOR CONDITIONS	. 160. 7	157.3	149.9	144.9	143.6	139, 6	140. 9	144.9	144.8	150.0	155.7	r 152. 5	r 158. 1	p 16
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):								}						
All manufacturing industries	39. 3 2. 3 39. 7 2. 2 40. 0	39. 4 2. 0 39. 7 1. 9 40. 8	38. 7 1. 7 38. 9 1. 6 41. 3	38. 4 1. 6 38. 6 1. 5 40. 6	38. 6 1. 6 39. 0 1. 5 40. 7	38. 3 1. 5 38. 8 1. 4 40. 7	38. 7 1. 7 39. 1 1. 5 40. 6	39. 2 1. 9 39. 6 1. 7 40. 7	39. 2 1. 9 39. 4 1. 8 40. 7	39. 6 2. 3 39. 8 2. 1 40. 6	39. 9 2. 4 40. 2 2. 3 41. 2	2. 4 7 40. 1 7 2. 4	7 40. 3 2. 5	p p 4 p
Sawmills and planing mills dours Surniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries Q Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	39. 7 40. 1 38. 2		38. 5 37. 9 38. 5 39. 2 37. 2	38. 7 38. 1 38. 4 38. 6 36. 8	38. 9 38. 6 38. 6 39. 1 37. 1	38. 8 38. 5 38. 0 39. 0 36. 9	39. 6 39. 7 37. 8 39. 7 37. 3	40, 5 40, 5 38, 8 40, 3 38, 3	39. 3 39. 6 38. 9 40. 0 38. 4	40. 7 40. 8 40. 5 40. 8 38. 5	41. 1 39. 1	7 40. 9 7 41. 0 41. 0	40.3 r 40.7 r 40.9	p 4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	_ 37.7	37. 2 40. 3	36. 4 40. 1	35. 7 40. 2	36. 4 40. 2	36. 3 40. 1	36. 7 39. 9	37. 8 39. 9	38. 0 39. 9	37. 9 39. 5)	ı	ì	

r Revised. P Preliminary. Includes Post Office employees hired for Christmas season; there were about 327,300 such employees in continental U.S. in December 1957. See note marked & for p. S-11. Pincludes data for industries not shown. Formerly "Automobiles." Data not affected.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
]	EMPL	ОҮМІ	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	V—Co	ntinu	ed					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued												1		
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.‡—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)hours_ Machinery (except electrical)	40. 5 39. 7 39. 5	40. 2 40. 3 39. 6	39. 3 39. 7 39. 1	38, 9 39, 2 39, 0	39. 2 39. 5 39. 1	38. 9 39. 3 39. 0	39, 4 39, 4 39, 1	40. 0 39. 6 39. 6	40. 0 39. 4 39. 3	40. 4 39. 4 39. 7	41. 0 40. 0 40. 4	40. 8 7 39. 5 39. 9	r 40. 8 r 39. 8 r 40. 5	p 41.
Transportation equipment 9 do. Motor vehicles and equipment 7 do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do.	40. 6 41. 9 39. 9 37. 1 39. 6	40, 2 40, 1 40, 6 39, 0 39, 8	38. 8 37. 3 40. 6 38. 9 39. 2	38, 6 37, 3 40, 4 37, 8 38, 5	39. 4 38. 3 40. 6 39. 5 39. 0	39. 3 38. 4 40. 3 39. 1 37. 9	39, 7 38, 9 40, 5 39, 8 37, 6	39. 8 39. 1 40. 7 39. 5 37. 2	39. 6 38. 8 40. 4 39. 7 37. 0	40. 0 39. 3 40. 8 39. 6 37. 1	39. 6 38. 6 40. 8 39. 2 36. 7	r 40. 0 r 39. 7 r 40. 5 r 39. 8 r 35. 7	7 40. 5 40. 9 40. 6 38. 8 38. 4	p 41.
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg, industriesdo	40. 0 39. 7	39. 8 39. 6	39. 6 39. 2	39. 3 39. 0	39. 4 39. 2	39. 5 39. 0	39. 2 39. 1	39. 8 39. 5	39. 7 39. 2	39. 8 39. 5	40.3 40.1	40. 4 r 40. 3	7 40. 7 7 40. 3	p 40.
Nondurable-goods industries	38. 8 2. 4 40. 4 41. 1 41. 4 37. 2 39. 9 39. 1	39, 0 2, 2 40, 7 40, 6 42, 0 38, 0 40, 1 39, 6	38. 3 1. 9 40. 1 39. 8 42. 1 38. 0 39. 8 39. 2	38. 1 1. 9 39. 7 38. 7 41. 8 37. 3 39. 7 39. 0	38. 1 1. 9 39. 6 38. 9 41. 3 37. 2 39. 8 39. 3	37. 7 1. 7 39. 7 39. 3 41. 7 37. 4 39. 8 39. 3	38. 1 1. 9 40. 2 39. 8 42. 0 38. 6 40. 3 40. 3	38. 7 2. 1 40. 7 40. 6 42. 8 38. 3 40. 6 41. 1	39. 0 2. 2 41. 2 40. 7 43. 0 40. 7 40. 8 41. 2	39. 4 2. 4 41. 4 40. 3 42. 5 42. 1 40. 3 40. 9	39. 5 2. 6 41. 6 41. 2 42. 3 42. 3 40. 1 40. 1	7 39. 4 2. 5 7 40. 9 7 40. 9 41. 8 7 40. 2 40. 2 40. 0	7 39. 4 2. 5 7 41. 0 41. 8 41. 5 37. 9 40. 2 40. 0	p 39. p 2. p 40.
Tobacco manufactures do. Textile-mill products 9 do. Broadwoven fabric mills do. Knitting mills do.	37, 4 38, 6 39, 0 37, 2	39. 1 38. 9 39. 5 37. 1	39. 0 37. 6 37. 9 35. 6	37. 9 37. 8 38. 0 36. 2	37. 1 37. 6 37. 8 36. 4	38. 0 36. 6 36. 7 35. 2	38. 7 37. 3 37. 4 36. 5	39. 7 38. 4 38. 4 37. 5	39. 6 38. 6 38. 9 37. 7	39. 6 39. 2 39. 3 38. 7	40. 1 39. 7 39. 7 38. 9	7 39. 6 7 40. 1 40. 4 7 39. 1	7 38. 9 7 40. 4 40. 8 39. 4	p 39.
Apparel and other finished textile proddo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	35, 4 41, 9 42, 9	35. 2 41. 9 43. 2	35, 1 41, 4 42, 7	35. 1 41. 1 42. 2	34. 7 41. 4 42. 3	34. 5 41. 0 42. 1	34. 8 41. 0 42. 0	35. 0 41. 8 42. 8	35. 6 41. 9 42. 8	36. 4 42. 5 43. 5	36. 1 42. 7 43. 7	36. 0 7 42. 7 7 43. 5	r 35. 9 42. 5 43. 1	p 36, p 42.
hours. Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo. Petroleum refiningdo. Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo. Leather and leather productsdo. Footwear (except rubber)do.	38. 0 41. 0 40. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 0 39. 2 36. 5 35. 7	38. 6 41. 3 40. 9 40. 8 41. 1 40. 0 39. 2 37. 4 36. 9	37. 7 40. 8 40. 4 40. 4 40. 8 38. 2 36. 9 37. 3 37. 2	37. 7 40. 6 40. 1 39. 9 40. 3 37. 3 35. 1 36. 8 36, 4	37, 9 40, 7 40, 1 40, 1 40, 6 38, 0 37, 0 36, 2 35, 5	37. 7 40. 7 40. 0 40. 5 40. 7 37. 5 36. 1 34. 1 32. 9	37. 6 40. 8 40. 4 40. 5 40. 3 38. 2 37. 4 35. 3 34. 4	37. 6 41. 1 40. 7 41. 0 40. 9 39. 1 38. 1 36. 6 36. 0	37. 6 40. 8 40. 6 41. 0 41. 0 39. 1 38. 9 37. 4 37. 2	37. 9 40. 7 40. 5 40. 4 40. 1 40. 5 40. 7 37. 3 36. 8	38. 0 41. 0 40. 9 40. 7 40. 7 40. 8 40. 5 36. 7 35. 9	7 37. 9 41. 0 7 40. 6 7 40. 2 7 40. 1 7 40. 7 7 40. 3 37. 0 36. 0	7 37. 9 7 41. 2 40. 8 7 40. 5 40. 7 40. 8 41. 0 7 37. 6 36. 7	₽ 39.
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining*	39. 0 39. 4 29. 0 33. 5	39. 7 39. 7 26. 6 35. 5	38. 8 39. 7 30. 5 34. 0	38. 3 39. 5 27. 5 33. 1	37. 9 39. 1 25. 0 31. 7	37. 4 38. 4 22. 3 30. 0	38. 1 37. 8 25. 8 31. 1	39. 8 38. 0 30. 9 35. 2	39. 2 38. 3 30. 8 32. 4	39. 7 37. 8 28. 8 35. 3	39. 9 38. 6 30. 8 35. 4	7 40. 0 7 38. 7 7 29. 7 35. 8	40. 2 39. 7 29. 5 35. 6	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production_hours_ Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	40. 8 42. 6 34. 8 36. 6 34. 4	41. 5 42. 1 35. 5 38. 0 34. 9	41. 1 41. 5 35. 7 38. 3 35. 2	41. 2 39. 9 33. 4 35. 5 33. 0	41. 1 41. 2 35. 6 37. 6 35. 2	40. 6 42. 3 36. 2 38. 6 35. 5	40. 4 43. 7 37. 4 41. 1 36. 3	40. 8 44. 2 37. 2 40. 7 36. 2	41. 2 44. 2 37. 3 40. 8 36. 3	40. 1 44. 9 37. 9 42. 0 36. 7	40. 9 45. 4 37. 8 42. 2 36. 5	40. 3 7 45. 2 38. 1 42. 7 7 36. 8	41. 2 44. 3 36. 4 39. 7 35. 4	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	42. 9 40. 0 41. 0 41. 0	43. 1 38. 6 40. 9 41. 2	42. 6 38. 0 41. 1 40. 8	42. 5 38. 2 41. 0 41. 0	42. 6 37. 8 41. 2 40. 4	42. 7 37. 7 41. 4 40. 8	43. 0 37. 8 42. 0 40. 5	43. 0 38. 2 41. 9 40. 7	42. 9 38. 5 41. 9 40. 7	42. 9 38. 6 42. 1 40. 9	42. 4 39. 0 41. 8 40. 9	7 42. 5 39. 0 41. 7 40. 9	42. 5 39. 6 41. 3	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ♀ hours	40. 0 37. 5	40. 4 38. 3	40. 1 37. 8	39. 8 37. 8	39. 9 37. 8	39. 6 37. 8	40. 0 37. 8	40. 1 38. 2	40. 3 38. 7	40. 2 38. 7	40. 3 38. 0	40.3	40.1	
General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round do do	33. 7 36. 0 43. 5	36. 0 36. 2 43. 7 39. 9	33. 9 35. 9 43. 8	34. 1 35. 8 43. 3	34. 4 35. 8 43. 7 39. 9	37. 8 34. 2 35. 8 43. 7 39. 9	34. 3 35. 9 43. 8	34. 8 36. 6 43. 8	35. 2 37. 4 43. 8	35. 2 37. 3 43. 9	34. 5 36. 6 43. 7	34. 3 r 36. 2 r 43. 8	37. 8 34. 2 36. 4 43. 8	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	39. 0 38. 0	39. 5 38. 4	39. 0 37. 9	38. 6 36. 5	39. 0 38. 1	39. 2 38. 7	39. 6 39. 7	40. 1 39. 8 39. 9	40. 0 39. 7 38. 4	40. 1 39. 3 37. 2	39. 9 39. 3 38. 6	7 40. 4 39. 4 7 39. 4	39. 8 38. 9 38. 5	
dustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Berinning in month: Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousandsI In effect during month:	184 63	108 31	200 90	150 45	200 165	275 110	350 150	350 160	350 160	300 140	400 400	300 450	200 225	
Work stoppagesnumber. Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo	340 109 765	220 54 404	300 110 750	275 70 500	300 200 1, 200	375 160 1, 250	475 200 2,000	500 250 1,650	525 240 1,700	475 250 2,000	575 500 2,500	525 525 5, 250	400 300 2, 500	
S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands. nemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Bureau of Employment Security); Initial claimsthousands. Insured unemployment, weekly average§do	406 1, 346 1, 513	360 2, 024 2, 112	355 2, 285 2, 877	312 1, 815 3, 163	332 1, 795 3, 276	404 1, 983 3, 302	439 1, 538 2, 984	456 1, 513 2, 667	459 1,659 2,511	489 1, 251 2, 203	545 1, 186 1, 906	514 1, 259 1, 722	413 1, 258 1, 781	2, 1
Percent of covered employment* Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagethousands. A mount of paymentsthous, of dol.	3. 6 1, 146 136, 627	5. 1 1, 639 207, 110	2, 344 313, 012	7. 6 2, 698 320, 181	7. 9 2, 966 370, 248	7. 9 2, 967 403, 845	7. 1 2, 732 363, 550	6. 3 2, 590 325, 039	6. 0 2, 234 305, 638	2, 044 255, 432	1, 767 231, 141	1, 556 210, 300	1, 487 174, 470	5
eterans' unemployment program: ⊕ Initial claims thousands. Insured unemployment, weekly average⊕do Beneficiarics, weekly average do A mount of payments thous. of dol	21 30 32 3, 104	28 41 46 4, 574	37 58 66 6, 924	31 72 82 7, 546	30 81 96 9, 285	27 80 96 9, 833	24 74 87 8, 922	38 78 89 8, 853	30 78 92 10, 151	19 53 65 6, 553	14 39 48 5,047	13 27 30 3, 391	12 26 28 2, 693	

r Revised. P Preliminary.

† See note marked "\$\pi\$" for p. S-11. Q Includes data for industries not shown. \$\pi\$ Formerly "Automobiles." Data not affected.

*New series. Monthly data for average weekly hours in the mining industry for January 1947-February 1957 are available upon request. Rate of covered employment expresses average insured unemployment in each month as a percentage of average covered employment for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available (the lag for covered employment data may range from 6 to 8 months); monthly data for January 1953-September 1958 are available upon request.

§ Excludes data for persons eligible for compensation under temporary programs; in December 1958, 394,000 insured unemployed were reported by 36 States participating in such programs.

⊕ Excludes data for persons clirible for compensation under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (effective Oct. 27, 1958); under this Act, insured unemployment in December 1958 averaged 42,000 persons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTCS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
]	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed e				!	1
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate	2. 2 4. 0 . 2 2. 7 . 9	1. 7 3. 8 . 2 2. 7	2. 5 5. 0 . 2 3. 8 . 8	2. 2 3. 9 . 2 2. 9	2. 4 4. 2 . 2 3. 2 . 7	2. 5 4. 1 . 2 3. 0	3. 0 3. 6 . 1 2. 4 . 8	3.8 2.9 .2 1.8	3. 3 3. 2 . 1 2. 0	3.9 3.5 .2 1.9 1.2	4.0 3.5 .2 1.6	7 3. 4 7 3. 2 . 2 7 1. 7 1. 1	p 2. 7 p 2. 7 p 2. 7 p. 2 p 1. 6 p . 8	
	.2	.2	. 3	. 2	. 2	. 2	. 2	. 2	. 2	. 2	.2	.2	p.2	
WAGES Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of														
Labor):‡ All manufacturing industries dollars Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	82. 92 88. 93 96. 00	82. 74 88. 93 98. 74	81. 66 87. 14 100. 77	80. 64 86. 46 99. 06	81. 45 87. 75 99. 72	80. 81 87. 30 100. 12	82. 04 88. 37 99. 88	83. 10 89. 89 100. 94	83. 50 89. 83 100. 94	84. 35 91. 14 100. 69	85. 39 92. 46 103. 00	7 85. 17 7 91. 83 7 103. 00	86. 58 r 93. 90 r 103. 66	p 88. 0 p 95. 6 p 106. 7
Sawmills and planing mills dollars Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	71. 94 71. 00 69. 87 84. 61	71. 37 69. 50 70. 62 83. 58	69. 69 67. 08 67. 76 82. 32	70. 43 67. 82 67. 97 80. 67	70. 80 69. 09 68. 32 81. 72	71. 39 68. 92 67. 26 81. 51	74. 45 73. 05 66. 91 82. 97	76. 14 74. 52 69. 06 84. 63	74. 28 73. 66 68. 85 84. 40	77, 74 76, 70 72, 09 86, 90	80. 12 77. 68 73. 80 88. 78	7 80. 15 7 77. 30 7 73. 39 86. 51	777. 38 74. 96 72. 85 787. 94	p 76. 0 p 73. 0 p 87. 4
Primary metal industries \(\frac{1}{2} \)	97.03	97. 16	95. 23	94. 21	95. 35	95. 20	96. 23	99.96	102. 91	103.95	106. 74	106. 59	108.08	p 110. 0
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	102. 54 96. 64	101. 18 97. 53	100. 46 97. 04	98. 18 98. 09	100. 46 97. 69	97.04	101. 66 96. 96	106. 60 96. 96	98. 55	112. 18 99. 54	115. 71 101. 05	r 114. 52 r 102. 36	115. 50	
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equip.) dollars Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	90. 32 92. 50 82. 95	89. 24 94. 30 83. 56	97. 04 87. 25 92. 90 82. 89	86. 36 92. 12 83. 07	97. 69 87. 42 93. 22 83. 67	87. 14 92. 75 83. 46	96. 96 88. 65 93. 38 83. 67	90, 90 90, 80 94, 25 85, 14	91. 20 93. 77 84. 50	92, 52 93, 77 84, 96	93, 89 95, 60 87, 26	93. 02 7 94. 41 85. 79	103. 63 r 94. 25 r 96. 32 r 88. 29	p 96, 2 p 99, 3 p 88, 4
Transportation equipment ?do Motor vehicles and equipment ddo	101. 50 107. 68	99. 70 100. 65	95. 45 92. 50	94. 96 92. 50	97. 32 95. 75	97. 07 96. 00	98. 85 97. 64	99, 50 98, 14	100. 19 97. 39	102.00 99.82	100. 98 98. 43	r 102.00 r 100.04	r 106, 52 110, 43	
Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do	96. 16 90. 15 102. 56	99. 06 94. 77 104. 67	98. 66 94. 14 101. 92	98. 58 91. 85 100. 10	99. 06 96. 78 102. 96	98. 33 95. 80 100. 81	100. 44 97. 51 99. 64	102. 16 96. 78 98. 21	102, 62 99, 65 98, 05	104, 04 100, 98 97, 94	104. 04 100. 35 97. 99	r 104. 09 r 102. 68 r 96. 75	104. 34 100. 10 104. 45	
Instruments and related productsdodo	85. 20 72. 25	85. 17 72. 47	85. 14 72. 52	84. 50 71. 76	85. 50 72. 13	85. 72 72. 15	85. 46 71. 94	87. 16 73. 08	87. 34 72. 13	87. 96 72. 68	89. 47 74. 19	89. 28 r 74. 56	7 90. 35 7 75. 36	
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	74. 11 79. 18 90. 83 77. 42 60. 64 77. 01 87. 58	74. 88 80. 18 89. 32 78. 96 63. 84 77. 39 89. 50	73. 54 80. 60 89. 15 80. 41 64. 98 76. 81 88. 59	73. 15 79. 80 86. 30 79. 42 63. 41 77. 42 88. 14	73. 53 79. 60 86. 75 78. 47 62. 87 77. 21 88. 82	73. 14 79. 80 87. 25 80. 06 64. 70 77. 61 88. 43	73. 91 80. 80 88. 36 80. 64 65. 62 78. 99 92. 69	75. 08 81. 81 90. 54 83. 03 63. 58 79. 98 95. 35	75, 66 81, 99 91, 58 84, 71 64, 31 80, 78 96, 00	76. 04 81. 56 89. 87 83. 73 69. 47 79. 79 94. 07	77. 03 82. 78 93. 94 84. 18 71. 06 79. 80 93. 03	7 76. 83 7 81. 80 7 93. 25 7 82. 76 7 66. 73 80. 00 92. 40	7 77. 22 83. 64 96. 98 83. 00 61. 78 80. 80 92. 80	p 84, 2
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill products 9do Broadwoven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	57. 60 58. 29 56. 94 54. 31	60. 21 58. 35 57. 28 54. 17	60. 84 56. 40 54. 96 51. 98	59. 12 56. 70 55. 10 52. 85	58. 99 56. 40 54. 81 53. 14	62. 70 54. 90 52. 85 51. 74	64. 24 55. 95 53. 86 53. 29	66. 30 57. 98 55. 68 54. 75	65. 74 57. 90 56. 41 54. 67	62, 96 59, 19 57, 38 56, 12	60. 15 59. 95 57. 96 57. 18	7 60. 19 7 60. 95 58. 98	7 62. 63 7 61. 41 59. 57	p 65. 6
Apparer and other misned textile products dollars	53. 10	52. 80	53.00	52. 65	51. 70	51. 75	52. 20	52. 50	53. 40	55. 33	55. 23	55. 08		1
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo. Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars	87. 15 95. 24 95. 76	87. 15 95. 90 98. 04	86. 11 94. 37 95. 76	85. 49 93. 26 96. 14	86. 11 93. 48 97. 02	85. 69 93. 04 96. 14	86. 10 93. 24 97. 01	88. 20 95. 87 97. 38	88. 83 96. 73 97. 38	90, 53 98, 31 98, 54	99. 20 99. 56	r 99. 68	7 99. 68	» 101.
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	92. 66 98. 74	93. 34 99. 39	92. 62 98. 17	92. 57 97. 44	92. 39 97. 84	92. 39 98. 00	93. 43 98. 98	94. 94 100. 12	95. 06 100. 69	95, 24 100, 85	95. 94 102. 25			
Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	111. 11 115. 87 93. 20 106. 62 57. 31 53. 91	111. 38 116. 31 92. 40 105. 84 58. 34 55. 35	109. 89 115. 06 87. 48 98. 52 58. 19 56. 17	108. 53 113. 24 85. 04 93. 02 57. 41 54. 96	109. 07 114. 09 87. 02 98. 05 56. 83 53. 96	110. 97 115. 59 85. 88 95. 67 53. 54 49. 68	110. 16 113. 65 87. 86 99. 48 55. 42 51. 94	111. 93 115. 75 91. 10 103. 63 57. 46 54. 36	113. 16 117. 26 91. 89 106. 59 57. 97 55. 80	110, 29 113, 08 96, 80 113, 96 58, 19 55, 57			116.00 r 98.33 116.03 r 59.78	p 100.
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining* Metal Anthracite Bituminous coal Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	99. 84 96. 92 76. 85 102. 18	102. 03 97. 27 70. 76 107. 92	99. 72 97. 27 81. 74 103. 36	98. 81 96. 78 73. 70 100. 62	97. 02 95. 40 66. 25 96. 37	94. 62 92. 93 58. 65 90. 60	96. 01 91. 10 67. 60 93. 30	101. 89 92. 34 80. 96 106. 30	99. 96 96. 13 79. 77 97. 85	101, 24 95, 63 74, 59 105, 90	98. 04 80. 08	r 98. 30	77.00	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do- Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	103. 01	111. 64 86. 31 105. 44 102. 60 106. 45	110. 56 84. 25 107. 10 103. 79 108. 06	110. 83 81. 00 100. 53 96. 21 101. 64	110. 97 83. 22 106. 44 101. 90 107. 71	108. 81 85. 45 107. 88 103. 45 108. 63	107. 06 89. 59 111. 08 110. 56 111. 08	110. 57 91. 49 110. 11 108. 67 110. 77	110. 83 91. 94 111. 90 110. 57 112. 17	106, 67 93, 39 113, 70 114, 66 113, 40	95. 34 114. 91 117. 32	r 95. 37 r 115. 82 118. 71	93. 03 110. 29 107. 98	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	79. 20 85. 69 97. 58	89. 65 77. 59 85. 89 98. 88	88. 61 76. 38 85. 90 97. 51	88. 83 76. 78 86. 10 98. 81	89. 03 76. 36 86. 52 97. 77 85. 79	90. 10 76. 53 87. 35 99. 55	90. 30 77. 11 89. 04 98. 42 86. 40	91. 16 78. 31 91. 34 100. 12 87. 42	91. 38 79. 31 91. 76 100. 12 88. 26	90. 95 79. 90 91. 78 101. 02 87. 64	81. 12 93. 63 101. 84	81. 51 93. 41 102. 66	82. 37 92. 51 103. 32	
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) \(\text{P} \) dollars General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	62. 25 44. 15 65. 52	65. 52	85. 41 63. 50 45. 77 65. 70 82. 34	85. 57 63. 50 45. 69 65. 87 80. 54	63. 13 45. 75 65. 87 81. 28	63. 50	63. 88 46. 31 66. 42 83. 66	64. 94 47. 68 68. 08 84. 10	66. 18 48. 22 69. 56 84. 53	66, 18 47, 52 69, 38 84, 73	64. 98 46. 92 68. 44	7 64. 81 7 46. 65 7 68. 42	64. 64 45. 83 69. 16	
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companiesdo Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-rounddo Laundriesdodo	44. 40	44. 69	65. 56 44. 40 43. 68	65. 60 44. 58 43. 23	65. 53 44. 29 43. 68 49. 53	44. 30	65. 72 44. 80 44. 75	65. 56 45. 31 45. 37 53. 47	65. 93 45. 60 45. 26	44, 91	45.09	7 45. 65 44. 92	45. 37 44. 35	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						198	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMPL	ОҮМЬ	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	N—Coı	atinue	ed					
WAGES-Continued														
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):‡ All manufacturing industries dollars Excluding overtime¶ do Durable-goods industries do Excluding overtime¶ do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2. 11 2. 05 2. 24 2. 18 2. 40	2. 10 2. 05 2. 24 2. 19 2. 42	2. 11 2. 06 2. 24 2. 20 2. 44	2. 10 2. 06 2. 24 2. 20 2. 44	2. 11 2. 07 2. 25 2. 21 2. 45	2. 11 2. 07 2. 25 2. 21 2. 46	2. 12 2. 07 2. 26 2. 21 2. 46	2. 12 2. 07 2. 27 2. 22 2. 48 1. 88	2. 13 2. 08 2. 28 2. 23 2. 48	2. 13 2. 07 2. 29 2. 23 2. 48 1, 91	2. 14 2. 08 2. 30 2. 24 2. 50 1, 94	2. 14 2. 08 2. 29 2. 23 2. 50	2. 17 2. 11 2. 33 2. 26 7 2. 51	p 2. 19 p 2. 35 p 2. 53 p 1. 90
Sawmills and planing mills dollars. Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries dol Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars.	1. 84 1. 83 1. 76 2. 11 2. 54	1. 83 1. 81 1. 77 2. 10 2. 55 2. 72	1. 81 1. 77 1. 76 2. 10 2. 56 2. 76	1. 82 1. 78 1. 77 2. 09 2. 56	1. 82 1. 79 1. 77 2. 09 2. 57	1. 84 1. 79 1. 77 2. 09 2. 58	1. 88 1. 84 1. 77 2. 09 2. 58	1. 84 1. 78 2. 10 2. 61	1. 86 1. 77 2. 11 2. 68	1. 91 1. 88 1. 78 2. 13 2. 70	1. 89 1. 80 1. 80 2. 16 2. 73	7 1, 89 1, 79 2, 11 2, 74	1. 86 7 1. 79 7 2. 15 7 2. 75	p 1. 79 p 2. 16 p 2. 75
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	2. 41 2. 23 2. 33 2. 10	2. 42 2. 42 2. 22 2. 34 2. 11	2. 42 2. 22 2. 34 2. 12	2. 75 2. 44 2. 22 2. 35 2. 13	2. 43 2. 23 2. 36 2. 14	2. 78 2. 42 2. 24 2. 36 2. 14	2. 77 2. 43 2. 25 2. 37 2. 14	2. 43 2. 27 2. 38 2. 15	2. 47 2. 28 2. 38 2. 15	2. 52 2. 29 2. 38 2. 14	2, 59 2, 52 2, 29 2, 39 2, 16	2, 28 r 2, 28 r 2, 39 2, 15	2. 54 7 2. 31 7 2. 42 2. 18	p 2, 33 p 2, 44 p 2, 19
Transportation equipment 9dodo	2. 50 2. 57 2. 41 2. 43 2. 59 2. 13 1. 82	2. 48 2. 51 2. 44 2. 43 2. 63 2. 14 1. 83	2. 46 2. 48 2. 43 2. 42 2. 60 2. 15 1. 85	2. 46 2. 48 2. 44 2. 43 2. 60 2. 15 1. 84	2. 47 2. 50 2. 44 2. 45 2. 64 2. 17 1. 84	2. 47 2. 50 2. 44 2. 45 2. 66 2. 17 1. 85	2. 49 2. 51 2. 48 2. 45 2. 65 2. 18 1. 84	2. 50 2. 51 2. 51 2. 45 2. 64 2. 19 1. 85	2. 53 2. 51 2. 54 2. 51 2. 65 2. 20 1. 84	2. 55 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 64 2. 21 1. 84	2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 67 2. 22 1. 85	2. 55 r 2. 52 r 2. 57 r 2. 58 r 2. 71 2. 21 1. 85	r 2. 63 2. 70 2. 57 2. 58 2. 72 r 2. 22 r 1. 87	p 2, 66 p 2, 23 p 1, 87
Nondurable-goods industries do Excluding overtime¶ do Food and kindred products ♀ do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Ba'rery products do Beverages do	1. 91 1. 86 1. 96 2. 21 1. 87 1. 63 1. 93 2. 24	1. 92 1. 86 1. 97 2. 20 1. 88 1. 68 1. 93 2. 26	1, 92 1, 88 2, 01 2, 24 1, 91 1, 71 1, 93 2, 26	1, 92 1, 87 2, 01 2, 23 1, 90 1, 70 1, 95 2, 26	1. 93 1. 88 2. 01 2. 23 1. 90 1. 69 1. 94 2. 26	1. 94 1. 89 2. 01 2. 22 1. 92 1. 73 1. 95 2. 25	1. 94 1. 89 2. 01 2. 22 1. 92 1. 70 1. 96 2. 30	1. 94 1. 89 2. 01 2. 23 1. 94 1. 66 1. 97 2. 32	1. 94 1. 89 1. 99 2. 25 1. 97 1. 58 1. 98 2. 33	1. 93 1. 88 1. 97 2. 23 1. 97 1. 65 1. 98 2. 30	1. 95 1. 89 1. 99 2. 28 1. 99 1. 68 1. 99 2. 32	1. 95 1. 89 7 2. 00 2. 28 7 1. 98 7 1. 66 1. 99 2. 31	1. 96 1. 90 7 2. 04 2. 32 2. 00 1. 63 2. 01 2. 32	ν 1. 97 ν 2. 06
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products \$\gotimes\$ do Broadwoven fabric mills do Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products dollars.	1. 54 1. 51 1. 46 1. 46	1. 54 1. 50 1. 45 1. 46	1. 56 1. 50 1. 45 1. 46	1. 56 1. 50 1. 45 1. 46	1. 59 1. 50 1. 45 1. 46	1. 65 1. 50 1. 44 1. 47	1. 66 1. 50 1. 44 1. 46	1. 67 1. 51 1. 45 1. 46	1. 66 1. 50 1. 45 1. 45	1. 59 1. 51 1. 46 1. 45	1. 50 1. 51 1. 46 1. 47	1, 52 1, 52 1, 46 1, 47	7 1. 61 1. 52 1. 46 1. 48	p 1, 65 p 1, 52 p 1, 52
Paper and allied productsdoPulp, paper, and paperboard millsdoPrinting, publishing, and allied industries.doChemicals and allied productsdoIndustrial organic chemicalsdo	2. 08 2. 22 2. 52 2. 26 2. 42	2, 08 2, 22 2, 54 2, 26 2, 43	2. 08 2. 21 2. 54 2. 27 2. 43	2. 08 2. 21 2. 55 2. 28 2. 43	2. 08 2. 21 2. 56 2. 27 2. 44	2. 09 2. 21 2. 55 2. 27 2. 45	2. 10 2. 22 2. 58 2. 29 2. 45	2. 11 2. 24 2. 59 2. 31 2. 46	2. 12 2. 26 2. 59 2. 33 2. 48	2. 13 2. 26 2. 60 2. 34 2. 49	2. 14 2. 27 2. 62 2. 34 2. 50	2. 14 2. 27 7 2. 63 2. 34 2. 51	2. 15 2. 29 7 2. 63 2. 35 2. 52	p 2. 16 p 2. 65 p 2. 36
Products of petroleum and coal	2. 73 2. 84 2. 33 2. 72 1. 57 1. 51	2. 73 2. 83 2. 31 2. 70 1. 56 1. 50	2. 72 2. 82 2. 29 2. 67 1. 56 1. 51	2. 72 2. 81 2. 28 2. 65 1. 56 1. 51	2. 72 2. 81 2. 29 2. 65 1. 57 1. 52	2. 74 2. 84 2. 29 2. 65 1. 57 1. 51	2. 72 2. 82 2. 30 2. 66 1. 57 1. 51	2. 73 2. 83 2. 33 2. 72 1. 57 1. 51	2. 76 2. 86 2. 35 2. 74 1. 55 1. 50	2. 73 2. 82 2. 39 2. 80 1. 56 1. 51	2. 76 2. 85 2. 39 2. 80 1. 58 1. 53	2. 74 2. 83 2. 39 7 2. 81 1. 58 1. 53	2. 77 2. 85 7 2. 41 2. 83 1. 59 1. 54	p 2. 77 p 2. 43 p 1. 60
Nonmanufacturing industries:	2. 56 2. 46 2. 65 3. 05	2. 57 2. 45 2. 66 3. 04	2. 57 2. 45 2. 68 3. 04	2. 58 2. 45 2. 68 3. 04	2. 56 2. 44 2. 65 3. 04	2. 53 2. 42 2. 63 3. 02	2. 52 2. 41 2. 62 3. 00	2. 56 2. 43 2. 62 3. 02	2. 55 2. 51 2. 59 3. 02	2. 55 2. 53 2. 59 3. 00	2, 56 2, 54 2, 60 3, 01	r 2, 56 r 2, 54 r 2, 61 3, 01	2. 58 2. 55 2. 61 3. 03	
Petroleum and natural-gas prod dollars. Nonnetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	2. 68 2. 04 2. 96 2. 70 3. 03	2. 69 2. 05 2. 97 2. 70 3. 05	2, 69 2, 03 3, 00 2, 71 3, 07	2. 69 2. 03 3. 01 2. 71 3. 08	2. 70 2. 02 2. 99 2. 71 3. 06	2. 68 2. 02 2. 98 2. 68 3. 06	2. 65 2. 05 2. 97 2. 69 3. 06	2. 71 2. 07 2. 96 2. 67 3. 06	2. 69 2. 08 3. 00 2. 71 3. 09	2. 66 2. 08 3. 00 2. 73 3. 09	2, 69 2, 10 3, 04 2, 78 3, 13	r 2. 67 r 2. 11 r 3. 04 2. 78 r 3. 13	2. 72 2. 10 3. 03 2. 72 3. 13	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines		2. 08 2. 01 2. 10 2. 40	2. 08 2. 01 2. 09 2. 39	2. 09 2. 01 2. 10 2. 41	2. 09 2. 02 2. 10 2. 42	2. 11 2. 03 2. 11 2. 44	2. 10 2. 04 2. 12 2. 43	2. 12 2. 05 2. 18 2. 46	2. 13 2. 06 2. 19 2. 46	2. 12 2. 07 2. 18 2. 47	2. 14 2. 08 2. 24 2. 49	7 2, 13 2, 09 2, 24 2, 51	2. 14 2. 08 2. 24 2. 52	
Wholesale trade. do. Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ? Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ? General-merchandise stores. do. Food and liquor stores. do. Automotive and accessories dealers. do.	2. 14 1. 66 1. 31 1. 82 1. 90	2. 14 1. 63 1. 28 1. 81 1. 88	2. 13 1. 68 1. 35 1. 83 1. 88	2. 15 1. 68 1. 34 1. 84 1. 86	2. 15 1. 67 1. 33 1. 84 1. 86	2. 15 1. 68 1. 34 1. 85 1. 87	2. 16 1. 69 1. 35 1. 85 1. 91	2. 18 1. 70 1. 37 1. 86 1. 92	2. 19 1. 71 1. 37 1. 86 1. 93	2. 18 1. 71 1. 35 1. 86 1. 93	2, 20 1, 71 1, 36 1, 87 1, 91	2. 18 1. 71 7 1. 36 1. 89 1. 90	1.90	
Service and miscellaneous: do	1. 11 1. 11 1. 31	1, 12 1, 11 1, 31	1. 11 1. 12 1. 30	1. 12 1. 12 1. 29	1. 11 1. 12 1. 30	1. 11 1. 13 1. 31	1. 12 1. 13 1. 32	1. 13 1. 14 1. 34	1. 14 1. 14 1. 33	1, 12 1, 14 1, 33	1. 13 1. 14 1. 33	7 1. 13 1. 14 1. 34	1. 14 1. 14 1. 34	
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wages (ENR): Common labor	2. 336 3. 606 3. 242	2, 344 3, 629 3, 248	2, 373 3, 626 3, 247	2. 379 3. 624 3. 286	2, 382 3, 628 3, 286	2. 389 3. 636 3. 302	2. 411 3. 643 3. 336	2. 440 3. 682 3. 359	2. 463 3. 720 3. 369	2. 468 3. 726 3. 386	2. 472 3. 741 3. 389	2. 477 3. 753 3. 390	2. 480 3. 756 3. 393	2. 482 3, 764 3. 394
Railway wages (average, class I) dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor (qtrly) do		2. 401	. 97 2. 385 1. 96	2. 445	2. 407	. 94 2. 391 1. 87	2. 438	2. 453	. 94 2. 433 2. 07	2. 456	2. 453	. 88 2. 431 2. 12		a 1.03

Revised. P Preliminary. See note marked "3" for p. S-11. As of Jan. 1, 1959.

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

P Includes data for industries not shown separately. Prometry Automobiles." Data not affected.

Rates as of January 1, 1959: Common labor, \$2.504: skilled labor, \$3.781; equipment operators, \$3.378. Scattered revisions for 1952-55 for skilled labor rates are available upon request. New series. A verage hourly earnings in the mining industry for January 1947-February 1957 are available upon request. Wages for equipment operators are arithmetic averages of wages in 20 etiles. The three types of equipment covered are tractors (including bulldozers, on 70-100 h. p. machines), power cranes and shovels (¾ cubic yard), and air compressors; for wages back to January 1956, see the December 1957 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	193		_					19	58 I	<u> </u>	I a		1	I _
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece bei
				FINA	NCE	-								
BANKING						Í								
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol. Commercial paperdo. Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Totalmil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banksdo. Loans to cooperativesdo. Other loans and discountsdo.	1, 224 560 3, 329 1, 908 452 969	1, 307 551 3, 339 1, 919 454 966	1, 422 654 3, 363 1, 925 456 982	1, 523 776 3, 404 1, 934 442 1, 028	1, 529 862 3, 464 1, 947 428 1, 089	1, 479 919 3, 527 1, 958 413 1, 155	1, 441 946 3, 595 1, 972 405 1, 218	1, 352 965 3, 670 1, 989 408 1, 273	1, 353 966 3, 725 2, 002 425 1, 298	1, 363 981 3, 766 2, 017 453 1, 295	1, 281 958 3, 784 2, 036 473 1, 275	3, 802 2, 052 507 1, 243	1, 209 940 3, 791 2, 065 526 1, 199	
Bank debits, total (344 centers)	189, 246 71, 667 39, 012	220, 376 88, 584 43, 692	212,908 84, 355 41, 992	181,729 72,803 36,188	203,870 84, 409 40, 363	204,126 85, 510 39, 354	195,116 77,315 38,645	219, 465 95, 473 41, 228	206, 524 82, 214 40, 701	185, 849 68, 620 37, 942	195, 205 70, 887 40, 520	212, 894 79, 620 43, 594	183, 092 64, 804 38, 224	238, 92, 48,
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 9 do. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total 9 do. Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves. do.	52, 562 25, 515 819 23, 733 22, 083	53, 028 25, 784 55 24, 238 22, 085	51, 428 24, 352 217 23, 331 22, 104	51, 159 24, 330 122 23, 240 22, 099	50, 731 24, 570 137 23, 628 21, 804	51, 315 24, 672 156 23, 681 21, 409	50, 917 25, 313 144 24, 162 21, 005	51, 458 26, 283 41 25, 438 20, 767	50, 960 25, 477 94 24, 480 20, 621	51, 471 26, 739 555 25, 346 20, 424	51, 264 26, 130 255 24, 986 20, 288	51, 538 26, 675 407 25, 443 20, 105	53, 254 28, 006 717 26, 229 20, 019	53, 27, 26, 19,
Liabilities, total \(\text{ do} \) Deposits, total \(\text{ v} \) do do Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do federal Reserve notes in circulation do	52, 562 19, 996 19, 274 696 27, 260	53, 028 20, 117 19, 034 -57 27, 535	51, 428 19, 956 18, 958 415 26, 711	51, 159 19, 785 18, 667 481 26, 559	50, 731 19, 650 18, 532 675 26, 537	51, 315 19, 516 18, 254 568 26, 375	50, 917 19, 416 18, 176 633 26, 570	51, 458 19, 883 18, 784 626 26, 705	50, 960 18, 999 17, 764 -37 26, 802	51, 471 19, 723 18, 538 678 26, 961	51, 264 19, 171 18, 147 362 26, 871	51, 538 19, 448 18, 462 7 453 27, 003	53, 254 20, 074 18, 994 7 506 27, 529	53, 19, 18, p 27,
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent_	46. 7	46.3	47. 4	47. 7	47. 2	46. 7	45. 7	44. 6	45. 0	43.8	44. 1	43. 3	42. 1	
Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Reserve System, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjustedO	55, 464	56, 887	56, 134	54, 943	54, 119	55, 699	55, 434	54, 560	56, 647	55, 509	55, 967	57, 283	57, 214	59,
mil. of dol	58, 772 4, 005 1, 758	61, 887 4, 331 2, 458	57, 924 4, 176 1, 048	57, 040 4, 141 2, 308	56, 070 4, 286 3, 092	57, 863 4, 937 3, 945	56,917 4,739 3,556	57, 176 4, 426 6, 372	58, 520 4, 222 2, 695	58, 015 4, 242 3, 527	59, 152 4, 151 2, 487	60, 097 3, 966 1, 966	60, 209 4, 185 2, 780	64 4 2
Time, except interbank, total 9do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do	22, 716 21, 487 1, 060 12, 918	23, 293 21, 951 1, 175 15, 211	23, 415 22, 062 1, 216 13, 293	23, 967 22, 390 1, 443 13, 639	24, 693 23, 003 1, 551 15, 155	25, 212 23, 367 1, 703 14, 777	25, 627 23, 701 1, 781 14, 500	26, 295 24, 168 1, 956 15, 797	26, 432 24, 376 1, 888 14, 980	26, 477 24, 519 1, 790 15, 229	26, 347 24, 506 1, 674 15, 046	26, 350 24, 577 1, 603 14, 531	25, 977 24, 331 1, 476 14, 591	26 24 1 16
Investments, total. do. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total. mil. of dol. Bills do. Certificates. do. Bonds and guaranteed obligations. do. Notes. do. Other securities. do.	32, 743 25, 010 1, 007 1, 713 17, 898 4, 392 7, 733	34, 329 26, 423 1, 888 1, 752 18, 007 4, 776 7, 906	33, 942 25, 923 1, 431 1, 799 18, 028 4, 665 8, 019	35, 080 26, 856 1, 552 1, 119 19, 338 4, 847 8, 224	36, 842 28, 113 2, 057 1, 140 19, 965 4, 951 8, 729	39, 488 30, 548 2, 146 1, 169 20, 159 7, 074 8, 940	40, 032 31, 093 1, 964 1, 298 20, 564 7, 267 8, 939	41, 749 32, 575 2, 294 1, 650 21, 763 6, 868 9, 174	41, 356 32, 002 1, 923 1, 663 21, 428 6, 988 9, 354	42, 133 32, 674 1, 389 4, 421 19, 957 6, 907 9, 459	40, 920 31, 431 1, 364 4, 168 19, 226 6, 673 9, 489	41, 126 31, 632 1, 770 3, 999 19, 112 6, 751 9, 494	41, 287 32, 149 2, 410 4, 160 18, 680 6, 899 9, 138	31 2 4 18 6 9
Loans (adjusted), total©do Commercial, industrial, and agriculturaldo To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	53, 329 31, 527 1, 610	54, 658 32, 237 2, 190	52, 245 30, 638 1, 645	52, 281 30, 448 1, 882	52, 699 30, 842 1, 983	52, 995 30, 185 2, 749	52, 068 29, 795 2, 204	53, 513 30, 371 2, 819	52, 156 29, 545 2, 308	52, 165 29, 885 1, 831	52, 675 30, 287 1, 808	52, 780 30, 337 1, 641	53, 643 30, 675 1, 856	55 31 2
mil. of dol Real-estate loans	1, 093 8, 777 11, 385	1, 154 8, 761 11, 448	1, 125 8, 744 11, 226	1, 178 8, 742 11, 170	1, 274 8, 695 11, 056	1, 315 8, 746 11, 157	1, 288 8, 821 11, 118	1, 433 8, 890 11, 182	1, 344 8, 970 11, 168	1, 245 9, 074 11, 314	1, 237 9, 182 11, 342	1, 240 9, 350 11, 388	1, 234 9, 505 11, 556	11
Money and interest rates: § Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities. percent New York City do 7 other northern and eastern cities do. 11 southern and western cities do.		4. 85 4. 71 4. 86 5. 05			4. 49 4. 29 4. 49 4. 77			4. 17 3. 88 4. 17 4. 58			4. 21 4. 00 4. 21 4. 54			
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo	3.00 4.68 5.63	3.00 4.70 5.63	2. 75 4. 55 5. 63	2. 75 4. 42 5. 50	2. 25 4. 10 5. 38	1.75 4.00 5.21	1.75 3.29 5.17	1.75 3.17 5.17	1. 75 3. 15 5. 17	1.75 3.09 5.13	2,00 3,02 5,13	2.00 3.06 5.17	2, 50 3, 23 5, 17	
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days)do. Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months)do. Stock Exchange call loans, going rate*do. Yield on U. S. Government securities:	3. 50 4. 07 4. 50	3. 35 3. 81 4. 50	3. 06 3. 49 4. 27	2. 30 2. 63 3. 88	1, 80 2, 33 3, 88	1. 52 1. 90 3. 76	1. 30 1. 71 3. 50	1. 13 1. 54 3. 50	1.13 1.50 3.50	1. 65 1. 96 3. 50	2. 39 2. 93 3. 65	2. 75 3. 23 3. 75	2.75 3.08 3.75	
3-month billsdo 3-5 year taxable issuesdo	3. 337 3. 63	3. 102 3. 04	2, 598 2, 77	1. 562 2. 67	1.354 2.50	1. 126 2. 33	1. 046 2. 25	. 881 2. 25	. 962 2. 54	1, 686 3, 11	2. 484 3. 57	2. 793 3. 63	2.756 3.60	1
avings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. postal savings¶do	18, 323 1, 344	18, 588 1, 328	18, 701 1, 306	18, 780 1, 288	19, 009 1, 271	19, 024 1, 256	19, 128 1, 241	19, 340 1, 213	19, 378 1, 198	19, 453 1, 184	19, 641 1, 169	19, 667 1, 158	19, 778 1, 146	
CONSUMER CREDIT; (Short- and Intermediate-term) Total outstanding, end of monthmil. of dol	43, 438	44, 774	43, 904	43, 017	42, 500	42, 617	42, 985	43, 079	42, 923	43, 128	43, 144	43, 164	43, 464	
Installment credit, totaldodo	33, 566	34, 095	33, 713	33, 278	32, 940	32, 888	32, 910	33,008	33, 074	33, 165	33, 079	33, 052	33, 126	
Automobile paper. do Other consumer-goods paper. do. Repair and modernization loans do. Personal loans. do.	15, 459 8, 289 2, 095	15, 409 8, 692 2, 091	15, 235 8, 495 2, 669	15, 030 8, 277 2, 041 7, 930	14. 793 8, 179 2. 019 7, 949	14, 691 8, 124 2, 017 8, 056	14.613 8.158 2.038 8,101	14, 590 8, 190 2, 048 8, 180	14, 567 8, 197 2, 061 8, 249	14, 514 8, 254 2, 091 8, 306	14,332 8,312 2,107 8,328	14, 164 8, 411 2, 128	14, 066 8, 528 2, 146	

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary.

*O'Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. O'Includes data not shown separately.

*O'For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits and of cash items reported as in process of collection; for loans, exclusion of loans to banks and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves). Sero bond yields, see p. S-20.

*New series (from Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System). Data (available back to January 1957) are averages of daily prevailing rates.

*Data are as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated, except June figure which is as of June 30 (end of fiscal year).

*Revisions, incorporating more comprehensive information, appear in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* as follows: 1955-56 data, in December 1957 data, in November 1958 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	.!		FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued					1	<u> </u>	·	l
CONSUMER CREDIT — Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)														
Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit, total—Continued														
By type of holder: Financial institutions, totalmil. of dol.	29, 281	29, 427	29, 171	28, 907	28, 646	28, 724	28, 703	28, 774	28, 917	28, 983	28, 758	28, 666	28, 648	
Commercial banksdo Sales-finance companiesdo Credit unionsdo.	. 9,564	12, 753 9, 573 2, 429	12, 647 9, 464 2, 402	12, 451 9, 405 2, 404	12, 333 9, 284 2, 410	12, 444 9, 200 2, 452	12, 467 9, 129 2, 478	12, 520 9, 105 2, 510	12, 606 9, 121 2, 545	12, 655 9, 083 2, 578	12, 607 8, 891 2, 591	12, 612 8, 777 2, 613	12, 617 8, 708 2, 628	
Consumer finance companies do Other do	3, 246	3, 333 1, 339	3, 321 1, 337	3, 307 1, 340	3, 287 1, 332	3, 292 1, 336	3, 277 1, 352	3, 283 1, 356	3, 292 1, 353	3, 294 1, 373	3, 280 1, 389	3, 274 1, 390	3, 281 1, 414	
Retail outlets, totaldo Department storesdo	4, 285 1, 199	4, 668 1, 393	4, 542 1, 381	4, 371 1, 326	4, 294 1, 343	4, 164 1, 241	4, 207 1, 278	4, 234 1, 310	4, 157 1, 241	4, 182 1, 251	4, 321 1, 393	4, 386 1, 426	4, 478 1, 474	
Retail outlets, total	1, 148 484 1, 454	1, 210 478 1, 587	1, 170 471 1, 520	1, 140 464 1, 441	1, 103 455 1, 393	1, 091 450 1, 382	1, 092 446 1, 391	1, 093 444 1, 387	1,093 443 1,380	1, 110 440 1, 381	1, 110 433 1, 385	1, 126 427 1, 407	1, 149 424 1, 431	
Noninstallment credit, totaldo	9,872	10, 679	10, 191	9, 739	9, 560	9, 729	10, 075	10, 071	9, 849	9, 963	10,065	10, 112	10, 338	
Single-payment loans do. Charge accounts do. Service credit do	3, 325 4, 147	3, 365 4, 829	3, 386 4, 290	3, 404 3, 754	3, 397 3, 579	3, 352 3, 772	3, 476 4, 010	3, 482 4, 012	3, 373 3, 927	3, 453 3, 956	3, 495 4, 033	3, 414 4, 191	3, 499 4, 297	
By type of holder:		2, 485	2, 515	2, 581	2, 584	2, 605	2, 589	2, 577	2, 549	2, 554	2, 537	2, 507	2, 542	
Financial institutionsdo Retail outletsdo Service creditdo	3, 325 4, 147 2, 400	3, 365 4, 829 2, 485	3, 386 4, 290 2, 515	3, 404 3, 754 2, 581	3, 397 3, 579 2, 584	3, 352 3, 772 2, 605	3, 476 4, 010 2, 589	3, 482 4, 012 2, 577	3, 373 3, 927 2, 549	3, 453 3, 956 2, 554	3, 495 4, 033 2, 537	3, 414 4, 191 2, 507	3, 499 4, 297 2, 542	
Installment credit extended and repaid:		-,	,	_,,,,,	.,,,,,,	_,	_,		_,			_,,,,,	_,-	
Unadjusted: Extended, totaldo Automobile paperdo	3, 428 1, 231	4, 088 1, 292	3, 088 1, 176	2,742 1,014	3, 156 1, 094	3, 335 1, 211	3, 371 1, 199	3, 477 1, 257	3, 483 1, 281	3, 385 1, 193	3, 297 1, 105	3, 475 1, 173	3, 338 1, 091	
Other consumer-goods paper do All other do	1, 014 1, 183	1, 351 1, 445	794 1,118	714 1,014	901 1, 161	876 1, 248	1,000 1,172	973 1, 247	956 1, 246	976 1, 216	993 1, 199	1, 075 1, 227	1, 054 1, 193	
Repaid, totaldo Automobile paperdo	3, 346 1, 277	3, 559 1, 342	3, 470 1, 350	3, 177 1, 219	3, 494 1, 331	3, 387 1, 313	3, 349 1, 277	3, 379 1, 280	3, 417 1, 304	3, 294 1, 246	3, 383 1, 287	3, 502 1, 341	3, 264 1, 189	
Other consumer-goods paperdo All otherdo Adjusted:	954 1, 115	948 1, 269	991 1, 129	932 1,026	999 1, 164	931 1, 143	966 1, 106	941 1, 158	949 1, 164	919 1, 129	935 1, 161	976 1, 185	937 1, 138	
Extended, totaldodo	3, 553 1, 384	3, 635 1, 407	3, 481 1, 331	3, 221 1, 171	3, 184 1, 067	3, 262 1, 151	3, 243 1, 100	3, 259 1, 101	3, 330 1, 159	3, 415 1, 148	3, 324 1, 088	3, 450 1, 205	3, 519 1, 282	
Other consumer-goods paperdo All otherdo	958 1, 211	980 1, 248	933 1, 217	896 1, 154	978 1, 139	916 1, 195	986 1, 157	961 1, 197	961 1, 210	1, 013 1, 254	999 1, 237	998 1, 247	1, 034 1, 275	
Repaid, totaldoAutomobile paperdoOther consumer-goods paperdo	3, 393 1, 281	3, 496 1, 359	3, 415 1, 357	3, 389 1, 312	3, 384 1, 294	3, 393 1, 328	3, 339 1, 285	3, 393 1, 279	3, 367 1, 278	3, 404 1, 277	3, 377 1, 247	3, 419 1, 282	3, 449 1, 244	
Other consumer-goods paperdo All otherdo	1, 132	980 1, 157	929 1, 129	960 1,117	964 1, 126	920 1, 145	941 1, 113	962 1, 152	948 1, 141	948 1, 179	950 1, 180	964 1, 173	1, 002 1, 203	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE														
Budget receipts and expenditures: mil. of dol Receipts, total	5, 797 4, 827	6, 611 5, 956	5, 243 4, 786	7, 756 6, 299	11, 182 9, 501	6, 039 3, 496	7, 334 4, 925	r 11, 849 r 10, 785	3, 624 2, 946	6, 280 4, 838	8, 119 7, 208	3, 446 2, 769	5, 979 4, 962	
Customs do do Individual income taxes do	3, 512	63 2,477	69 3, 034	58 4,741	69 2, 658	68 3,584	63 4, 253	66 3, 665	72 1, 453	3, 599	75 3, 909	82 1, 387	72 3, 735	
Corporation income and profits taxesdo Employment taxesdo	367 740	2, 277 432	486 385	406 1, 302	6, 538 680	476 722	1, 293	5, 906 818	479 355	316 1, 105	2, 267 549	374 386	319 816	
Other internal revenue and receiptsdo Expenditures, totaldo	5, 806	1, 363 5, 809	1, 270 6, 011	1, 249 5, 528	1, 237 5, 749	1, 189 6, 122	1, 276 5, 846	r 1, 394 r 6, 621	1, 265 6, 613	1, 193 6, 198	1, 320 6, 633	1, 217 7, 144	1, 038 6, 237	
Interest on public debtdo. Veterans' services and benefitsdo. Major national security 9do.	636	674 426	693 433	606 429	616 432	613 465	595 436	7 615 431	642 431	574 404	578 410	600 454	607	
Major national security φ	3, 506 1, 231	3, 752 958	3, 765 1, 120	3, 590 903	3, 672 1, 029	3,730 1,313	3, 712 1, 102	4, 335 1, 240	3, 819 1, 721	3, 675 1, 545	3, 934 1, 712	4, 309 1, 781		
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, totaldo	274, 747	274, 898	274, 555	274, 679	272, 624	275, 057	275, 653	276, 343	275, 466	278, 476	276, 666	280, 211	283, 060	282, 9
Interest bearing, total do Public issues do Special issues do	227, 146	272, 874 227, 075 45, 799	272, 777 227, 307 45, 470	272, 959 227, 000 45, 959	270, 948 225, 137 45, 810	273, 447 228, 004 45, 443	274, 030 227, 915 46, 115	274, 698 228, 452 46, 246	273, 910 228, 033 45, 877	276, 951 230, 638 46, 313	275, 004 229, 008 45, 996	278, 561 233, 194 45, 367	281, 425 236, 313 45, 112	280, 8 235, 9 44, 8
Noninterest bearing do. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol.	. 1,615	2,024	45, 470 1, 777 101	1,720	1,676	1,610 94	1,622	1,646	1,556 102	1, 525	1, 661	45, 367 1, 650	1,635	2, 0
U. S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo	53, 533	53, 209	52, 846	52, 754	52, 663	52, 550	52, 462	101 52, 349	52, 263	52, 193	52, 118	52, 031	51, 971	51, 8
Sales, series E through K§	334 694	368 813	510 998	407 590	418 600	398 605	368 551	376 610	418 626	369 534	352 523	378 551	324 481	1
Federal business-type activities, end of quarter: 7 Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol.		1 71, 139			72, 242			1 72, 677	 					
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)		22, 395 6, 688 4, 769			23, 147 7, 605 4, 917			22, 383 6, 914 4, 628			.			
Foreign loans do All other do		8, 754 2, 552			8, 965 2, 013		-	9, 046 2, 306			. -			
Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo	_	21, 628 3, 804			21, 206 4, 523			21, 540 4, 467						
Other securities and investmentsdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo		3, 718 9, 962		-	3, 753 10, 020			3, 731 10, 459						
All other assetsdo	1	9,632	l		9, 594			10,097		ł	1			1
Bonds, notes, and debenturesdo	-	4, 710 2, 916			4, 798 3, 472			3, 862 4, 151						
Private proprietary interest do U. S. Government proprietary interest do	-	1 1, 121 1 62, 391			1 1, 183 1 62, 789	<u></u>		1 1, 204 1 63, 460				1		

r Revised. ** Preliminary. ** See note marked "3".

\$ Effective May 1957, for series E and H (series J and K discontinued after April 30, 1957). Data for various months through September 1958, however, include minor amounts due to late reporting or adjustments on discontinued series (F, G, J, K).

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

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	195	7						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece: ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
LIFE INSURANCE														
nstitute of Life Insurance:‡ Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies														
mil. of dol Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol	100, 840 51, 303	101, 309 51, 428	101, 961 51, 885	102, 310 52, 022	102, 711 52, 154	103, 058 52, 407	103, 508 52, 545	104, 008 52, 804	104, 578 53, 202	105, 054 53 444	105, 493 53, 638	106, 053	106, 540 54, 172	
U. S. Governmentdo State, county, municipal (U. S.)do Public utility (U. S.)do	7, 209 2, 367	7, 028 2, 377	7, 199 2, 428	7, 214 2, 438	7, 095 2, 461	7, 106 2, 474	52, 545 7, 036 2, 502	7, 083 2, 537	7, 258 2, 561	53, 444 7, 300 2, 597	7, 307 2, 616	53, 988 7, 319 2, 641	7, 344 2, 672	
Public utility (U. S.) do Railroad (U. S.) do Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.) do Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.)	14, 612 3, 856 20, 388	14, 663 3, 857 20, 620	14,706 3,852 20,802	14,728 3,852 20,877	14, 782 3, 851 21, 028	14, 819 3, 849 21, 195	14, 830 3, 848 21, 308	14, 895 3, 843 21, 400	14, 962 3, 835 21, 523	15, 012 3, 839 21, 606	15, 085 3, 835 21, 700	15, 170 3, 829 21, 931	15, 183 3, 828 22, 043	
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol.	3,042	3, 013	3,013	3,023	3,098	3, 105	3, 118	3, 159	3, 159	3, 151	3, 191	3, 187	3, 198	
Preferred (U. S.)	1, 628 1, 391	1, 627 1, 366	1, 623 1, 371	1, 625 1, 378	1, 637 1, 439	1, 640 1, 442	1,641 1,453	1, 654 1, 482	1,659 1,477	1, 658 1, 469	1, 657 1, 508	1, 654 1, 504	1, 651 1, 516	
Mortgage loàns, tótal do do Nonfarm do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 034 32, 449	35, 271 32, 686	35, 462 32, 873	35, 587 32, 990	35, 727 33, 117	35, 840 33, 213	35, 956 33, 316	36, 060 33, 409	36, 183 33, 519	36, 323 33, 645	36, 462 33, 776	36, 648 33, 955	36, 794 34, 093	
Real estatedo Policy loans and premium notesdo	3, 098 3, 839	$3,120 \\ 3,872$	3, 143 3, 905	3, 168 3, 938	3, 191 3, 975	3, 222 4, 011	3, 241 4, 038	3, 280 4, 067	3, 303 4, 091	3, 355 4, 114	3, 368 4, 138	3, 388 4, 162	3, 415 4, 183	
Cash do do Other assets do III	1, 156 3, 368	1, 294 3, 311	1, 201 3, 352	1, 150 3, 422	1, 170 3, 396	1, 153 3, 320	1, 227 3, 383	1, 207 3, 431	1, 227 3, 413	1, 210 3, 457	1, 209 3, 487	1, 190 3, 490	1, 242 3, 536	
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totalmil. of dol	5, 221	6, 837	5, 513	4, 959	5, 784	5, 565	5, 462	5, 162	5, 196	5, 086	5, 056	5, 504	5, 221	
Group and wholesaledo Industrialdo Ordinary total⊕do	848 509 3,864	2, 137 492 4, 208	1, 595 464 3, 454	979 496 3, 484	1, 336 550 3, 898	1, 024 544 3, 997	999 595 3, 868	780 559 3, 823	633 530 4,033	869 548 3, 669	666 557 3,833	759 579 4, 166	728 588 3, 905	
New Englanddodo	246 979	292 957	249 839	254	272 923	274	274	257 889	267	234	241	273	269	
Middle Atlanticdo East North Centraldo West North Centraldo	796 292	861 327	688 273	820 676 286	767 309	956 776 308	924 753 320	746 305	949 799 334	820 739 303	842 774 316	963 842 328	953 781 294	
South Atlanticdo East South Centraldo	455 157	481 169	398 137	404 147	461 167	486 174	476 167	498 171	495 166	467 164	493 181	520 186	501 168	
West South Centraldo Mountaindo	331 146	384 175	321 127	333 134	362 148	379 158	361 155	370 149	381 166	355 150	382 153	386 179	348 145	
Pacificdo nstitute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti-	421	518	388	403	451	452	439	439	476	439	452	490	444	
Death benefitsdo	525, 2 222, 4	681. 2 255. 4	652, 5 258, 1	567. 9 239. 7	641. 5 262. 7	624. 2 259. 2	584. 6 233. 5	579. 2 229. 7	590. 0 246. 8	537. 0 222. 6	577. 8 233. 1	594. 0 244. 4		
Matured endowments do Disability payments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	57. 8 9. 2	67. 2 8. 8	67. 7 11. 4	58. 2 9. 8	61. 2 10. 0	60. 7 10. 6	58. 8 10. 5	58, 7 10, 1	55. 3 10. 2	50. 9 9. 7	57. 4 10. 4	60. 4 10. 2		
Annuity paymentsdo Surrender valuesdo Policy dividendsdo	44. 8 101. 7 89. 3	40. 3 119. 1 190. 4	67. 1 119. 3 128. 9	48. 7 111. 2 100. 3	49. 9 126. 6 131. 1	49. 4 132. 7 111. 6	48. 7 123. 1 110. 0	49. 4 115. 8	50. 4 120. 6 106. 7	48. 5 108. 3 97. 0	47. 6 119. 0 110. 3	53. 6 120. 2 105. 2	103.7	
ife Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), quarterly totaldo Accident and healthdo		i .	1					115. 5 2, 557. 2	İ <u> </u>		2, 604, 2		97.0	1
Accident and health do Annuities do Group do do do do do do do do do do do do do		365.6	1		344.0			275. 9			451. 7 284. 1			_l _ _
Industrial do Ordinary do		254. 3	I		232. 9			197. 9			. 192. 6		-	-
MONETARY STATISTICS														
Fold and silver: Gold: Menotery stock II S (end of me) mil of del	99 769	99 791	22, 784	22, 686	22, 394	21 006	21, 594	01 956	21, 210	21 011	20, 874	20, 690	20, 609	
Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.) mil. of dol. Net release from earmarks do Exports thous. of dol.	-31. 2 206	2. 0 140	-37. 3 551	-167.6 $2,278$	-252.0 228	-471. 5 62	-355. 2 250	-285. 0 9, 366	-164.3 9.328	-196. 7 88	-220. 2 8, 706	-189. 0 68	-96. 9 42	
Importsdo Production, reported monthly total \(\text{?} do	7 34, 511	18, 978 r 78, 700	45, 588	41, 149	6, 206	26, 097	18, 177	12, 799	27, 373	3, 829	79, 914	5, 425	11, 751	
A fricadododo	54, 800 13, 100	53, 900 12, 900	55, 000 13, 200	52, 400 12, 500	55, 100 13, 700	55, 500 13, 400	56, 600 13, 300	56, 100 13, 400	57, 300 13, 200	57, 900 12, 800	58, 300 13, 100	14,000		
United Statesdo Silver: Exportsdo	5, 100	5, 500 493	4, 400	4, 400 168	4, 300	4, 500	4,600	4,900	6, 100	5, 400	6, 200	6, 700 204	113	ĺ
Importsdo Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	33, 226 . 904	26, 963 . 898	16, 934 . 894	25, 609 . 886	24, 413 . 886	12, 322 . 886	4, 507 . 886	8, 329 . 886	4, 493 . 886	4, 882 .886	5, 980 . 887	10,776 . 900	5, 160	
Production: Canadathous, of fine oz Mexicodo	1 r 2, 600 4, 218	7 2, 578 3, 142	2, 530 4, 062	2, 295 4, 583	2, 449 3, 217	2, 559 3, 913	2, 651 4, 070	2, 528 4, 151	2, 386 3, 919	2, 884 3, 930	2, 856 4, 431	2, 390		
United Statesdodo	2, 731 31, 661	3, 029	3, 520	3, 589	2, 465	3, 123	2, 597	3, 243	2, 127	2, 651	2, 614	1	2, 505	
Deposits and currency, total do- Foreign banks deposits, net do- U. S. Government balances do-	231, 000 3, 200 4, 500	31, 834 236, 372 3, 270	30, 576 231, 800 3, 300 3, 700	30, 554 232, 500 3, 700 4, 900	30, 666 235, 500 3, 900 7, 100	30, 565 239, 200 4, 000 6, 700	30, 994 238, 900 4, 000	31, 172 244, 131 3, 953	31, 171 241,900 24,000 25,600	p 3, 900	» 3, 800	p 3, 800	p 3, 700	
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totaldo	223, 300	5, 421 227, 681	3, 700 224, 800	223, 900	7, 100 224, 500	6, 700 228, 400	6, 800 228, 100	10, 695 229, 483	» 5, 600 » 232,400	p 7, 000 p 232, 500	p 5, 700 p 233,100	₽ 236, 200	p 237,000	
Demand deposits, adjusted —————do———do———do———	107, 200 87, 600	110, 254 89, 126	107, 600 89, 800	105, 600 90, 900	104, 600 92, 500	107, 200 93, 600	105, 800 94, 600	106, 169 95, 524	p 108,100 p 96, 500	p 107, 500 p 97, 000	p 108, 100 p 97, 200	p 110, 800 p 97, 400	₽ 111,600 ₽ 96, 700	
Currency outside banksdo Curnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:	28, 500	28, 301	27, 300	27, 400	27, 400	27, 600	27, 800	27, 790	» 27, 900	p 28,000 	¥ 27, 900	₽ 28, 000	p 28, 800	
New York Cityratio of debits to deposits	51. 2 30. 5	58. 9 32. 2	54. 6 30. 0	55. 4 30. 1	56. 2 31. 3	56. 6 30. 2	51. 2 28. 2	65. 7 31. 4	54. 8 29. 6	46. 4 27. 4				

^{&#}x27;Revisions for assets of all life insurance companies for January-October 1957 (thous, fine oz.): 2,204; 2,077, 2,391; 2,271; 2,156; 2,254; 2,417; 2,667; 2,354; 2,854.

Revisions for assets of all life insurance companies for January-July 1956 and 1957 will be shown later; data beginning 1957 not comparable with earlier data. Revisions for insurate of 1956 are shown in the July 1957 Survey.

Data for 1956 are shown in the July 1957 Survey.

Data for 1956 are available upon request.

For increase in earmarked gold (—).

Placitudes data for the following countries not shown separately: Mexico; Colombia; Chile; Nicaragua; Australia, and India. Revisions for 1950-56 and January-July 1957 will be shown later.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19:	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	Cont	inued								
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries		3, 530 261 50 27			2, 472 220 13			2,835 273 40 21			3, 315 319 77			
Paper and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum refining do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary nonferrous metal do Primary iron and steel do		114 424 747 153 104 267	 		101 341 533 51 84 159			113 392 503			113 426 648 199 85 199			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) mil. of dol. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.) mil. of dol.		96 253 221 123			80 190 162			118 255 178 92			143 240 204 95			
Motor vehicles and partsdo All other manufacturing industriesdo		346 345			213 222			152 284			40 453			
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdoElectric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.)‡ mil. of dolRailways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). SECURITIES ISSUED		2, 176 357			1,832 421			1, 784 349			1, 706 357			
Securities and Exchange Commission:‡ Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol By type of security: Bonds and notes, totaldo	3, 022 2, 849	2, 681 2, 328	3, 473 3, 401	2, 487 2, 220	3, 959 3, 830	6, 963 6, 832	2, 160 2, 041	3, 049 2, 953	2, 423 2, 133	1, 340 1, 259	r 2, 197	3, 034 2, 798	1, 389 1, 272	
Corporate do Common stock do Preferred stock do By type of issuer: do Corporate, total ♀ do Manufacturing do	671 150 24 844	761 343 11 1, 114	744 44 28 816	607 182 85 875	1, 494 61 69 1, 623	1, 101 90 41 1, 232	594 84 36 714	866 38 58 963	907 219 70 1, 196	492 70 12 573	1, 098 55 23 1, 175	613 168 67 849	379 106 10 496	
Manufacturing do Mining do Public utility do Railroad do Communication do Real estate and financial do	224 22 302 16 93 130	592 14 175 27 41 93	155 14 326 69 86 111	180 18 373 17 36 211	240 22 415 40 800 50	640 35 320 20 79 42	193 7 345 12 41 79	319 15 412 1 12 83	552 19 403 28 102 34	139 29 287 11 13 51	503 13 189 4 14 30	255 17 305 11 44 128	99 42 130 14 88 66	
Noncorporate, total 9 do. U. S. Government. do. State and municipal. do. New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total do.	2, 178 1, 374 639 828	1, 567 925 640 1, 097	2, 657 511 782 805	1, 613 407 899 856	2, 336 1, 802 524 1, 608	5, 731 4, 269 798 1, 213	1, 447 368 877 699	2,086 1,411 554 948	1, 226 418 631 1, 174	767 369 389 563	7 1,022 352 7 647 1,159	2, 185 1, 461 439 832	893 324 444 487	
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total	764 559 205 39 25	1, 023 814 210 21 53	711 593 119 82 11	832 577 255 5 19	1, 525 1, 390 135 47 35	1, 037 885 152 72 104	532 439 93 99 68	709 572 137 67 172	1,026 877 149 72 76	518 424 93 25 20	1,038 635 403 15 106	699 478 222 17 116	418 306 111 12 57	
Long-term thous, of dol. Short-term do SECURITY MARKETS	639, 335 93, 579	640, 418 459, 382	782, 437 232, 803	899, 485 459, 779	524, 355 272, 890	797, 617 356, 990	876, 838 353, 774	553, 658 263, 860	631, 365 288, 907	389, 004 423, 300	647, 477 369, 359	439, 391 231, 298	r 458, 783 r 414, 697	420, 209 241, 288
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)									ļ					
Cash on hand and in banksmil, of dol. Customers' debit balances (net)do Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	325 2, 559 876 1, 697	342 2, 550 896 1, 831	328 2, 613 937 1, 740	312 2, 682 939 1, 846	312 2, 776 954 1, 990	322 2, 869 985 2, 051	312 2, 997 979 2, 052	324 3, 168 1, 047 2, 398	331 3, 170 1, 080 2, 208	332 3, 152 1, 103 2, 002	345 3, 231 1, 119 2, 075	346 3, 311 1, 140 2, 025	346 3, 369 1, 148 2, 133	
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.),														
total§ dollars. Domestic. do. Foreign. do. Standard and Poor's Corporation:	92. 67 92. 93 75. 27	94, 85 95, 12 77, 59	95. 38 95. 63 78. 74	96. 18 96. 43 78. 99	96. 87 97. 12 79. 79	97. 50 97. 74 80. 39	97. 78 98. 03 80. 64	96, 82 97, 04 80, 80	95. 69 95. 89 81. 11	92. 32 92. 47 81. 46	91, 74 91, 90 80, 72	91. 77 91. 92 80. 92	92, 47 92, 63 80, 95	
Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite (21 bonds)♂dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do do S. Treasury bonds, taxable⊙do ales:	98. 3 103. 4 91. 90	102. 7 107. 5 95. 63	105. 9 110. 0 96. 48	105. 7 109. 1 96. 20	105. 0 107. 9 96. 34	105. 3 110. 0 98. 23	105. 5 111. 0 97. 94	105. 5 110. 8 97. 17	104. 2 108. 0 94. 78	102. 0 103. 7 91. 51	98. 9 100. 6 89. 51	98. 6 100. 9 89. 36	98. 8 102. 3 90. 13	98. 7 102. 3 88. 90
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange:	94, 231 109, 879	109, 562 129, 460	112, 769 126, 929	80, 411 89, 912	148, 045 143, 165	120, 171 127, 627	119, 914 124, 411	123, 517 129, 333	121, 140 126, 294	120, 651 127, 385	122, 594 126, 495	161, 393 156, 838	157, 707 146, 107	
Market value	93, 159 108, 569 99, 249 20, 247	108, 149 127, 775 119, 125 0	111, 021 124, 912 117, 884 4	78, 859 87, 914 88, 898	146, 703 141, 614 95, 197 0	118, 129 125, 249 116, 482	118, 070 122, 367 106, 176 0	121, 728 127, 603 113, 936 0	0	119, 220 125, 769 106, 733 100	120, 972 124, 673 119, 875	0	155, 965 145, 264 130, 267	
Other than U. S. Government, totals do Domestic do Foreign do * Revised * Preliminary	95, 505	119, 125 114, 050 5, 073	117, 880 112, 166 5, 714	88, 898 84, 293 4, 572	95, 197 90, 058 5, 140	116, 482 111, 368 5, 090	106, 176 101, 236 4, 941	107, 332	106, 551	106, 633 101, 128 5, 506	119, 875 114, 465 5, 408	131, 844	124, 296	

Revisions for electric utilities for 1955 and 1956 appear in the July 1958 Survey. Revisions for securities issued (SEC) for January-March 1957 will be shown later. § Includes data not shown separately. § Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing average price of all listed bonds.

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

OPrices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond. Comparable data back to January 1957 appear in the July 1958 Survey

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of		957		i				19	58	. ,				
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
			FINA	NCE-	–Cont	inued								
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Bonds—Continued														
nluc, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues §mil. of dol Domesticdododo	102, 487 100, 524 1, 236	106, 072 103, 996 1, 329	106, 780 104, 682 1, 339	111, 805 109, 579 1, 340	114, 816 112, 566 1, 365	115, 751 113, 456 1, 383	116, 027 113, 688 1, 416	118, 287 115, 802 1, 423	116, 425 113, 955 1, 425	110, 165 107, 683 1, 462	107, 711 105, 251 1, 448	108, 045 105, 549 1, 461	109, 238 106, 718 1, 481	
Face value, total, all issues §do Domesticdo Foreigndo	110, 598 108, 173 1, 642	111, 830 109, 333 1, 713	111, 951 109, 464 1, 701	116, 247 113, 639 1, 696	118, 525 115, 903 1, 711	118, 720 116, 075 1, 721	118, 662 115, 976 1, 756	122, 178 119, 338 1, 762	121, 673 118, 836 1, 756	119, 336 116, 455 1, 795	117, 407 114, 527 1, 794	117, 734 114, 831 1, 805	118, 133 115, 204 1, 829	
elds: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings:	4. 49	4. 31	4.06	4.01	4.04	4. 02	4.00	3.98	4.02	4. 17	4.39	4. 42	4. 40	4
Aaa	4. 08 4. 29 4. 50 5. 09	3. 81 4. 08 4. 31 5. 03	3, 60 3, 81 4, 01 4, 83	3. 59 3. 77 4. 00 4. 66	3. 63 3. 78 4. 06 4. 68	3. 60 3. 78 4. 01 4. 67	3, 57 3, 78 4, 02 4, 62	3. 57 3. 78 4. 00 4. 55	3, 67 3, 83 4, 04 4, 53	3. 85 3. 98 4. 19 4. 67	4. 09 4. 20 4. 40 4. 87	4. 11 4. 21 4. 45 4. 92	4, 09 4, 21 4, 43 4, 87	4 4 4 4
Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do Domestic municipal:	4, 34 4, 49 4, 65	4. 11 4. 29 4. 53	3, 91 3, 99 4, 30	3. 86 3. 87 4. 29	3. 86 3. 95 4. 30	3, 83 3, 90 4, 32	3. 80 3. 89 4. 30	3 77 3.88 4.28	3. 81 3. 94 4. 30	3. 94 4. 16 4. 42	4. 24 4. 41 4. 52	4, 25 4, 46 4, 56	4. 23 4. 40 4. 56	4 4
Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do	3, 27 3, 76 3, 57	2. 97 3. 47 3. 30	2. 90 3. 32 3. 24	3. 08 3. 37 3. 26	3. 02 3. 45 3. 25	2. 91 3. 31 3. 12	2. 92 3. 25 3. 14	3. 05 3. 26 3. 19	3, 13 3, 45 3, 36	3. 52 3. 74 3. 60	3. 54 3. 96 3. 75	3. 38 3. 94 3. 76	3. 30 3. 84 3. 70	
Stocks sh dividend payments publicly reported:														
Total dividend payments mil. of dol	325. 0 75. 6 134. 6 2. 4	2, 138. 7 224. 7 1, 375. 2 172. 9	813. 4 172. 6 261. 1 8. 6	345. 5 107. 2 115. 4 2. 4	1, 692. 8 106. 4 1, 138. 5 118. 2	749. 9 130. 8 258. 7 8. 8	302. 8 63. 0 126. 9 2. 8	1, 677. 0 114. 9 1, 110. 2 117. 0	779. 9 149. 4 264. 1 7. 5	302. 2 68. 7 115. 4 2. 3	1, 648. 0 111. 7 1, 104. 7 109. 8	771. 5 142. 1 260. 4 8. 5	298. 3 73. 6 111. 8 2. 5	
Public utilities:	1. 3 85. 2 4. 3 14. 1	52, 7 143, 4 81, 6 53, 6	162. 0 85. 3 28. 6 85. 3	1. 2 83. 7 6. 4 22. 5	52. 4 141. 3 62. 5 43. 5	166. 5 95. 0 21. 8 62. 5	1. 3 83. 9 2. 7 15. 0	52. 5 143. 4 62. 8 48. 0 28. 2	173. 2 95. 6 18. 7 64. 0	1. 4 85. 6 5. 8 14. 4	53.7 144.2 56.0 41.4	174. 1 95. 7 19. 5 65. 0 6. 2	1.3 86.0 3.5 13.1	
Miscellancousdo, vidend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks)dollars Industrial (125 stocks)dodo	7. 5 5. 38 5. 86	34. 6 5. 40 5. 88	9. 9 5. 37 5. 86	5. 34 5. 83	5. 34 5. 83	5. 8 5. 32 5. 80	7. 2 5. 30 5. 77	5. 30 5. 76	7. 4 5. 28 5. 74	5. 26 5. 71	26. 5 5. 25 5. 71	5. 27 5. 69	5. 22 5. 63	
Public utility (24 stocks) do. Railroad (25 stocks) do. Bank (15 stocks) do. Insurance (10 stocks) do.	2. 45 3. 75 3. 62 4. 04	2. 46 3. 75 3. 72 4. 04	2. 46 3. 44 3. 72 4. 04	2. 46 3. 36 3. 75 4. 07	2. 46 3. 33 3. 75 4. 07	2, 50 3, 33 3, 75 4, 07	2. 50 3. 29 3. 75 4. 07	2. 50 3. 27 3. 75 4. 07	2. 51 3. 27 3. 75 4. 07	2. 51 3. 27 3. 76 4. 07	2. 51 3. 25 3. 77 4. 07	2. 51 3. 32 3. 77 4. 07	2. 52 3. 35 3. 77 4. 07	
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) Qdo Industrial (125 stocks)	117, 38 134, 30 48, 65 48, 64	113. 20 128. 38 50. 30 45. 11	117. 76 133. 06 53. 04 50. 61	115, 69 129, 97 53, 27 47, 59	118, 75 134, 17 54, 16 48, 11	122, 35 138, 30 56, 05 52, 22	124, 05 139, 97 56, 78 54, 25	127. 67 144. 74 57. 74 55, 29	132, 89 151, 57 58, 21 60, 16	134, 46 153, 48 57, 20 61, 12	141. 29 161. 34 59. 38 66. 43	144, 82 165, 03 61, 08 69, 12	147, 66 168, 37 62, 18 72, 71	1.5 1.7 6 7
Yield (200 stocks) percent Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	4. 58 4. 36 5. 04 7. 71 4. 84 3. 56	4. 77 4. 58 4. 89 8. 31 5. 09 3. 46	4. 56 4. 40 4. 64 6. 80 4. 93 3. 16	4. 62 4. 49 4. 62 7. 06 4. 78 3. 12	4, 50 4, 35 4, 54 6, 92 4, 71 3, 08	4. 35 4. 19 4. 46 6. 38 4. 76 3. 08	4, 27 4, 12 4, 40 6, 06 4, 58 3, 08	4. 15 3. 98 4. 33 5. 91 4. 53 2. 99	3. 97 3. 79 4. 31 5. 44 4. 54 2. 94	3. 91 3. 72 4. 39 5. 35 4. 43 2. 97	3. 72 3. 54 4. 23 4. 89 4. 15 2. 98	3, 64 3, 45 4, 11 4, 80 4, 14 2, 75	3. 54 3. 34 4. 05 4. 61 4. 09 2. 68	
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks)dollars Public utility (24 stocks)		9. 90 3. 41			7. 35 3. 50			7. 30 3. 53			8. 10 3. 60			
Public utility (24 stocks) do Raiiroad (25 stocks) do. ividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent.	4. 78	7.07 4.49		4. 38	1. 17 4. 42	4. 37	4, 31	3. 51 4. 28	4. 36	4, 45	1 9. 10 4. 58	4. 64	4. 65	
ices: Dow Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)do Public utility (15 stocks)do Railroad (20 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	146. 87 436. 73 65. 83 104. 63	146. 03 436. 94 68. 08 98. 13	151, 01 445, 68 71, 08 104, 90	151, 63 444, 16 72, 19 106, 64	152. 79 450. 14 73. 23 104. 75	153, 74 446, 90 75, 75 106, 86	159, 15 460, 04 77, 65 113, 73	163. 12 471. 97 78. 64 117. 68	168, 87 488, 28 79, 64 124, 78	174. 55 507. 55 78. 71 132. 32	179. 36 521. 82 80. 06 136. 96	186, 56 539, 85 82, 07 146, 52	193, 59 557, 10 85, 56 153, 80	19 56 8 15
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: 7 Combined index (500 stocks)1941-43=10	40. 35	40. 33	41, 12	41. 26	42. 11	42, 34	43. 70	44. 75	45, 98	47, 70	48. 96	50. 95	52. 50	5
Industrial, total (425 stocks) ♥	43. 41 41. 87 30. 52 30. 68 22. 63	43, 29 41, 35 30, 29 31, 79 21, 39	43, 98 43, 00 31, 43 33, 30 22, 69	44. 01 43. 32 31. 60 34. 12 23. 00	44. 97 43. 60 32. 35 34. 57 22. 60	45. 09 42. 61 32. 78 35. 54 23. 20	46, 51 43, 86 34, 18 36, 57 24, 74	47, 62 45,17 34, 78 37, 31 25, 54	48. 96 46. 92 36. 01 37. 82 26. 86	51. 00 49. 75 37. 44 37. 50 28. 43	52. 40 51. 34 38. 90 37. 97 29. 51	54, 55 53, 60 40, 65 39, 15 31, 23	56. 11 55. 20 42. 47 40. 75 33. 07	
Banks: N. Y. City (12 stocks)	18. 47 35. 75 22. 19	18. 73 35. 76 23. 45	19. 08 37. 98 25. 88	19. 55 38. 87 26. 81	20, 21 39, 56 27, 49	20, 26 40, 17 27, 36	20, 54 40, 96 27, 51	21. 23 41. 44 28. 16	21, 24 41, 94 28, 38	21. 47 42. 62 28. 72	22. 54 43. 98 28. 54	23. 28 45. 25 29. 49	23, 55 46, 68 31, 83	
les (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuetmil. of dol Shares sold tthousands On New York Stock Exchange:	l .	2, 529 96, 084	2, 625 96, 960	2, 112 76, 694	2, 316 79, 417	2, 361 81, 569	2, 748 97, 823	2, 771 93, 976	3, 322 110, 944	3, 350 115, 724	3, 442 115, 052	1	3, 991 130, 626	
Market value‡ mil. of dol. Shares sold‡ thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands	1, 960 58, 608 48, 217	2, 200 68, 265 54, 468	2, 292 69, 335 49, 871	1, 832 51, 841 40, 198	2, 008 56, 673 46, 675	2, 019 58, 502 50, 305	2, 319 69, 192 54, 179	2, 340 65, 812 56, 618	2, 829 80, 233 69, 496	2, 895 83, 502 62, 373	2, 922 80, 695 71, 972	4, 172 118, 112 95, 987	3, 407 91, 504 74, 366	78
nares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmilliens	200, 919	195, 570 4, 804	204, 969 4, 813	201, 174 4, 826	207, 795 4, 852	214, 040 4, 861	218, 773 4, 870	224, 904 4, 883	234, 507 4, 903	237, 509 4, 906	248, 388 4, 916	255, 117 4, 933	261, 828 4, 959	

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. Includes \$2.45 retroactive mail pay increase. \$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.

© For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

§ Includes data not shown separately.

© Number of stocks represents number currently used, the change in number does not affect the continuity of series.

¶ Data not shown in 1957 Business Statistics; indexes prior to August 1956 are available upon request.

‡ Revised to exclude sales of rights and warrants. Comparable data prior to May 1957 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	957						1:	958					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ONS	OF TH	HE UN	NITED	STA	TES	<u> </u>			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY);	-													
Exports of goods and services, total mil. of dol. Military transfers under grants, net do. Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military transactions mil. of dol. Income on investments abroad do. Other services and military transactions do.		7, 134 552 4, 641 773 1, 168			6, 245 668 4, 053 619 905			6, 686 769 4, 186 716 1, 015			6, 081 548 3, 795 695 1, 043			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5, 092 3, 385 177 702 828			4, 850 3, 143 154 829 724			130 904			5, 300 3, 158 143 757 1, 242			
Balance on goods and servicesdo		+2,042			+1,395			+1,475			+781			
Unilateral transfers (net), total do Private do Government do		-1, 127 -137 -990			-1, 215 -121 -1, 094			$ \begin{array}{r} -1,365 \\ -125 \\ -1,240 \end{array} $			$ \begin{array}{r r} -1,096 \\ -131 \\ -965 \end{array} $			
$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total} & \text{do} & \\ \text{Private} & & \text{do} & \\ \text{Government.} & & \text{do} & \\ \text{Government.} & & \text{do} & \\ \text{Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)} & & \text{do} & \\ \text{Gold sales [purchases (-)]} & & \text{do} & \\ \text{Errors and omissions.} & & \text{do} & \\ \end{array}$		-971 -598 -373 $+262$ -98 -108			$ \begin{array}{r} -927 \\ -684 \\ -243 \\ +207 \\ +370 \\ +170 \end{array} $			$-218 \\ -10$			$ \begin{array}{r} -338 \\ +394 \\ +483 \end{array} $			
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes	311 684	306 667	281 613	250 547	289 632	287 622	309 666	266 573	267 577	264 567	257 555			
Unit value do Imports for consumption: Quantity do Value do Unit value do do	220 177 506 286	218 194 553 284	218 191 541 283	219 165 466 282	186 519 279	216 182 511 280	216 185 514 277	215 180 497 276	216 184 510 276	215 171 470 275	216 191 523 273			
Agricultural products, quantity:† Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted	161 137 162	170 138 136	145 135 122	128 120 109	134 127 130	141 146 155	152 156 176	7143 7164 142	143 185 354	130 162 127	130 143 99	151 137 62	146 124 94	
Unadjusted do Seasonally adjusted do Supplementary imports, seas, adj do Complementary imports, seas, adj do Shipping Weight														
Water-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports \$thous. of long tons. General importsdo. Value:	10, 020 12, 105	9, 347 12, 485	7, 901 12, 825	6, 270 10, 678	7, 288 11, 346	8, 483 11, 675	9, 043 12, 491	9, 299 14, 134	9, 293 + 13, 996	10,240 12,794				
Exports (mdse.), including reexports, total¶ mil. of dol	1, 682. 7	1, 638. 6	1, 510. 9	1, 344. 9	1, 556. 9	1, 530. 6	1, 637. 9	1, 407. 9	1, 419. 0	1, 395. 9	1, 361. 7	1, 599. 1	1, 596. 2	
By geographic regions: △	54. 7 278. 5 449. 1	50. 2 290. 7 454. 6	51. 9 257. 0 400. 7	45. 6 238. 4 335. 2	63. 2 268. 1 398. 8	57. 3 256. 6 375. 3	59. 0 261. 1 436. 8	47. 4 240. 5 350. 7	47. 0 208. 6 369. 9	46. 6 218. 3 358. 7	36. 2 213. 1 344. 7	40. 5 223. 9 416. 4	73. 7 247. 9 412. 0	
Northern North America. do. Southern North America. do. South America. do. By leading countries:∆ do.	295. 3 204. 4 229. 0	265. 5 194. 6 226. 8	248. 5 179. 6 202. 2	257. 3 167. 4 169. 8	292. 6 182. 0 196. 9	294. 3 184. 2 185. 8	315. 0 184. 0 197. 9	306. 6 163. 9 160. 0	271. 5 176. 9 171. 9	265. 9 163. 5 192. 8	290. 5 168. 3 158. 1	322. 1 183. 7 185. 6	283. 5 161. 7 187. 3	
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Region)do Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	2. 8 24. 9 21. 9	3. 6 22. 3 22. 9	3. 7 1 26. 6 13. 8	4. 3 1 19. 6 12. 5	5. 7 1 27. 9	3. 4 27. 1 12. 6	3. 6 1 26. 8 15. 2	5. 8 1 20. 0	3. 2 1 18. 2 14. 6	4.3 1 19.1	3. 2 1 12. 7 21. 4	4. 3 1 15. 4 18. 4	5, 9 1 17, 5 22, 9	
British Malaya do India and Pakistan do Japan do Indonesia do	3. 1 34. 4 95. 8	4. 1 41. 7 88. 1	² 2. 4 43. 3 78. 1	² 2. 9 40. 0 69. 3	17. 8 ² 3. 2 46. 1 67. 9	² 2. 8 34. 6 72. 0	2 2. 3 27. 8 83. 2	15. 6 ² 2. 9 26. 8 72. 8	2 1. 5 22. 7 67. 6	12.7 21.7 32.3 64.1	² 1. 8 39. 0 52. 1	2 2. 0 36. 8 59. 9	² 2. 1 36. 9 67. 3	
Republic of the Philippines do Europe: do East Germany do	8. 5 28. 9 36. 0	8. 6 29. 9 32. 8 0	5. 5 22. 5 41. 3	6. 5 19. 5 34. 2	6, 7 26, 9 43, 9 0	5. 7 21. 8 38. 5 0	4. 8 28. 1 47. 3	3. 8 22. 2 31. 6	8. 4 17. 9 35. 6	31.6	3. 5 22. 1 25. 7 0	33. 3 (3)	34. 2 32. 1 . 1	
West Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdom do	80. 0 47. 3 (3) 88. 5	79. 8 53. 2 . 1 81. 6	76. 3 38. 9 (3) 73. 6	49. 9 41. 9 . 1 67. 3	64. 2 49. 5 (3) 64. 6	54. 3 45. 5 . 1 58. 3	65. 4 43. 5 (3) 62. 7	58. 4 43. 3 (³) 53. 4	58. 6 41. 7 . 6 55. 9	60. 3 35. 0 (3) 58. 3	53. 8 34. 7 (³) 73. 7	68. 0 35. 9 . 3 102. 1	62. 2 42. 3 . 6 81. 8	
North and South America: Canadado Latin American Republics, total \$\sigma\ldots\dodo Argentinado	295. 3 411. 3 18. 5	265. 5 398. 2 18. 6	248. 4 361. 6 16. 8	257. 3 319. 0 16. 8	292. 5 360. 5 17. 5	294. 3 351. 0 16. 4	314. 9 359. 6 18. 8	306. 6 305. 9 16. 8	271. 5 327. 9 20. 4	265. 8 337. 3 26. 5	290. 5 307. 4 18. 8	322. 1 344. 7 23. 2	283. 5 325. 6 26. 4	
Rigiting	38. 2 15. 0 22. 3 60. 4 81. 2 105. 9	16. 6 46. 1 13. 7 20. 5 55. 3 81. 3 100. 7	45. 8 14. 0 19. 4 50. 9 76. 1	37. 4 10. 2 14. 7 51. 1 67. 8 65. 7	45. 1 15. 6 17. 6 48. 2 80. 5 72. 6	44. 2 12. 7 14. 4 44. 9 87. 9	18. 8 46. 3 14. 7 16. 4 42. 5 81. 8 75. 3	10. 8 34. 9 9. 0 14. 5 40. 2 72. 7 61. 7	20. 4 46. 0 10. 2 14. 2 43. 7 82. 6 55. 8	20. 5 49. 5 15. 3 16. 2 42. 2 68. 7 60. 0	39. 9 10. 5 12. 8 45. 7 61. 5 54. 1	25. 2 45. 0 13. 8 15. 0 53. 1 73. 3 64. 5	39. 5 11. 2 15. 6 43. 2 60. 8	

S-22	S	URVI	EY OI	F CUI	RREN'	T BU	SINES	SS					Januar	y 1959
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57					<u></u>	195	8					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
INTERNATION	NAL T	RANS	ACTI	ons ()F TH	E UN	ITED	STAT	res—	Conti	nued			
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Valuet—Continued														
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol_ By economic classes:	1, 668. 3	1, 626. 2	1, 495. 0	1, 334. 1	1, 541. 2	1, 516. 3	1, 623. 3	1, 395. 9	1, 405. 3	1, 381. 4	1, 351. 8	1, 584. 3	1, 581. 6	
Crude materials do Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures Q do Finished manufactures Q do By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total⊕	248. 9 100. 6 87. 7 223. 9 1, 007. 3 368. 5	252. 1 105. 2 99. 9 208. 5 960. 5	199. 2 105. 1 75. 9 186. 5 928. 3 324. 1	159. 9 89. 4 79. 9 168. 1 836. 7	178. 3 87. 5 101. 5 192. 7 981. 2 315. 8	174. 8 104. 9 92. 8 187. 4 956. 5	188. 5 100. 2 110. 4 207. 5 1, 016. 6	175. 5 112. 5 103. 3 168. 9 835. 8	184.0 104.4 88.4 169.2 859.2	160. 4 120. 0 77. 3 186. 5 837. 2 293. 4	160. 7 108. 8 88. 7 183. 8 809. 7 297. 2	199. 1 114. 9 104. 4 222. 4 943. 6 357. 8	195. 8 109. 0 87. 9 213. 4 975. 6 341. 8	
Cotton, unmanufactured do Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do Tobacco and manufactures do	79. 8 31. 1 102. 1 22. 8 41. 4	95. 0 28. 6 104. 5 22. 3 39. 4	79. 5 25. 0 107. 0 18. 5 24. 2	66. 8 30. 9 92. 5 19. 3 22. 7	70. 4 35. 7 93. 5 20. 0 31. 3	73. 0 28. 9 112. 3 16. 0 21. 8	76. 7 34. 4 95. 1 21. 2 25. 7	61. 5 37. 7 111. 8 17. 6 30. 9	64. 1 30. 9 109. 4 19. 7 32. 0	28. 4 28. 2 120. 4 18. 0 36. 3	30. 2 31. 6 110. 4 18. 9 52. 6	25. 1 40. 4 117. 3 22. 1 71. 3	45, 6 28, 8 109, 5 24, 2 47, 8	
Nonagricultural products, total⊕do		1, 232. 0	1, 171. 0	1,048.8	1, 225. 4	1, 200. 5	1, 278. 9	1, 068. 1	1, 090. 0	1, 088. 0	1,054.6	1, 226. 5	1, 239. 8	
Automobiles, parts, and accessoriesdo Chemicals and related productssdo Coal and related fuelsdodoIron and steel-mill productsdo	130. 9 115. 7 58. 3 93. 7	140. 7 110. 6 55. 4 83. 8	118. 7 104. 2 46. 4 74. 9	109. 5 106. 8 34. 0 59. 6	121. 3 120. 2 39. 8 66. 6	122. 2 114. 2 46. 1 66. 2	131. 5 127. 9 46. 0 61. 9	99. 7 113. 3 50. 5 44. 5	92. 6 109. 2 45. 4 42. 1	84. 1 109. 7 55. 6 42. 6	80. 5 106. 5 47. 9 46. 9	97. 3 119. 9 47. 6 60. 1	114. 9 117. 9 42. 7 57. 5	
Machinery, total§⊕do	358. 4	339. 2	332. 5	295. 9	363. 9	346. 6	368. 2	319. 4	312. 4	298. 9	288.7	316. 2	319.8	
Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories do Electrical do Metalworking do Other industrial do	7. 1 26. 5 103. 1 26. 8 180. 8	7. 6 23. 3 86. 9 27. 9 179. 8	9. 0 27. 3 81. 5 24. 8 174. 2	10. 0 27. 1 72. 1 18. 9 155. 9	13. 2 31. 5 88. 7 27. 8 186. 3	13. 9 29. 9 87. 2 28. 1 174. 1	14. 8 31. 6 88. 7 35. 4 181. 4	10. 9 29. 1 79. 3 28. 6 158. 0	10. 3 28. 5 80. 2 28. 9 151. 9	8. 7 23. 3 76. 2 27. 7 150. 3	22. 5	7. 9 24. 1 89. 2 27. 6 152. 7	8. 1 18. 2 91. 7 33. 2 154. 9	
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	64. 9 58. 3	52. 4 55. 3	44. 3 47. 0	41. 4 48. 6	45. 9 59. 1	50. 8 62. 6	50. 8 52. 8	39. 1 43. 8	50. 4 40. 4	52. 9 46. 9	44. 7 46. 7	49.0 54.8	51. 0 49. 5	
General imports, totalmil. of dol By geographic regions:	1,043.2	1, 141. 1	1, 095. 3	961. 5	1, 071. 1	1, 057. 2	1, 063. 0	1, 036. 6	a1,050.0	952. 5	1,074.3	1,141.8		-
Africado Asia and Oceaniado Europedo	44. 3 164. 8 259. 2	53. 4 187. 3 281. 3	61. 5 185. 8 265. 2	47. 6 154. 8 245. 5	62. 1 196. 3 257. 5	57. 8 180. 5 258. 7	45. 1 175. 6 270. 6	45. 2 185. 9 246. 9	41.7 184.3 286.1	25. 7 182. 2 252. 4	38. 0 178. 3 285. 3			-
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado By leading countries:	236. 4 123. 3 215. 3	235. 4 136. 8 247. 0	206. 1 173. 3 203. 4	186. 3 143. 8 183. 5	215. 4 157. 7 182. 1	207. 5 171. 5 181. 2	219. 9 156. 6 195. 3	236. 0 149. 6 173. 0	235. 2 151. 0 184. 9	210. 0 110. 8 171. 5	258. 0 125. 7 188. 9			
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt Region)do Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	2. 3 5. 6	1. 4 8. 9	6. 9 1 10. 9	. 3 1 8. 1	. 3 1 10. 4	. 5 1 8. 6	. 6 1 7. 5	1.7 19.3	6.0 17.3	1 4.3	1 8. 2			-
Asia and Oceania. Australia, including New Guineado. British Malayado. India and Pakistando. Japando. Indonesiado. Republic of the Philippinesdo.	17. 3 16. 2 49. 1 18. 0	8. 3 12. 7 21. 8 51. 5 21. 5 18. 0	57. 0 13. 1		10. 8 ² 2. 0 24. 1 51. 6 16. 0 25. 7	6. 9 ² 2. 7 18. 0 49. 9 13. 1 25. 5	10. 8 ² 2. 2 17. 4 49. 3 14. 3 26. 0	9. 1 2 2. 9 13. 1 52. 3 18. 1 25. 9	7. 2 ² 1. 5 15. 3 60. 6 9. 9 30. 7	60.8	2 2. 7 18. 8 55. 4 15. 3			-
Europe:	20. 4	23. 1 . 5 57. 6 23. 5 . 6 61. 7	23. 7 . 7	42.3 16.3	18. 8 . 1 52. 4 19. 5 1. 5 74. 8	22. 5 . 3 52. 0 19. 9 1. 1 64. 7	22. 2 .3 51. 1 18. 7 2. 1 71. 9	21. 7 . 7 48. 2 19. 5 . 4 59. 9		24. 3 1. 1 48. 8 23. 2 2. 0 61. 3	55. 8 20. 2 1. 9			
North and South America: Canadado Latin American Republics, total⊕do	236. 3 305. 8	235. 3 351. 0	333.7	186. 3 295. 2	215, 4 303, 9	207. 4 314. 4	219. 8 315. 1	235, 9 279, 6	235. 0 292. 8	209. 4 248. 4	276. 2			-
Argentina .do Brazil .do Chile .do Colombia .do Cuba .do Mexico .do Venezuela .do	67. 7 15. 3 38. 2 31. 9 34. 3	10. 5 84. 6 15. 4 33. 4 23. 4 47. 2 78. 4	53. 4 12. 7 23. 8 46. 3	13. 2 29. 6 46. 2 39. 6	12. 4 35. 0 12. 8 28. 6 52. 9 41. 2 75. 0	11. 8 46. 2 14. 7 21. 0 48. 8 51. 2 71. 1	13. 7 59. 2 8. 7 26. 6 43. 8 47. 8 68. 6	8. 0 47. 7 12. 1 17. 1 51. 8 30. 4 71. 2	10. 0 35. 6 10. 3 33. 1 50. 9 34. 5 74. 5		44.3 11.8 30.3 44.3 30.8			
Imports for consumption, totalmil. of dol_ By economic classes:o	1, 037. 3	1, 133. 5	1, 109. 0	956. 4	1, 064. 6	1, 047. 2	1, 053. 2	1, 018. 5	a1, 045. 0	963. 8	r 1, 072. 0	1,153.3		-
Crude materials	192. 1 98. 5 217. 7 285. 5	272, 4 223, 6 101, 3 241, 1 295, 1	109, 1 220, 3 309, 3	104. 9 202. 8 273. 2	228. 5 170. 4 128. 3 228. 5 309. 0	218. 6 182. 7 126. 7 211. 0 308. 2	217. 3 181. 5 128. 8 207. 0 318. 6	220. 6 134. 8 133. 2 215. 8 314. 1	214. 4 146. 9 147. 1 216. 5 353. 6	119. 6 197. 9 304. 1	137. 3 131. 1 236. 5 328. 2			-
Agricultural products, total⊕ do Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells do Coffec	7. 9 132. 0 3. 1 27. 6 22. 8	376. 1 24. 5 144. 9 3. 7 31. 4 19. 3	116. 1 3. 6 25. 1 43. 4	18. 8 94. 6 3. 4 25. 1 44. 2	339. 4 20. 4 93. 0 4. 2 21. 9 54. 9	348. 2 15. 6 116. 5 6. 4 18. 6 50. 9	43. 9	290. 1 13. 8 76. 5 5. 0 13. 7 52. 1	313. 3 12. 5 87. 2 5. 2 12. 3 53. 4	5. 1 73. 2 4. 7 19. 1 41. 4	6. 2 83. 5 3. 5 20. 2 43. 5			-
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural products, total⊕do	- 11.9	757. 4	1		16. 4 725. 3	15. 5 699. 0	11. 8 710. 8	10. 4 728. 4	10. 5 765. 2		1			

9. 9 79. 1 24. 8 5. 9 24. 1 46. 2 126. 4

6. 4 100. 3 26. 2 10. 8 25. 6 48. 7 137. 1

7. 7 99. 5 26. 5 9. 2 23. 6 53. 1 127. 1

4, 4 88. 0 18. 2 9. 6 22. 7 52. 8 119. 8

3. 7 94. 3 29. 1 13. 0 27. 8 51. 7 141. 2

6. 0 68. 4 9. 8 4. 5 25. 0 51. 9 141. 1

3. 6 57. 6 7. 3 7. 2 25. 5 46. 1 123. 8

4.8 93.8 8.6 7.7 28.5 48.7 129.1

 $\begin{array}{c} 3, \, 3 \\ 103, \, 2 \\ 26, \, 1 \\ 8, \, 3 \\ 26, \, 5 \\ 51, \, 0 \\ 119, \, 9 \end{array}$

Nonagricultural products, totaldo___do___

16. 8 113. 9 26. 2 4. 5 22. 9 50. 2 137. 3

14. 1 114. 4 40. 1 5. 9 22. 1 50. 5 154. 0

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Data include Southern British Africa. 2 For Colony of Singapore only (imports from Federation of Malaya, formerly included, totaled \$7 ary 1958). Adjusted for difference in carryovers; detail not adjusted. See similar note on p. S-21. See similar note on p. S-21. See similar note on p. S-21. See similar note on p. S-21. See similar note in September 1958 Survey. 2 For Colony of Singapore only (imports from Federation of Malaya, formerly included, totaled \$7.6 mil. in Janu-

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and)57		1				19	58	<u> </u>		ı		1
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AI	ND CO	MMU	JNICA	TION	S					
TRANSPORTATION														
Airlines										}				
Operations on scheduled airlines:	FF 500	61 605	01 550	50 510	FO 455	FO 000	co 050	40.151	04 015	04 105	01.005	-0 0- 0		
Miles flown, revenue thousands. Express and freight ton-miles flown do- Mail ton-miles flown do-	20, 684 7, 761	61,637 21,730 11,082	61, 558 20, 599 8, 275	53, 713 19, 193 7, 829	59, 455 21, 904 8, 629	58, 833 21, 063 8, 693	60, 353 22, 613 8, 622	62, 151 22, 660 8, 038	64, 015 22, 821 8, 277	64, 195 28, 224 8, 099	61, 695 28, 188 8, 190	59, 373 29, 487 9, 124		
Passengers originated, revenue do- Passenger-miles flown, revenue millions	3, 113 1, 790	3, 274 2, 031	3, 341 2, 072	2, 889 1, 716	3, 274 2, 003	3, 339 2, 028	3, 274 1, 963	3, 575 2, 280	3, 454 2, 236	3, 662 2, 381	3, 433 2, 100	3, 564 2, 101		
Express Operations	0	B0 0=0	22 225	ar ma.	00.004	20 100		00.00=		00.440				
ransportation revenuesthous, of dol_xpress privilege paymentsdo	31, 469 9, 535	38, 072 13, 115	28, 265 6, 997	25, 781 4, 865	29, 931 9, 117	29, 428 9, 270	28, 553 8, 478	29, 667 10, 095	27, 477 8, 309	30, 449 10, 474	33, 940 12, 268	33, 363 11, 832		
Local Transit Lines	}	İ												
ares, average cash rate⊕cents_ assengers carried, revenuemillions_	16.0	16. 1 701	16. 2 677	16. 2 615	16. 2 681	16. 4 677	16. 4 683	16. 7 622	16. 9 595	17. 0 590	17. 1 641	17. 2 695	17. 4 635	
perating revenues — mil. of dol. Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)	112.4	118.0	111.7	102. 7	111.7	113. 2	113. 0	104. 6	105. 4	104. 5	104.8	117. 3		
arriers of property (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers		836			878			875			875			
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Expenses, totaldo Revenue freight carriedthous. of tons.		995, 146 987, 067			885, 162 877, 857			939, 824 901, 029			966,732 925,025			
		61, 454			56, 268			57, 750			58,010			
arriers of passengers (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers	.	148 97, 625			143 83, 113			141 106, 509			139 126, 167			
Operating revenues, total	-	92, 328 64, 735			87, 205 55, 077			94, 597 60, 532			100, 764 63, 630			
Class I Railways		31,100			23, 011			10, 102			1 30, 300			
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):3 Total carsthousands_	3, 223	2, 221	2, 164	2, 108	2, 702	2, 105	2, 729	2, 489	2, 138	3, 146	2, 570	2, 733	3, 135	2,
Coal	635 47	461 33	457 28	427 28	533 30	366 21	467 26	467 23	259 20	560 29	460 28	477 31	583 42	
Forest productsdododo	175	132 213	136 208	139 196	166 244	131 200	169 230	148 242	128 265	192 317	156 214	161 264	190 291	
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 47	21 64	21 63	17 54	24 74	20 20 56	27 149	18 208	15 204	24 276	34 221	50 210	40 174	
Merchandise, l. c. l	249 1,626	173 1, 123	166 1,086	179 1,067	239 1, 391	185 1, 126	218 1, 443	178 1, 207	164 1, 083	237 1, 511	200 1, 256	191 1, 349	218 1, 596	1,
reight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted1935-39=100.	114	102	99	93	94	93	97	106	97	107	114	117	112	
Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	108 121	99 107	97 92	89 88	85 75	75 65	79 67	93 71	62 67	93 75	99 92	98 99	100 112	
Forest productsdo	116	112 155	115 152	111 136	108	106 140	112 131	118 172	110	125 173	131 158	131	125 166	
Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo Oredo	65 127	39 59	38 56	31 48	34 52 30	37 50	38 112	32 182	28 188	35 194	64 202	88 179	55 119	
Merchandise, l. c. Idodododo	32 126	28 110	28 106	29 101	30 105	29 107	28 111	28 114	27 107	30 114	33 124	30 127	28 124) 1
Total, seasonally adjusted Odo	112	110	109	101	100	95	97 79	103	93 62	104 93	106 99	109 98	110 100]
Coal do Coke do Horest products do Coke do Cok	108 121 118	99 102 125	97 87 128	89 83 115	85 74 108	75 67 106	68 108	93 73 114	69 110	79 119	93 121	101 124	112 128	j
Grain and grain productsdo	151	165	152	139	150	159	149	169	164	160	141	118	169	1
Livestockdododo	52 152 32	41 192 30	40 222 29	38 191 30	44 181 30	42 70 29	42 70 28	37 118 28	37 117 27	36 129 30	134 31	122 29	122 28] 1
Miscellaneous do do vreight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	121	117	116	110	108	108	110	110	106	113	115	117	119]]
Boxcarsdo	19, 965 9, 275	54, 072 18, 237	105, 263 35, 032	112, 229 34, 259	110, 576 33, 844	124, 247 37, 036	129, 834 45, 808	83, 218 39, 354	92, 047 29, 034	61, 094 17, 558	33, 307 9, 750	18, 030 4, 266 4, 738	17, 173 2, 935 5, 260	35, 3 8, 3 10, 9
Gondolas and open hoppersdo Car shortage, total 9do	2, 376	23, 057	52, 482 46	57, 700 67	58, 148 160	67, 579 19	63, 514	29, 433 614	46, 830 569	28, 959 1, 577	11, 903 2, 694	6,402	2, 316	
Boxears do Gondolas and open hoppers do Gondolas and open hoppers	127 92	23 0	18 1	4 17	31 0	8	6 21	399 183	525 17	1, 441 60	2, 096 537	5, 217 1, 017	1, 794 442	1
Inancial operations: Operating revenues, total Qmil. of dol_	831.1	824. 8 676. 5	778. 4 660. 2	692. 8 589. 9	767. 6 655. 0	743. 7 630. 8	758. 9 643. 7	791. 6 666. 0	779. 5 648. 5	833. 6 700. 0	846. 9 724. 5	903. 0 7777. 2	809. 5 688. 7	- -
Freight. do Passenger do Opportuge avenues do	52. 9	65. 0 683. 6	57. 7 650. 0	48. 7 599. 4	50. 5 623. 6	51. 5 609. 9	53. 6 621. 4	63. 0 620. 4	65. 4 627. 4	64. 1 629. 9	52. 1 630. 1	50. 5 651. 2	51. 2	
Operating expensesdo Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol_	99.7	82. 1	96. 6	84. 4	100. 0	96. 9	93. 6	104. 1	100. 5	111.9	123. 3	137. 1		
Net railway operating income do Net incomet do perating results:	64. 2 45. 2	59. 0 73. 6	31. 8 16. 7	8.9 4 10.7	44. 0 24. 5	36. 9 16. 7	44. 0 27. 3	67. 2 49. 4	51. 6 30. 9	91. 8 74. 5	93. 6 72. 7	114.7 96.8	80, 2	
Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles.	50, 192 1, 462	45, 995 1. 504	46, 508 1. 468	41, 300 1, 472	46, 592 1. 454	43, 002 1. 503	46, 335 1. 443	47, 113 1, 458	43, 945 1, 516	51, 174 1. 417	50, 164 1, 475			
Revenue per ton-mileeents_ Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions_ Waterway Traffic	1, 776	2, 259	1, 966	1, 621	1,719	1,764	1, 831	2, 212	2,396	2,368	1,806			
legrances vessels in foreign trade:	19 774	11 010	11 571	9, 759	11, 680	11, 692	13, 107	12, 724	13, 045	13, 606		l		
Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons. Foreign vesselsdo United States vesselsdo	12, 774 10, 238 2, 536	11, 912 9, 894 2, 018	11, 571 9, 547 2, 024	9, 759 7, 910 1, 849	9, 550 2, 130	9, 546 2, 146	10, 588 2, 519	12, 724 10, 430 2, 294	13, 045 10, 648 2, 397	11, 227 2, 379				
Panama Canal: Total thous, of long tons.		4, 058	3, 735	1 1	4, 055	3, 863	4, 072	3, 911	4, 102	4, 086	3, 494	4, 098	4, 072	<u></u>
n United States vesselsdo	832	892	813	3, 420 771	950	953	930	1, 087	1, 087	986	949	873	988	

Revised. d Deficit. Preliminary.

Revised. d Deficit. Preliminary.

Revisions for 1956 for average cash fares are shown in the January 1958 SURVEY and for operating revenues, in the April 1958 issue.

Revisions for February and March, May, August, and November 1958 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Revisions for February and March 1955 and 1956 appear in the April 1958 SURVEY.

Includes data not shown separately.

Revision for October 1957, \$80,300,000.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	19			mak			-	15	58		g I	ŗ -,	l NT	
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dec
TRAN	SPOR'	TATIO	ON AN	D CO	MMU.	NICAT	rions	-Cor	tinue	d				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued														
Travel otels:														
Average sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_	8. 81 67	7. 98 54	8. 31 68	8. 31 69	8. 04 67	8. 68 69	8. 15 68	8. 73 69	8. 17 60	9. 14 65	8.84 69	9. 37 75	9. 07 65	:
Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100_ reign travel:	262	241	259	254	243	265	303	280	242	262	266	275	257	Ì
J. S. citizens: Arrivalsnumber_	95, 909	93, 952	95, 814	93, 460	109, 116	105, 173	117, 417	141, 362	179, 863	234, 512	188, 348	140, 998	109, 133	
Departuresdodo	79, 431 68, 036	100, 117 67, 926	107, 711 66, 587 37, 206	100, 548 56, 307	113, 162 77, 174	117, 156 77, 151	134, 768 86, 398	196, 429 91, 989	195, 209 102, 541	165, 545 108, 630	128, 860 111, 897	105, 437 87, 446	72, 553	
liens: Arrivalsdo Departuresdo assports issued and reneweddo	49, 478 26, 262	61, 308 28, 419	48, 238	45, 516 56, 521	57, 642 75, 652	60, 139 99, 054	70, 774 88, 168	86, 052 73, 251	82, 834 59, 062	89, 338 46, 924	79, 353 38, 039	69, 529 33, 715	27, 829	30
tional parks, visitorsthousands	430	342	382	371	410	687	1, 350	3, 095	5, 116	5, 507	2,026	1, 297	553	
tevenue passenger-milesmillions_ Passenger revenuesthous, of dol	364 5, 522	420 6, 382	462 7, 044	374 5, 765	381 5, 938	359 5, 585	345 5, 376	397 6, 153	337 5, 209	346 5, 347	283 4, 389	305 4, 726		
COMMUNICATIONS lephone carriers:					1									
Operating revenues Qthous. of dol	564, 297 325, 853	579, 975 331, 492	577, 513 333, 297	559, 574 330, 850	579, 203 333, 729	582, 147 336, 933	589, 161 338, 344	590, 595 339, 292	595, 002 337, 800	599, 589 339, 333	601, 052 343, 959	619, 977 351, 685		
Station revenues do do Tolls, message do Derating expenses, before taxes do do do do do do do do do do do do do		196, 124	191,674	176,685	192, 665	192, 266	196, 798	197, 218	203, 105	204, 719	201, 615	212, 139		
operating expenses, before taxes	366, 209 83, 700	392, 194 79, 545	381, 312 79, 442	358, 127 81, 826	374, 632 84, 489	371, 723 87, 478	369, 177 93, 071	360, 538 97, 391	370, 246 93, 851	362, 219 99, 959	363, 844 100, 471	383, 520 100, 407		
ones in service, end of monththousands legraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers:	55, 536	55, 781	55, 959	56, 101	56, 244	56, 426	56, 635	56, 834	57, 044	57, 269	57, 563	57, 873		
Wire-telegraph:	10 745	00.000	10 407	17.050	10.900	10.000	10 001	00.000	10 700	00.001	01 076	90 700		
Operating revenuesthous, of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	17, 533	20, 330 17, 941	19, 467 17, 972	17, 952 16, 489	19, 360 17, 413	19, 698 17, 770	19, 961 18, 070	20, 229 18, 011	19, 789 18, 825	20, 981 18, 483	21, 276 18, 873	22, 706 19, 594		
Net operating revenuesdo Decan-cable:	451	2,075	497	536	986	1,032	977	1, 335	94	1,679	1,726	2,506		1
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	2, 995 2, 322	3, 206 2, 387	3, 188 2, 415	2, 891 2, 200	3, 071 2, 288	2, 854 2, 213	2, 946 2, 394	2, 899 2, 245	3, 029 2, 501	2, 575 2, 362	2, 830 2, 211	3,006 2,239		.)
Net operating revenuesdo Radiotelegraph:	389	3, 439	464 3, 432	418 3, 101	500	361 3, 340	283 3, 508	382	3, 578	d 40	357 3, 645	505 3, 856		1
Operating revenuesdodo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	3, 260 2, 648 512	2, 895 443	2, 815 503	2, 646 342	3, 343 2, 737 493	2, 705 522	2, 814 574	3, 395 2, 725 551	2, 851 619	3, 588 2, 686 798	2, 837 701	2, 887 876		
recoperating revenues		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 010	100	101	070		
	CF	IEMI(CALS	AND	ALLII	ED PR	ODUC	CTS						
CHEMICALS														
organic chemicals, production: ‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)					ļ									
thous. of short tons Calcium carbide (commercial)do	315.3 86.5	324. 4 87. 0	326. 9 81. 5	286. 7 66. 8	339. 0 75. 8	329. 8 70. 5	348. 2 73. 5	336.3 59.7	294. 7 63. 4	280. 6 72. 4	304. 8 76. 5	7 326. 0 81. 8	333. 9 88. 3	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddodododo	59. 6 324. 1	60.0 324.4	58. 1 311. 6	51. 9 267. 5	59. 8 288. 8	62. 1 277. 5	73. 6 287. 9	84.7 279.6	92. 2 283. 4	92. 6 293. 6	75. 4 304. 1	70. 2 335. 1	335. 4	
Chlorine, gasdodydrochloric acid (100% HCl)dodo	1	78.3	76. 4	64.8	66. 1	65. 6	67.7	64.3	60.3	65.7	66.9	76.7	78.0	
Nitric acid (100% HNO3)do Oxygen (high purity)mil, of cu, ft	234.7	255. 9 2, 654	252. 1 2, 650	213.3 2,559	242. 1 2, 592	235. 5 2, 583	210. 1 2, 983	175. 5 3, 067	191.8 2,874	196. 9 3, 315	223. 7 3, 497	7 254. 5 3, 983	258.1	
Phoenhoria said (100%, Pa()) & though of short tone	131.4	126.7	143. 2	135.1	155. 2	157. 1	153. 2	139.3	139.8	133. 4	138. 7	7 145. 7	144.6	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O)	1 201.1		1	1										
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O) thous, of short tons	404.1	372.6	362. 8 8. 8	346. 4 7. 2	373. 7 8. 0	340.0	346.0 8.8	338. 4 7. 7	345. 5 3. 8	375. 7 7. 8	366.7 9.8	393. 9 9. 6	378.1	_
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O) thous, of short tons Sodium bichromate and chromatedo Sodium bydroxide (100% NaOH)do	404.1	Î	362. 8 8. 8 353. 9	346. 4 7. 2 309. 2	373. 7 8. 0 333. 2		346. 0 8. 8 331. 0	7. 7 318. 4	345. 5 3. 8 317. 4	375. 7 7. 8 325. 0	366. 7 9. 8 330. 3	393. 9 9. 6 367. 8	378. 1 374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O) thous, of short tonsthous of short tonsdoSodium bydroxide (100% NaOH)doSodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) thous, of short tons	404.1	372. 6 9. 5	8.8	7.2	8.0	340. 0 6. 4	8.8	7.7	3.8	7.8	9.8	9. 6		
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. sodium bichromate and chromate	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9	372. 6 9. 5 363. 2	8. 8 353. 9	7. 2 309. 2	8. 0 333. 2	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0	8. 8 331. 0	7. 7 318. 4	3. 8 317. 4	7. 8 325. 0	9. 8 330. 3	9. 6 3 67. 8		
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O) thous. of short tonsthous. of short tonsdosodium bydroxide (100% Na ₂ OH)doSodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) thous. of short tonssodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake) thous. of short tonssulfuric acid: Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9 1, 325. 7	372. 6 9. 5 363. 2 43. 3 67. 9 1, 307. 3	8. 8 353. 9 1 41. 3 70. 0 1, 351. 2	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8 1, 363. 7	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9	8.8 331.0 1 34.6 60.5 1,309.8	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2	3. 8 317. 4 1 30. 3 55. 4 1, 207. 5	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1,231.8	9, 8 330, 3 1 38, 7 72, 4 1, 259, 3	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3	374. 0 1, 469. 3	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons Sodium bichromate and chromate	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9 1, 325. 7	372. 6 9. 5 363. 2 43. 3 67. 9	8. 8 353. 9 1 41. 3 70. 0	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9	8.8 331.0 1 34.6 60.5	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2	3. 8 317. 4 1 30. 3 55. 4	7. 8 325. 0 1 40. 0 60. 2	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3	374.0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9 1, 325. 7 22. 35	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35	8. 8 353. 9 1 41. 3 70. 0 1, 351. 2 22. 35 47, 517	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8 1, 363. 7 22. 35	340.0 6.4 322.0 1 38.6 65.9 1,296.9 22.35	8.8 331.0 1 34.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1,207.5 22.35	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35	374. 0 1, 469. 3 22. 35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9 1, 325. 7 22. 35	372. 6 9. 5 363. 2 43. 3 67. 9 1, 307. 3 22. 35	8. 8 353. 9 1 41. 3 70. 0 1, 351. 2 22. 35	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8 1, 363. 7 22. 35	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9	8. 8 331. 0 1 34. 6 60. 5 1, 309. 8 22. 35	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1,207.5 22.35	7. 8 325. 0 1 40. 0 60. 2 1, 231. 8 22. 35	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35	374. 0 1, 469. 3 22. 35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404. 1 8. 7 363. 7 47. 7 71. 9 1, 325. 7 22. 35 47, 259 85, 266 1, 774 42, 654	372. 6 9. 5 363. 2 43. 3 67. 9 1, 307. 3 22. 35 48, 829 86, 675 2, 034 41, 373	8. 8 353. 9 1 41. 3 70. 0 1, 351. 2 22. 35 47, 517 80, 808 2, 144 46, 363	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8 1, 363. 7 22. 35 40, 210 71, 259 2, 022 42, 733	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146	8. 8 331. 0 1 34. 6 60. 5 1, 309. 8 22. 35 44, 279 76, 586 1, 759 44, 048	7.7 318.4 1 32.8 53.2 1,216.2 22.35 47,906 89,871 1,695 38,858	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48, 148 80, 769 1, 602 39, 339	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136	9, 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470	1, 469. 3 22, 35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. thous. of short tons.	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296	8. 8 353. 9 141. 3 70. 0 1, 351. 2 22. 35 47, 517 80, 808 2, 144 46, 363 36, 190 31, 694	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740	8. 0 333. 2 1 46. 6 69. 8 1, 363. 7 22. 35 40, 210 71, 259 2, 022 42, 733 30, 444 28, 033	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1,207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1,602 39,339 37,757 34,840	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100	9, 8 330, 3 1 38, 7 72, 4 1, 259, 3 22, 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712	9, 6 367, 8 1 45, 8 69, 3 7 1, 445, 9 22, 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 569 23, 225	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 35,674	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80.808 2,144 46,690 31,694 4,496 40,651	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4. 183 35, 535	8.0 333.2 146.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 419	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 3,489 39,499	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802	3.8 317.4 130.3 55.4 1,207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1,602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320	7.8 325.0 1.40.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389	9.8 330.3 138.7 72.4 1,259.3 22.35 53,644 90,452 1,456 38,136 30,754 27,712 3,042 43,741	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 r 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 569 23, 225 3, 344 41, 875	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate. Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 35,674 741	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 35, 740 4. 183 35, 535 1, 050	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 2,410 39,009 763	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 3,048 39,499 898	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 800	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1, 602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389 625	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 3, 042 43, 741 725	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 71, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 23, 225 3, 344 41, 875 583	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. of short	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 35,674 741 19,296	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 788 21,885 21,885	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4, 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473	8.0 333.2 146.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 2,22 2,22 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,990 20,412	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925	8. 8 331. 0 1 34. 6 60. 5 1, 309. 8 22. 35 44, 279 76, 586 1, 759 44, 048 35, 551 32, 504 30, 448 39, 499 898 21, 230 20, 041	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 800 19, 288 19, 352	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1,207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1,602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600 19,598 18,831	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389 625 20,620 19,549	9.8 330.3 138.7 72.4 1,259.3 22.35 53,644 90,452 1,456 30,754 27,712 3,042 43,741 725 23,630 24,483	9.6 367.8 145.8 69.3 71,445.9 22.35 53,887 89,683 1,990 40,470 26,569 23,225 3,344 41,875 583 22,647 22,731	1, 469. 3 222. 35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 38,319 20,672 21,808 3,870	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 88,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 35,674 741 19,290 19,676 3,571	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,895 3,470	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4. 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,990 20,412 3,868	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44.279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 30,48 39,499 808 21,230 20,041 5,949	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 800 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 28.35 48, 148 80, 769 1, 602 39, 339 37, 757 34, 840 2, 917 36, 320 600 19, 598 18, 831 6, 808	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389 625 20,620 19,549 7,794	9.8 330.3 138.7 72.4 1,259.3 22.35 53,644 90,452 1,456 38,136 30,754 27,712 3,042 43,741 725 23,630 24,483 6,974	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 569 23, 225 3, 344 41, 875 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017	1, 469.3 » 22.35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,916	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 741 19,290 19,676 3,571 9,729 8,870	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80.808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,885 3,470 8,506 10,451	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4. 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 793	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,990 20,412 3,868 8,540 11.881	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 3,048 39,499 898 21,230 20,041 5,949 8,634 12,185	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 800 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1, 602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600 19,598 18,831 6,808 8,471 12,722	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389 620 19,549 7,794 9,155 11.197	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 27, 712 23, 630 24, 483 6, 974 8, 520 12, 291	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 569 23, 225 3, 344 41, 875 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate. do of short tons. Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,936 9,917	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 73,676 741 19,290 19,676 3,571 9,729 9,8,870 9,074	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,895 3,470 8,506 10,451 6,281 106,806	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4, 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 793 5, 314 94, 875	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,990 20,412 3,868 8,540 11,881 6,198 89,167	340.0 6.4 322.0 1 38.6 65.9 1, 296.9 22.35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351 3, 879 84, 730	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 3,048 39,499 20,041 5,949 8,634 12,185 5,764 89,542	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89. 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 800 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173 6, 548 88, 210	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1,602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600 19,598 18,831 6,808 8,471 12,722 6,872 99,151	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1,231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 36,100 2,570 38,389 625 20,620 19,549 7,794 9,155 11,197 8,552 88,983	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 3, 042 43, 741 725 23, 630 24, 483 6, 974 8, 520 12, 291 9, 654 89, 410	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 569 23, 225 3, 344 41, 375 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017 11, 152 12, 745 8, 681 99, 042	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42.654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,902 106,358 117,081	372. 6 9. 5 303. 2 43. 3 67. 9 1, 307. 3 22. 35 48, 829 86, 675 2, 034 41, 373 33, 582 29, 296 4, 287 35, 674 741 19, 290 19, 676 3, 571 9, 729 8, 870 9, 074 103, 466	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,895 3,470 8,506 10,451 106,806 111,467	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4. 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 793 5, 314 94, 875 104, 663	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,412 3,868 8,540 11,881 6,198 89,167 110,881	340.0 6.4 322.0 1 38.6 65.9 1, 296.9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351 3, 879 98, 730 98, 319	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 30,489 39,499 898 21,230 20,041 5,949 8,634 12,185 5,764 2103,721	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 800 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173 6, 548 19, 188 19, 188	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48, 148 80, 769 1, 602 39, 339 37, 757 34, 840 2, 917 36, 320 600 19, 598 18, 831 6, 808 8, 471 12, 722 6, 872 99, 151 87, 472	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1, 231.8 22.35 50, 791 86, 445 1, 372 39, 751 38, 669 36, 100 2, 570 38, 389 625 20, 620 19, 549 7, 794 9, 155 11, 197 8, 552 288, 983 117, 207	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 3, 042 43, 741 725 23, 630 24, 483 6, 974 8, 520 12, 291 9, 654 89, 410 134, 494	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 71, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 26, 583 23, 255 3, 344 41, 878 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017 11, 152 12, 745 8, 681 99, 042 148, 011	374. 0	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na2O) thous of short tons thous of short tons or thous of short tons or thous of short tons or thous of short tons or thous of short tons thous of short tons thous of short tons or thous of short or thous of proof gall stocks, end of month, total or thous of proof gall or thous of the short or thous of withdrawn tax-paid or thous of withdrawn tax-paid or thous of withdrawn tax-paid or thous of wine gall or thous of the short or the short or the short or the short or the short or the short or the short or the short or short or the short or the short or the short or the short or the short or short or the short or the short or the short or the sh	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,017 9,002 117,002 117,002 117,002 117,002	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 741 19,290 19,676 3,571 9,729 8,870 9,074 103,997 104,466 20,465 14,470	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,885 21,885 21,885 21,446 6,281 106,806 111,467	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 793 5, 314 94, 875 104, 663 17, 840 14, 731	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,910 20,412 3,868 8,540 11,881 6,198 89,167 110,881 18,112 110,602	340.0 6.4 322.0 1 38.6 65.9 1, 296.9 22.35 4, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351 3, 879 84, 730 98, 319 15, 902 16, 391 115, 902 16, 391	8.8 331.0 134.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 30,489 39,499 898 21,230 20,041 15,949 8,634 12,185 5,949 8,634 12,185 13,721 15,742 16,383	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173 6, 548 88, 210 108, 888	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1, 602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600 19,598 18,831 12,722 9,151 87,472 15,502	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1.231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 625 20,620 19,549 9,155 11,197 8,552 88,983 117,207	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 3, 042 43, 741 725 23, 630 24, 483 6, 974 8, 520 12, 291 9, 654 89, 410 134, 494 19, 354 17, 254	9.6 367.8 145.8 69.3 71,445.9 22.35 53,887 89,683 1,990 40,470 26,569 23,225 583 22,647 22,731 7,017 11,152 12,745 8,681 99,042 148,011 23,464 18,997	1, 469. 3 • 22. 35	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (88% Na2O) thous. of short tons. of short with the sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,012 9,012 106,358 117,081 119,799 16,211 57,855	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 35,674 741 19,290 19,676 3,571 9,729 8,870 9,074 103,997 104,466 14,470 61,149	8.8 353.9 1 41.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 40,651 758 21,885	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 793 5, 314 94, 875 104, 663 17, 840 14, 731 62, 163	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 20,412 3,868 8,540 11,881 6,198 89,167 110,881 18,112 15,602 60,416	340. 0 6. 4 322. 0 1 38. 6 65. 9 1, 296. 9 22. 35 40, 791 67, 258. 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351 3, 879 84, 730 98, 319 15, 902 16, 391 56, 232	8.8 331.0 1 34.6 60.5 1,309.8 22.35 44,279 76,586 1,759 44,048 35,551 32,504 39,499 898 21,230 20,041 5,949 8,634 12,185 5,764 89,542 103,721 15,742 16,383 52,698	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173 6, 548 88, 210 108, 888 17, 944 16, 394 49, 737	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48,148 80,769 1, 602 39,339 37,757 34,840 2,917 36,320 600 19,588 18,831 6,808 8,471 12,722 6,872 99,151 87,472 15,502 46,324	7.8 325.0 1 40.0 60.2 1, 231.8 22.35 50, 791 86, 446 1, 372 39, 751 38, 669 625 20, 620 19, 549 9, 155 11, 197 8, 552 88, 983 117, 207 17, 902 16, 317 43, 087	9. 8 330. 3 1 38. 7 72. 4 1, 259. 3 22. 35 53, 644 90, 452 1, 456 38, 136 30, 754 27, 712 3, 042 43, 741 725 23, 630 24, 483 6, 974 8, 520 12, 291 9, 654 89, 410 134, 494 19, 354 40, 622	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 71, 445. 9 22. 35 53, 887 89, 683 1, 990 40, 470 23, 225 3, 344 41, 875 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017 11, 152 12, 745 8, 683 1, 99, 042 148, 011 23, 464 18, 997 40, 403	20, 064 16, 458 40, 362	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (38% Na2O) thous. of short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate	404.1 8.7 363.7 47.7 71.9 1,325.7 22.35 47,259 85,266 1,774 42,654 27,775 23,460 4,315 38,319 1,163 20,672 21,808 3,870 9,917 9,002 106,358 117,081 119,799 16,211 57,855	372.6 9.5 363.2 43.3 67.9 1,307.3 22.35 48,829 86,675 2,034 41,373 33,582 29,296 4,287 741 19,290 19,676 3,571 9,729 8,870 9,074 103,997 104,466 20,465 14,470	8.8 353.9 141.3 70.0 1,351.2 22.35 47,517 80,808 2,144 46,363 36,190 31,694 4,496 40,651 758 21,885 21,885 3,470 8,506 10,451 6,281 106,806 6111,467 18,822 15,658 61,429 165 18,197	7. 2 309. 2 1 40. 4 60. 8 1, 214. 1 22. 35 39, 710 78, 233 1, 778 39, 345 29, 923 25, 740 4. 183 35, 535 1, 050 19, 122 19, 473 3, 228 7, 339 10, 739 10, 739 10, 74 14, 731 62, 163 17, 840 14, 731 62, 163	8.0 333.2 1 46.6 69.8 1,363.7 22.35 40,210 71,259 2,022 42,733 30,444 28,033 2,410 39,009 763 20,990 20,412 3,868 8,540 11,881 18,112 15,602 60,416 18,585	340.0 6.4 322.0 1 38.6 65.9 1, 296.9 22.35 4, 791 67, 258 1, 910 42, 146 31, 631 29, 016 2, 615 40, 413 882 21, 756 20, 925 4, 436 8, 509 11, 351 3, 879 84, 730 98, 319 15, 902 16, 391 115, 902 16, 391	8. 8 331. 0 1 34. 6 60. 5 1, 309. 8 22. 35 44. 279 76, 586 1, 759 44, 048 35, 551 30, 48 30, 48 30, 48 30, 49 80, 55 5, 764 8, 634 12, 185 5, 764 89, 542 103, 721 15, 742 16, 383 52, 698 19, 162	7. 7 318. 4 1 32. 8 53. 2 1, 216. 2 22. 35 47, 906 89, 871 1, 695 38, 858 37, 738 35, 113 2, 624 35, 802 19, 288 19, 352 5, 865 9, 354 12, 173 6, 548 88, 210 108, 888	3.8 317.4 1 30.3 55.4 1, 207.5 22.35 48, 148 80, 769 1, 602 39, 339 37, 757 34, 840 2, 917 36, 320 600 19, 598 18, 831 6, 808 8, 471 12, 722 6, 872 99, 151 15, 502 46, 324 17, 034	7.8 325.0 140.0 60.2 1.231.8 22.35 50,791 86,445 1,372 39,751 38,669 625 20,620 19,549 9,155 11,197 8,552 88,983 117,207	9.8 330.3 138.7 72.4 1,259.3 22.35 53,644 90,452 1,456 38,136 30,754 27,712 3,042 43,741 725 23,630 24,483 6,974 8,520 12,291 9,654 89,410 134,494 10,622 10,151	9. 6 367. 8 1 45. 8 69. 3 7 1, 445. 9 22. 35 53. 887 89. 683 1, 990 40. 470 26. 569 23. 225 53. 344 41. 875 583 22, 647 22, 731 7, 017 11, 152 8. 681 199. 042 148, 011 23, 464 18, 997 40, 403 11, 595	20, 064 16, 458 40, 362	

Stretched. Fremmary. "Denot." Excited quantities produced and considered in making meta, of the sequestion and sesquisineases.

Stretched and sequestion of shown separately.

\$Revisions to be published later are as follows: Inorganic chemicals, 1956 and January-July 1957 (also 1955 for phosphoric and sulfuric acid); glycerin, January-April 1957 for consumption and January-September 1957 for stocks.

\$New basis; to convert data on old basis, multiply by .3622.

\$The data of the sequestion of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber
CF	IEMIC	ALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued		!	<u></u> 1	!	
FERTILIZERS														
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	334 392, 048 70, 852 264, 064 41, 859	287 361, 631 72, 221 272, 165 7, 722	314 310, 929 60, 753 216, 263 16, 992	432 289, 916 80, 534 176, 185 17, 508	1, 107 361, 372 40, 681 254, 519 54, 118	1, 644 480, 615 56, 565 349, 964 52, 547	1, 313 440, 893 30, 582 340, 998 53, 391	901 492, 271 54, 721 389, 777 37, 403	279 534, 793 35, 378 435, 342 55, 605	200 486, 231 45, 502 391, 706 38, 256	340 477, 045 25, 558 399, 136 46, 594	412, 294 70, 755 300, 839 29, 577	396, 415 67, 836 262, 518 53, 373	
mports, total Q	88, 290 10, 079 22, 839	211, 548 160, 757 50, 771 9, 439 26, 194	298, 502 220, 121 36, 109 14, 813 39, 905	224, 835 137, 632 33, 552 7, 926 49, 451	374, 303 158, 364 32, 862 10, 759 30, 786	262, 087 138, 293 39, 395 6, 392 55, 731	158, 349 87, 726 36, 903 8, 547 7, 494	139, 356 91, 075 52, 527 7, 169 11, 858	109, 724 73, 692 39, 458 6, 795 9, 618	174, 920 107, 992 27, 279 10, 294 36, 820	234, 742 137, 158 30, 108 21, 610 37, 224			
port warehouses dol. per short ton. otash deliveries short tons	49. 75 160, 852	49. 75 124, 833	49. 75 173, 131	49. 75 153, 573	49. 75 245, 330	49. 75 314, 277	49. 7 5 151, 371	49. 75 57, 283	49. 75 114, 434	49.75 221,480	49. 75 115, 781	49.75	102, 269	1
rotash deliveries	207, 990 375, 678	213, 861 407, 022	222, 379 417, 598	210, 399 410, 915	229, 982 358, 747	241, 668 274, 457	232, 805 267, 418	172, 722 315, 581	160, 078 369, 667	146, 254 362, 905	r 168, 583 r 333, 411	208, 373 320, 704		
xplosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powder thous. of lb. High explosives do ulfur (native): Production thous. of long tons. Stocks (producers'), end of month do	352 69,603 446	340 68, 154 472	293 64, 719 461	259 58, 393 415	190 61, 394 429	106 64, 580 403	91 66, 327 415	132 68, 234 384	193 61, 432 359	238 73, 594 356	305 77, 177 336	269 79, 494 348	209 70, 349 360	
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS	4, 355	4, 423	4, 540	4,621	4, 621	4, 638	4,620	4, 662	4, 721	4, 666	4,652	4, 530	4, 462	
animal fats and greases: \$\sigma^{\pma}\$ Tallow, edible: Production	25, 786 23, 199 13, 901	23, 132 17, 810 19, 763	24, 755 20, 791 23, 458	25, 698 25, 430 23, 927	22, 503 22, 900 20, 691	22, 592 21, 443 20, 933	27, 379 24, 376 24, 047	25, 253 23, 535 23, 812	24, 348 24, 859 20, 838	28, 112 28, 926 19, 246	27, 242 25, 023 18, 962	31, 717 29, 979 21, 232	29, 063 27, 545 21, 006	1
Production do Consumption, factory do Stocks (excl. refined grades), end of month do	223, 282 146, 151 249, 102	211, 279 141, 343 270, 070	231, 653 148, 147 267, 193	203, 628 126, 104 244, 655	193, 459 135, 987 230, 809	199, 340 129, 185 233, 836	205, 720 128, 091 229, 349	199, 863 127, 154 240, 242	204, 902 114, 480 244, 046	211, 439 139, 076 233, 414	208, 670 148, 658 223, 785	244, 362 1148, 309 7269, 182	235, 123 128, 314 250, 408	1
ish and marine mammal oils:△‡ Production	10, 056 10, 384 89, 110	6, 420 12, 071 78, 480	384 10, 209 71, 148	9, 619 66, 532	647 10, 790 59, 032	1, 547 8, 576 78, 123	16, 248 9, 320 84, 732	26, 791 9, 064 96, 601	28, 497 9, 079 105, 984	30, 888 10, 645 113, 242	27, 854 12, 875 113, 333	r 8, 658 r 12, 162 r 119, 975	6, 475 9, 386 104, 788	
Production, crudemil. of lb_ Consumption, crude, factorydo Stocks, end of month:	585 418	651 429	614 606	528 540	552 559	526 565	511 568	450 539	457 464	495 502	489 527			
Crudedo Refineddo	610 306	676 32 5	659 337	648 348	668 411	641 431	592 395	526 351	521 312	507 251	430 214			
Exports	55, 146 39, 887 1, 157 38, 730	130, 156 50, 799 987 49, 811	89, 169 49, 254 1, 795 47, 459	44, 651 30, 341 3, 496 26, 845	78, 361 45, 799 1, 009 44, 789	78, 947 28, 348 1, 041 27, 307	227, 641 55, 750 17, 460 38, 290	130, 874 34, 301 1, 731 32, 570	80, 536 57, 325 838 56, 487	105, 692 41, 963 1, 982 39, 881	114, 613 51, 193 2, 677 48, 516		44, 250	
Copra: Consumption, factory	32, 450 23, 979 36, 483	32, 554 30, 183	31, 469 16, 721 32, 120	20, 334 18, 122 16, 416	22, 333 10, 761 12, 857	27, 108 9, 602 29, 668	31, 006 13, 226 32, 425	28, 675 14, 512 28, 440	26, 329 16, 221 23, 557	30, 079 11, 760 24, 694	27, 376 15, 283 32, 619	28, 942 8, 348	23, 593 11, 170	
Production: Crudethous, of lbdo	41, 069 34, 712	41, 574 29, 178	40, 167 36, 367	25, 146 36, 425	28, 490 37, 823	35, 238 38, 745	40, 162 36, 552	36, 716 38, 462	33, 859 34, 506	38, 934 41, 287	35, 084 34, 853	37, 404 40, 658	30, 475 28, 275	
Consumption, factory: Crude do Refined do	52, 885 32, 532	48, 390 29, 526	55, 516 33, 107	52, 046 30, 766	55, 078 34, 863	54, 932 35, 093	51, 316 38, 038	55, 274 37, 092	49, 230 31, 065	61, 720 41, 855	56, 384 35, 219	61, 365 40, 429	46, 212 28, 050	
Stocks, end of month: Crude	38, 821 11, 913 14, 460	56, 840 12, 287 23, 099	57, 329 11, 065 19, 776	46, 641 11, 163 10, 589	41, 368 12, 485 20, 747	45, 930 11, 505 10, 993	43, 508 8, 619 19, 102	41, 881 8, 707 9, 462	49, 339 10, 700 33, 0 18	54, 372 10, 555 19, 448	50, 566 9, 544 21, 535	42, 477 9, 351	49, 914 9, 721	
Receipts at millsthous. of short tons. Consumption (erush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	Į.	929 544 1, 626 247, 536	273 522 1, 367 238, 031	81 407 1,042 186,389	36 327 758 149, 743	12 255 516 117, 320	5 180 341 81 357	12 127 225 55, 749	81 132 175 59, 542	305 148 331 69, 370	482 307 507 135, 067	1,643 712 1,437 329,102	1, 112 599 1, 951 283, 913	
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil, crude: production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do	262, 388 264, 379 127, 838	247, 186 247, 186 181, 195 124, 413	241, 455 174, 440 129, 699	140, 101 136, 965	198, 037 110, 930 124, 862	117, 320 189, 776 87, 224 87, 442	81, 357 182, 734 61, 675 71, 433	162, 223 43, 206 45, 678	45, 054 37, 972	78, 441 48, 129 33, 025	71, 215 96, 315 49, 061	239, 102 116, 105 239, 110 122, 625	283, 913 106, 724 205, 160 163, 368	
Cottonseed oil, refined: do Production. do Consumption, factory. do In margarine. do Stocks, end of month. mil. of lb Price, wholesale, drums (N, Y,). dol, per lb	133, 777 109, 610 15, 685 114 . 195	131, 698 107, 956 15, 619 132 . 205	138, 290 115, 273 17, 777 152 . 205	108, 729 94, 796 14, 736 161 . 205	109, 427 92, 916 10, 263 189 . 205	108, 425 96, 364 11, 081 192 . 205	74, 534 94, 014 9, 461 180 . 205	66, 351 84, 589 8, 674 169 . 201	49, 368 82, 658 8, 877 130 . 201	47, 029 91, 901 11, 574 95 . 201	70, 434 96, 931 10, 662 72 . 180	7 143, 997 120, 921 11, 232 103 7, 173	142, 372 119, 590 14, 292 131	
Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu. Oil mills: Consumption do Stocks, end of month Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis), dol, per bu.	2, 373 4, 662	2 25, 919 2, 069 4, 414 3, 42	1, 854 4, 719 3. 34	1, 942 4, 155 3. 21	2, 312 2, 847 3, 10	1, 684 2, 127 2, 99	1, 585 1, 644 2. 96	1, 364 1, 547 3. 00	1, 000 2, 064 3. 23	1, 872 2, 968 3, 10	2, 559 5, 868 3, 00	2, 571 5, 646 2, 99	2, 245 5, 266 2, 97	

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Beginning October 1958 excludes quantities used in refining but includes refined quantities (formerly excluded). 2 Revised estimate of 1957 crop.

3 December 1 estimate of 1958 crop.

4 States represented are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia, consumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1957—July-September, 79; October-December, 66; 1958—January-March, 219; April-June, 331; July-September, 76.

5 Includes data not shown separately. 6 For data on lard, see p. S-29.

1 Revisions will be shown later covering 1955, 1956, and January-September 1957 (also 1954 for edible tallow) for production, consumption, and stocks of commodities affected.

Consumption figures for edible tallow exclude quantities used in refining; those for inedible tallow, etc., include such quantities through September 1958 only.

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

Novem-	Decem-	T											
ber	ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
HEMIC	CALS .	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued					
									į				
45, 699 35, 696	39, 771 27, 308	35, 847 32, 616	37, 788 29, 177	44, 166 35, 016	32, 888 32, 226	30, 597 33, 168	26, 343 39, 901	19, 147 39, 646	37, 155 42, 831	51, 486 40, 343	52, 278 40, 636	45, 472 30, 614	-
75, 380	89, 258	87, 429	95, 766	103, 080	99, 184	93, 066	77, 364	57, 279	52,087	60, 034	70, 576	81, 493	
						.160	. 101	. 101	. 100	. 101	. 102	2. 100	2 574.
29, 227	28, 417	31, 091	27, 104 62, 897	30, 850 57 083	31, 477 51, 747	32, 208	28, 706	29,956	31, 620	25, 066	33, 470	33, 530	
00, 101	10,000	10,010	02, 001	07, 500	01, 111	10,010	00, 104	50, 510	10, 330	10, 011	30, 112	100,000	
313, 366	299, 940	328, 321	288, 663	330, 112	335, 600	347, 301	310, 913	327, 856	340, 868	269, 825	352, 574	351, 240	
231, 439	249, 682	285, 901	271, 887	255, 936	299, 146	344, 673	307, 519	268, 445	308, 269	316, 579	302, 844	280, 674	
249, 323	281, 268	261, 537	242, 552	264, 859	282, 648	245, 125	222, 903	243, 232	238, 214	148, 462	126, 969	147, 253	
125, 027	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 170	. 166	. 155	. 155	.155	. 155	88, 432 P. 156	
128, 951	134, 879	150, 862	135, 202	124, 382	131, 531	121, 338	112, 912	120, 884	118, 020	136, 552	143, 623	129, 009	
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114, 493	150, 971 120, 337	175, 410 116, 209	167, 332 124, 689	149, 601 134, 781	154, 348 134, 633	158, 197 132, 677	158, 180 132, 324	151, 599 122, 856	168, 755 115, 321	177, 044 117, 739	206, 994 121, 294	176, 594 125, 180	
ļ										1		İ	
					145. 5	156. 9	158.6	149. 3	148. 3	145. 4	 		
					95. 2 50. 3	106, 2 50, 7	107. 9 50. 7	101. 9 47. 4	97. 1 51. 2	96.6 48.8			
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- 3, 653 7, 624	3, 885 7, 778	3, 564	3, 283 6, 677	3, 823	3, 752	3 3, 637 3 6, 874	3 4, 043 3 6, 176	3 3, 497	3 3, 549 3 8 734	3 3, 947	3 3, 717		
344	259	874	671	736	775	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)		·
37, 769	34, 379	38, 813	32, 500	33, 260	29, 403	30, 249	31, 176	28, 476	34, 270	39, 900	46, 205		
47, 811 22, 926	45, 903 23, 094	41, 701 25, 630	42, 216 21, 871	23, 901	48, 359 22, 237	48, 515 23, 215	47, 513 21, 049	40, 988 17, 940			30, 095		.l
71, 535 24, 937	66, 458 24, 059	68, 977 27, 927		62, 698 25, 876	54, 436 27, 914	56, 785 28, 099	57, 986 29, 677	53, 747 28, 552	69, 672 28, 314	82, 133 30, 375	88, 551		·
9, 097	7, 590	10, 340	8, 643	8, 506	10, 117	11,056	9, 238	8, 876	11,076	10, 665	11, 327		 .
62, 936	68, 510	69, 522	61, 801	72, 121	66, 813	70, 963	68, 068	70, 035	68,064	75, 252	79, 309		
10,010	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	15, 545	14,000	10, 620	10,010	10,000		
	<u>E.L.</u>	ECIN.		WEIL	AND	GAS	<u> </u>	Γ	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1
					1							·	
	7 60, 988 7 54, 131		56, 219 50, 056		55, 785 49, 489	57, 528 51, 183		61, 327 54, 991					
_ r 40, 856	7 41, 658 7 12, 473	42, 838 12, 525	39, 082 10, 974	39, 917 12, 706	36, 491 12, 999	37, 574 13, 609	40, 343 11, 584	43, 383 11, 608	45, 451 11, 194	43, 258 10, 735	44, 543 10, 814	43, 376	
r 41, 647	+ 43, 713	44, 454	40, 238	41, 693	39, 062	40,698	41, 976	44, 479	45, 760	43, 767	44, 853	43, 587	
r 6, 869	r 6, 856	6, 853	6, 164	6, 535	6, 296	6, 345	6, 269	6, 336	6, 634	6, 696	7,060	6, 953	
- 7 6, 619	7 6, 561 7 295	6, 544 309	5, 874 289	6, 206 329	5, 976 320	6, 031 314	5, 990 279	6, 082 253	6, 382 253	6, 466 230	6, 822 238	6, 690 263	
46, 042	47, 062	48, 433	46, 987	46, 703	45, 263	44, 707	45, 746	46, 646	48, 919	49, 215	r 48, 223	p 47, 900	
7,772	7, 932	8, 144 22, 603	7, 961 21, 649	7, 831	7, 699	7, 782	8, 419 22, 439	8, 915	9, 494 23, 375	9, 365 23, 854	r 8, 699	p 8, 350	
331	362	376	349	352	326	305	291	284	293	289	301		
12, 322	13, 553 730	14, 919 776	14, 691 762	787	13, 144 728	. 12, 173 798	12,061 1,021	12, 416 1, 244	1, 313	1,170	901		
982	516 1, 012	529 1,037	477 1,054	463 1,041			380 1, 077		1,078	1, 089	1,098		.
36	46	49	44	48	35	50	57	63	61	56			
773, 505	798, 014	824, 613	811, 224	797, 337	776, 596	763, 006	786, 752	805, 925	836, 479	840, 854	821, 372		-
1					1	1	1	ŀ					
	3, 165 2, 952			3, 153 2, 944			3, 152 2, 940			3, 052			
	211			207			210			199		·	
	430			756			396			183			
·-}	158			195 123 4			148 78.6	ì	1				.
	63.6	1		99.7						34. 1			
	#EMIC 45, 699 35, 696 35, 696 35, 696 36, 467 299, 227 80, 467 313, 366 240, 139 231, 439 241, 439 241, 439 249, 323 125, 027 170 128, 951 132, 205 275 168, 555 114, 493 37, 769 47, 811 22, 926 71, 535 24, 937 9, 097 6, 589 62, 936 16, 046 7, 58, 639 7, 51, 770 7, 40, 856 7, 10, 122 7, 6, 869 7, 6, 619 7, 7, 76 7, 6, 869 7, 7, 76 7, 6, 869 7, 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 77 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 76 7, 77 7, 76 7, 76 7, 77 7, 76 7, 76 7, 77 7, 76 7, 76 7, 77	### HEMICALS - 45, 699 39, 771 - 35, 696 27, 308 - 75, 380 89, 258 - 149 150 - 29, 227 28, 417 - 80, 467 78, 863 - 313, 366 299, 940 - 240, 139 249, 682 - 240, 323 21, 439 249, 682 - 249, 323 251 26, 392 - 170 122, 321, 263 - 125, 027 124, 738 - 170 120, 337 - 18, 653 3, 885 - 7, 624 7, 778 - 344 259 - 337, 769 34, 379 - 114, 493 120, 337 -	### HEMICALS AND 4 - 45, 699 39, 771 35, 847 - 35, 696 27, 308 32, 616 - 75, 380 89, 258 87, 429 - 149 150 150 - 29, 227 28, 417 31, 091 - 80, 467 78, 863 70, 010 - 313, 366 299, 940 328, 321 - 240, 139 248, 735 292, 857 - 231, 439 249, 682 285, 901 - 249, 323 281, 268 261, 537 - 125, 027 124, 738 114, 704 - 170 170 170 - 170 170 - 170 170 - 128, 951 134, 879 128, 980 - 275 275 275 - 275 275 - 275 275 - 168, 555 150, 971 175, 410 - 114, 493 120, 337 116, 209 - 33, 653 3, 885 3, 564 - 7, 624 7, 778 6, 138 - 344 259 374 - 114, 493 120, 337 116, 209 - 33, 653 3, 885 3, 664 - 7, 624 7, 778 6, 138 - 344 259 374 - 114, 493 120, 337 116, 209 - 30, 65, 59 6, 546 6, 384 - 37, 769 34, 379 38, 813 - 37, 769 34, 379 38, 813 - 21, 535 66, 485 - 24, 937 24, 059 27, 927 - 9, 097 7, 590 11, 75, 410 - 21, 525 66, 458 - 6, 589 6, 546 7, 533 - 62, 936 68, 510 69, 522 - 16, 046 14, 741 15, 677 **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **ELECTR** **F1, 770 7, 750 10, 419 10, 910 - 7, 6, 869 7, 6, 856 6, 6, 854 - 7, 772 7, 932 8, 144 - 710, 122 7, 10, 419 10, 910 - 7, 6, 869 7, 6, 856 6, 6, 854 - 7, 772 7, 932 8, 144 - 710, 122 7, 10, 419 10, 910 - 7, 6, 869 7, 6, 856 6, 6, 854 - 7, 772 7, 932 8, 144 - 710, 122 7, 10, 419 10, 910 - 7, 6, 869 7, 6, 856 6, 6, 856 - 7, 772 7, 932 8, 144 - 7, 932 13, 553 7, 992 - 296, 296, 296, 296, 296 - 206, 369, 369 - 207, 295 309 - 46, 042 47, 062 48, 433 - 7, 772 7, 932 8, 144 - 7, 93	### HEMICALS AND ALLIE 45, 699	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PR - 45, 699	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCE	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued 45,699 39,771 35,847 37,788 44,166 32,888 30,897 26,343 19,147 32,266 33,168 39,901 30,466 77,390 19,506 10,308 99,184 39,666 77,367 130,100 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50	### HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued 45,699	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued 44,500 29,771 35,547 37,788 44,196 32,888 30,597 95,343 19,147 37,156 51,466 57,368 32,266 29,177 35,068 32,229 33,169 30,001 39,040 42,831 46,343 11,49 11,49 11,40 11,48 11,40	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued 4.6,609 39,771 35,847 37,788 44,109 32,888 30,507 26,343 19,147 37,155 51,469 52,278 36,066 27,308 32,616 32,177 38,016 32,226 33,108 30,901 39,466 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,901 39,466 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,901 39,466 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,901 39,467 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,901 39,467 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,901 39,467 42,831 46,343 46,606 77,348 39,467 47,488 39,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,478 49,	HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued 45,600 39,771 35,877 37,784 44,100 32,888 30,807 26,834 19,147 37,155 61,490 22,276 44,472 77,380 89,288 37,400 25,784 44,100 32,888 30,807 77,384 67,790 42,677 62,607 60,604 70,750 81,400 10,00

etc., and molding and extrusion materials.

1Revisions will be published later as follows: Linseed oil, production and stocks (January 1957); soybeans, consumption and stocks (March 1957); soybean oil, consumption and refined stocks (March-May 1956), crude stocks (April 1956 and August-September 1957); margarine, production (1955, 1956, and January-September 1957); shortening, production (March 1956 and January-August 1957); electric-power production (January-October 1957); electric-power sales and revenue (January-December 1956). Electric-power production revisions for 1956 appear on p. 20 of the March 1958 SURVEY.

§ Data are based on a new and improved sample; they relate to specific products instead of the former "customer" classification. Comparable figures for January-March 1958 will be published later.

Totals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 and 1957 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER	AND	GAS-	-Conti	nued	•	•	•,		•	•
GAS—Continued										,				
Natural gas (quarterly):3° Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands-Residential (incl. house-heating)dododododo		27, 716 25, 492 2, 193			27, 901 25, 674 2, 194			27, 727 25, 563 2, 132			27, 920 25, 779 2, 107			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms_ Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		19, 577 6, 560 12, 035			25, 130 11, 832 12, 345	I		17, 554 5, 608 11, 296			14, 396 2, 281 11, 346			
Revenue from sales to consumers, totalmil. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		1, 019. 7 575. 6 417. 2			1, 490. 6 970. 5 491. 2			946. 4 528. 5 399. 1			671. 8 282. 5 368. 6	-		
	<u> </u>	FO	DDST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO			·	•		1	
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES Beer:														
Production thous of bbl. Taxable withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits:	5, 247 5, 723 9, 337	5, 952 6, 420 8, 495	6, 774 5, 938 8, 941	6, 273 5, 235 9, 618	7, 277 6, 253 10, 233	7, 465 6, 746 10, 527	8, 675 7, 963 10, 760	9, 568 8, 580 11, 223	9, 712 8, 945 11, 446	7, 680 8, 184 10, 470	7, 227 7, 185 10, 053	6, 824 6, 893 9, 586	5, 810 5, 852 9, 212	
Production thous of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous, of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawals thous, of tax gal Stocks, end of month do Imports thous, of proof gal	21, 866 22, 052 16, 014 836, 771	19, 412 24, 352 11, 042 842, 162	19, 732 14, 515 10, 279 849, 714	18, 808 14, 632 10, 990 853, 894	19, 770 16, 426 12, 523 858, 371	18, 886 15, 785 11, 590 863, 089	16, 538 18, 192 13, 158 862, 770	12, 208 16, 935 13, 802 858, 281	7, 672 16, 388 11, 411 852, 617	9, 758 17, 407 13, 056 845, 697	24, 794 16, 577 13, 809 845, 026	39, 878 21, 515 19, 727 843, 626		
Imports thous, of proof gal Whisky: Production thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month thous, of proof gal Rectified spirits and wines, production, total?	3, 644 11, 743 9, 170 733, 948 3, 310	3, 129 11, 917 5, 787 737, 587 2, 770	1, 744 11, 951 5, 520 742, 111 1, 570	1, 848 11, 477 6, 009 745, 319 1, 640	1, 963 12, 676 6, 285 749, 043 1, 736	1, 987 11, 710 5, 734 751, 881 1, 768	2, 385 10, 337 6, 511 752, 486 2, 143	1, 978 7, 563 6, 955 750, 528 1, 736	2, 438 4, 282 5, 219 747, 534 2, 219	2, 052 4, 033 6, 815 742, 319 1, 815	2, 947 9, 172 7, 062 741, 769 2, 587	15, 188 10, 374 742, 531		
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	8, 931 7, 553	6, 256 5, 095	4, 915 3, 805	5, 531 4, 586	5, 888 4, 870	5, 632 4, 523	6, 431 5, 094	6, 406 5, 066	5, 922 4, 837	5, 946 4, 533	6, 865 5, 429	10, 892 9, 069		
Effervescent wines: Production thous. of wine gal. Taxable withdrawals. do. Stocks, end of month do. Imports do. Still wines: do.	178 329 1, 722 104	218 308 1,609 141	251 166 1, 668 52	272 119 1,814 34	289 138 1, 949 45	281 154 2, 060 44	208 183 2, 069 67	284 199 2, 140 53	159 146 2, 140 43	259 136 2, 243 38	113 212 2, 124 58	201 306 1, 986		
Production do Taxable withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	12, 774 12, 476 203, 882 813 25, 263	3, 727 12, 332 190, 765 908 5, 044	2, 410 11, 507 181, 670 622 3, 192	1,720 10,792 171,126 488 1,091	2, 059 12, 732 160, 482 591 1, 861	1, 757 11, 520 148, 906 653 1, 074	1, 061 11, 378 139, 483 777 742	1, 414 11, 066 127, 200 589 1, 527	1, 336 10, 117 115, 921 599 2, 154	3, 109 11, 037 109, 499 580 13, 298	47, 185 12, 668 145, 116 677 115, 853	78, 613 13, 945 209, 363 154, 877		
DAIRY PRODUCTS														
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) t	94, 115 109, 373 . 607	105, 716 87, 312 . 609	118, 610 86, 114 . 604	113, 405 87, 684 . 604	129, 495 106, 315 . 599	130, 320 115, 548 . 588	150, 560 135, 492 . 586	144, 730 170, 575 . 586	126, 910 190, 439 . 586	97, 740 178, 352 . 594	86, 740 145, 671 . 613	91, 895 119,703 . 598	90, 610 r 93, 337 . 596	68, 776 . 613
Cheese: Production (factory), totaltthous, of lb_American, whole milktdo	88, 271 58, 861	96, 967 63, 202	99, 210 66, 485	95, 610 64, 795	117, 035 79, 950	128, 395 92, 240	154, 745 116, 710	157, 150 118, 445	135, 430 100, 715	117, 135 85, 890	103, 785 72, 660	101, 925 68, 425	93, 420 60, 250	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldoAmerican, whole milkdoImportsdoPrice, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)	440, 677 404, 135 4, 892	410, 524 376, 618 5, 871	380, 531 344, 943 4, 562	353, 469 318, 444 3, 898	339, 873 307, 487 5, 273	328, 349 293, 270 4, 220	330, 770 295, 554 4, 776	353, 801 315, 778 4, 3 60	364, 804 319, 160 3, 281	363, 026 315, 275 2, 840	350, 449 304, 842 4, 197		r 302, 999 r 257, 405	289, 278 245, 549
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods:;	. 392	. 396	. 395	. 395	. 394	. 380	. 384	. 388	. 389	. 389	.390	. 391	. 390	. 384
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb.	3, 151 136, 803 6, 469	3, 223 141, 994 5, 834	4, 150 143, 500 5, 384	2, 650 135, 700 4, 287	4, 250 175, 700 5, 501	6, 375 207, 400 6, 690	6, 275 279, 900 7, 009	5, 900 271, 200 8, 147	5, 050 249, 700 7, 622	4, 175 215, 200 5, 894	4, 700 184, 000 7, 373	4, 700 162, 500 5, 956	3, 670 132, 600 5, 604	
Evaporated (unsweetened)do	262, 925 1, 513	215, 465 1, 568	158, 966 2, 183	108, 106 2, 781	87, 190 1, 752	107, 167	187, 764 5, 435	269, 570	330, 803	373, 615 2, 486	387, 873 3, 112	353, 048 2, 922	3, 962	
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do Price, manufacturers' average selling: Evaporated (unsweetened) dol, per case.	10, 854 6. 08	12, 038 6. 14	9, 547 6. 15	6, 881 6. 15	7, 322 6. 15	6, 353 6. 12	9, 781 6. 10	11, 928 6. 11	9, 730 6. 11	3, 338 6. 15	4, 358 6. 15	8, 568 6, 14	3, 902 29, 793 6, 14	
Fluid milk: Production: mil. of lb. Utilization in manfactured dairy products: do Price, wholesale, U. S. averagedol. per 100 lb. Dry milk: Production:;	8, 771 3, 147 4. 65	9, 346 3, 497 4. 51	9, 800 3, 771 4. 42	9, 482 3, 565 4. 33	10, 944 4, 217 4. 16	11, 413 4, 462 3. 88	12, 889 5, 308 3. 74	12, 378 5, 163 3. 68	11, 469 4, 533 3, 87	10, 593 3, 489 4. 06	9, 471 3, 255 4. 32	9, 388 3, 293 4. 46	8, 856 3, 102 4, 50	9, 380 • 4. 41
Dry whole milk	7, 506 99, 229 11, 013	8, 995 121, 817 8, 964	7, 650 139, 100 9, 423	6, 300 131, 550 7, 281	6, 900 160, 300 7, 503	7, 600 171, 700 8, 178	9, 000 209, 600 8, 995	8, 600 203, 000 10, 067	7, 650 153, 200 10, 143	6, 750 112, 000 9, 205	7, 050 91, 450 9, 462	7, 100 98, 800 9, 133	5, 400 98, 050 7, 208	
Dry whole milk	83, 253 3, 722 28, 929	5, 350 11, 203	87, 334 3, 000 13, 052	82, 238 3, 610 7, 756	89, 345 1, 823 10, 117	85, 002 2, 133 33, 009	3, 250 6, 723	2, 348 31, 053	134, 866 1, 754 15, 912	113, 993 1, 888 22, 450	95, 528 9, 024 7, 551	2, 340 10, 698	79, 972 3, 798 10, 822	
Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk solids (human food)dol. per lb	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 153	. 152	. 141	. 137	. 136	. 137		. 136	. 136	. 137	

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary.

**Totals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 and 1957 are available upon request.

9 Data beginning July 1957 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1956-June 1957, such production totaled 146,000 gal.

†Revisions for the indicated items and for the periods specified are available upon request as follows: Butter, cheese (total and American), dry whole milk, and nonfat dry milk solids (production)—January 1955-August 1957; condensed milk and evaporated milk and fluid milk used in dairy products—January 1956-August 1957; fluid milk (production)—January 1956-August 1957; nonfat dry milk solids (stocks)—January 1954-December 1956.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1	957						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	FOO	DDSTU	JFFS	AND '	ТОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued		!	<u> </u>			!
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES						1								
Apples:		¹ 118, 548												² 124, 71
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Shipments, carlot. no. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of bu.	2, 768 45, 621	3, 212 37, 368	3, 199 25, 310	3, 102 18, 229	3, 464 9, 412	2, 115 4, 195	1, 340 1, 188	440 364	171 140	33 175	832 16, 401	r 2, 365 54, 123	r 1,737 r 47, 409	2, 47 37, 48
Citrus fruits, carlot shipments	6, 505	8, 573 494, 275	7, 059	6, 043 402, 077	6, 323	6, 114	7,500	5, 388 425, 922	4, 792 502, 334	3, 833 536, 253	2,708	r 2, 249 530, 821	7 4, 012 7 511, 597	8, 87
Fruits thous, of lb. Fruit juices and purees do. Vegetables do. Potatoes, white:	522, 747 274, 368 957, 089	288, 625 881, 717	443, 980 362, 743 780, 616	413, 994 698, 325	361, 732 439, 761 621, 568	297, 391 490, 771 576, 539	316, 493 513, 471 535, 770	464, 068 550, 078	412, 398 650, 924	356, 516 793, 100	539, 084 292, 215 860, 752	245, 039 r 904, 594	7 206, 758 7 899, 570	493, 13 223, 76 846, 96
Production (crop estimate)thous. of cwt_Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb_	13, 270 3. 350	1239, 539 13, 612 3, 288	16, 743 3, 800	16, 711 3, 808	20, 306 5. 300	15, 320 5. 675	17, 475 4. 675	16, 909 4. 783	11, 020 3.315	6, 720 3. 213	9, 094 3, 125	7 10, 106 7 2, 863	r 9, 776	2 263,75 11, 75
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	0.000	0.200	3.000	0.000	3.300	0.075	2.010	7.100	0.010	0. 210	0.120	2.000	7 5. 220	
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)thous. of bu	60, 335	64, 199	64, 831	52, 391	48,840	65, 912	55, 585	64, 054	59, 175	68, 300	60, 100	63,683	61, 668	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, 4 principal markets‡do		1437, 170												2 470,4
	12, 357 39, 203	13, 947 37, 306	14, 995 31, 766	11,860 29,080	9, 604 25, 073	7, 676 20, 068	9, 694 15, 921	13, 532 31, 040	10,637	31, 833 45, 220	19, 825	17, 430	10, 746 47, 924	13, 60
Commercial do On farms do Exports, including malts do	6,600	209, 236 10, 366	9,011	7, 179	149, 199 8, 153	11,910	10, 382	\$ 62, 462 9, 601	14, 423	13, 684	44, 270 309, 666 10, 678	48, 520 9, 622	7, 135	46, 9
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, malting No. 3, straight dol.	1. 248	1. 224	1. 230	1. 250	1. 259	1. 289	1. 311	1. 310	1, 328	1. 204	1. 182	1.182	1. 172	1.1
Corn:	1. 174	1. 142	1. 172	1. 185	1. 187	1. 216	1. 218	1. 215	1. 229	1. 146	1. 137	1. 145	1. 132	1.1
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu. Grindings, wet process thous. of bu. Receipts, interior primary markets do	11, 682 39, 700	10, 511 53, 974	11, 822 46, 017	11, 336 29, 586	11, 638 37, 744	12,064 43,900	12, 139 26, 039	12, 053 24, 303	11, 732 22, 440	12, 088 23, 259	12, 333 27, 006	13, 802 33, 229	11, 531 47, 306	2 3, 8 11, 5 29, 6
Stocks domestic and of month:	105, 664	107, 362	112, 728	110, 864	111,375	112, 538	110, 526	107, 833	99, 309	90, 926	88, 563	90, 153	109, 234	99, 0
Commercial do. On farms mil, of bu. Exports, including meal and flour thous, of bu.	20, 530	2, 457. 5 22, 360	20, 108	16, 045	1, 672. 7 7, 963	15, 414	11, 185	1, 025. 9 10, 753	13, 207	13, 389	3 341. 3 17, 052	15, 698	20, 564	
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu_ Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1, 157 1, 103	1, 148 1, 032	1. 108 1. 005	1. 128 1. 067	1, 165 1, 081	1. 288 1. 201	1. 311 1. 258	1. 350 1. 284	1. 344 1. 273	1. 340 1. 255	1. 266 1. 115	1. 149 1. 068	1, 117 1, 074	1. I 1. 0
Oats: Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu		r 1 1, 301												21,4
Receipts, interior primary marketsthous. of bu- Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5,090	6, 196	5, 418	4, 111	6, 758	5, 174	4, 125	6, 533	14, 915	32, 517	12, 292	5, 162	3, 672	7, 3
Commercial do do On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18, 046	15, 135 853, 776	12, 971	12,600	10, 846 542, 592	8, 698	5, 804	8, 452 3 275, 124	13, 113	31, 455	38, 519 1,199,364	33, 943	28, 297	25, 6
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu	2,802 .750	3, 031	1,570 .647	1, 914 . 654	559 . 662	2, 597 . 685	4, 131	2, 688 . 641	3, 313 . 664	2,120 .642	866 . 621	1,830 .612	2, 100 (⁴)	€
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bags \(\text{P}\) California:		r142, 935			-									2 47, (
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb. Shipments from mills, milled rice	60, 968 33, 836	46, 960 27, 681	65, 842 43, 117	65, 374 38, 961	34, 390 31, 809	55, 794 35, 958	51, 975 38, 140	86, 628 52, 702	115, 583 79, 224	169, 218 112, 412	125, 914 105, 497	7 168, 809 7 57, 019	92, 469 45, 755	92, 0 54, 0
of monththous, of lb Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	55, 802	58, 179	58, 335	59, 873	49, 433	47, 331	43, 026	47, 735	46, 736	47, 663	28, 329	73, 452	78, 735	74,8
Receipts, rough, at millsdo Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	399, 837 141, 132	1	i i	75, 812 143, 910	92, 428 137, 968	31, 464 110, 265	12, 323 86, 687	19, 067 104, 771	30, 965 127, 503	78, 804	120, 794	1,075,108 163, 518	312, 735 120, 766	
basis), end of month	1, 064. 4 97, 996 . 095	999. 6 86, 378 . 096	913. 0 53, 896 . 096	820. 2 110, 835 . 098	676. 3 150, 219 . 098	561. 7 116, 030 . 103	507. 7 41, 678 . 101	504. 4 96, 815 . 101	370. 5 181, 617 . 102	321. 0 112, 349 . 101	535. 1 133, 979 . 091	1, 115. 2 135, 699 7. 093	1, 172. 1 69, 316 v. 092	
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu		r 1 27, 243		05-	990	900	1 04=		0 000	0.000			400	2 32, 4
Receipts, interior primary marketsdo 8tocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	5, 378 1. 330	544 4, 488 1, 334	215 3, 512 1, 284	257 2, 938 1. 323	336 2, 336 1, 335	206 1, 866 1. 354	1, 047 1, 816 1. 386	5, 516 3, 969 1, 228	2, 202 5, 717 1. 215	2, 982 6, 596 1, 158	1, 095 6, 284 1. 253	843 6, 277 1. 262	5, 495 1. 231	4,
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheat		r 1 950, 7 1 239, 9												2 1,465 2 285
Spring wheat	26, 913	r 1710.8	28, 823	28, 937	26, 612 265, 269	24, 153	20, 509	33, 261 245, 053	95, 634	83, 264	56, 821 206, 147	36, 172	28, 747	2 1,179 29,
Disappearance (quarterly total)do Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do	367, 214	1	380, 072	373, 483	361, 862	355, 159	847, 510	370, 607	394, 941	388, 003	381, 512	373, 708	371,059	379,
United States, domestic, totalo mil, of bu- Commercial thous, of bu- Interior and merchant mills, elevators, and	398, 347	1, 384. 8 360, 662	362, 829	356, 640	1, 122. 3 335, 916	346, 820	338, 279	³ 880. 5 ³ 304, 782	447, 554	491, 062	2, 126. 0 472, 590	475, 989	456, 812	
warehouses thous, of bu On farms do		659, 996 291, 629			535, 579 176, 246			\$ 447, 128 \$ 50, 291			934, 947 634, 754			
Exports, total, including flourdododo	29, 774 24, 097	27, 861 23, 490	33, 516 27, 8 13	27, 184 22, 479	32, 164 26, 823	34, 962 28, 620	29, 887 24, 799	40, 741 34, 963	25, 771 20, 944	37, 331 33, 345	30, 543	36, 237 29, 587	31, 159 26, 927	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)		0.00-			0.505	6 41-	0.400		0.400					
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) dol. per bu- No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do- Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades do-	2. 439 2. 201 (4) 2. 356	2. 390 2. 182 2. 278 2. 301	2. 375 2. 211 2. 258 2. 304	2. 365 2. 200 (4) 2. 285	2. 383 2. 273 (4) 2. 326	2. 417 2. 262 2. 282 2. 351	2. 433 2. 271 (4) 2. 383	2, 473 1, 902 (4) 2, 271	2. 432 1. 835 1. 786 1. 960	2. 172 1. 846 1. 785 2. 063	1. 951 1. 819	2. 266 1. 974 1. 923 2. 213	2. 250 1. 999 1. 930 2. 220	2. 1. 1. 2.

Revised. Preliminary. Revised estimate of 1957 crop. December 1 estimate of 1958 crop.
Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn). No quotation.
Revised beginning January 1954 to reflect data compiled from reports based on 5-day weeks (prior thereto, based on 6-day weeks). Revisions for January 1954 through July 1956 are shown in the October 1957 Survey. Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. Pages of 100 lb.
The total includes wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.
Data for March, June, September, and December are not strictly comparable with those for other months, largely because of somewhat smaller coverage of the quarterly reports.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	957						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FOO) DSTU	JFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO-	-Conti	inued	1			!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ODATA AND ODATA DEPOSITORS OF A STATE OF		ĺ	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	T	Ι	1	T	1	<u></u>	1
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued Wheat flour:														
Production: thous, of sacks (100 lb.)	19, 565	19, 751	21, 715	19, 254	20, 465	19, 394	19, 321	19, 205	20, 429	20, 220	21, 504	23, 385	20, 191	
Operations, percent of capacity	90. 5 382 45, 016	86. 9 385 45, 394	91, 2 421 49, 882	88. 9 372 44, 180	89, 1 395 46, 739	80. 6 373 44, 464	84. 1 371 44, 278	83. 4 370 44, 046	84.7 392 46,862	87. 7 382 46, 266	93, 2 402 48, 875	92. 5 435 53, 084	96. 7 375 45, 825	
Stocks held by mills, end of quarter thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Exportsdo	<u> </u>	4, 905	 		4, 976			4, 291			4,374			
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)	2, 437	1,876	2, 448	2,020	2, 293	2,722	2, 184	2, 480	2,071	1,711	1, 784	2, 854	2, 245	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	6. 215 5. 635	6. 160 5. 780	6. 100 5. 675	6. 090 5. 750	5. 980 5. 610	5. 990 5. 750	5. 975 5. 550	6. 270 5. 350	6. 030 5. 125	5. 695 5. 050	5, 870 5, 230	7 5. 830 5. 465	₽ 5. 760 ₽ 5. 400	
Cattle and calves:							}							ļ
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals Cattledo	598 1,515	569 1, 473	547 1,630	468 1, 309	518 1, 360	486 1, 383	438 1, 468	430 1, 506	435 1, 561	424 1, 479	472 1,562	541 1, 642	441 1, 302	474 1, 437
Receipts, principal markets doShipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States do	2, 158 973	1, 953 608	1, 894 341	1, 542 256	1, 818 285	1, 729 302	1, 697 277	1, 846 267	1, 820 249	1, 783 364	2, 438 815	2, 648 1, 273	1, 907 897	
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)	25. 06 21. 41 27. 50	25. 74 22. 68 29. 00	26. 31 23. 02 30. 00	26. 65 24. 35 32. 50	28. 28 25. 79 31, 50	28. 59 26. 83 34. 00	28, 27 27, 16 33, 50	27. 67 25. 38 31. 00	26. 75 25. 43 31. 00	25. 91 24. 46 31. 50	26. 65 25. 47 32. 00	26. 70 25. 80 32. 00	26, 79 26, 46 23, 50	27. 01 25. 81
Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo	5, 505 2, 780	5, 523 2, 974	5, 531 2, 868	4, 453 2, 244	4, 818 2, 499	4, 963 2, 580	4, 444 2, 304	4, 209 2, 226	4, 326 2, 196	4, 515 2, 295	5, 219 2, 623	5, 911 2, 891	5, 258 2, 509	5, 814
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)				<u> </u>		'			'	'			'	
dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn price ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog	16. 79 16. 9	17. 95 18. 1	18. 71 19. 9	19. 77 20. 6	20.81	20. 26 18. 0	21. 58 18. 9	21. 82 18. 2	21. 88 18. 1	20. 87 17. 9	20.04	18.76	18.06	17. 42
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, of animals_	958 930	978	1,061	940	1,000	1, 149	1, 122	1,042	1,013	950	1,045	1, 131	883	1,061
Receipts, principal marketsdoShipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	248	912 190	908 144	795 121	908 117	988 106	1,026 144	828 138	864 265	1, 035 356	1, 355 565	1, 270 636	817 222	
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	22. 00 21. 06	22. 62 21. 30	23. 50 22. 53	23.00 23.33	22. 12 22. 99	21.00 22.22	22. 25 (1)	24.75 (1)	24. 50 22. 92	24.00 22.23	22. 00 22. 78	22. 25 23. 03	21. 88 22. 56	19. 75 20. 88
MEATS Total meats:														
Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughter mil. of lb_Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month	1, 920	1, 932	2, 051	1,622	1,720	1,804	1, 776	1,756	1,799	1,742	1,915	2, 123	1,832	
Exports (including lard)do	370 63	403 57	429 50	425 53	418 54	453 35	422 55	396 47	360 54	333 46	317 47	346 65	7 416 67	469
Imports (excluding lard)doBeef and yeal: Production inspected slaughter do	37 896. 1	59 884. 7	49 998. 1	55 789. 7	53 809. 5	64 839, 0	73 885. 5	74 901. 9	92 947. 0	7 86 898. 4	949. 5	1, 016, 5	816. 4	
Production, inspected slaughterdo Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb Exportsdo	142, 236 2, 483	146, 840 4, 698	146, 743 2, 252	125, 940 2, 162	118, 766 1, 973	111, 937 1, 173	107, 468 2, 562	115, 947 1, 406	119, 301 1, 242	125, 234 1, 680	132, 938 2, 514		7 171, 633 2, 160	192, 213
ImportsdoPrice, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb	20, 489	40, 708 . 447	28, 459 . 461	37, 709 . 469	30, 271 . 490	39, 218 . 482	39, 535 . 478	41, 543	50, 397	44, 097	46, 679	, 455	. 452	. 462
Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb	44, 053	46, 843	52, 305	47, 381	50, 225	57, 821	54, 820	47, 330	45, 517	42, 973	47, 692	51, 785	41, 780	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter mit, of lb	5, 309 979. 8	5, 206 1, 000. 8	4, 756 1, 000. 2	4, 381 784. 9	4, 861 859. 9	6, 674 907. 7	10, 431 835. 5	11, 995 807. 0	10, 411 806. 4	10, 969 800. 6	9, 927 917. 4	9, 913 1, 054. 4	973, 7	9, 327
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughterthous, of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	730, 191 163, 656	742, 467 193, 981	736, 659 218, 449	584, 204 227, 912	648, 238 224, 322	680, 920 260, 147	619, 424 242, 839	604, 733 209, 936	603, 764 173, 147	610, 151 149, 128	698, 914 127, 088	793, 024 134, 361	730, 133	200 000
Exportsdodo	5, 379 12, 402	5, 938 11, 844	4, 180 14, 437	5, 141 12, 535	4, 092 14, 650	3, 664 15, 227	4, 235 15, 472	5, 506 14, 443	4, 541 16, 860	3, 506 15, 335	3, 627 13, 837	5, 134	7 184, 438 5, 789	206, 286
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do	. 490 . 473	. 580 . 469	. 560 . 496	. 581 . 507	. 590 . 524	. 565 . 519	. 558 . 556	. 573 . 572	. 577 . 552	. 570 . 504	. 536	. 521 . 521	». 544 . 497	.478
Lard: Production, inspected slaughterthous, of lb	182, 592	189, 287	193, 392	146, 496	154, 501	165, 208	158, 190	147, 797	147, 505	139, 355	159, 979	190, 814	177, 557	
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	78, 918 36, 566 . 150	101, 205 33, 321 . 148	101, 087 32, 905 . 145	91, 338 35, 762 . 145	85, 211 36, 299 . 158	86, 580 21, 608 . 153	86, 673 36, 986 . 154	66, 474 31, 376 . 155	55, 124 34, 285 . 155	49, 827 26, 778 . 170	45, 774 25, 177 . 155	54, 166 39, 322 7, 158	67, 938 40, 352 p. 146	
POULTRY AND EGGS														
Slaughter (commercial production)*mil. of lb Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month	585	481	360	304	330	371	409	433	476	547	602	689	604	
Turkeysdo	362, 059 219, 576	316, 455 176, 748	301, 982 179, 390	255, 948 154, 429	214, 135 130, 932	177, 125 104, 667	145, 553 84, 243	139, 981 80, 314	147, 113 79, 192	190, 202 103, 562	278, 649 160, 808	408, 089 254, 849	7 377, 235 7 207, 845	346, 492 161, 976
Eggs:	. 160	. 160	. 195	. 195	. 210	. 180	. 190	. 200	. 185	. 170	. 160	. 145	. 150	. 140
Production on farmsmil. of cases Q Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous, of cases	12. 8 302	14. 0 209	14.6 171	13. 2 105	15. 2 79	15. 3 322	15. 4 705	14. 0 852	13. 5 727	13. 0 494	12. 5 290	13. 4 207	13, 6	14. 6 56
Frozenthous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz	99, 230	74, 505 . 437	63, 766	59, 778 . 382	52, 688 . 434	68, 274	100, 624	134, 218	139, 779 2. 372	133, 777 2. 391	116, 645 2. 463	93, 687	73, 403 2, 406	57, 348 2 . 365
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS											. 200		. 200	. 300
Confectionery, manufacturers' salesthous. of dol Cocoa (cacao) beans:	117, 193	105, 970	99, 923	97, 278	89, 372	88, 618	74, 415	69, 653	66, 167	74, 947	128, 124	r 129, 840	118, 554	
Imports (incl. shells) long tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb	10, 272 . 428	32, 949 . 399	22, 715 . 415	22, 109 . 443	23, 411 . 437	17, 525 . 429	14, 913 . 460	14, 823 . 483	13, 226 . 489	5, 931 . 463	6, 325 . 427	. 374	p. 438	

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 No quotation. 2 Prices paid delivered; not strictly comparable with prices through June 1958, which are f. o. b. *New series (from U. S. Department of Agriculture); comparable data are available back to 1934. Q Cases of 30 dozen.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and		57						19	58			ı	1	
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece ber
	FOC	DSTU	J FFS	AND '	ТОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued				-		
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.														
offee (green):* Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of														
quarterthous. of bagsol_ Roastings (green weight), quarterly totaldo		2, 959 5, 498			2, 307 5, 513		-	2, 349 4, 954			1, 826 4, 900			· -
Importsdo From Brazildo	2, 127 902	2, 333 979	1, 826 608	1,474 409	1, 493 353	1, 927 619	2, 019 869	$1,307 \\ 652$	1, 446 375	1, 247 474	1, 478 585			
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 553	. 553	. 553	. 540	. 550	. 538	. 513	.485	.470	. 460	. 450	. 441	. 445	
ish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	205, 186	191,008	156, 695	121, 201	110, 574	101, 999	113, 827	134, 576	167, 720	187, 678	199, 656	r 210, 531	217, 327	
igar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month														
United States: thous. of Spanish tons-	r 872	663	636	1,704	3, 029	3, 804	3, 840	3, 239	2, 590	2, 190	1,740	1, 257	873	
Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:	700 744	615 105	000 001	*C 0*0	00.550	41 600	79.045	#9.000	91 996	15 200	104 141			
Production short tons Entries from off-shore, total do	726, 744 411, 510	617, 197 114, 576	226, 381 491, 963	58, 959 478, 438	28, 552 562, 195	41, 680 578, 036	73, 245 489, 760	53, 686 614, 860	31, 836 631, 860	15, 392 835, 632	104, 141 593, 578	402, 904		
Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	147, 394	72, 428	20, 627	52, 739	62, 392	106, 732	103, 300	113, 400	196, 965	242, 597	229, 523	135, 314	1	
Deliveries, totaldo For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	627, 447 623, 570	786, 372 782, 586	581, 287 571, 700	625, 207 619, 226	693, 569 685, 783	711, 181	746, 725 740, 595	814, 694 808, 697	900, 621 888,147	915, 902 904, 092	876, 505 868, 846			.
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	3, 877	3,786	9, 587	5, 981	7,786	8, 142	6, 130	5, 997	12, 474	11, 810	7, 659			
Exportsshort tons_	1,757 403	1, 880 523	1, 952 437	1, 880 276	1, 748 370	1, 629 872	1, 503 259	1, 326 2, 031	1, 100 698	830 328	691 362	623	4, 121	
Imports: Raw sugar, total ?dodo	201, 698	175, 430	365, 676	349, 316	456,834	412, 238	359, 653	425, 692	443, 149 312, 146	326, 335 220, 034	349, 935 270, 048			.
From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do do From Philippine Islands do do do do do do do do do do do do do	179, 885	103, 748 27, 465	301, 479 40, 422	279, 172 50, 400	308,068 137,872	288, 253 116, 057	232, 638 121, 136	329, 818 95, 874	123, 796 35, 932	104, 160	53, 200 38, 805			.
From Philippine Islands do Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do do	5, 871 1, 262	5, 320 2, 830	45, 482 37, 556	57, 621 44, 942	45, 200 38, 870	50, 508 40, 214	45, 737 36, 483	50, 753 41, 948	29, 605	44, 836 39, 796	29, 135			
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb	. 061	. 061	. 062	. 062	. 059	. 062	. 063	. 063	. 063	. 062	.064	.065	₽. 064	
Refined: Retail§dol. per 5 lbdol. per 5 lbdol. per 1b	. 537	. 538	. 539	. 538	. 539	. 539	. 540	. 550	. 550	. 552	. 552	. 553	. 552	
ea, importsthous. of lb	. 084 6, 393	. 084 8, 689	. 084 8, 509	. 084 6, 909	. 084 9, 881	. 084 9, 687	. 084 9, 954	. 086 6, 143	. 086 8, 229	. 086 8, 784	. 086 7, 278	.086	p. 086	
TOBACCO eaf:		ĺ						i						
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter,	-	1 1, 661								-		. 		- 21
totalmil. of lb_ Domestic:		5, 149			5, 014			4, 609			4,707			
Cigar leafdoAir-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel-	-	278	-		336			316			. 282		.	
laneous domesticmil. of lb_ Foreign grown:		4, 631	- 		4, 423			4, 030			4, 188			-
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do		25 215			27 228		-	26 237	 -		27 210			.
Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb_ Imports, including scrap and stemsdodo	47, 625 9, 454	42, 718 9, 219	23, 879 11, 808	23, 096 10, 620	35, 552 10, 313	22, 789 8, 894	24, 055 13, 305	32, 247 10, 298	34, 903 14, 821	39, S31 12, 827	58, 767 12, 326	83, 620	54, 713	
Innufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	13, 951	12, 386	15, 203	13, 640	14, 638	15, 487	16, 086	15, 351	13, 681	15, 242	16, 111	17, 724	13, 207	1
Chewing, plug, and twist do Smoking do	5, 492 5, 665	4, 943 4, 595	6, 074 6, 027	5, 198 5, 594	5, 349 6, 590	5, 792 6, 863	6, 133 6, 909	6, 071 6, 368	5, 702 5, 813	5, 689 6, 477	6, 095 6, 894	6, 495 7, 748	5, 395 5, 481	
Snuffdododo	2, 794	2,848	3, 102	2,848	2, 699	2, 831	3, 043	2, 913	2, 165	3, 076	3, 122	3, 481	2, 580	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-freemillions	2, 575	3, 092	3,014	2, 522	2, 624	2, 604	2,765	2,679	2,840	2, 964	2,995	3, 291	2, 657	
Tax-paiddo	31, 545 574, 369	26, 406 383, 665		31, 369 394, 236	32, 968 439, 638		37, 645 542, 127	38, 642 502, 876	36, 820 511, 637	39, 644 535, 995	38, 076 546, 698	40, 895 591, 711	34, 820 618, 107	
Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands_ Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb_	13, 725	12, 228	14, 961	13, 161	14, 366	15, 208	15, 654	14, 889	13, 694	15, 264	Į.	1 '	13, 207	l l
Exports, cigarettes millions. Price, cigarettes (regular), manufacturer to whole-saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination	1,568	1,720	1, 342	1, 255	1, 388	1, 414	1,728	1, 577	1, 402	1,788	15, 670 1, 532	1,813	1, 525	
saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination dol. per thous.	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	p 4. 281	
	1	<u> </u>	1		1	1	1	1						
	T	ابا <u>ا</u> ا	LAIM	ER Ar	VD PR	TODU	115	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[1	1	ï	_
mides and skins xports:*												1		
Value, total 9thous. of dol_ Calf and kip skinsthous. of skins	6, 927 341	5, 222 292	4, 990 241	4, 876 418	5, 934 317	4, 688 340	5, 705 303	3, 895 217	3, 871 222	3, 867 200	3, 649 201	5, 231 241	5, 080 224	
Cattle hidesthous. of hides	686	480	492	427	584	435	612	386	382	379	351	514	451	
Value, total ?thous. of dol Sheep and lamb skinsthous. of pieces	3, 101 1, 074	3, 721 724	3,630 1,182	3, 410 1, 328	4, 204 1, 793	6, 403 5, 474	4, 638 2, 182	5, 016 2, 510	5, 188 2, 877	4, 713 2, 515	3, 486 1, 749			
Goat and kid skinsdo rices, wholesale (Chicago):	1, 371	2, 140	1,838	1,503	1,853	1, 959	1, 996	1, 437	1, 391	1, 172	1		- 	
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol. per lb. Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 438	. 425	. 425 . 095	.415	. 425	. 425 . 108	. 500	.500	. 500	. 500	.500	.525 .128	2.550 2.133	
LEATHER			l								1		İ	
roduction: Calf and whole kipthous. of skins_	786	785	786	748	717	624	645	687	542	646	r 600	699		-
Cattle hide and side kipthous. of hides and kips_doat and kidthous. of skins_Sheep and lambdo	2,059 1,609	1,953 1,668	2, 109 1, 931	1,936 1,647	1, 863 1, 712	1, 877 1, 742	1, 942 1, 704	1, 892 1, 682	1,652 1,808	1,979 1,114	2,020 1,499	2,321 1,823		
xports:	1,954	1, 757	1, 922	1,981	1, 961	1,970	2, 206	2, 114	1,908	2, 377	2, 243	2, 472		-
Glove and garment leather*thous, of sq. ft_ Upper and lining leatherdo	1, 147 8 2, 802	8 2, 998	887 3, 337	1, 188 2, 736	1, 185 3, 336	1, 476 3, 497	1, 965 4, 060	1, 425 3, 366	1, 010 2, 395	986 4, 578	1, 335 3, 569	1, 823 3, 952	1, 532 3, 982	
rices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f.o.b. tannerydol. per lb. Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f.o.b. tannery	'	. 620	. 620	. 625	. 625	. 625	. 630	. 630	. 630	. 630	. 635	. 635	p. 640	1
	1	i		1	1		1		1					1
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f.o.b. tannery dol. per sq. ft	1. 158	1.145	1. 145	1. 145	1.168	1. 165	1. 162	1.188	1.188	1.188	1.192	r 1. 198	p 1. 217	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	195	,		I To-b				19	58		la	I	NT	In
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	LF	CATHI	ER AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued				,		
LEATHER MANUFACTURES														
Shoes and slippers: ? Production, total thous. of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous. of pairs. By kinds: Men's do Youths' and boys' do	44, 106 35, 884 7, 847 1, 675	44, 286 39, 769 8, 472 1, 880	53, 035 49, 131 9, 335 2, 090	48, 910 44, 678 8, 310 2, 073	51, 955 46, 524 8, 729 2, 155	46, 414 40, 825 8, 247 1, 753	43, 774 37, 316 7, 647 1, 805	45, 212 38, 443 7, 895 1, 813	46, 066 39, 860 7, 284 1, 994	50, 388 42, 411 8, 144 2, 111	50, 131 41, 594 8, 733 2, 198	53, 270 43, 615 9, 157 2, 023	45, 015 37, 153 8, 220 1, 703	
Women's do Misses' and children's do Infants' and babies' do	17, 542 5, 926 2, 894	20, 111 6, 291 3, 015	26, 632 7, 520 3, 554	24, 594 6, 479 3, 222	25, 776 6, 457 3, 407	22, 769 5, 001 3, 055	20, 022 4, 945 2, 897	21, 266 4, 879 2, 590	22, 482 5, 596 2, 504	23, 702 5, 768 2, 686	22, 012 5, 835 2, 816	22, 759 6, 484 3, 192	18, 846 5, 500 2, 884	
Slippers for housewear do. A thletic do. Other footwear do. Exports do. Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper,	7, 426 507 289 312	3, 759 464 294 274	3, 090 348 466 248	3, 543 352 337 310	4, 578 426 427 417	4, 673 415 501 356	5, 614 433 411 275	6, 031 455 283 221	5, 574 331 301 202	7, 110 419 448 303	7, 619 462 456 319	8, 593 571 491 436	6, 898 443 521 244	
Goodyear welt 1947-49=100. Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt 1947-49=100. Women's pumps, iow-medium quality do do do do do do do do do do do do do	124. 4	124. 4	124. 4 131. 2 119. 5	124. 4 133. 9 119. 5	124. 4 133. 9 119. 5	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 133. 9 118. 7	124. 4 135. 1 119. 5	p 124. 4 p 135. 1 p 119. 5	
	1	LUM	BER	AND I	! Manu	 FACT	URES	<u> </u>		İ		1	<u> </u>	1
LUMBER-ALL TYPES:	<u> </u>							<u> </u>						
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 470 447 2, 023 2, 454 498 1, 956	2, 167 382 1, 785 2, 235 468 1, 767	2, 468 428 2, 040 2, 429 479 1, 950	2, 323 433 1, 890 2, 271 506 1, 765	2, 483 433 2, 050 2, 522 479 2, 043	2, 609 447 2, 162 2, 767 466 2, 301	2, 751 454 2, 297 2, 871 466 2, 405	2, 806 517 2, 289 2, 855 470 2, 385	2, 716 480 2, 236 2, 825 444 2, 381	2, 999 522 2, 477 3, 058 499 2, 559	3, 084 543 2, 541 3, 150 503 2, 647	3, 241 520 2, 721 3, 242 525 2, 717	2, 691 525 2, 166 2, 624 535 2, 089	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, totaldo Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	9, 544 3, 703 5, 841	9, 479 3, 617 5, 862	9, 520 3, 566 5, 954	9, 574 3, 493 6, 081	9, 535 3, 447 6, 088	9, 377 3, 428 5, 949	9, 257 3, 416 5, 841	9, 207 3, 463 5, 744	9, 098 3, 499 5, 599	9, 038 3, 522 5, 516	8, 971 3, 562 5, 409	9, 000 3, 557 5, 443	9, 061 3, 546 5, 515	
Exports, total sawmill products	54, 838 231, 223	56, 600 241, 873	93, 662 187, 507	46, 258 195, 840	61, 591 247, 476	57, 181 238, 044	69, 793 258, 851	57, 785 290, 069	62, 920 313, 697	77, 962 334, 024	67, 480 390, 936	62, 292	56, 648	
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:	578 472 595 574 948	554 476 520 550 918	632 506 667 602 984	549 492 633 564 1, 053	653 518 665 627 1, 091	780 580 690 719 1,062	781 633 710 728 1,044	667 571 665 729 979	807 690 590 688 882	742 727 667 705 843	685 643 711 769 785	628 519 762 752 825	56 3 512 605 570 856	
Exports, total sawmill products	22, 234 9, 859 12, 375 77, 414	26, 798 13, 785 13, 013 75, 607	21, 876 11, 052 10, 824 75, 981	19, 204 8, 167 11, 037 76, 201	20, 639 10, 270 10, 369 75, 834	22, 052 10, 160 11, 892 75. 589	23, 857 10, 044 13, 813 76, 073	20, 766 9, 423 11, 343 75. 950	14, 819 7, 467 7, 352 75, 956	18, 424 8, 560 9, 864	21, 260 10, 124 11, 136 83, 202	16, 152 8, 342 7, 810 7 81, 543	17, 152 7, 430 9, 722 p 79, 064	
Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	120. 614	119. 511	118. 286	117. 674	114. 305	112. 498	111. 169	111. 169		1115.675		r 120. 582	p121. 028	
Southern pine: mil. bd. ft. Orders, new	480 140 535 526	445 144 508 441	547 148 597 543	473 151 485 470	547 151 549 547	630 184 582 597	628 191 578 621	597 194 580 594	638 195 600 637	701 252 587 644	668 245 609 675	695 207 710 733	599 194 616 612	
monthmil. bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft. Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo. Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L.	1, 882 5, 921 830 5, 091	1, 949 7, 085 743 6, 342	2, 003 5, 875 1, 678 4, 197	2, 018 6, 447 853 5, 594	2, 020 6, 236 1, 087 5, 149	2, 005 7, 287 1, 800 5, 487	1, 962 6, 754 1, 115 5, 639	1, 948 6, 521 1, 410 5, 111	1, 911 6, 547 1, 488 5, 059	1, 854 5, 690 909 4, 781	1, 788 7, 254 1, 654 5, 600	1, 765 7, 143 1, 605 5, 538	1, 769 5, 676 1, 211 4, 465	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. dol. per M bd. ft Western pine:	76. 921 144. 979	77. 101 143. 999	1 75, 833 1 143, 262	75. 600 143. 262	74. 643 142. 352	74. 496 140. 672	1 75, 045 140, 014	75. 149 137. 624	1 75. 347 1 137. 536	75. 921 136. 782	76, 726 136, 782	777. 482 7137. 656	p 78.024 p137. 656	
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do. Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft. dol. per M bd. ft.	460 320 544 516 2, 052 66. 900	563 360 496 523 2, 028 66. 870	545 384 466 521 1, 974 67, 350	455 369 477 470 1, 981 67. 090	394 334 511 524 1, 968 67. 520	658 467 556 625 1, 899 67. 930	640 421 655 685 1, 869 68. 530	659 410 678 671 1,876 68,530	783 493 710 699 1, 887	723 512 847 816 1, 918 67, 600	772 483 836 801 1,953 69.260	716 378 844 821 1,976	546 346 612 578 2,010	
HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD					i									
Flooring: Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	3, 225 13, 500 3, 500 3, 275 9, 475	2, 350 12, 800 3, 450 2, 850 10, 050 52, 671	3, 625 13, 200 3, 650 3, 350 10, 250 67, 600	2,750 13,100 2,900 2,600 10,750 64,824	2, 700 13, 025 3, 025 2, 625 11, 125	3, 725 13, 500 3, 050 3, 150 12, 000 87, 723	3, 200 13, 525 3, 125 3, 425 10, 825 80, 068	3, 600 12, 400 3, 100 4, 300 9, 550 72, 949	3, 800 11, 500 3, 500 4, 100 9, 150 75, 867	4, 225 11, 350 3, 575 3, 850 8, 850 89, 598	3, 275 11, 125 3, 750 3, 375 9, 200 76, 725	3, 250 11, 025 3, 600 3, 200 9, 750 70, 840	3, 725 11, 675 3, 250 3, 175 9, 900 59, 230	
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month	35, 063 67, 745 67, 301 93, 293	52, 671 34, 277 59, 611 55, 926 96, 978 189, 915	67, 500 37, 864 69, 384 64, 013 100, 122	43, 738 60, 580 56, 986 103, 716	70, 590 45, 822 66, 416 67, 033 101, 086 175, 231	55, 360 71, 535 78, 185 92, 963	80, 068 56, 108 73, 987 80, 553 84, 457	72, 949 51, 891 75, 231 78, 011 81, 677 176, 285	75, 867 52, 030 77, 877 77, 688 80, 587	89, 598 58, 334 78, 505 83, 190 75, 588	76, 725 53, 875 82, 603 82, 947 74, 097 212, 978	70, 840 41, 084 89, 426 86, 594 76, 877	35, 596 71, 184 66, 745 79, 370	

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Not entirely comparable with earlier data. ♀ Revisions for production for January 1955–July 1957 will be shown later. ‡Revisions for lumber production, shipments, stocks, and orders for 1955–1957 will be shown later; those for plywood shipments (3d quarter 1953–1st quarter 1957) are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						195	8		,			-
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU	FACT	URES			······································			-	
IRON AND STEEL			-											
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total†thous. of short tons Scrap‡dodo	1, 046 620 108 19	708 323 139 13	706 341 99 16	521 249 91 12	642 335 128 20	638 347 130 9	650 369 143 15	487 245 181 22	382 196 242 26	360 167 212 38	423 219 229 31	547 254	561 224	
Iron and Steel Scrap	5, 291 3, 350 1, 941 5, 442 8, 968	4, 779 3, 009 1, 770 4, 795 8, 949	4, 514 2, 943 1, 571 4, 561 8, 906	3, 919 2, 456 1, 463 3, 910 8, 906	4, 314 2, 583 1, 731 4, 164 9, 060	4, 000 2, 358 1, 641 3, 841 9, 239	4, 208 2, 527 1, 681 4, 326 9, 124	4, 619 2, 802 1, 817 4, 938 8, 807	4, 230 2, 464 1, 766 4, 163 8, 876	4, 731 2, 699 2, 032 4, 707 8, 903	5, 113 2, 945 2, 168 5, 009 9, 014	7 5, 700 7 3, 313 7 2, 388 7 5, 702 7 9, 008	p 5, 669 p 3, 154 p 2, 516 p 5, 382 p 9, 297	
ron ore (operations in all U. S. districts): Mine productionthous, of long tons. Shipments from minesdo Importsdo	4, 974 5, 348 2, 590	3, 258 1, 559 1, 956	3, 375 1, 455 1, 785	3, 051 1, 239 1, 460	3, 012 1, 411 1, 568	2, 997 1, 534 1, 736	5, 439 5, 208 2, 257	8, 118 9, 071 3, 008	8, 698 10, 503 2, 951	8, 665 9, 977 2, 854	9, 026 9, 944 2, 863	8, 576 10, 108 7, 518		
U. S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: 60 Receipts at iron and steel plants* do Consumption at iron and steel plants* do Exports, incl. reexports* do Stocks, total, end of month* do At mines do At furnace yards* do At U. S. docks* do	9, 339 9, 066 101 73, 479 4, 838 63, 384 5, 257	3, 864 8, 223 38 70, 573 6, 536 58, 877 5, 160	3, 078 7, 605 37 67, 95 0 8, 742 54, 349 4, 859	2, 515 6, 484 65 66, 035 10, 633 50, 379 5, 023	2, 885 6, 947 67 63, 299 12, 228 46, 317 4, 754	3, 099 5, 934 83 61, 636 13, 693 43, 437 4, 506	6, 161 6, 217 298 61, 829 13, 993 43, 381 4, 455	10, 959 6, 674 468 65, 232 12, 972 47, 667 4, 593	12, 445 6, 624 698 69, 764 11, 170 53, 725 4, 869	11, 769 7, 419 605 73, 332 9, 858 58, 075 5, 399	12, 150 7, 900 505 76, 962 8, 950 62, 325 5, 687	12, 645 9, 128 420 79, 217 7, 518 65, 843 5, 856	9, 324 9, 262 157 65, 904 5, 312	
Manganese (manganese content), general imports* thous. of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	136	116	140	96	141	98	87	81	86	71	97			
Pig iron: Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys)† Consumption	5, 711 5, 683 3, 695 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50 705 940 483 80, 074 67, 904	5, 213 5, 114 3, 817 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50 676 864 444 74, 863 60, 425	4, 785 4, 714 3, 886 65. 95 66. 90 66. 50 638 868 436 67, 292 62, 734	4, 016 3, 978 3, 873 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50 632 753 390 59, 047 54, 650	4, 419 4, 283 4, 022 65, 95 66, 90 66, 50 590 796 447 54, 330 51, 708	3, 788 3, 784 4, 032 65. 95 66. 00 66. 50 582 807 457 47, 664 50, 695	4, 048 4, 135 3, 923 66. 90 66. 50 570 820 472 46, 603 48, 306	4, 396 4, 546 3, 831 65. 95 66. 00 66. 50 573 868 542 48, 260 51, 882	4, 278 4, 279 3, 851 66, 95 66, 00 66, 50 580 792 466 58, 340 41, 865	4, 769 4, 843 3, 757 65, 95 66, 00 66, 50 614 802 514 55, 145 49, 252	5, 041 5, 068 3, 740 65. 95 66. 00 66. 50 645 917 538 58, 405 56, 836	5, 836 7 5, 868 7 3, 784 65, 95 66, 90 66, 50 620 993 587 63, 425 60, 981		65. 95
For sale	8, 393 77 121. 9 127, 115 98, 436 26, 892 364. 5	7, 420 66 104. 3 120, 787 92, 125 23, 403 342. 8 98. 5	34, 920 6, 754 57 94, 9 120, 722 94, 717 22, 545 317, 9	5, 782 54 90. 0 103, 297 79, 708 16, 647 288, 4	29, 624 6, 255 52 87, 9 106, 233 82, 195 16, 180 265, 9	29, 388 5, 533 48 80. 4 91, 464 69, 121 11, 956 241. 9	26, 656 6, 301 53 88. 6 87, 002 66, 086 10, 416 240. 1	7, 127 62 103. 5 92, 861 71, 624 14, 185	24, 479 r 6, 442 54 r 90. 6 68, 802 48, 618 5, 400 256. 5	29, 414 77, 308 61 7102.7 80, 886 59, 816 8, 021 270.1	31, 999 77, 632 66 7110. 9 85, 277 64, 586 9, 205 280. 1	7 8, 840 74 7 124. 3 95, 389 73, 367 12, 254 7 302. 9 7 99. 7	7 8, 569 74 7 124. 5	
Shipments, total	104. 8 79. 3 25. 4 . 0677	98. 5 73. 5 25. 1	107. 8 81. 5 26. 3 . 0677	93. 1 69. 9 23. 2 . 0677	92. 3 69. 1 23. 1	82. 5 60. 6 21. 9	78. 5 56. 7 21. 8	86. 6 65. 3 21. 3	67. 4 50. 8 16. 6	79. 9 61. 4 18. 5	89. 0 70. 0 19. 0	77. 1 • 22. 6 . 0697	70. 0 19. 4	
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. mill dol. per lb Steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: Composite (5 markets)*	92. 50 . 0594 32. 50	92. 50 . 0594 31. 50	92. 50 . 0594 32. 99 1 33. 00	92. 50 . 0594 36. 08 1 33. 50	92. 50 . 0594 35. 58 1 35. 00	92. 50 . 0594 33. 12	92. 50 . 0594 32. 36 1 32. 00	92. 50 . 0594 34. 69 1 36. 00	92. 50 . 0594 36. 02 1 36. 00	95.00 .0617 41.81 1 43.50	95.00 .0617 41.77 1 42.50	95. 00 . 0617 41. 48 1.2 43. 00	p 95, 00 p . 0617 p 41, 68 p 1 43, 00	
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of month. thousands. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	1, 763 1, 759 60	1, 820 1, 649 70	1, 767 1, 846 79	1, 703 1, 692 89	1, 781 1, 796 81	1, 690 1, 814 87	1, 602 1, 932 76	1, 646 1, 883 80	1, 638 1, 852 88	1, 666 1, 846 80	1, 707 2, 142	1, 613 1, 913 89		-
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own use	7 168, 749 116, 025	292, 210 168, 614 123, 596 248, 644 1, 315 19, 990	323, 648 190, 949 132, 699 269, 259 1, 528 33, 992	305, 458 181, 864 123, 594 258, 637 1, 453 32, 549	352, 212 213, 521 138, 691 304, 212 1, 654 22, 795	319, 748 178, 441 141, 307 261, 744 1, 583 21, 462	365, 343 198, 646 166, 697 305, 622 1, 444 23, 135	407, 669 222, 295 185, 374 350, 452 1, 434 27, 713	475, 505 287, 120 188, 385 414, 732 1, 367 29, 888	589,680 415,647 174,033 520,655 1,413 23,340	552, 870 389, 407 163, 463 476, 966 1, 555 23, 298	⁷ 287, 309	183, 971 131, 835 272, 855	
Steel products, net shipments: Total (all grades)thous. of short tons Semifinished productsdo Structural shapes (heavy), steel pilingdo Platesdo. Rails and accessoriesdo	589 462	5, 093 213 548 636 100	5, 215 206 484 524 109	4, 263 184 296 435 90	4, 449 207 317 471 101	4, 373 178 337 401 105	4, 649 193 388 404 104	5, 746 232 448 502 109	4, 082 120 295 321 51	4, 835 176 349 398 43	352 394	6, 225 246 399 461 68	352 452	

^{&#}x27;Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Not strictly comparable with quotations prior to January 1958. 2 Nominal.
†Revised (beginning with the October 1958 Survey) to exclude data for ferroralloys; in 1957, such exports and imports averaged 5,490 tons and 34,200 tons per month, respectively. Pig-iron production excludes blast-furnace production of ferromanganese and spiegel, averaging 80,300 tons per month in 1957.

*New series. Iron-ore receipts, consumption, and stocks at furnaces and at docks (compiled jointly by the *American Iron Ore Association* and the *American Iron & Steel Institute)* cover ores originating in the U. S. and foreign countries. Data beginning 1956 will be shown later. Iron-ore exports and manganese imports are from the *Bureau* of the Census; general imports of manganese cover ore, concentrates, manganiferous iron ore, manganese alloys, and metal. The steel index (AISI) is based on daily average production, unweighted by grades of steel (FRB index on p. S-2 is weighted); monthly data for 1929-56 will be shown later. Composite scrap price (U. S. Department of Labor) represents the weighted average of consumers' buying prices (including brokerage), delivered, at following markets: Pittsburgh district, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Birmingham.

**For 1958, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1958, of 140,742,570 tons of steel; for 1957, data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1957 (133,459,150 tons),

Beginning January 1957, data include light-type grease drums; see note marked " in September 1958 Survey.

**Tevisions for 1956 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19							19	58			,		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	l	<u> </u>	·	·		
IRON AND STEEL-Continued														
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued Steel products, net shipments—Continued					į							1		
Bars and tool steel, total thous, of short tons. Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes)	783 538	645 455	682 468	572 385	626 399	628 376	685 415	906 542	587 344	719 455	810 518	887 594	821 559	
Reinforcing do do Cold finished do do do do do do do do do do do do do	142 96	100 84	118 89	107 75	141 80	176 71	191 73	274 85	175 63	180 79	193 94	184 102	152 102	
Pipe and tubingdodo	736 227	653 195	615 234	508 204	454 240	511 251	592 285	740 354	513 197	567 252	561 263	625 283	533 251	
Wire and wire productsdo	321 2, 113	271 1,831	559 1, 801	475 1, 499	516 1, 517	565 1,396	491 1, 508	522 1, 932	514 1,484	560 1,744	633	917 2, 338	157 2, 317	
Sheets: Hot rolleddodododo	616 1,025	521 911	511 873	435 702	416 710	387 628	437 661	574 852	414 675	474 800	617 965	687 1,074		
Fabricated structural steel: Orders, new (net)†thous. of short tons	218	141	162	186	196	208	224	287	331	226	256	259	243	
Shipments†dododo	334 3, 233	320 2, 959	317 2, 778	283 2, 727	337 2, 542	324 2, 387	328 2, 211	329 2, 191	291 2, 220	298 2, 119	314 2, 047	307 1, 913	271 1,839	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS					ĺ									
aluminum: Production, primary, domesticshort tons	135, 024	140, 036	139, 910	121, 980	134, 019	124, 999	126, 327	115, 326	118, 541	125, 416	124, 714	r 139,836	4 140, 962	
Estimated recovery from scrap⊕do Imports (general):	32, 030	28, 580	28, 565	23, 095	24, 573	24, 128	22, 630	20, 697	20, 803	22, 802	26, 285			
Metal and alloys, crudedododododo	17, 857 1, 764	24, 886 1, 767	18, 32 0 2, 009	17, 343 1, 603	24, 949 2, 016	11, 283 1, 938	14, 076 2, 024	15, 127 2, 128	27, 306 2, 284	15, 077 2, 574	46, 366 2, 410			
Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of month short tons Price, primary ingot, 99%+dol. per lb	172, 105 . 2810	171, 145 . 2810	176, 069 . 2810	179, 441 . 2810	189, 999 . 2810	187, 390 . 2610	183, 557 . 2610	168, 096 . 2610	152, 554 . 2610	145, 205 . 2678	123, 049 . 2680	^r 124, 191 . 2680	4 138, 545 , 2680	. 2680
luminum shipments: Mill products and pig and ingot (net)mil. of lb	r 279. 2	292. 1	269. 8	235. 2	251.4	278.0	283. 4	304.0	301.1	301.7	r 374. 5	7 347. 4	302. 9	
Mill products, totaldodododo	187. 0 95. 2 58. 9	177. 5 90. 0 53. 1	193. 7 102. 0 57. 8	179. 0 93. 9 50. 7	190. 1 100. 8 50. 5	211. 5 113. 0 44. 9	217. 3 115. 7 44. 1	228. 3 118. 4	229.7 118.8	213. 4 110. 0	7 231, 2 119, 3	254. 0 130. 4	216. 7 114. 6	
Castings∆do Copper: Production:	56. 9	55.1	37.8	00.7	30. 3	44. 9	44. 1	40.7	38.8	45.0	52.8	55.7		
Mine, recoverable coppershort tons_ Refinery, primarydo	90, 089 127, 951	90, 386 132, 303	90, 255 123, 862	81, 717 109, 100	87, 234 104, 530	84, 107 103, 689	78, 391 107, 431	68, 252 103, 197	61, 222 94, 963	67, 039 104, 630	82, 987 114, 662	, 92, 134 121, 052	94, 056 126, 828	
From domestic oresdo From foreign oresdo	86, 063 41, 888	94, 389 37, 914	88, 487 35, 375	78, 455 30, 645	76, 757 27, 773	75, 560 28, 129	83, 091 24, 340	78, 597 24, 600	67, 912 27, 051	73, 693 30, 937	82,602 32,060	88, 564 32, 488	99, 594 27, 234	
Secondary, recovered as refineddo Imports (general):	17, 940	15, 624	16, 758	16, 883	16, 277	19, 253	19, 349	18, 200	15, 131	18, 746	16, 116	19,060	20, 265	
Refined, unrefined, scrap \bigoplus dodododo	46, 650 18, 427	47, 720 11, 206	53, 182 16, 280	47, 603 15, 320	48, 945 20, 542	52, 627 14, 940	31, 698 9, 015	58, 900 19, 558	33, 705 7, 871	27, 852 3, 443	34, 293 5, 120			
Exports: Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingotsdo Refineddodo	35, 689 30, 897	28, 421 26, 123	30, 265 29, 338	21, 056 18, 903	27, 539 22, 584	27, 987 23, 920	43, 482 36, 746	25, 192 21, 232	30, 326 26, 130	43, 851 40, 551	36, 618 32, 238	47, 284 43, 141	49, 577 44, 498	
Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.) do	108, 395	102, 425	106, 152	93, 237	94, 621	91, 946	85, 276	108, 351	80, 114	116, 250	114,979	p136, 351	p121, 282	
Stocks, refined, end of month, total doFabricators'doPrice, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb	279, 398 123, 730 . 2634	288, 360 124, 640 . 2632	301, 807 132, 139 2511	329, 242 136, 107 . 2440	364, 803 136, 623 . 2402	375, 005 136, 679 . 2425	379, 069 137, 508 . 2430	367, 381 7137, 484 . 2469	360, 104 136, 432 . 2567	316, 448 118, 422 . 2609	268, 726 110, 624 2608	^p 207, 350 ^p 101, 120 . 2731	p189, 518 p118, 583 . 2867	. 285
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments		. 2002	. 2011	.2410	. 2102	.2420	.2400	. 2403	. 2001	. 2008	, 2008	. 2701	. 2001	. 200
Brass mill productsmil. of lb_Copper wire mill products \oplus do		474 373			414 333			422 324			419 359			
Brass and bronze foundry productsdodo		213			202			187			190			
Production: Mine, recoverable lead△short tons. Secondary, estimated recoverable⊕do	24, 042 36, 283	25, 982 30, 741	25, 801 31, 715	23, 632 28, 909	18, 307 26, 329	25, 664 29, 811	24, 225 28, 266	22, 776 26, 586	20, 983 23, 563	19, 414 24, 864	19, 344 28, 651	21, 274		
Imports (general), ore ⊕, metal do Consumption, total do	45, 292 86, 385	57, 701 79, 298	51, 015 82, 100	39, 601 71, 700	67, 865 78, 000	53, 597 79, 400	59, 984 75, 800	50, 794 80, 000	35, 662 79, 500	39, 797 83, 0 00	53, 771 90, 200	92, 500		
Stocks, end of month: Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process		***												
(ABMS)short tons_ Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial⊕ short tons_	102, 401 70, 101	90, 777	116, 546 100, 303	112, 879 118, 677	115, 309 127, 938	117, 996 142, 232	110, 238 154, 105	110, 532 162, 476	116, 016 164, 072	118, 585 168, 495	112, 599 169, 958	99, 864 168, 654		
Consumers', total do Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers do Price piz desilverized (N. Y.)	116, 630 44, 979	122, 433 48, 025	127, 489 44, 401	113, 871 41, 178	113, 950 44, 569	111, 599 42, 543	119, 167 39, 211	113, 470 35, 310	105, 085 36, 025	101, 357 34, 864	106, 692 31, 689	117, 519 36, 964		
in:	. 1350	. 1300	. 1300	. 1300	. 1300	. 1200	. 1171	. 1122	. 1100	. 1086	. 1087	. 1264	. 1300	. 1300
Imports (for consumption): Ore⊕*long tons Bars, pigs, etc	(3) 3, 780	10 2, 335	0 2, 900	0 2, 915	1, 050 4, 267	1, 279 3, 173	2, 037 2, 621	1, 796 4, 510	45 2, 153	0 3,558	0 3, 655			
Estimated recovery from scrap, total *do As metaldo	1 290	1 275	2, 900	2, 913	² 5, 250 ² 786	1, 450 286	1, 600 220	1, 860 325	1, 650 360	1, 820 260	1,710 300	2,025 340		
Consumption, pig, totaldo Primarydo	5, 925 3, 590	5, 355 3, 310	6, 320 3, 950	5, 685 3, 720	5, 920 3, 880	6, 000 3, 975	5, 775 3, 830	5, 840 3, 885	5, 765 3, 955	6, 065 4, 250	6, 380 4, 350	6, 940 4, 710		
Exports, incl. reexports (metal) do—Stocks, pig (industrial), end of month do—	136 23, 355	190 22, 423	20, 596	20, 055	228 21, 100	19, 655	18, 920	20, 480	179 22, 025	295 21, 820	20, 690	20, 560	69	
Price, pig, Straits (N. Y.), promptdol. per lb inc: Mine production, recoverable zinc\(\triangle\)short tons	. 8923 36, 043	. 9232 39, 895	. 9268 38, 708	. 9375 33, 545	. 9433 35, 624	. 9298 39, 405	. 9449 35, 834	. 9462 32, 971	. 9489 28, 769	. 9494 29, 287	, 9401 30, 136	. 9647 32, 271	. 9896 32, 391	. 9897 32, 003
Imports (general): Ores and concentrates⊕do	48, 171	48, 629	45, 288	48, 724	53, 244	44, 213	35, 499	42,090	34, 915	26, 312	31, 222	02, 211	02, 381	02,000
Metal (slab, blocks)do	16, 083	22, 069	12, 889	15, 307	16, 901	13, 554	11, 864	13, 304	24, 178	16, 872	20, 898			
Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign ores short tons.	74, 633 5, 121	81,666	78, 194 4, 149	65, 459	69, 040	66, 572	67, 167	63, 551	61, 051	58, 461	58, 992	61,025		
Secondary (redistilled) production, totaldo Consumption, fabricators', totaldo Exportsdo	5, 121 76, 595 156	4, 604 67, 421 222	4, 149 69, 295 413	2, 895 60, 437 343	3, 234 59, 978 11	3, 642 58, 432 136	3, 851 61, 907 79	3, 416 68, 590 10	4, 068 60, 007	4, 466 70, 033 16	4, 713 75, 022 10	4, 279 82, 819 433	2	
Stocks, end of month: Producers', smelter (AZI)do	152, 513	166, 660	180, 346	189, 189	203, 641	221, 171	240, 670	252, 979	257, 911	251, 529	238, 116	210, 176	191, 744	190, 237
Consumers'do Price, prime Western (St. Louis)del. per lb	74, 095 . 1000	85, 006 . 1000	87, 169 . 1000	81, 584	75, 955 . 1000	71, 820	70, 224	63, 398 . 1000	62, 959	63, 484	, 62, 278 . 1000	74, 870	. 1137	. 1150
Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore and concentrates used in production)short tons_	6, 603	5, 618		5, 833	6, 819	6, 041	6, 070	6, 376	6, 879	8, 038	8, 935	7, 800	i 1	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						19	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	December
	MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU:	FACT	URES-	Con	tinued	<u>l</u>					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Radiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsthous, of sq. ft, of radiation Stocks, end of monthdo Oil burners:	1, 995 3, 510	1, 277 5, 482	1, 343 3, 761	1, 229 4, 270	1, 890 4, 405	1, 361 4, 807	1, 135 5, 403	1, 440 5, 769	1, 457 5, 300	2, 095 4, 950	2, 643 4, 097			
Shipments number do	44,613 41,298	29, 276 39, 054	40, 193 38, 308	33, 984 37, 950	30, 695 45, 002	33, 073 52, 440	40, 840 49, 881	48, 403 52, 485	45, 047 47, 782	58, 921 41, 968	74, 611 35, 265	79,000 30,413		
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. built-ins: Shipments, totalnumber Coal and wooddo. Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)do. Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo.	146, 777 3, 328 137, 166 6, 283	126, 521 2, 350 119, 189 4, 982	125, 951 3, 674 115, 391 6, 886	133, 652 3, 003 121, 655 8, 994	145, 868 3, 493 132, 798 9, 577	140, 666 2, 764 133, 541 4, 361	138, 614 2, 924 129, 163 6, 527	142, 554 3, 648 133, 660 5, 246	122, 010 3, 668 113, 362 4, 980	148, 303 4, 489 136, 936 6, 878	170, 490 5, 659 158, 146 6, 685	198, 602 5, 616 185, 604 7, 382		
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total⊕do Coal and wooddodo Gas⊕dododododododo	173, 398 17, 055 127, 137 29, 206	78, 066 6, 832 59, 094 12, 140	75, 764 6, 592 48, 412 20, 760	94, 988 7, 364 54, 931 32, 693	114, 983 11, 999 69, 387 33, 597	100, 038 11, 632 61, 214 27, 192	97, 378 12, 375 63, 702 21, 301	145, 234 17, 334 98, 481 29, 419	202, 594 24, 720 131, 441 46, 433	263, 185 35, 013 175, 457 52, 715	333, 778 58, 129 218, 012 57, 637	365, 983 61, 183 241, 898 62, 902		
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	96, 745 61, 884 26, 524 2, 892 169, 261	62, 542 41, 570 15, 804 1, 645 168, 719	70, 961 47, 928 21, 160 1, 873 232, 784	68, 205 46, 651 19, 712 1, 842 212, 464	72, 716 52, 036 18, 884 1, 796 220, 009	71, 992 50, 808 19, 314 1, 870 218, 673	79, 758 56, 373 21, 802 1, 583 205, 764	98, 608 69, 800 26, 044 2, 764 226, 886	94, 064 65, 254 25, 941 2, 869 217, 383	124, 199 85, 356 34, 911 3, 932 211, 634	153, 269 103, 852 43, 818 5, 599 224, 691	143, 675 98, 428 40, 100 5, 147 254, 743		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals:		00 150											İ	
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol Unit-heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net		39, 476 23, 914			¹ 34, 257 17, 750			32, 884 18, 524			30, 113 20, 308			
mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100 Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:	59. 6 749	61. 4 1. 593	57. 9 701	57. 6 1, 420	85. 9 803	88. 7 879	136. 1 709	87. 7 979	77. 9 1, 217	74. 1 1, 177	64.5	118. 9 908	ļ	
Electric processing thous of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel) do	1,634	2, 180	1, 593	717	1, 083	2, 248	-488	1,344	3, 578	2,010	1, 119 771	854	3,874	
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments: Hand (motorized)	532 366 1, 518	504 389 1, 812	515 383 1, 305	471 370 1, 264	459 394 1, 453	456 373 1, 563	415 325 1, 365	353 277 1, 324	453 353 1, 134	233 211 1, 182	385 294 1, 510	467 295 1, 368	426 238 1,407	
Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming);† New orders (net), total	35. 15 30. 80 59. 75 51. 60 3. 1	24. 85 20. 05 70. 10 63. 25 2. 8	26. 85 22. 00 57. 80 50. 80 2. 7	28. 30 23. 75 48. 05 43. 15 2. 7	36. 15 29. 80 54. 15 48. 50 2. 7	28. 30 20. 85 50. 90 44. 20 2. 6	28. 05 23. 85 50. 10 41. 70 2. 5	32. 10 24. 30 45. 50 38. 90 2. 5	26, 55 21, 95 29, 70 24, 50 2, 7	28. 30 23. 20 29. 80 24. 95 2, 8	28. 10 24. 65 34. 90 29. 65 2. 9	37. 00 7 32. 00 7 41. 40 7 35. 90 3. 0	p 29. 15 p 25. 25 p 33. 30 p 27. 20 p 3. 0	
thous, of doldodo					177, 608 56, 852			284, 895 91, 405						_
Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway)do Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types)thous, of dol					14, 666 30, 320			28, 387 47, 365						
Farm machines and equipment (selected products), excluding tractors — thous of dol_Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-		121, 331			1			255, 689	 		193,590			-
highway types) thous of dol. Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new orders thous of dol.	5, 838	99, 863 4, 906	5, 261	5, 918	138, 080 6, 004		6, 728	134, 940 5, 467	1	F 000	113,121]		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	5,000	4, 500	3, 201	0,910	0,004	5, 313	0,120	0, 407	5, 088	0,000				
Batteries (automotive replacement only) shipments thousands Household electrical appliances: Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales*	2, 359	2, 015	2,004	1,803	1,577	1, 242	1, 454	1, 773	2, 101	2, 333	2, 704	r 2, 976	2, 223	
thousands Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.) ⊕1947-49=100 Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed	116. 8 148	113. 8 125	109. 0 111	108. 7 129	117. 9 122	95. 6 106	96. 0 121	116. 8 140	98. 5 145	81. 4 152	121. 8 155	r 135, 5	129. 3 195	
thousands Washers, sales billed (domestic and export)△do Radio sets, production§do Celevision sets (incl. combination), prod.§do	251. 1 267.8 1, 688. 9 574. 6	237. 5 213. 5 41, 793. 3 4 573. 5	265. 5 244. 8 1, 026. 5 434. 0	225. 6 268. 1 876. 9 370. 4	291. 4 287. 9 3 931. 3 3 416. 9	247. 3 224. 9 697. 3 302. 6	218. 8 263. 0 654. 8 267. 0	253. 1 288. 8 3 774. 4 3 377. 1	263. 8 277.3 621. 5 275. 0	280. 2 326. 8 1, 028. 9 507. 5	299. 6 423. 1 31,572. 0 3 621. 7	339. 1 404. 1 7 1,322. 2 495. 6	293. 6 333. 0 1, 545. 6 437. 8	p31,39
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100	123. 0	112.0	116.0	108.0	100 0	107.0	104.0	107.0	00.0	106.0	104.0	107.0		
Vulcanized fiber products, shipmentsthous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid), shipmentsthous. of ft_	1, 692 28, 921	1, 575 24, 889	1, 802 34, 510	106. 0 1, 314 24, 773	108. 0 1, 317 26, 053	107. 0 1, 362 27, 549	104. 0 1, 188 30, 762	107. 0 1, 154 41, 033	90. 0 1, 015 32, 941	106. 0 1, 147 36, 383	124. 0 1, 509 40, 987	135. 0 1, 829 34, 318		
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index		150. 0 39, 178	ļ		135. 0 33, 187			140.0			144.0			
Billingsdo Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp:¶		43, 347			35, 486			37, 077 34, 817			36, 988 33, 580	}		
New orders, grossthous. of doldo		6, 441 10, 245			4, 096 7, 560			5, 420 5, 881			5, 338 4, 916			

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Data beginning 1st quarter 1958 reflect revised reporting and reclassification of items covered to exclude the household fan group, except for attic fans. For the date of the presents of weeks' production. The present of weeks' production. The present of weeks' production. The present of weeks' production. The present of weeks' production. The present of weeks' production. The present of the present of weeks' production. The present of the pres

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	195	57						199	58		,			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	PE	TROI	EUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS						
COAL ntbracite:														
Productionthous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of modo Exportsdo	1, 928 510 240	1, 826 500 270	2, 197 420 225	1, 782 291 200	1, 501 275 137	1, 571 283 117	1, 639 341 190	1, 995 366 232	1, 400 395 139	1, 779 446 164	2, 084 501 235	1, 999 527 252	1, 585 580 198	2, 32
Prices: Retail, stove, compositedol. per short ton_ Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo ituminous:	28, 90 15, 092	28, 90 15, 512	29, 14 15, 512	29, 14 15, 512	29. 14 15. 512	28, 21 13, 279	27. 66 13. 279	27. 63 13. 279	27. 76 13. 685	27. 76 13. 685	27. 80 13. 951	27. 95 7 14. 343	28. 13 p 14. 411	
Productionthous. of short tons_ Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total† thous. of short tons	38, 508 34, 334 31, 175	37, 163 35, 163 31, 240	37, 700 36, 784 31, 778	31, 450 33, 653 28, 622	31, 930 32, 319 28, 692	29, 940 27, 130 24, 932	30, 310 26, 044 24, 477	33, 762 25, 650 24, 199	23, 638 26, 278 24, 824	33, 470 28, 204 26, 141	35, 960 29, 473 26, 647	r 39, 400 r 31, 956 r 29, 028	31, 864 29, 243	38, 23
Industrial consumption, total §†	13, 345 7, 865 153 621 786 7, 685	13, 646 7, 229 139 680 817 8, 123	14, 563 6, 697 84 800 706 8, 407	13, 352 5, 758 63 787 615 7, 592	13, 165 6, 130 72 734 626 7, 562	11, 290 5, 446 60 583 629 6, 556	11, 012 5, 555 65 559 700 6, 150	11, 183 5, 577 78 486 718 5, 806	11, 821 5, 641 54 438 729 5, 829	12, 381 6, 118 68 466 673 6, 097	12, 087 6, 350 94 472 683 6, 609	13, 094 7, 207 105 538 735 6, 931	13, 265 7, 393 110 575 682 6, 833	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign and lake vessel)§do	607 113	584 22	521 0	452 3	400 3	320 48	276 160	227 124	191 121	197 141	215 137	281 • 137	282 103	
Retail deliveries to other consumers §do	3, 159	3, 923	5, 006	5, 031	3, 627	2, 198	1, 567	1, 451	1, 454	2,063	2,826	2, 928	2, 621	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total §†	81, 521 80, 533 51, 070 14, 003 652 1, 573 12, 617 618	80, 779 79, 868 50, 289 14, 092 651 1, 524 12, 667 645	77, 355 76, 617 48, 707 13, 217 602 1, 364 12, 072 655	72, 264 71, 692 46, 025 12, 096 590 1, 228 11, 142 611	70, 922 70, 409 45, 055 11, 906 589 1, 128 11, 141 590	71, 296 70, 749 45, 662 11, 782 621 1, 060 11, 074 550	72, 613 71, 931 47, 296 11, 585 613 1, 073 10, 853 511	74, 646 73, 789 48, 670 11, 784 680 1, 144 11, 016 495	71, 144 70, 217 47, 290 10, 040 540 1, 093 10, 840 414	72, 256 71, 256 48, 041 10, 119 561 1, 120 11, 013 402	74, 020 73, 003 49, 508 10, 523 609 1, 212 10, 749 402	77, 807 76, 745 50, 653 11, 666 606 1, 329 12, 082 409	77, 212 76, 123 50, 326 12, 336 704 1, 424 10, 946 387	
Retail dealersdo	988	911	738	572	513	547	682	857	927	1,000	1,017	1,062	1,089	
Exports do do Prices:	5, 268	4, 901	4, 104	2, 933	3, 629	4, 412	4, 351	4, 828	4, 386	5, 475	4, 626	4, 510		
Retail, composite dol. per short ton. Wholesale: Screenings, indust, use, f. o. b, car at mine, do	16. 58 5. 565	16. 61 5. 559	16. 62 5. 539	16. 63 5. 555	16, 66 5, 561	16. 63 5. 449	16. 18	16. 16 5. 443	16. 28 5. 385	16. 31 5. 325	16. 60 5. 326	7 16. 49 7 5. 329	16.53 p 5.320	
Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at minedo Domestic, large sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	7. 665	7. 724	7. 709	7. 709	7. 709	7. 182	7. 154	7. 122	7. 247	7. 569	7. 659	7. 784	₽ 7. 803	
roduction: Reshive f thous of short tons	90	81	48	37	40	34	36	45	29	39	55	62	64	
Beehivef thous, of short tons. Oven (byproduct) do do Petroleum coke 9 do ooks, end of month:	5, 541 586 2, 963	5, 098 607 3, 137	4, 715 646 3, 300	4, 041 560 3, 347	4, 302 592 3, 478	3, 802 627 3, 721	3, 862 665 3, 886	3, 889 593 3, 877	3, 928 638 3, 983	4, 276 637 4, 007	4, 450 604 3, 993	5, 046 665 3, 896	5, 176	-
Oven-coke plants, total do At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do xports do rice, oven foundry coke (merchant plants), f. o. b. Birmingham, Ala. do Birmingham, Ala. do dol	2, 095 868 501 56 28. 85	2, 183 954 507 50 28. 85	2, 273 1, 027 559 41 28. 85	2, 312 1, 035 576 33 28. 85	2, 346 1, 133 622 32 28, 85	2, 479 1, 243 669 16 28, 85	2, 580 1, 306 728 25 28, 85	2, 531 1, 346 725 30 28. 85	2, 585 1, 398 795 48 28. 85	2, 588 1, 419 821 25 28, 85	2, 577 1, 416 845 28 28, 85	2, 507 1, 389 882 42 28, 85	2, 482 1, 400 42	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	20,00	20.00	20,00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.
rude petroleum: Wells completed†number-	2, 117	2, 035	2, 572	1, 851	1,704	1, 624	2, 160	1,980	2, 251	1 040	0.110	0.900		
Production thous, of bbl. Refinery operations percent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills) thous, of bbl.	205, 249 86 230, 773	214, 641 88 242, 305	212, 810 86 237, 827		194, 472 81 228, 050	188, 631 79 215, 657	193, 215 82 229, 754	190, 240 83 225, 803	203, 700 84 234, 164	1, 842 215, 114 86 242, 537	2, 112 212, 972 85 232, 884	84		
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total	281, 769 74, 340 184, 557 22, 872	281, 813 76, 576 183, 526 21, 711	284, 539 79, 736 183, 043 21, 760	285, 048 77, 069 186, 877 21, 102	278, 534 77, 556 179, 464 21, 514	273, 959 76, 981 176, 112 20, 866	263, 105 72, 351 169, 908 20, 846	253, 550 71, 419 161, 373 20, 758	246, 556 70, 356 156, 037 20, 163	244, 810 68, 692 154, 943 21, 175	7 251, 701 7 69, 906 160, 914 20, 881	255, 345 69, 932 164, 563 20, 850		
Exports do_ Imports do_ Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellsdol. per bbl_ efined petroleum products; Fuel oil:	926 28, 392 3. 07	1, 088 31, 281 3, 07	425 34, 237 3. 07	213 27, 485 3. 07	838 32, 406 3. 07	643 27, 608 3. 07	503 31, 613 3, 07	216 34, 460 3. 07	308 32, 056 3. 07	334 31, 182 3. 07	170 33, 645 3. 07	3.07	275	
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl. Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand:	52, 006 32, 059	58, 455 35, 398	57, 120 33, 803	48, 179 31, 054	51, 149 31, 468	47, 032 28, 412	50, 723 28, 537	48, 342 27, 346	51, 145 30, 407	52, 878 29, 789	7 53, 506 29, 197	56, 372 29, 738		
Distillate fuel oil†do Residual fuel oil†do Consumption by type of consumer:	60, 037 45, 974	74, 739 53, 766	83, 604 56, 356	82, 169 50, 398	62, 298 46, 294	46, 221 41, 491	37, 290 35, 816	32, 135 34, 064	36, 864 38, 118	31, 915 39, 019	7 38, 056 7 37, 070	47, 545 39, 485		
Electric-power plants †		7, 050 7, 833 7, 168	7, 257 7, 812 7, 462	6, 442 7, 319 6, 456	5, 950 7, 826 6, 886	5, 017 7, 034 7, 491	4, 784 6, 665 7, 351	5, 343 6, 918 6, 629	6, 102 7, 366 7, 130	6, 567 7, 185 6, 647	6, 435 7, 389 6, 861	6, 953 17, 777 7, 482	1	
Distillate fuel oil. do Residual fuel oil. do Exports: Distillate fuel oil. do	166, 763 59, 622 2, 239	149, 449 59, 959 1, 825	122, 375 57, 562 1, 364	87, 906 55, 095 1, 657	75, 315 54, 929 1, 753	76, 239 57, 975 1, 057	89, 160 61, 589 1, 436	105, 311 63, 864 1, 138	119, 437 66, 457 1, 910	139, 862 67, 230	155, 412 67, 670	67, 045		
Residual fuel oil	1,898	1,804	1, 418 . 105	1,046	1,769	1, 218	2, 506	1,952	2, 163	1,757 1,805	1, 395 2, 738 . 099	1, 119 2, 341 . 099	1,940	
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl. Kerosene: Productionthous, of bbl. Domestic demand†do.	1. 75 9, 709 11, 451	1.75 11,042 14,593	1. 75 11, 204 17, 459	1, 25 10, 651 16, 524	1. 10 10, 436 11, 020	1, 20 8, 102 6, 091	1. 20 7, 036 4, 379	1. 20 6, 978 4, 278	1. 20 6, 984	1.30 8,202 5,272	1, 30 8, 544	1. 40 9, 778		
Stocks, end of month	32, 696	29, 200 93	23, 073 45	17, 202 71	16, 706 82	18, 729 73	21, 437 56	24, 167 58	5, 538 25, 655 29	28, 662 51	7 6, 031 31, 259 44	9, 008 31, 877 231		

dol. per gal. .. | 1.10 | .110 | .106 | .104 | .098 | .098 | .098 | .098 | .101 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104 | .104

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	199							195	8					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
PE	TROL	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC'	TS-C	ontin	ued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued									İ					
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants: Production	4, 423 2, 880 10, 396 1, 043	4, 432 2, 871 10, 864 1, 044	4, 221 2, 959 11, 284 799	3, 843 2, 749 11, 360 970	3, 973 3, 191 11, 218 879	4, 065 2, 997 11, 090 1, 141	4, 325 3, 183 11, 011 1, 167	4, 224 3, 708 10, 659 818	4, 397 3, 303 10, 574 1, 126	4, 564 3, 520 10, 215 1, 356	4, 162 3, 362 10, 037 933	4, 519 3, 529 9, 765 1, 209	1, 116	
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa) dol. per gal. Motor fuel: Gasoline (including aviation): Production, total† thous, of bbl.	. 255	. 255	. 255 119, 265	, 255 106, 101	. 245 112, 847	. 230	. 230 115, 109	. 230	. 230	. 230	. 230	. 230		
Gasoline and naphtha from crude oildo Natural-gas liquids: Used at refineries (incl. benzol)do Used in other gasoline blends, etcfdo	102, 699 13, 224 1, 050	13, 192 1, 376	106, 450 12, 192 623	94, 316 11, 151 634	11, 132 1, 696	95, 074 11, 680 931	110, 163 102, 562 11, 164 1, 383	11, 594 1, 263	112, 228 12, 285 1, 700	113, 352 13, 179 1, 256	106, 005 13, 323 682	106, 990 13, 912 637		
Domestic demand† dodododo	107, 701 175, 851	112, 754 186, 253	107, 281 196, 855	95, 516 204, 456	108, 914 207, 127	118, 477 194, 869	125, 137 183, 486	125, 444 175, 465	130, 903 169, 709	129, 925 166, 131	r 120, 389 164, 375	125, 267 157, 576		
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural-gas liquids do	91, 387 11, 290 25, 575	103, 555 10, 523 21, 567	113, 724 10, 260 18, 407	123, 204 11, 474 15, 240	117, 850 11, 578 15, 378	107, 779 11, 471 16, 993	98, 503 11, 702 20, 752	90, 977 10, 811 23, 856	87, 458 10, 996 124, 210	85, 118 11, 220 26, 182	82, 878 10, 962 27, 437	79, 229 12, 544 27, 894		
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla., group 3).dol. per gal Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), service sta-	. 120	1, 529	1,558	1,208	1, 274	1, 996	1,535	1, 389	1,874	1,818	1, 589	1,807	1, 904	
tions, 54 cities	219 8, 985 5, 965 13, 925 7, 923	9, 428 6, 780 14, 868 8, 521	9, 305 7, 023 14, 069 8, 139	218 8, 652 5, 889 14, 628 8, 399	9, 136 6, 375 14, 363 8, 186	9, 508 6, 955 13, 628 7, 891	9, 625 6, 448 12, 712 7, 597	9, 998 6, 956 12, 273 7, 591	11, 024 8, 120 11, 180 7, 186	. 221 12, 127 8, 973 10, 183 6, 570	11, 142 8, 455 10, 564 6, 846	10, 843 8, 043 10, 778 7, 077	, 204	
Jet fuel: Productiondo Domestic demand†do Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 245 5, 932 4, 645	4, 613 4, 713 4, 749	4, 542 6, 484 4, 801	4, 625 6, 859 4, 451	5, 697 7, 603 4, 488	6, 556 8, 839 4, 981	6, 506 6, 780 5, 494	6, 480 8, 890 5, 752	6, 314 8, 278 6, 004	6, 551 7, 260 6, 253	7, 061 7 8, 684 6, 145	6, 558 8, 928 5, 373		
Asphalt:© Production	6, 107 8, 996 450	4, 703 10, 463 478	4, 047 11, 790 440	3, 703 13, 269 389	4, 498 14, 554 445	6, 603 15, 698 436	8, 451 15, 465 425	9, 895 13, 953 445	10, 189 12, 294 390	10, 785 10, 256 422	10, 352 8, 696 475	9, 384 7, 351 455		·
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdodo	655	666	702	694	719	721	735	743	692	699	708	665		
Asphalt roofing, total thous of squares. Roll roofing and cap sheet do Shingles, all types do	3, 707 1, 603 2, 104	2, 594 1, 078 1, 517	2, 975 1, 226 1, 748	2, 500 1, 066 1, 434	3, 546 1, 510 2, 036	5, 159 2, 088 3, 070	6, 347 2, 353 3, 994	6, 235 2, 279 3, 957	5, 681 2, 165 3, 516	7, 489 2, 811 4, 678	6, 079 2, 485 3, 594	5, 865 2, 377 3, 488	3, 855 1, 472 2, 383	
Asphalt siding do. Insulated siding do. Asphalt board products thous of sq. ft. Saturated felts short tons.	80 115 1, 308 65, 471	48 73 716 53, 418	62 73 600 63, 344	54 67 517 53, 406	56 108 840 77, 156	83 131 1, 648 87, 330	92 157 1, 582 102, 313	92 167 1,953 92,877	90 178 2, 373 75, 046	110 169 1, 926 108, 623	114 197 1, 865 85, 861	132 188 1, 842 80, 302	96 113 1, 153 65, 111	
		PULP.	, PAP	ER, A	ND PI	RINTI	NG							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood: Receipts	2, 766 3, 002 6, 548	2, 813 2, 638 6, 653	3, 184 3, 063 6, 768	2, 801 2, 714 6, 878	2, 789 2, 953 6, 700	2, 394 2, 846 6, 226	2, 568 2, 840 5, 953	2, 632 2, 788 5, 810	2, 646 2, 640 5, 793	3, 153 2, 994 5, 995	3, 043 2, 934 6, 120	7 3, 407 7 3, 388 7 6, 103	2, 871 3, 066 5, 918	
Vaste paper: Consumptionthous. of short tons_ Stocks, end of monthdo	678. 8 488. 3	645. 2 523. 2	689. 8 516. 2	667. 7 493. 4	706. 5 495. 2	711. 2 507. 0	726. 0 489. 2	723. 7 476. 7	686, 6 488, 4	781. 0 445. 6	785. 2 429. 4		726. 9 441. 8	
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Dissolving and special alphado Sulfatedo Sulfitedo	87. 0 1, 037. 3	1, 606. 1 67. 4 872. 9 191. 7	1, 853. 8 98. 3 1, 016. 3 224. 4	1, 677. 8 73. 9 934. 2 188. 4	1, 809. 7 76. 3 1, 019. 8 210. 4	1, 731. 4 65. 4 970. 1 208. 9	1, 741. 6 75. 9 962. 8 195. 5	1, 729. 2 79. 7 964. 0 189. 9	1,629. 6 64. 9 919. 3 166. 7	1, 873. 8 75. 7 1, 083. 6 182. 7	1, 822. 6 72. 1 1, 034. 3 189. 1		84.7	
Groundwood	237. 0 94. 0 186. 5	227. 1 82. 1 164. 9	247. 5 96. 2 171. 1	234. 1 89. 4 157. 7	244. 4 94. 8 164. 0	243. 5 84. 4 159. 1	252. 9 93. 5 160. 9	235. 0 95. 9 164. 8	222, 9 96, 7 159, 1	243. 1 101. 8 186. 9	234. 5 102. 8 189. 9	104.8	235. 7 93. 8 185. 5	
Total, all mills	904. 9 239. 9 561. 5 103. 5	888. 6 225. 0 562. 5 101, 1	889. 5 250. 2 542. 2 97. 1	894. 7 261. 9 536. 4 96. 3	920. 2 266. 1 558. 9 95. 1	919. 6 276. 5 547. 4 95. 7	929. 5 283. 5 550. 8 95. 2	944. 4 293. 1 560. 2 91. 2	912. 4 276. 0 550. 6 85, 9	883. 8 265. 6 537. 4 80. 8		7 272. 0 7 533. 8		
Exports, all grades, total	39.6	66. 5 31. 9 34. 6	46. 1 18. 2 27. 9	43. 7 18. 9 24. 8	49. 9 22. 8 27. 2	42. 7 16. 5 26. 2	41. 7 19. 6 22. 1	47. 4 22. 4 25. 0	40. 8 16. 3 24. 6	35. 8 16. 2 19. 5	38. 8 14. 2 24. 6	22.0	46. 9 17. 0	
(mports, all grades, totaldo Dissolving and special alphado All otherdo	173. 6 8. 8 164. 8	148. 1 6. 2 142. 0	141. 5 4. 5 137. 0	161. 5 5. 2 156. 3	178. 7 7. 5 171. 1	167. 4 8. 7 158. 6	151. 1 6. 5 144. 6	185. 6 10. 2 175. 4	174. 5 11. 6 162. 9	159. 6 12. 8 146. 8	15.3		-	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS														
All paper and board mills, production: Paper and board, totalthous. of short tons. Paperdo Paperboarddo Wet-machine boarddo Construction paper and boarddo	7 1, 112 7 1, 184 7 11	2, 299 1, 050 1, 038 13 199	1, 149 1, 143 13	2, 372 1, 056 1, 092 12 213	2, 536 1, 127 1, 170 13 227	2, 500 1, 137 1, 112 12 239	2, 518 1, 108 1, 142 11 257	2, 504 1, 091 1, 150 11 252	2, 355 1, 018 1, 072 10 255	2, 700 1, 149 1, 260 13 278	7 1, 116 1, 249 12	7 1, 253 7 1, 362 7 14	1, 151 1, 239 12	

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 New basis effective July 1958; not strictly comparable with earlier data. †Revisions for 1957 will be published later for indicated items as follows: Lubricants (January, March, April, June, August, and September); gasoline (January-September); jet fuel (January-May and September). OAsphalt—5.5 bbl.—1 short ton; wax—1 bbl.—280 lb. OData prior to 1957 will be published later.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	PULP	PAP	ER, A	ND P	RINTI	NG-	Contin	nued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued Paper, exel. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new ?	765. 0 636. 5 974. 6 803. 2 513. 5	770. 1 664. 6 954. 1 764. 2 520. 6	827. 4 652. 0 997. 2 824. 5 507. 6	760. 8 599. 5 912. 2 740. 6 508. 7	791. 7 602. 2 981. 8 775. 3 546. 3	783. 0 581. 2 994. 5 806. 2 550. 0	803. 0 623. 1 966. 3 805. 2 518. 2	815. 4 665. 2 953. 8 792. 1 528. 3	801. 0 696. 0 891. 6 740. 0 522. 5	829. 4 715. 0 1, 007. 5 841. 4 514. 6	* 805, 9 * 647, 1 * 984, 6 * 796, 1 * 504, 6	897. 4 679. 3 1, 087. 1 892. 4 539. 3		
Fine paper: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing paper: do	114. 0 64. 5 127. 0 118. 7 125. 0	107. 1 59. 4 124. 0 113. 8 130. 0	122. 8 66. 9 128. 9 124. 0 130. 7	120. 9 75. 9 123. 0 115. 4 131. 1	124. 8 70. 3 136. 3 124. 8 130. 5	120. 9 71. 7 132. 8 122. 3 139. 2	127. 0 73. 3 131. 2 125. 5 138. 7	126. 0 78. 1 129. 0 125. 9 146. 7	130, 9 93, 2 110, 5 117, 7 143, 8	118. 1 74. 9 130. 9 122. 4 123. 9	r 108. 2 r 65. 5 r 133. 2 r 111. 0 r 116. 9	129. 3 69. 6 143. 2 127. 8 129. 8		
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English	321. 5 395. 5 330. 9 331. 5 215. 9	330. 6 421. 7 314. 3 320. 2 209. 9	343. 6 418. 7 342. 9 342. 6 210. 2	323. 6 368. 5 315. 1 308. 0 217. 3	316. 2 334. 9 334. 8 308. 5 240. 1	338. 1 354. 6 342. 8 345. 6 237. 3	344. 1 397. 5 348. 3 345. 9 218. 5	363. 2 433. 8 338. 9 339. 4 217. 9	336. 8 432. 7 314. 3 311. 2 221. 0	340. 9 461. 5 347. 8 347. 6 221. 2	r 320. 8 r 398. 7 r 328. 1 r 324. 3 r 225. 1	352. 6 409. 4 354. 0 351. 7 227. 4		
finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb Coarse paper:	283. 2 137. 5 308. 9 304. 4 113. 0	15. 88 281. 3 137. 9 282. 9 282. 4 115. 6	15. 88 312. 2 130. 1 304. 6 306. 6 111. 6	15. 88 273. 5 120. 3 280. 1 275. 5 109. 7	15. 95 299. 4 132. 5 300. 3 296. 1 113. 4	15. 95 277. 0 119. 8 297. 4 288. 3 115. 3	15. 95 285. 2 115. 4 279. 7 288. 8 103. 3	15. 95 282. 8 119. 3 281. 5 281. 2 107. 1	15. 95 283. 9 128. 3 269. 5 263. 2 101. 3	15. 95 317. 1 134. 9 314. 3 315. 6 103. 5	15. 95 7 323. 5 7 139. 6 7 309. 2 7 307. 2 7 96. 7	15. 95 356. 1 151. 5 347. 5 351. 7 104. 4	P 15. 95	
Canada (incl. Newfoundland): Production	504. 9 520. 5 168. 6 140. 4 143. 1	435. 3 471. 4 132. 5 138. 7 135. 1	498. 3 474. 8 155. 9 157. 0 158. 8	473. 8 435. 2 194. 6 140. 4 138. 7	521. 8 471. 1 245. 2 148. 4 151. 0	522, 6 532, 7 235, 1 148, 6 149, 2	548. 0 561. 4 221. 8 149. 0 146. 7	482. 5 480. 6 223. 6 141. 8 138. 6	508. 4 523. 2 208. 8 134. 9 137. 8	511. 0 491. 9 227. 9 148. 5 142. 0	490. 8 495. 3 223. 3 137. 2 139. 7	544. 1 555. 1 212. 3 154. 8 158. 7	518. 1 527. 7 202. 7 152. 6 150. 6	
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Consumption by publishersdo Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of monththous. of short tons	15. 7 453. 0 722. 9	19. 3 436. 3 675. 0	17. 6 385. 9 710. 1	19. 3 364. 7 719. 7	16. 7 434. 4 689. 8	16. 0 423. 3 694. 9	18. 3 438. 0 683. 2	21. 5 409. 2 667. 8	18. 6 364. 5 698. 1	25. 1 387. 6 724. 4	22. 6 413. 0 697. 2	18. 6 470. 0 655. 3	20. 6 465. 2 632. 8	
Importsdo. Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol. per short ton Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, newtthous. of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production, totaltdo	134. 40 1, 135. 1 355. 2 1, 245. 5 92	403. 7 134. 40 1, 090. 0 376. 2 1, 057. 2 79	399. 5 134. 40 1, 047. 9 340. 8 1, 081. 7 80	369. 8 134. 40 1, 059. 9 363. 0 1, 044. 3 86	391. 8 134. 40 1, 173. 7 351. 9 1, 171. 2 87	421. 0 134. 40 1, 113. 9 365. 2 1, 112. 9 84	134. 40 1, 175. 6 348. 6 1, 163. 5 85	422. 3 134. 40 1, 147. 3 356. 5 1, 125. 6 86	134. 40 1, 130. 3 465. 5 1, 033. 2 76	367. 7 134. 40 1, 247. 7 407. 3 1, 284. 4 93	391. 6 134. 40 1, 299. 7 482. 8 1, 247. 6 90	134. 40 1, 389. 8 427. 6 1, 398. 8 95	7 134. 40 1, 215. 7 369. 6 1, 270. 3 92	1, 240. 0 405. 3 1, 203. 5 81
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments†	8, 065 117. 7 122. 2	6, 825 115. 8 121. 9	7, 697 128. 4 122. 8	7, 013 129. 4 115. 5	7, 483 131. 7 124. 2	7, 543 129. 3 116. 6	7, 944 120. 5 120. 5	7, 690 126, 3 120, 7	7, 833 139, 7 118, 8	8, 738 128. 0 129. 7	9, 008 134. 4 133. 4	9, 861 r 138. 5 r 139. 3	8, 091 117. 8 118. 8	
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	1, 408 1, 176 232	1 1, 271 1 1, 043 1 228	579 478 101	1, 051 821 230	1 1, 302 1 1, 087 1 215	1, 109 883 226	1, 151 921 230	1 1, 344 1 1, 137 1 207	972 752 220	679 552 127	1 1, 023 1 871 1 152	1, 217 1, 007 210	1, 307 1, 092 215	
	I	RUBB	ER AN	ND RU	BBEF	PRO	DUCT	'S						
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption	43, 723 98, 224 44, 583	38, 203 101, 401 53, 922	42, 597 104, 979 45, 564 . 275	36, 711 110, 880 46, 017	38, 191 112, 863 40, 444	36, 608 107, 897 34, 930	36, 014 100, 985 32, 061	37, 607 91, 779 28, 279	34, 235 85, 577 25, 823	39, 444 85, 666 39, 057	44, 814 82, 622 41, 343	48, 957 77, 859	43, 101 74, 969	
Synthetic rubber: Iong tons Production do Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Exports do	106, 030 75, 132 177, 967 16, 549	103, 779 67, 386 198, 585 19, 620	102, 716 72, 625 210, 397 19, 082	81, 755 64, 230 208, 914 14, 565	83, 641 66, 040 209, 468 20, 512	73, 757 66, 613 199, 226 15, 780	76, 411 66, 304 191, 929 19, 222	74, 050 69, 806 183, 721 15, 308	77, 083 63, 865 181, 524 14, 844	87, 321 71, 762 183, 921 12, 873	90, 979 78, 461 182, 840 13, 100	100, 981 88, 015 178, 534 17, 151	102, 496	
Reclaimed rubber: Production	22, 286 20, 545 27, 855	20, 286 18, 229 29, 323	21, 945 21, 186 29, 569	19, 017 18, 130 28, 838	20, 225 19, 300 28, 984	20, 735 19, 746 29, 440	19, 567 20, 104 27, 862	21, 220 20, 652 27, 763	18, 122 18, 350 26, 442	22, 432 19, 347 27, 961	22, 596 21, 771 26, 676	26, 523 23, 563 27, 340	22, 396 21, 271 27, 680	
Preumatic casings: Production	8, 248 7, 171 3, 398 3, 630 143	7, 615 6, 560 3, 070 3, 342 148	7, 814 8, 271 2, 653 5, 511 107	7, 314 6, 737 2, 253 4, 374 110	7, 573 7, 543 2, 114 5, 334 95	7, 477 8, 175 1, 876 6, 183 116	7, 653 8, 503 2, 173 6, 220 110	8, 293 9, 231 1, 932 7, 182 117	7, 288 9, 573 2, 020 7, 442 111	7, 762 7, 848 1, 055 6, 679 115	8, 277 7, 912 1, 442 6, 365 105	9, 344 8, 454 1, 838 6, 476 140	8, 393 7, 788 3, 369 4, 320 100	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exports (Bur. of Census)do	22, 171 142	23, 225 163	22, 769 2 161	23, 392 2 97	23, 446 2 91	22, 658 2 93	21, 834 2 89	20, 920 2 89	18, 615 2 71	18, 521 2 111	18, 925 2 109	19, 913 2 86	20, 403 2 118	
Inner tubes: Production	3, 243 2, 736 7, 444 83	2, 778 2, 717 7, 671 84	3, 344 4, 309 6, 700 3 132	3, 444 3, 296 6, 983 3 76	3, 685 3, 764 7, 066 3 73	3, 624 3, 243 7, 609 3 70	3, 530 3, 035 8, 189 3 90	3, 476 3, 602 8, 156 3 77	2, 890 3, 466 7, 680 3 67	3, 305 3, 331 7, 664 3 108	3, 390 3, 498 7, 657 3 69	3, 768 3, 567 7, 869 3 77	3, 319 2, 899 8, 372 3 71	

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 2 Data for motorcycle tires are excluded beginning January 1958. 3 Data beginning January 1958 include all inner tubes, new or used, except aircraft; earlier data include only automotive tubes (passenger-car, truck, and bus). Exports of types included in 1958, but formerly excluded, averaged 14,000 per month in 1957. 9 Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper." c7As reported by publishers accounting for about 75.5 percent of total newsprint consumption in 1957. ‡Revisions for paperboard (1954–1957) appear on p. 20 of the November 1958 Survey; those for shipping containers (January 1955–February 1957) will be shown later. *New series, replacing indexes of value of orders entered and shipments billed (see p. 20 of the November 1958 Survey for data back to January 1947). §May-October 1958 data adjusted to new levels; not necessarily comparable with earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						198	58					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
<u> </u>	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, ANI	GLA	SS P	RODU	CTS	i			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
DODET AND COMPANY		<u> </u>		, 					<u> </u>					<u> </u>
PORTLAND CEMENT Production, finished cementthous, of bbl	25, 014	22, 386	18, 230	14, 125	18, 038	24, 001	29, 274	30, 078	29, 833	31, 675	31, 597	32, 847	28, 031	
Percent of capacity	84 21, 039	73 17, 023	59 13, 717	50 10, 968	58 17, 686	79 25, 566	30, 770	98 30, 513	90 32, 536	95 34, 432	98 35, 031	98 36, 880	26, 651 86 24, 758	
Stocks, end of month: Finisheddodododo	23, 187	28, 566	33, 235	36, 383	36, 734	35, 170	33, 673	33, 350	30, 646	27, 883	24, 445	r 20, 415	23, 688	
CLAY PRODUCTS	11, 326	14, 776	19, 168	24, 526	28, 235	28, 409	26, 587	24, 372	22, 561	18, 872	15, 360	r 12, 494	11, 933	
Brick, unglazed (common and face):														
Production dutions thous, of standard brick. Shipments do	546, 121 488, 394	473, 036 393, 731	408, 100 347, 749	338, 619 269, 485	422, 800 436, 589	541, 649 569, 075	587, 322 598, 554	580, 880 616, 518	591, 85 3 618, 3 55	612, 536 634, 767	632, 660 660, 720	661, 218 695, 549		
Price, wholesale, common, composite. f. o. b. plant dol. per thous	30. 816	31.069	30.904	30.904	30. 951	30.951	30.951	30. 951	30.925	30. 925	30. 927	1	₽ 30. 950	
Clay sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified: 57 Productionshort tons_	145, 230	123, 524	133, 193	108, 154	117, 507	117, 536	144, 005	149, 773	162, 066	166, 901	168, 585	182, 976		
Shipmentsdodo	117, 111	87, 927	100, 950	72, 335	114, 563	142, 501	155, 448	165, 812	175, 751	182, 345	183, 977			
Production do Shipments do	48, 631 44, 625	45, 634 38, 354	43, 741 37, 783	35, 115 30, 716	40, 822 41, 392	50, 131 48, 889	51, 763 52, 750	52, 460 52, 251	58, 977 57, 257	56, 680 50, 781	r 53, 312 r 47, 960	54, 190 54, 350		
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS									<u> </u>			!		
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total)* thous. of dol		69, 299			47, 217	 		44, 121			57, 596			
Sheet (window) glass, shipments do—Plate and other flat glass, shipments do—		33, 761 35, 538			22, 545 24, 672			21, 116 23, 005			27, 497 30, 099			
Glass containers: Productionthous, of gross	11, 457	10, 767	11, 714	10, 899	12,216	11, 158	12, 201	12, 721	12, 707	13, 453	12, 597	r 13, 299	11, 533	
Shipments, domestic, totaldo	11, 954	9, 294	10, 644	10, 546	11,015	10, 914	12, 201	12, 121	12, 707	13, 716	13, 299	12, 757	10, 562	
General-use food:	1, 085	779	941	889	996	1,082	1, 157	1, 198	1, 232	2,007	2, 369	1,407	927	
Narrow-neck fooddoWide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross	3, 386	2, 669	3, 272	2, 773	3, 181	3, 210	3, 511	3, 615	3, 932	4, 520	4, 271	3,867	3, 224	
Beveragedo Beer bottlesdo	594 765	903 546	894 582	1, 446 559	788 855	696 1,079	966 1, 498	1, 096 1, 467	939 1, 260	594 994	462 811	664 686	593 639	
Liquor and wine do do Medicinal and toilet do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 441 3, 414	986 2, 517	965 2, 891	1, 018 2, 891	1, 195 2, 929	1, 045 2, 727	1, 155 2, 812	1, 159 2, 555	980 2, 569	1, 144 3, 161	1, 227 2, 915	7 1, 575 3, 330	1, 317 2, 814	
Chemical, household and industrialdo Dairy productsdo	1, 035 234	740 154	947 152	832 138	932 139	947 128	1, 039 137	945 141	994 136	1, 077 219	1, 052 192	1,052 176	889 159	
Stocks, end of monthdo	16, 580	17, 834	18, 051	18, 196	19, 132	19, 027	18, 825	19, 145	19, 512	18, 927	17, 971	18, 203	18, 968	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS					:									
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons		1,061			827	 		1, 117			1,067			
Productiondodo Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo		2, 279 1, 862			1, 970 1, 790		i -	2, 352			2, 680 2, 285		-	1
· ·		1			ŕ			1,001						
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined usesshort tons Industrial usesdo		²⁷ 868,667 76, 674			594, 437 63, 622			911, 611 56, 424			920, 082 68, 291			
Building uses: Plasters:		323, 847			203 050			221 526			375, 606			
Base-coatdoAll other (incl. Keene's cement)do		303, 223			262, 112						339, 607		-	
Lathmil. of sq. ftdodo		529.3 1,060.2			496, 3 1, 093, 0			494. 5 1, 134. 4			620, 4 1, 371, 4			
All other⊙do		51.0			1 37. 9			154.6			1 60. 7			
			TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS						·		
APPAREL														
Hosiery, shipmentstthous, of dozen pairs Men's apparel, cuttings:¶∆⊕ Tailored garments:	13, 036	9, 773	11, 696	11, 056	11, 667	10, 723	9, 891	11, 317	11, 303	13, 718	14, 099	15, 830	13, 474	
Suitsthous, of units_ Overcoats and topcoatsdo	1, 336 7 272	1, 392 7 196	² 1, 670 ⁷ 2 215	1, 436 7 216	1, 352 7 280	² 1, 665 ² 450	1,416 7 500	1, 348 7 508	2 1, 095 7 2 425	1, 516 , 568	1,328 7 476	2 1,750 : 7 2 505	1, 560 340	
Coats (separate), dress and sport*do Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo	780 5, 616	624 4, 944	² 760 ² 5, 275	540 4, 792	460 5, 040	² 640 ² 5, 445	724 4, 976	852 4, 844	² 685 ² 4, 635	844 4, 872	704 4,720	² 775 ² 5, 455	824 4,884	
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz	1, 624	1, 328	² 1, 830	1, 676	1, 844	² 1, 655	1, 576	1, 524	² 1, 395	1, 676	1,652	2 1, 965	2, 036	
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo Shirtsdo	200 336	136 264	² 210 ² 335	232 288	256 288	² 225 ² 310	244 292	240 268	² 225 ² 235	256 288	256 320	² 310 ² 385	256 296	
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:△⊕ Coatsthous. of units-	2, 148	1, 426	2, 256	2, 371	2, 232	1, 127	1, 058	1, 802	2, 661	2, 620	2, 649	3, 030	2, 269	
Dresses do Suits do	18, 140 783	16, 234 677	21, 749 1, 102	22, 457 1, 277	20, 127 998	26, 844 556	24, 143 332	21, 126 949	19, 778 1, 024	20, 319 1, 018	20, 591 829	22, 540 902	19, 882 987	
Waists, blouses, and shirtsthous. of doz Skirts*do	923 583	707 422	1, 111 550	1, 268 636	1, 339 530	1, 221 588	1, 266 690	1, 100 672	1, 155 805	1, 219 828	1, 251 700	1, 403 795	1,072	

of Revisions will be published later as follows: 1954 (annual data only); 1955 (annual and monthly); 1956 (January-August); 1957 (January-August) for brick and tile (data through 1956 not strictly comparable).

*New series; from Bureau of the Census. Data for earlier periods of 1957 appear in corresponding note in the October 1958 Survey.

©Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and laminated board.

!Excludes shipments of men's slipper socks. Comparable data for January-March 1957 appear in the June 1958 Survey.

*Data for January, April, July and October 1958 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks. Arevisions for 1955-57 are available upon request.

©Estimates beginning December 1957 for men's appearel and January 1958 for women's, etc., are based on revised samples and are not strictly comparable with those for earlier months. December 1957 men's cuttings (old basis) in order and units as above: 1,428; 208; 672; 5,328; 1,412; 128; 288. No overlap is available for women's, etc.

*Revisions for 1957 (short tons): 1st quarter, 676,220; 2d, 791,371; 3d, 803,128.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	58 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber
			· ·	PROD	UCTS.	—Con	tinued	<u> </u> 						
	ī	ī		1		1		I	ī	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	i
COTTON			i											ĺ
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales	8, 032	1 9, 234	² 10, 630		³ 10, 880				213	1,009	2, 627	7, 316	10, 216	1 10, 878 4 11, 581
Consumptionbalesbalesbales	651, 599	569, 873	r5797,774	r 639, 471	629, 665	r5729,955	600, 256	595, 408	r\$613,950	638, 767	647, 894	5 833,366	672, 838	
thous, of bales thous, of bales	r 17, 594 r 17, 547 r 4, 796 r 11, 330 r 1, 421 r 47	16, 454 16, 398 2, 283 12, 549 1, 565 57	15, 160 15, 098 1, 256 12, 147 1, 695 62	14, 086 14, 032 738 11, 517 1, 728 54	12, 992 12, 944 729 10, 491 1, 724 48	11, 784 11, 742 715 9, 326 1, 701 42	10, 661 10, 620 493 8, 409 1, 719 40	9, 672 9, 635 434 7, 528 1, 673	7 8, 737 7 8, 702 291 7 6, 825 1, 586 35	19, 561 19, 464 11, 206 6, 782 1, 476 97	18, 410 18, 308 9, 710 7, 221 1, 377 101	17, 528 17, 427 5, 916 10, 205 7 1, 305 7 102	16, 431 16, 339 3, 092 11, 861 1, 386 92	
Exports∆bales_ Imports∆do Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb_ Prices, wholesale, middling 1", average 14 markets	525, 502 27, 718 31. 1	608, 635 36, 670 28. 2	516, 805 6, 418 27. 4	449, 626 2, 276 24. 9	480, 138 4, 279 26. 1	500, 932 1, 812 27. 9	535, 180 3, 859 29. 1	433, 434 1, 974 29, 1	469, 011 913 30. 8	208, 811 84, 892 33. 2	211, 910 23, 400 34. 5	181, 452 33. 3	313, 762 32. 4	30. 3
cents per lb.	34. 3	34. 9	34.8	34.6	34. 5	34.6	34. 7	34.8	34 . 9	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34. 4
$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Consumption} & \text{thous. of bales} \\ \text{Production} \triangle \sigma & \text{do} \\ \text{Stocks, end of month} \triangle \sigma & \text{do} \\ \end{array}$	103 178 - 844	7 99 156 7 876	99 156 7 909	91 119 • 937	89 96 r 959	75 69 - 943	82 49 894	86 34 829	7 66 35 785	6 85 43 680	88 94 678	5 104 r 217 r 782	90 178 827	
COTTON MANUFACTURES												1		1
Cotton cloth: Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarteriy△mil. of linear yd. Exports	1	2, 324 45, 303 11, 771	40, 763 13, 182	45, 246 11, 178	2, 341 45, 043 11, 860	57, 650 9, 172	46, 823 14, 732	7 2, 202 37, 393 13, 610	29, 232 15, 224	43, 500 10, 350	2, 105 39, 109 11, 419	41, 629	38, 729	
Mill marginst cents per lb_ Denim, white back, 28-inch, 8 oz/ydcents per yd_ Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72 do_ Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48 do Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:	15. 1 15. 5	22. 81 36. 4 15. 4 15. 8	23. 44 36. 4 15. 5 15. 8	23. 26 36. 4 15. 1 15. 8	23. 11 36. 4 15. 0 15. 8	22. 75 36. 4 14. 8 15. 5	22. 00 36. 4 14. 7 15. 4	21. 71 36. 4 15. 0 15. 1	21. 65 36. 4 15. 0 15. 0	22. 30 36. 4 15. 4 15. 5	22. 24 36. 4 15. 4 15. 8	22. 16 36. 4 15. 4 15. 8	23. 36 23. 36. 4 25. 6 26. 1	25, 06
20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb_ 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 660	. 670 . 957	. 670 . 957	. 668 . 955	. 662 . 945	. 657 . 937	. 657	. 657	. 657	. 657	. 661	. 661 r. 931	p, 661 p, 931	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶△ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous_ Consuming 100 percent cottondo	7 19, 767 18, 133	19, 730 18, 144	19, 606 17, 950	19, 615 17, 945	19, 367 17, 682	19, 208 17, 602	19, 210 17, 625	18, 991 17, 443	19, 230 17, 501	19, 268 17, 541	19, 251 17, 641	19, 279 17, 650	19, 269 17, 611	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil. of hr. A verage per working day	7 8, 984 7 449 8, 231	7, 951 398 7, 309	⁵ 11, 045 442 ⁵ 10, 199	8, 843 442 8, 161	8, 643 432 7, 984	⁵ 10, 221 409 ⁵ 9, 451	8, 154 408 7, 503	8, 303 415 7, 637	⁵ 8, 791 352 ⁵ 8, 048	8, 777 439 8, 070	8, 870 444 8, 190	⁸ 11, 447 458 ⁵ 10, 496	9, 180 459 8, 389	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES														
Fiber production, quarterly total $\mathbb{P} \oplus \dots$ mil. of lb. Rayon and acetate: Filament yarn		445. 3 173. 9 113. 4 133. 5			370. 9 161. 9 78. 9 108. 1			347. 7 144. 4 66. 3 113. 6			391. 1 162. 0 81. 3 122. 0	7 57. 4 7 30. 9	7 52. 6 7 30. 2	
Exports: Yarns and monofilamentsthous. of lb. Staple, tow, and topsdo. Imports: Yarns and monofilamentsdo. Staple, tow, and topsdo	1, 680 3, 123 194 5, 958	2, 405 1, 868 134 6, 499	3, 153 2, 588 114 6, 991	2, 917 1, 653 155 5, 795	3, 282 1, 811 140 8, 011	4, 732 1, 540 191 6, 267	2, 842 1, 862 161 6, 583	3, 397 1, 491 275 5, 772	3, 326 1, 849 139 7, 224	4, 233 1, 859 287 6, 870	4, 078 2, 562 264 4, 548	3, 750 1, 986	3, 565 2, 246	
Rayon and acetate: Stocks, producers', end of month, total⊕mil. of lb. Filament yarndo Staple (incl. tow)⊕do	124. 8 70. 1 54. 7	130. 4 71. 8 58. 6	124. 2 69. 9 54. 3	126. 2 69. 9 56. 3	126. 7 69. 8 56. 9	126. 1 69. 9 56. 2	122. 7 69. 6 53. 1	118. 6 67. 3 51. 3	117. 8 66. 0 51. 8	111. 5 61. 3 50. 2	108. 9 60. 6 48. 3	7 104. 3 7 59. 2 45. 1	98. 0 55. 7 42. 3	
Prices, rayon, viscose: Yarn, filament, 150 denierdol. per lb Staple, 1.5 denierdo	. 910	. 910 . 311	. 838 . 311	. 838 . 311	. 838 . 311	. 838 . 311	. 850 . 311	. 850 . 3 11	. 850 . 3 11	. 760 . 311	. 760 . 311	. 760 . 311	P. 760 P. 311	
Manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics: Production, quarterly total 9 \(\Delta \). thous, of linear yd. Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric)do Nylon and chiefly nylon mixturesdo		577, 022 375, 025 92, 317			567, 357 385, 239 81, 639			574, 525 413, 942 69, 228			579, 319 412, 639 71, 213			
Exports, piece goodsthous. of sq. yd	14, 274	13, 572	12, 540	13,006	17, 686	14, 288	14, 061	12, 146	9, 379	11,898	11,870	15, 914	12, 238	-
SILK Imports, raw thous. of lb. Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier. dol. per lb. Production, fabric, qtrly. total△ thous. of linear yd.	549 4.34	570 4. 33 5, 401	678 4. 32	231 4. 31	242 4. 24 6, 186	193 4. 27	373 4. 27	228 3. 93 5, 775	304 4. 27	422 4. 27	259 4. 20 6, 001	3.72	p 3. 69	
WOOL								1						
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):¶∆ Apparel classthous. of lb Carpet classdo	13, 551 8, 122	12, 886 7, 579	⁵ 17, 335 ⁵ 10, 121	15, 422 8, 664	15, 586 8, 434	8 18, 719 8 7, 608	16, 965 5, 866	18, 605 6, 498		18, 630 9, 913	18, 114 11, 446	5 21, 001 5 14, 224	17, 418 12, 444	
Wool imports, clean contentdo Apparel class (dutiable), clean contentdo	11, 369 4, 416	11, 334 4, 253	17, 731 6, 659	12, 536 5, 390	18, 274 7, 548	17, 115 8, 029	12, 979 6, 508	11, 288 6, 116	13, 106 5, 540	11,667 4,119	14, 834 5, 032			
Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Ginnings to Dece			•	nuary 16.				ron. 4]						

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Ginnings to December 13. 2 Ginnings to January 16. 3 Total ginnings of 1957 crop. 4 December 1 estimate of 1958 crop. 5 Data cover a 5-week period. 6 Beginning August 1958, data are for 4 and 5-week periods; earlier data, calendar months. 7 Data are for month shown.

§Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted.

¶Data for January, A pril, July, and October 1958 cover 5-week periods; earlier data, calendar months. 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

△Revisions for 1955-57 are available upon request. 7 Data beginning October 1958 for production of linters and for that part of stocks "at oll mills" are in thousands of equivalent 600
nound bales (earlier data in thousands of running bales). October 1958 figures comparable with data shown through September (thous, of bales): Production, 205; total stocks, 777.

nound bales (earlier data in thousands of running bales). October 1958 figures comparable with data shown through September (thous, of bales): Production, 205; total stocks, 777.

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nound bales (earlier data in thousands of running bales). October 1958 figures comparable with data shown through September (thous, of bales): Production, 205; total stocks, 777.

nound bales (earlier data in thousands of running bale

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	19	57						195	8					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		TEXT	ILE I	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued							
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES									Ì					
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: Graded territory, finedol. per lb. Graded ffeece, 3/8 blooddo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, in bonddo Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price;1947-49=100	1, 500 1, 188 1, 425 104, 7	1. 438 1. 115 1. 325 99. 8	1. 400 1. 070 1. 275 97. 3	1. 375 1. 021 1. 275 96. 0	1. 250 . 938 1. 238 93. 5	1. 135 . 847 1. 225 91. 5	1. 150 . 836 1. 225 86. 0	1. 150 . 882 1. 225 94. 8	1. 130 . 875 1. 195 94. 8	1. 125 . 875 1. 175 93. 5	1. 125 . 875 1. 175 93. 5	1. 125 . 843 1. 075 91. 0	1. 125 . 849 1. 025 88. 5	1.125 .915 1.025
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: Production, quarterly totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, totaldo		61, 267 58, 025			61, 490 58, 780			72, 029 69, 921			70, 058 67, 530			ł
Other than Government orders, total do. Men's and boys' do. Women's and children's do. Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, men's and boys' 1947-49=100.		57, 366 25, 895 31, 471 115, 2	115. 2		58, 391 27, 442 30, 949	114.1		68, 784 29, 913 38, 871	108. 6		65, 764 25, 359 40, 405 106, 7		104, 5	
Gabardine, women's and children'sdo	100. 4	100.6	103, 9	103. 9	103. 9	97. 3	97. 3	97. 3	97. 3	97. 3	90.8	89. 1	89. 1	
		TRAN	SPOI	RTATI	ON E	QUIP	MENT							
AIRCRAFT														
Manufacturers of complete types: Aircraft, engines, propellers, parts, etc.: Orders, new (net), quarterly totalmil. of dol Sales (net), quarterly totaldo Backlog of orders, total, end of quarterdo For U. S. military customersodo Civilian aircraft:		3, 222 3, 133 14, 531 8, 942			2, 651 2, 858 7 14, 324 8, 694			2, 264 2, 866 13, 722 8, 011			2, 112 2, 717 13, 117 7, 212			
Shipments. thous, of dol. Airframe weight. thous, of lb. Exports (commercial and civilian)	47, 213 1, 480. 8 17, 647	44, 856 1, 430, 8 14, 340	62, 311 1, 909. 9 22, 652	65, 046 1, 891. 4 27, 971	35, 133 1, 313. 2 19, 535	48, 678 1,635. 8 16, 655	37, 617 1,356. 6 18, 887	26, 421 1,093. 1 10, 966	41, 587 1,418. 7 20, 086	30, 776 1, 106. 0 26, 113	24, 401 855. 2 13, 279	49, 328 1, 545. 6 8, 064	34, 881 1, 107. 1 9, 767	
MOTOR VEHICLES														
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do Domestic do Domestic do Trucks, total do Domestic do	678, 598 241 206 583, 783 560, 141 94, 574 78, 928	642, 856 287 253 555, 242 536, 369 87, 327 72, 030	558, 533 327 295 478, 416 462, 674 79, 790 64, 020	467, 553 308 293 396, 221 383, 516 71, 024 53, 988	433, 474 342 313 359, 464 346, 297 73, 668 57, 637	396, 725 344 290 322, 482 308, 904 73, 899 56, 042	427, 620 241 206 352, 076 340, 599 75, 303 58, 509	412,982 91 84 342,228 334,311 70,663 56,019	381, 814 358 290 316, 408 310, 001 65, 048 50, 454	250, 466 265 259 194, 974 192, 770 55, 227 47, 030	149, 261 216 212 102, 687 98, 009 46, 358 34, 232	342, 369 149 149 272, 241 263, 491 69, 979 55, 905	601, 460 167 124 511, 885 497, 218 89, 408 76, 023	p 1 190 p1594,400 p194,300
Exports, totalo* do. Passenger cars (new and used)o* do. Trucks and buses. do. Imports (cars, trucks, buses), total* do. Passenger cars (new and used)* do.	30, 324 16, 000 14, 324 26, 946 26, 174	34, 502 19, 628 14, 874 31, 319 30, 429	28, 752 14, 922 13, 830 37, 698 36, 762	23, 374 12, 551 10, 823 30, 469 28, 944	27, 791 13, 475 14, 316 36, 881 35, 590	27, 126 12, 402 14, 724 38, 073 36, 465	30, 280 13, 695 16, 585 36, 355 34, 981	20, 815 9, 714 11, 101 30, 117 28, 835	24, 401 9, 415 14, 986 45, 212 43, 550	15, 284 5, 060 10, 224 36, 875 36, 020	15, 243 7, 425 7, 818 36, 170 34, 592	14,755 6,546 8,209	18, 873 11, 333 7, 540	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4, 142 3, 787 2, 050	3, 780 3, 460 1, 891	3, 567 3, 282 1, 774	3, 324 3, 071 1, 664	3, 563 3, 330 1, 620	3, 716 3, 465 1, 690	4,009 3,722 1,826	3, 897 3, 628 1, 779	3, 976 3, 742 1, 785	4, 113 3, 814 2, 031	4, 728 4, 386 2, 384	4, 982 4, 720 2, 816	4, 412 4, 154 2, 430	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	408, 534 61, 920	512, 136 62, 160	381, 932 52, 368	333, 580 49, 136	400, 501 55, 450	418, 255 63, 403	423, 484 63, 238	410, 607 63, 995	² 400, 286 ² 63, 383	² 370, 856 ² 63, 981	² 317,070 ² 60, 716	² 321, 285 ² 56, 234	² 334, 876 ² 55, 222	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT			Ì											
American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: Shipments, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturers, totaldo Domesticdo Railroad and private-line shops, domesticdo	7, 260 4, 033 3, 915 3, 227	6, 507 3, 802 3, 469 2, 705	7, 371 4, 988 4, 836 2, 383	5, 511 3, 721 3, 526 1, 790	6, 072 4, 592 4, 426 1, 480	5, 311 3, 778 3, 630 1, 533	3, 588 2, 218 2, 164 1, 370	2, 407 1, 179 1, 179 1, 228	2, 113 1, 080 1, 080 1, 033	2, 151 1, 276 1, 276 875	2, 229 1, 086 988 1, 143	1, 744 692 539 1, 052	2, 217 1, 280 866 937	2, 76 1, 58 1, 44 1, 17
New orders, total dododo	1, 088 975 955 113	3, 467 3, 088 3, 064 379	401 375 375 26	287 208 208 79	193 192 192 1	278 178 178 100	1, 370 1, 319 1, 319 51	317 187 187 130	811 811 376 0	1, 873 871 771 1, 002	1, 538	621	6, 525 4, 628 4, 398 1, 897	3, 83 2, 02 2, 02 1, 80
Unfilled orders, end of month, total do Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestie do Railroad and private-line shops, domestic do	24, 398	56, 676 24, 496 23, 761 32, 180	49, 370 19, 797 19, 214 29, 573	44, 138 16, 276 15, 888 27, 862	38, 249 11, 854 11, 632 26, 395	32, 982 8, 232 8, 158 24, 750	30, 406 6, 975 6, 955 23, 431	27, 777 5, 444 5, 424 22, 333	26, 449 5, 149 4, 694 21, 300	26, 166 4, 739 4, 184 21, 427	25, 524 5, 221 4, 679 20, 303	24, 059 4, 648 4, 259 19, 411	28, 167 7, 996 7, 791 20, 171	27, 65 8, 46 8, 40 19, 19
Passengers cars (equipment manufacturers): Shipments, total	5 5 134 134	37 37 97 97	39 39 80 80	18 18 67 67	10 10 63 57	0 0 63 57	2 2 61 55	16 16 45 39	20 20 25 19	0 0 55 49	3 52	10	4 4 44 38	3
Association of American Railroads: Freight ears (class I): Number owned or leased, end of monththous. Held for repairs, percent of total owned Locomotives (class I): Diesel-electric and electric:	1, 745 5. 0	1, 747 5, 1	1, 749 5. 4	1, 750 5. 8	1, 752 6. 1	1, 751 6. 6	1, 749 7. 1	1, 747 7. 6	1, 744 8. 0	1, 741 8. 3	1, 737 8. 4	1, 733 8, 2	1, 729 8. 4	
Owned or leased, end of mo. No. of power units. Serviceable, end of monthdo Installed in service (new)dodo	26, 773 160	27, 932 26, 827 81 443	28, 047 26, 989 120 323	28, 093 26, 811 50 273	28, 134 26, 865 67 206			28, 182 26, 922 3 74 134			26,729			
Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and in-	1	1												

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Preliminary estimate of production. 2 Excludes registrations for Oregon; data to be revised later. 3 Quarterly total.

†Monthly data for 1947-56 are shown at bottom of p. S-38 of the March 1958 Surver.

*Scattered revisions for the following series will be shown later: Woven goods (1956, 1st half 1957), aircraft backlog (1955-56), aircraft exports (1955), motor-vehicles exports (1956), truck trailers (1957), freight-car new orders (1955-57).

*Data beginning January 1958 exclude exports of new cargo transports, included in earlier data. In 1957, such exports were valued at \$1.4 million.

*New series (from *Bureau* of the *Census*). Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.

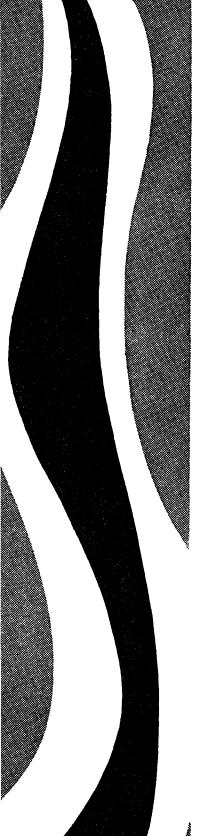
§Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. ©Beginning with 2d quarter 1958, data are reported on a quarterly basis.

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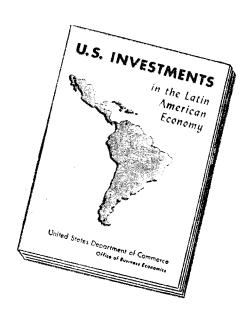
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