
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

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## The <br> SusinessSituation

By the Office of Business Economics

## Personal Income and Spending




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 $\$ 3591 / 2$ 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- $\$ 51 / 2$ billion, or $11 / 2$ percent, above 1957. With consumer prices averaging about $21 / 2$ 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 fixedinvestment 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 <br> Quarterly Totals—Seasonally Adjusted <br> [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and quarter | All stores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Durable } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nondurable } \\ & \text { goods } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1957-I. | 49.0 | 17.1 | 31.8 |
| II | 49.9 | 17.2 | 32.7 |
| III.-.---- | 51.0 50.1 | 17.3 16.8 | 33.7 33.3 |
| 1958-I | 48.9 | 15.6 | 33.3 |
|  | 49.6 | 15.5 | 34.1 |
| IIİ | 50.2 | 15.5 | 34.6 |
| IV. | 51.4 | 16.6 | 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 $4 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 enc of 1958 was down almost $\$ 1 / 2$ billion from the start of the year The change came entirely from the drop in credit sales o 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 than 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 hac 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 toward year end, the liquidation was halted. The net liquidation of new-car credit in 1958, representing $81 / 2$ percent of the amount outstanding at the start of the year, marked the firs! break in the steady upward trend which had prevailec 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 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) |  | Man-hours |  |
|  | July 1957April 1958 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April 1958- } \\ \text { December } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { July 1957- } \\ \text { April } 1958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April 1958- } \\ \text { December } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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.

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.

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

## Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

Total is up but still substantially below a year ago


Principal changes have been in goods production and transportation


Little change elsewhere

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 yearend combined employment in this important 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]

| [Seasonally adjusted] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 |  | Percentage change |  |
|  | July | April | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | July 1957April 1958 | April1958-De. cember 1958 |
|  | (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments, total | 52,464 | 50,054 | 50,736 | -4.6 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing.-. | $\begin{array}{r} 16,876 \\ 2,848 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,243 \\ 7,623 \\ 2,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,667 \\ 708 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -9.7 <br> -12.7 | 2.8-2.1 |
| Mining.--..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction.- |  |  | 2,50 |  |  |
| Transportation. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,744 \\ 1,4419 \\ 11,368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,503 \\ \mathbf{1 , 3 8 7} \\ 11,050 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}2,513 \\ 1,351 \\ 1,3\end{array}$ | -8.8-2.3-2.8 | -2.4 ${ }^{4}$ |
| Public utilities.. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade |  |  | 11,100 | -2.8 | . 5 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,349 \\ & 6,395 \\ & 7,638 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,356 \\ & 6,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,384 \\ & 6,446 \\ & 8,017 \end{aligned}$ | .3-.7 | 1.21.52.6 |
| Services and miscellaneous.-------- Government |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government.------------ |  | 7,816 |  | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing production workers, total. - | 12,967 | 11,438 | 11,857 | -11.8 | 3.7 |
| Durable goods, total | 7,565 | 6, 338 | 6,696 | -16.2 | 5.6 |
| Ordnance and accessories. | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 600 \\ 383 \\ 451 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 533 \\ 284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 571 \\ \quad 301 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -9.2 | 5.8 |
| Lumber and wood products.- |  |  |  | $-11.3$ | 7.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products |  |  | 301 <br> 431 | -12.1 -10.9 | 6.0 7.2 |
| Primary metals | $\begin{aligned} & 1,089 \\ & 902 \\ & 1,262 \end{aligned}$ | 849938 |  | -22.0-15.1 | 10.56.4 |
| Fabricated metals. |  | 766 | 815 |  |  |
| Machinery (exc. electrical) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,00 \\ 1,045 \\ 729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ 1,727 \\ \hline 772 \end{array}$ | -17.2-16.9 | -1.75.9 |
| Eleetrical machinery | 1,262 |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 1,364 \\ 226 \\ 394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,103 \\ 203 \\ 355 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | 1,197209362 | -19.1-10.2-9.9 | 8.58.52.02.0 |
| Instruments and related products.-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturers |  |  |  | -9.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods, total._ | 5,402 | 5,100 | 5,161 | -5.6 | 1.2 |
| Food and kindred products | $\begin{array}{r} 1,066 \\ 83 \\ 924 \\ 1,071 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,034 \\ 81 \\ 837 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,019 \\ 77 \\ 848 \end{array}$ | -3.0 <br> -2.4 | -1.5 |
| Tobacco manufacturers.---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products..-.------ |  |  |  | $-6.0$ | 1.3 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Paper and allied products. | 4565525488166 | 438548514159 | $\begin{aligned} & 441 \\ & 545 \\ & 513 \\ & 5158 \end{aligned}$ | -3.9-6.7-6.2 | .7-.5-.2 |
| Printing and publishing |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical and allied products. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.... |  |  |  | -4.2 | -. 6 |
| Rubber products | $\begin{aligned} & 206 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 326 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13.1 \\ -8.2 \end{array}$ | 7.87.6 |
| Leather and leather product |  |  |  |  |  |

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 wert 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


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 December 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 1¢57-58 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

|  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July |  | December |  | July 1957July 1958 | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ \text { 1957-De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1957 | 1958 |  |  |
| MANUFACTURING | \$2.07 | \$2. 13 | \$2.10 | \$2.19 | 2.9 | 4. 3 |
| Durable goods. | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.35 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 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 |
| Bituminous coal mining ${ }^{1}$ | 3.09 | 3.02 | 3.05 | 3.03 | -2.3 | -0.7 |
| Petroleum and natural gas ${ }^{1}$ | 2.67 | 2. 69 | 2.68 | 2.72 | . 7 | 1.5 |
| Telephone ${ }^{1}$-------------- | 1.94 | 2.06 | 1. 98 | 2.08 | 6. 2 | 5.1 |
| Gas and electric utilities ${ }^{1}$ | 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 |
| Wholesale trade ${ }^{1}$ | 2.11 | 2.19 | 2.14 | 2. 19 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Hotels | I. 09 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1. 14 | 4. 6 | 2.7 |
| Railway wages (class I) ${ }^{2}$ | 2.25 | 2. 43 | 2.25 | 2.43 | 8.0 | 8.0 |

1. Data in cols. 3, 4, and 6 are for November
2. 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.

Scheduled for publication in February 1959

## 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 NATIONAL 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 thr final quarter of last year was about equal to the best quarter: of 1957, prices having advanced during the recession period

The third-quarter gains in economic activity reflected ris ing demand for most consumer items (other than autos) anc 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 trenc was extended. In particular, the demand for autos firmed and the further change in total business inventory holding: 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 commodityassociated 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 considerably 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 commodityassociated 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 $\$ 41 / 2$ 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 durablegoods 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 pur-poses-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]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| 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 | 98.0 59.9 | 91.1 54.1 | 104.5 63.1 | 109.9 66.4 | 112.5 68.9 | 114.1 70.4 | 113.0 69.2 | 113.9 69.8 | 109.2 66.3 | 17.2 98.2 58.6 | 98.4 57.3 | 104.2 60.6 |
| Nondurable-goods industries. | 38.1 | 36.9 | 41.4 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 43.6 |
| Tholesale and retail trade-...... | 49.8 | 50.6 | 55.0 | 57.3 | 59.6 | 59.2 | 59.6 | 60.5 | 59.1 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 60.0 |
| nnance, insurance, and real estate... | 27.6 |  |  | 32.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation---- ${ }_{\text {Communications and public utilities }}$ | 15.8 10.1 | 14.4 10.8 | 15.8 11.7 | $\begin{array}{r}16.8 \\ 12.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17.3 13.3 | 17.3 13.1 | 17.4 13.3 | 17.6 13.4 | 16.8 13.6 | 16.2 13.7 | 15.6 14.0 | 16.5 14.2 |
| Services... | 29.2 | 30.2 | 33.7 | 37.0 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 10.1 | 40.3 | 40.8 |
| Government and government enterprises. | 35.3 | 35.9 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44.6 | 45.4 | 46.6 |
|  | 22.4 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 27.3 |

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

Table 2.-National Income by Corporate and Noncorporate Form of Organization, 1953-58
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | 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 |
|  | 132.4 | 130.4 121.9 | 142.2 | 154.0 143.4 | 161.9 150.0 | 160.5 148.9 | 162.4 150.6 | 163.6 | 161.3 1492 | 156.7 145.0 | 155.3 143.7 | 1148.2 |
|  | 124.2 8.2 | 121.9 8 | 132.5 9.7 | 15.4 10.6 | 150.0 11.9 | 148.9 | 15.6 11.9 | 151.4 | 14.1 | 145.0 11.7 | 13.7 11.6 | 11.9 11.4 |
| Corporate prafits and inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{\text {_ }}$ - | ${ }^{36.2}$ | 32.3 326 | 41.6 4.6 | 41.2 | 40.0 415 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 37.0 | 29.5 29.9 | 30.6 30 | 36.2 |
|  | 37.2 20.2 | 32.6 17.2 | $\begin{array}{r}41.3 \\ 21.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43.7 22.4 | 41.5 21.6 | 44.3 23.0 | ${ }_{21.7}^{41.5}$ | ${ }_{22.0}^{42.1}$ | 38.1 19.9 | 29.9 16.1 | 30.1 16.3 | 36.0 19.3 |
| Profits after tax ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ - Inventory valuation adjustment.-...-- | 17.0 -1.0 | 15.4 -.3 | 21.5 -1.7 | 21.3 -2.6 | 19.9 -1.5 | 21.3 -2.4 -2.4 | 19.8 -1.5 | 20.1 -1.1 | 18.2 -1.1 | 13.7 -.3 | 13.8 .5 | 16.7 .2 |
| 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]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 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. | 198.0 | 196.3 | 210.9 | 227.3 | 238.1 | 235.6 | 238.4 | 240.5 | 238.0 | 234.4 | 234.2 | 238.4 | 241.3 |
| Private....----- | 164.2 10.3 | 161.9 10.0 | 174.9 9.8 | 189.3 9.7 | 198.0 9.6 | 196.2 9.6 | 198.6 9.7 | 199.9 9.8 | 197.4 ${ }^{9} 5$ | 192.7 9.7 | 191.8 9 | 195.0 10.0 | 197.6 |
| Government civilian | 23.5 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 28.4 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 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 professional. | ${ }^{27} .4$ | 27.8 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 31.4 | 31.7 11 | 31.3 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 31.8 |
| Farm | 13.3 10.5 | 12.7 10.9 | 11.8 10.7 | 11.6 10.9 | 111.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.8 12.0 | 112.2 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 13.3 12.2 | 13.3 |
| 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 | 34.1 | 44.9 | 45. 5 | 43.4 | 46. 1 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 39.9 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 37.9 19 | n. a. |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 20.2 | 17.2 16.8 | 21.8 23.0 | 22.4 23.1 | 21.6 21.8 | 23.0 23.1 | 21.7 21.8 | ${ }_{22.1}^{22.0}$ | 19.9 | 16.1 | ${ }^{16.3}$ | 19.3 | n. a. |
| Corporate profts after tax.--- | 18.1 | 16.8 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 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 | D. 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 |

$p$ Preliminary. n. a. Not available.

1. Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

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]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| 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--.-.- | 21.412.112.3 | 18.410.1 | 25.014.2 | 24.513.4 | 23.513.5 | 24.914.5 | 23.413.4 | 24.314.1 | 21.512.1 | 15.67.87.8 | 15.97.9 | 19.79.710.0 |
| Durable-goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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.
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 bas 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 mid1957 to $\$ 15 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.

## Recent Changes in Income Originating in Corporate Business



Index, 3rd Qtr. 1957=100

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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 $\$ 12-\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ 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

# Measuring Regional Market Growth 

## A Case Study of the Delaware River Area

ELconomic 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 incometo 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



Area Sub-Regions

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 onefourth 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 witi. 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 ECONOMIOS.
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 $21 / 2$ 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 or 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-a verage 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, goverument is of somewhat below-average importance as a source of total earnings, primarily because of the comparative 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



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


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 scenc.

## 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 : million; average incomes more than doubled-rising fron $\$ 1,136$ to $\$ 2,600$; and total income surged up from $\$ 19$ billiol to $\$ 57$ billion.

While these impressive changes in personal income reflec the large advance in prices over this period, gains in rea terms have been quite substantial. After allowance for thi increase in consumer prices, the purchasing power of income: in the Delaware Area in 1957 was more than four-fifths ove 1929 in the aggregate. When account is taken of the larg, population growth, which was a prime factor underlying thi overall economic gain, real income per capita in the Delawart 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 wert factors at work that made for sizable differences in rates o: 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 Ares 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

|  | Total income by type |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oivilian earnings by industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { come } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { zand } \\ \text { salaries } \end{gathered}$ | Other labor income | Propri etors' income | Property income | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trans- } \\ \text { fer pay- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Less: Personal contributions for social insurance | All industries | Farms | $\underset{\text { ing }}{\text { Min }}$ | Contract construction | Manu-facturing | Trade | $\underset{\text { nance }}{\mathrm{Fi}}$ | Transportation. communications, and public utilities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ser } \mathrm{F} \\ & \text { ices } \end{aligned}$ | Government | 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 |
| Dela ware 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. | 100.0 | 70.1 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 15.1 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | . 2 | . 1 | 5.2 | 29.7 | 22.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 9.5 | . 1 |
| New York City Supplement | 100.0 | 66.4 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 | . 1 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 14.4 | 10.8 | . 4 |
| Bethlehem - Allentown - Reading Area | 100.0 | 69.7 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 14.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2.3 | . 3 | 5.9 | 52.0 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 5.6 | . 3 |
| Trenton Metropolitan Area- | 100.0 | 72.6 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 11.7 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | . 8 | . 1 | 6.0 | 39.9 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | .1 |
| Philadelphia Metropolitan Area | 100.0 | 71.1 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | . 8 | . 2 | 6.4 | 37.2 | 18.9 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 10.2 | . 2 |
| Area | 100.0 | 65.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 23.6 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.2 | (1) | 8.5 | 51.8 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 6.0 |  |
| Upper Basin Area | 100.0 | 64.5 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 31.0 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 13.2 | 9.7 | . 8 |
| Southern Basin and Coastal Area | 100.0 | 64.9 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.6 | . 5 | 8.7 | 24.5 | 21.9 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 1.7 |

1. Less than one-tenth of one percent.

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

Table 3.-Percent Increases in Selected Components of Personal Income in the Delaware River Service Area, 1929-57 ${ }^{1}$

|  | Total income | Civilian earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Property income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All industries | Farms | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | Trade | Finance | Transportation, communications, utilities | Services | Government | Other |  |
| United States- | 303 | 327 | 99 | 207 | 411 | 416 | 338 | 252 | 248 | 288 | 552 | 428 | 130 |
| Dela ware River Service Area | 208 | 260 | 94 | 77 | 197 | 308 | 242 | 188 | 210 | 224 | 519 | 667 | 53 |
| New York City Metropolitan Area <br> New York City Supplement. | 194 290 | 246 387 | 131 100 | 318 200 | ${ }_{6}^{146}$ | 278 476 | 239 326 | 179 361 3 | 210 223 | 219 319 | 533 505 | 1,333 | 47 84 |
| Bethlehem-Allentown-Reading Area | 253 | 271 | 94 | 0 | 315 | 312 | 239 | 310 | 181 | 265 | 295 | 300 | 133 |
| Trenton Metropolitan Area-........ | 356 | 416 | 100 | 99 | 175 | 541 | 363 | 533 | 414 | 393 | 462 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 111 |
| Philadelphia Metropolitan Area. | 216 | 270 | 71 | 50 | 290 | 324 | 216 | 185 | 203 | 217 | 607 | 750 | 42 |
| Wilmington Metropolitan Area... | 382 | 472 | 50 | 99 | 518 | 592 | 447 | 333 | 300 | 359 | 700 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 201 |
| Upper Basin Area-_-........ | 183 | ${ }_{3}^{197}$ | -65 | 16 300 | 462 | 411 | 248 | 250 | 140 | 191 | 180 | 500 | - 56 |
| Southern Basin and Coastal Area | 326 | 336 | 124 | 300 | 455 | 657 | 384 | 460 | 307 | 161 | 381 | 300 | 120 |

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

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.
$\left.\begin{array}{l|r|r}\hline \hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percent of total income received } \\ \text { in the Delaware Area from- }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Manufacturing } \\ \text { earnings }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Property } \\ \text { income }\end{array}\right]$

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 personal 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.

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



| PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 1940 | 1950 | 1955 | 1957 |
| 3,161 | 2,580 | 6,612 | 8,995 | 9,991 |
| 1,846 19 | 1,692 24 | 4,481 126 | 6,428 | $\begin{array}{r}7,109 \\ \hline 286\end{array}$ |
| 304 | 284 | 713 | 807 | 838 |
| 22 282 | 19 265 | 50 663 | 44 763 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 801 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 954 42 | 506 95 | ${ }_{472}^{900}$ | 1,192 | 1,354 574 |
| 4 | 21 | 80 | 142 | 170 |
| 2, 166 | 1,903 | 5,212 | 7,247 | 8,025 |
|  | 32 | 81 | 72 | 65 |
| 88888 | 4 7 7 | 9 33 | 10 485 | 12 |
| ${ }_{703}$ | 691 | 1,933 1,92 | 2,689 | 2,981 |
| 481 | 424 | 1,117 | 1,382 | 1,518 |
| 143 | 114 | 234 | 359 | 407 |
| 227 318 | 164 278 | 447 <br> 646 <br> 6 | 616 885 | $\begin{array}{r}687 \\ 1,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 116 | 212 | 646 404 | 885 734 | 1,007 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 17 |
| 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 CITY METROPOLITAN AREA |  |  |  |  | NEW YORK CITY SUPPLEMENT |  |  |  |  | BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND READING <br> AREA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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, 9888 | 24, 502 | 27,425 1,004 | 385 3 | 423 5 | 1,149 | 1,694 | 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 |
| - $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \hline 136\end{array}$ | 1, $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 120\end{array}$ | 46 2,701 | 37 3,212 | 37 3,401 | 11 70 | 10 63 | 33 183 | 28 257 | 26 282 | 13 | 11 40 | 28 104 | ${ }_{120}^{24}$ | 20 126 |
| 4,008 185 | 2, 450 | 4,166 1,419 | 5,226 1,717 | 5,910 $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 4}$ | 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 | 29 | 76 | 65 | 67 | 21 | 18 | 49 | 42 |  | 17 | 16 | 42 | 37 | 33 |
| 11 | 11 | 28 1,121 | 39 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 3 |  | 12 | 5 |  | 4 |
| $\begin{array}{r}662 \\ 2,485 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}329 \\ 2,205 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 1,121 6,392 | 1,516 8,437 | 1,628 9,387 | 25 149 | 23 162 | 89 491 | 1546 | 178 858 | 20 179 | 11 175 | 50 500 | 76 645 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 737 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 2,088 | 2,057 | 5,294 | 6,427 | 7,079 | 85 | 83 | 240 | 324 | 362 | 62 | 56 | 154 | 190 | 210 |
| 887 | 748 | 1,545 | 2, 230 | 2. 479 | 18 | 14 | 36 | ${ }^{67}$ | 83 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 35 | 41 |
| 917 | 777 | 1,827 | 2,502 | 2, 841 | 43 | 40 | 87 | 124 | 139 | 36 | 32 | ${ }_{81} 71$ | 90 | 101 |
| 1,581 | 1,429 | 3, 248 | 4,464 | 5,047 | 77 | 77 | 186 | 287 | 323 | 34 | 35 | 81 | 108 | 124 |
| 477 3 | 805 5 | 1,527 | 2,607 39 | 3,020 43 | 40 2 | 68 2 | 159 5 | 217 9 | 242 | 20 | 48 | 49 2 | 67 3 | 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 |


| WILMINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA |  |  |  |  | UPPER BASIN AREA |  |  |  |  | SOUTHERN BASIN 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 | 213 | 205 | 582 | 792 | 907 |
| 122 | 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 | 34 | 39 | 126 | 140 | 136 |
| 3 15 15 | 3 15 | 8 42 | 5 56 | 3 59 | 20 29 | 14 30 | 40 80 | 33 94 | 31 100 | 15 19 | ${ }_{24}^{15}$ | 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 |
| ${ }^{(2)}$ | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1 | (2) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | (2) | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{9}$ | 45 | 28 | ${ }_{71}$ | 45 | 52 | 1 | 1 | ${ }_{2}$ | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 6 | 29 | 38 | 45 | 11 | 7 | 33 | 51 | 61 |
| 60 19 | 72 72 25 | 217 67 | 358 95 | 415 104 | 44 31 | 38 31 | 117 84 | 184 100 | 225 108 | ${ }^{23}$ | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ | 113 | 144 | 174 |
|  | 7 | 16 | 25 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 23 |  |
| 13 | 14 | 39 | 48 | 52 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 55 | 60 | 14 | 12 | 35 | 50 | 57 |
| 17 | 18 | 43 | 67 | 78 | 33 | 33 | 68 | 85 | 96 | 36 | 27 | 66 | 79 | 94 |
| (2) 6 | ${ }^{\text {(2) }} 11$ | (2) 25 | (2) 36 | 48 | 25 | 52 | 58 | 61 | 70 | 16 | 26 | 41 | 68 | 77 |
| 1,165 | 1,156 | 2,340 | 2,917 | 3,200 | 576 | 511 | 1,221 | 1,410 | 1,575 | 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 bere-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 onc 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 compenent 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 Departr ant of Commerce official estimates of personal income by States. That is, the State total for vach 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 serios of data which do not "match" the basic series to be allocated in some respect such as definition or coverage.

NEW YORK
Putnam
Dutchess

\section*{Delaware River Service Area <br> Subregions and Counties <br> New York City Metropolitan Area <br> NEW YORK <br> new Jersey 5 N. Y. C. Bo <br> | Bergen | Union |
| :--- | :--- |
| Passaic | Middlesex |
| Essex | Morris |
| Hudson | Somerset | <br> Rockland Hudson <br> S <br> Westchester}

## New York City Supplement

connecticut
NEW JERSEY
Monmouth
Fairfield

Bethlehem-Allentown and Reading Metropolitan Areas
pennsylvanta
Lehigh
Northampton
Berks
new Jersey
Warren
Berks
Trenton Metropolitan Area-New Jersey Mercer
Philadelphia Metropolitan Area
pennsylyania
NEW JERSEY

| Bucks | Delaware | Camden |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Montgomery | Philadelphia | Gloucester |
| Chester |  | Burlington |

Burlington
Wilmington Metropolitan Area
NEW JERSEY
delaware
Salem

NEW YORK
Upper Basin Area
Delaware
Sullivan
Ulster
Wayne
Monroe
Monroe
Schuylkill

## New Castle

Southern Basin and Coastal Area NEW JERSEY
Ocean Atlantic
Cape May Cumberland
delaware
Kent
Sussex

## 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 avalable for these units because of two factors.

First, for a number of components, the most satisfactory data on which to base an estimats 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 countles are not sbown because of the lack of requisite data for making adjustments to take account of commuting of workers acros 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 tw ${ }_{p}$ 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. "Personal Income by States Since 1929" is available from the Superintendent of Docrments, Government Printing Office, Washington 25 , D. C., or from Department of Com. ments, Government Priming Office
merce 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 components 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 sccurity, 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 carlier 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 upon.

## "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 omployees 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 roliable.

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 figures.
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, clectric 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 countics 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 summary fashion.

For wholesale and retail trade and for manufacturing, county estimates of wages and salarics 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.
2. 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 .
3. Beginning in 1956, the UI programs in both New York and Connecticut cover estab ishments with three or more employees
4. This question of comparability is discussed on pp. 79-80 of "Personal Income by States Since 1929 .

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 1910 estimates for each of these were moved to 1929 by county data on the total number of persons engaged in these industries in 1030 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, nomprofit 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 seetions.
Government.-Benchmark estimates of government wage and salary disbursements in each Delaware frea 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 terins 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 classes.

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 fgures 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 govermment 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 A pril 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 used for 1957.
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.

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 cash 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 cash 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 salar ies 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 indiridual 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 show. ing 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. A verage 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 Popu-lation-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 proprictors' income were derived in two steps. First, haseyear 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 proprictors (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 nonSMA 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 selfemployed 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 proprictors 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 proprictors' 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 earried 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 selfemployed 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.

A verage 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 ostimates 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 vebicles 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 compute 3 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 differs 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

fransfer 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 employce retirement systems, as well as premium payments for government life insurance. Contribations 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



Note - Data for reporting componies only
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economic
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 $\$ 61 / 2$ billion. Net income of the enterprises was $\$ 23 / 4$ 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 $\$ 6 \frac{1}{2}$ 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
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 Cuuntries, 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 $\$ 6 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1957 .

Net income is the largest source of funds of the foreign investment enterprises, aggregating $\$ 2^{3 / 4}$ 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 rates.

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] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By Area | Canada | Latin American Republics | Europe | Other areas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sources of Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income. | 37 | 40 | 35 | 59 | 42 |
| Net U. S. financing 1 | 25 | 31 | 15 | -2 | 20 |
| Net foreign financing. | 11 | 12 | 28 | 24 | 17 |
| Depreciation and depletion ${ }^{2}$ | 27 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 21 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Uses of Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant, and cquipment | 73 | 54 | 54 | 35 | 55 |
| Inventories....-..........-...... | 7 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| Current receivables. | -2 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 6 |
| Other assets-...- | 3 19 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 |
| Income prid out. | 19 | 24 | 20 | 41 | 25 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| By Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { smelting }}}{ }$ | Petroleum | Manufacturing | Other industries : | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sources of Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income.. | 50 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 42 |
| Net U. S. financing ${ }^{1}$ | 19 | 21 | 19 | 12 | 20 |
| Net foreign financing ...-... | ${ }^{7} 4$ | 18 19 | 17 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total...... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Uses of Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant, and equipment -- | 59 | 52 | 60 | 51 | 55 |
|  | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Current receivables................... | 8 | 7 4 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 10 | 6 4 |
| Income paid out. | 26 | 28 | 22 | 20 | 25 |
| Total. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

[^0]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 <br> Plant and Equipment Expenditures, 1957



Note. - Data for reporting companies only
U. S. Deportment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
$59-1-10$
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

[^1]low, probably reflecting the lowered dollar equivalent o foreign-currency depreciation charges as well as a relativel: low proportion of fixed capital.

Depletion charges, reported as carried on the books o 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 ta: purposes in the United States.

## Comparison with domestic corporations

In order to gain some perspective on the magnitudes anc relationships of the various sources of funds available tc 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 forcign 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
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]

| Areas and industries | Sources of funds |  |  |  |  |  | Uses of funds |  |  |  |  |  | $\xlongequal{$ Adden-  <br>  dum $}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { sources } \end{aligned}$ | Net income | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { U.S. } \\ \text { financing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { foreign } \\ \text { financing } \end{gathered}$ | Deprecia-depletion | Other | Total uses | Property, plant, equip. ment | Inven- | Current receivables | Other assets | Income paid out |  |
| 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 | 547 | 272 | 102 | 38 | 130 | 4 | 547 | 323 | 38 | 1 | 46 | 139 | 9 |
| Petroleum -...- | 3,872 1,464 | $\begin{array}{r}1,615 \\ \hline 589\end{array}$ | 837 276 | 697 242 | 640 344 | 83 14 | 3,872 | 2,035 | 345 <br> 168 | 263 61 | 158 | 1,071 | 352 |
| Trade -------- | 1,321 | 167 | 23 | 74 | $\begin{array}{r}344 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 | 1,464 | 819 139 | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50 | 36 18 | 320 57 |  |
| Agriculture and public utilitics | 317 | 107 | 56 | 71 | 67 | 16 | 317 | 189 | 17 | 16 | 25 | 71 |  |
| Canada, total | 1,602 | 589 | 401 | 175 | 407 | 30 | 1,602 | 1,169 | 115 | -27 | 52 | 294 | 144 |
| Mining and smelting | 264 | 167 | 4 | 27 | ${ }^{64}$ | 2 | 264 | 127 | 23 | 3 | 43 | ${ }^{68}$ | 4 |
| Petroleum-..-. | 707 556 | 147 | 251 136 | 134 | 154 | $\stackrel{21}{4}$ | 707 | 567 | 52 | 8 -31 | -11 | 69 | 140 |
| Trade........- | 46 | 29 | 8 | $-3$ | 17 | 4 | ${ }^{56}$ | $\stackrel{3}{42}$ | 10 | -7 | -r 6 | 148 |  |
| Agriculture and public utilities | 29 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 15 | 2 | (2) | 3 | 8 | --------- |
| Latin American Republics, total | 2,339 | 938 | 735 | 275 | 361 | 30 | 2,339 | 1,262 | 213 | 159 | 133 | 571 | 94 |
| Mining and smelting. | . 241 | 70 | 100 | 14 | 56 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1241 | 171 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 51 | 5 |
| Petroleum | 1,510 | 663 | 509 | 112 | 212 | 14 | 1,510 | 838 | 135 | 51 | 66 | 420 | 89 |
| Manufacturing. | 211 | 75 | 62 | 47 | 26 | 1 | 211 | 75 | ${ }^{27}$ | 44 | 33 | 31 |  |
| Trade-7----.-.----------- | 107 | 41 | 12 | 42 | 9 | 3 | 107 | 14 | 23 | 46 | 11 | 12 |  |
| Agriculture and public utilities | 270 | 89 | 52 | 60 | 58 | 12 | 270 | 164 | 13 | 15 | 21. | 57 |  |
| Europe, total. | 1,285 | 454 | 194 | 356 | 262 | 19 | 1,285 | 689 | 195 | 138 | 3 | 261 | 25 |
| Mining and smelting |  | 1 | 1 | -1 | (2) 11 |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | (2) |  |
| Petroleum | 567 | 166 | 126 | 152 | 111 | 11 | 567 | 279 | 80 | 90 |  | 118 | 25 |
| Manufacturing. | 580 | 208 | 66 | 176 | 120 | 9 | 580 | 326 | 95 | 42 | 8 | 109 |  |
| Trade Agriculture and public utilities. | (2) 137 | (2) 79 | ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{1}$ | (2) 29 | (2) 30 | -1 | 137 | ${ }^{(2)} 83$ | (2) 20 | 6 | -5 | 33 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ther areas, total.-.----- | 1,295 | 770 | -36 | 315 | 206 | 40 | 1,295 | 445 | 103 | 120 | 95 | 532 | 99 |
| Mining and smelting | 41 1,088 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 638 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -3 -49 | -3 299 | 10 163 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 41 1,088 | ${ }^{25} 5$ | 78 | -5 113 |  | 19 | ${ }_{9}^{1}$ |
| Manufacturing. | , 118 | 68 | 12 | 12 | 163 26 |  | 1,088 | ${ }_{51} 51$ | 19 | 18 | 81 6 | 464 36 | 98 |
| Trade-.-.-- | 30 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 4 | (2) | 30 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |  |
| Agriculture and public utilities.- | 18 | 10 | , | 1 |  | (2) | 18 | 10 | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1 | 6 |  |

[^2]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 prineipally in the fields of transportation, finance, and various services were entirely omitted Canadian companies which publish the necessary information. The most readily available Canadian companies which publish the necessary information. The most readily available measure of the coverage obtamed, and probably also the best, is the ratio of the earnings of the prises 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 | Petroleum | Manu-facturing | Trade | Agriculture and public utilities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All areas | 82 | 69 | 99 | 63 | 69 | 55 |
| Canada. | 78 | (1) | (1) | 59 | 72 | 36 |
| Latin American Repablics. | 82 | 69 | 95 | 5 | 65 | 61 |
| Europe.... | 85 | 11 | (1) 09 | 71 | (1) 38 | 39 |
| Other areas -- | 81 | .2 | 9. | 6 | $\ldots$ | 32 |

1. In these classifications, the coverage ratio is 100 percent or more because the compramies not covered in this survey, on balance, had net losses. This affected particularly petroleum 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 Suruey of American Business Infuture work on this subject.
Foreign Currency Conversions: Data were provided by the reporting companies partly in forrign currencies only, 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 dateusually 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 osses from the point of view of the eniled states pat the (and in some circuman foreign books as well) which are usually carried into the pront 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 plied 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 usualiy not possible to determin
ains 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 hook nalues of the foreign enterprises in terms of dollars. 110 Definitions and Relationship to Balance-of-Payments Accounts: Net incomehis 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 fgures regularly compiled result from the doct that the new series includes the earnings attributed to minority foreignstockholders (about $\$ 200$ million), is not reduced by the withbolding taxes paid by the parent companies on income transforred, and does not include interest aceruing 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 resdients, and cash flows resulting from changes in United States holdings of the capital stock outstanding. In principle this is the same a outs, ations as direct invest ment flows but would appear as short-torm or portiolio investnot be recorded as direct-invest ment flows but wonld appear as short-term or portiolio invest ounts.
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 Einited States rather than retained abroad. In the balance-of-payments accounts, all branch eamings are treated as if they were remitted, and are included in net capital outflows to the extent they other transactions are nil, the balance-of foreign branch earns $\$ 100$ and remits $\$ 50$, assimming and net capital outfows from the United Statents statistics would show earmings of atry for sourees 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.
Not forelign 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 cnited states. It is not possible at in some duplication in the totals of sources and uses. The net flow from the United states would not be affected.
When the reporting company could not segregate accounts payable between United States and foreign creditors, the amounts were entered entirely under foreign financing. To come extent, therefore, net foreign financing is overstated.
Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment-this item represents primarily the cost of accuisition 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 by the foreign-incorporated enterprises. Such dividends include those accruing to Ininority stockholders and are before deduction of withholding taxes paid by the Cinited portion, and are after deducting withholding taves. The branch profit figure is the aniount portion, and are after deducting withholding taxes. The branch profit figure is the ansount from the United States" this is to some cutent an ambiguous concept. In the balance-offrom the united states" this is to some extent an amblguous concept. In the balance-orthey are tasable in the vnited states as parned.

## 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 quarter, 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 

TTHE 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 ( $\dagger$ ), respectively; certain revisions for 1956 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly Surver beginning with the July 1957 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.
[Averages for the year 1957 are provided in the May 1958 issue of the Surver]

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



Total nonagricultural income...---......-.............. do.
335.2

Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Italicized total excludes and othe tiphed by 12 (tc put on annual rate basis) amounted to $\$ 4.6$ billion.
 see pp. 10 ff . of the December 1958 SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septeml- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |  |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



Revised. $\quad$ 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.
$\emptyset$ Includes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Revisions (annual data, 1946-57; monthly data, 1956-57) appear on pp. 18 and 19 of the November 1958 SUR VEF; monthly data prior to 1956 are not available.
${ }^{\prime}$ '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 descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novernber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem ber |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{\text {or }}$ - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted index-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minerals-.--------------------------1947-49=100 | 123 | 122 | 120 | 118 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 115 | 110 | 120 | 123 | r 124 | 123 | p 123 |
|  | 80 | 74 | 73 | 70 | 67 | 60 | ${ }_{61}^{61}$ | ${ }^{72}$ | 46 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 74 | p 74 |
|  | 144 | 149 | 147 | 145 | 134 | 132 | 131 | 134 | 137 | 142 | 145 | ${ }^{r} 144$ | ${ }^{-147}$ | p 150 |
|  | ${ }^{92}$ | 82 | $\stackrel{83}{ }$ | 85 | 79 | 81 | 86 | 100 | 91 | 96 | 107 | $\stackrel{\square}{5} 107$ | - 93 |  |
|  | 143 | 138 | 130 | 121 | 128 | 136 | 144 | 150 | 151 | 153 | 158 | '156 | 152 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted, combined index...--........do...- | 139 | 135 | 133 | 130 | 128 | 126 | 128 | 132 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 141 | ${ }^{p} 142$ |
|  | 141 | 137 | 135 | 131 | 129 | 128 | 130 | 134 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 140 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 144$ | ${ }^{p} 144$ |
|  | 154 | 146 | 142 | 137 | 135 | 131 | 134 | 139 | 141 | 144 | 145 | r 146 | 152 | ${ }^{2} 152$ |
|  | 121 | 107 | 100 | 95 | 91 | 86 | 91 | 103 | 102 | 109 | 113 | ${ }^{r} 122$ | ${ }^{+123}$ | p 123 |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).-.-.-.- do...- | 170 | 163 | 159 | 153 | 150 | 146 | 148 | 151 | 154 | 156 | 155 | ${ }^{r} 156$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 164$ | ${ }^{p} 165$ |
| Fabricated metal products...-.-.----.-. do | 141 | 135 | 129 | 124 | 122 | 118 | 120 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 135 | ${ }^{+133}$ | ${ }^{5} 136$ | ${ }^{p} 137$ |
| Machinery----...-.-..........-----... do | 163 | 156 | 151 | 144 | 141 | 137 | 137 | 141 | 144 | 147 | 148 | $r 147$ | 150 | ${ }^{p} 152$ |
| Nonclectrical machinery -...---------- do - | 143 | 137 | 130 | 127 | 126 | 122 | 122 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 129 | 130 | ${ }^{+133}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 133$ |
| Electrical machinery -...----.------- do. | 203 | 194 | 192 | 177 | 170 | 166 | 167 | 171 | 181 | 188 | 186 | $r 180$ | ${ }^{-182}$ | > 189 |
| Transportation equipment....-.....-.-. do...- | 203 | 194 | 191 | 185 | 183 | 178 | 182 | 185 | 185 | 186 | 178 | ${ }^{5} 183$ | 205 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 203$ |
| Autos, trucks, and parts..--.-.-.-...- do.- | 125 | 113 | 107 | 99 | 93 | 86 | 93 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 82 | 91 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 122$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 123$ |
| Other transportation equipment.----- do.. | 322 | 315 | 318 | 313 | 316 | 316 | 314 | 320 | 318 | 321 | 322 | - 321 | ${ }^{+} 326$ | ${ }^{\circ} 320$ |
| Instruments and related products ....... do.. | 170 | 168 | 166 | 163 | 160 | 159 | 158 | 160 | 162 | 162 | 166 | 169 | 172 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 175$ |
| Furniture and fixtures .-.--------------- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 118 | 116 | 114 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 113 | 116 | 119 | 123 | 126 | 127 | +129 | p 126 |
| Lumber and products...-.------------ do- | 107 | 103 | 110 | 108 | 109 | 105 | 110 | 114 | 118 | 120 | 118 | 118 | 125 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.----1.---- do- | 151 | 148 | 142 | 134 | 133 | 135 | 139 | 145 | 152 | 150 | 157 | 149 | +154 | p 154 |
|  | 136 | 131 | 129 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 132 | 135 | 134 | 137 | 138 | r 137 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 137$ |
| Nondurable manufactures.--.-.-.....-.-.-. do...- | 128 | 127 | 127 | 125 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 129 | 132 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 135 | P 136 |
| Food and beverage manufactures.-.--.-.-. do. | 110 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 115 | +115 | 115 |  |
|  | 110 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | $r 115$ | 115 |  |
|  | 110 | 118 | 117 | 120 | 114 | 108 | 114 | 116 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 115 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures..----...-....---....- do | 107 | 106 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 117 | 115 | 116 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120 |  |  |
| Textile-mill products. | 95 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 105 |  |
| Apparel and allied products------.-.-.......do | 107 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 106 | 106 | 110 | 115 | 114 | 116 | r118 | 119 |  |
|  | 103 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 108 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products...-.---..-----.- do. | 162 | 152 | 155 | 153 | 149 | 152 | 153 | 157 | 163 | 166 | 167 | ${ }^{1} 171$ | 168 |  |
|  | 141 | 142 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 142 | r 142 | p 143 |
| Chemicals and allied products .-----....--do- | 184 | 181 | 182 | 177 | 176 | 178 | 1.78 | 181 | 184 | 186 | 187 | r 189 | 190 |  |
| Industrial chemicals ----------------- do- | 201 | 196 | 195 | 187 | 184 | 182 | 182 | 187 | 193 | 196 | 204 | 207 |  |  |
| Petroleum and coal products...-.-.-......do. | 135 | 137 | 131 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 129 | 131 | 136 | 139 | 135 | 137 | p 138 | p141 |
|  | 131 | 117 | 116 | 114 | 116 | 112 | 113 | 125 | 125 | 132 | 136 | +133 | 141 |  |
|  | 123 | 123 | 121 | 118 | 112 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 116 | 120 | ${ }^{+123}$ | 122 | 123 | ${ }^{\nu} 123$ |
| Coal | 77 | 71 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 63 | 62 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 71 | p 71 |
|  | 145 | 146 | 144 | 141 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 135 | 141 | 146 | +149 | $r 148$ | 147 | - 147 |
|  | 100 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 90 | -92 | $\bigcirc 102$ |  |
| Stone and earth minerals.-.-----.-------- do-- | 140 | 141 | 144 | 133 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 146 | 144 | 149 | 148 | 149 |  |
| CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total output.---------------1947-49=100 | 141 | 124 | 117 | 116 | 111 | 101 | 103 | 109 | 100 | 100 | 103 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116$ | r 143 | P 140 |
|  | 153 | 132 | 123 | 120 | 114 | 100 | 103 | 109 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 113 | 155 | ${ }^{p} 150$ |
| Autos--...----------------------------10-1.- | 171 | 151 | 132 | 122 | 106 | 89 | 99 | 100 | 87 | 53 | 37 | 71 | 160 | ${ }^{p} 161$ |
|  | 138 | 118 | 117 | 121 | 122 | 110 | 108 | 119 | 108 | 130 | 150 | 151 | 153 |  |
| Furniture and floor coverings..--------...- do. | 115 | 114 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 104 | 101 | 105 | 105 | 118 | 126 | 131 | 130 |  |
|  | 125 | 102 | 103 | 121 | 131 | 112 | 115 | 132 | 109 | 114 | 150 | $\stackrel{\square}{r} 147$ | 156 |  |
| Radio and television sets-.------------- do. | ${ }_{114} 25$ | 176 | 187 | 159 | 139 | 125 | 112 | 122 | 114 | 214 | 222 | r 221 | 212 |  |
|  | 114 | 106 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 108 | 107 | 115 | 119 | r 123 | 118 | p 115 |
| Seasonally adjusted, total output.....-...........do...-- | 128 | 119 | 113 | 110 | 104 | 97 | 105 | 111 | 114 | 115 | 103 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 108$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 134$ | p 137 |
|  | 136 | 125 | 117 | 111 | 103 | 94 | 104 | 111 | 116 | 116 | 99 | ${ }^{-105}$ | 143 | ${ }^{p} 146$ |
| Autos | 142 | 127 | 117 | 107 | ${ }^{92}$ | 81 | 196 | 99 | ${ }^{99}$ | 95 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -67 | 139 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 143$ |
|  | 134 | 124 | 118 | 117 | 114 | 107 | 113 | 123 | 133 | 137 | 138 | ${ }^{5} 141$ | 150 |  |
| Furniture and floor coverings-.-----------do- | 112 | 112 | 110 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 124 | 127 |  |
| Appliances and heaters......-.-.......-.-.-. do- | 132 | 115 | 106 | 115 | 115 | 102 | 112 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 137 | $r 148$ | 164 |  |
| Radio and television sets.................-- do- | 203 | 188 | 181 | 151 | 133 | 131 | 138 | 155 | 191 | 207 | 197 | 166 | 174 |  |
| Other consumer durables..------------------ do. | 110 | 107 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 133 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114$ | 114 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 116$ |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES\$ $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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, total .-.-..........---.-.-...- do | 27.2 | 26. 7 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.8 | r 27.2 | 27.6 |  |
| Durable-goods industries-...-.------------- do-. | 13.5 | 13. 1 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.7 | -12.9 | 13.4 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries.-.-.----.-......do..-- | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | r 14.2 | 14.2 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total ---....---..-------...- do-.-- | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments...--..........-do...- | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4. 1 | 4. 1 | 4.3 |  |
|  | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 |  |
|  | 16.6 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 |  |
|  | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores.-...------------- do---- | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 |  |
| Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), total. $\qquad$ bil. 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, total-.............-.-.........-do...-- | 53.9 | 53.5 | 52.9 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 51.5 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.3 |  |
|  | 31.5 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 28.0 | r 27.9 | 27.9 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries....-...----.-.-. do..-- | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | r 21.4 | 21.4 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total --...-.-................- do...- | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments................do...- | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments......-.-. do...-. | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5. 9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |  |
|  | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.6 |  |
| Durable-goods stores .-.-.-.---------------.- do..-- | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 |  |
|  | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 195s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jant. } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES. INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales, value (unadjusted), total.............mil. of dol. | 27,270 | 26, 347 | 25, 858 | 24,495 | 25, 780 | 25, 248 | 25, 426 | 26, 122 | 24,845 | 26. 143 | 27,323 | + 28,820 | 27,065 |  |
| Jurable-goods industries, total \% ................-do | 13,577 | 13, 152 | 12,313 | 11,560 | 12, 161 | 11, 921 | 11,960 | 12,584 | 11,317 | 11,880 | 12,687 | r 13, 584 | 13, 110 |  |
|  | 2, 102 | 1,954 | 1,948 | 1,665 | 1,770 | 1,740 | 1,757 | 2,052 | 1,632 | 1,900 | 2,069 | -2,309 | 1,988 |  |
| Fabricated meta | 1,433 | 1,336 | 1,329 | 1,241 | 1. 334 | 1,316 | 1,350 | 1,452 | 1,433 | 1, 592 | 1. 696 | - 1,684 | 1, 417 |  |
| Machinery (including | 4,011 | 4, 131 | 3.693 | 3, 702 | 3. 982 | 3, 867 | 3,772 | 3,967 | 3, 455 | 3, 615 | 3,993 | -4,112 | 3, 759 |  |
| Electrical.-..... | 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.................... do | 3,463 | 3, 495 | 3,006 | 2, 817 | 2, 768 | 2, 682 | 2, 675 | 2, 637 | 2, 436 | 2. 103 | 2,093 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,588}$ | 3,395 |  |
| Motor vehicles and pa | 2,264 | 2, 163 | 1,938 | 1, 6, 6 (0) | 1,601 | 1, 504 | 1,568 | 1,514 | 1,419 | 1, 103 | 1,009 | - 1, 458 | 2,324 |  |
| Lumber and furniture | 854 | 769 | 814 | 745 | 786 | 788 | 788 | 803 | 757 | 894 | 933 | r 982 | 830 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass. | 6.59 | 556 | 54.5 | 490 | 568 | 617 | 652 | 677 | 662 | 710 | 757 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 757$ | 6943 |  |
| Sondurable-goods industries, total 9 ........... do | 13,693 | 13.195 | 13, 845 | 12,985 | 13, 619 | 13,327 | 13, 466 | 13,538 | 13,528 | 14. 263 | 14,636 | - 15, 236 | 13, 955 |  |
|  | 4,258 | 4, 176 | 4, 167 | 4.056 | 4. 312 | 4,227 | 4, 434 | 4,441 | 4, 414 | 4, 452 | 4,571 | - 4, 730 | 4, 366 |  |
|  | , 358 | , 380 | 357 | 318 | 356 | 362 | , 381 | 401 | 410 | 387 | +,598 | ${ }^{+} 408$ | , 370 |  |
| Textile | 1,08.5 | 8.54 | 994 | 995 | 1,015 | 896 | 930 | 1,006 | 936 | 1,098 | 1,131 | $r$ $r$ $r$ r 2 | 1,109 |  |
| Phaper | 871 1,856 | 809 1,726 | 904 1.888 | 1. 812 | 1912 1.882 | 883 1.944 | 904 1.981 | $\begin{array}{r}921 \\ 1,949 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}871 \\ 1.865 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}960 \\ 1,983 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 958 | r $-1,013$ $-2,164$ | 915 |  |
| Petroleum and | 2. 714 | 2,893 | 2.913 | 2, 1786 | 2, ¢649 | 2,516 | 2, 630 | 2,628 | 2, 750 | 2,787 | $\stackrel{2}{2.137}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,164 \\ 2,874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,900 2,806 |  |
| Rubher.- | 414 | 414 | 444 | 384 | 412 | 438 | 432 | 467 | 473 | 442 | 2. 445 | 527 |  |  |
| Sules, value (scas. adi | 27,221 | 26,690 | 26,350 | 25. 542 | 24, 931 | 24, 945 | 25,206 | 25,747 | 26.284 | 26,388 | 26,804 | 「27, 158 | 27.624 |  |
| Durable-goods in | 13,548 | 13,092 | 12, 646 | 12,038 | 11, 670 | 11,532 | 11,643 | 12,086 | 12, 256 | 12,385 | 12.723 | r 12, 943 | 13,393 |  |
| Primary metal | 2,156 1,429 | 2,073 <br> 1.431 | 1,952 | 1, 733 | 1.635 1,332 1.652 | 1,657 | 1,656 | 1, 854 | 1,917 | 1.984 | 2,065 | $\begin{array}{r}+2,182 \\ +1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2. 1103 |  |
| Fabricated metal | 1,429 4,175 1,783 | 1.431 3,954 1.95 | 1,402 3,847 |  | 1,332 3,685 1,585 | 1,302 <br> 3,748 <br> 3, | 1,331 3,736 | 1,397 3,780 | 1,454 <br> 3,808 | 1.482 <br> 3,817 | 1,593 3,999 | $\begin{array}{r}+1,569 \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1. 3.78 |  |
| Electrical. | 1,743 | 1. 626 | 1,622 | 1,586 | 1,542 | 1,567 | 1,572 | 1,572 | 1,577 | 1,624 | 1,712 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ +1,726 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.978 |  |
| Transportation equipment.....--.-.-.-.-.- do | 3, 255 | 3.147 | 3,001 | 2.876 | 2. 708 | 2, 466 | 2,536 | 2,610 | 2. 550 | 2, 582 | 2,438 | r2, 692 | 3.121 |  |
| Motor vebicles and par | 2,022 | 1,906 | 1.834 | 1, $70{ }^{-}$ | 1. 525 | 1,361 | 1,467 | 1.,572 | 1. 519 | 1.453 | 1,318 | r 1. 494 | 1. 583 |  |
| Lumber and furniture.....------.-...-....... | 850 | 851 | 846 | 799 | 759 | 791 | 807 | 822 | 836 | 882 | 850 | -808 | 580 |  |
| Stone, clay, and class | 659 | 65.4 | 634 | 583 | 586 | 605 | 621 | 645 | 676 | 6.57 | 701 | -0.53 | $6 ; 0$ |  |
| Nondurable-goods industrieg, totalo.......... do | 13,673 | 13,598 | 13, 704 | 13,504 | 13.26, | 13, 413 | 13,563 | 13,661 | 14,028 | 14, 0103 | 14,081 | r 14.215 | 14.234 |  |
|  | 4, 257 | 4, 337 | 4,412 | 4, 363 | 4. 333 | 4, 348 | 4, 416 | 4,357 | 4. 371 | 4,373 | 4.312 | + 4,377 | 4.403 |  |
| Toharco | ${ }^{3} 181$ | 392 | 384 | ${ }^{361}$ | 387 | , 373 | 363 | , 382 | 390 | . 372 | 386 | r 385 | 376 |  |
| Textile | 1,025 | 999 | ${ }_{8}^{989}$ | 1,001 | 899 | 1,016 | 894 | 1,025 | 1. 0611 | 1,077 | 1.027 | ${ }^{r} 1,042$ | 1.08 |  |
| Paper | 1862 1,941 | 8611 1,890 | 886 1,836 | 1. $87 \%$ | 885 1.745 | $\begin{array}{r}874 \\ 1.832 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}895 \\ 1,875 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | ], 9038 | 937 1,979 | $\begin{array}{r}941 \\ 2,003 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -949 | $\begin{array}{r}+927 \\ +2,077 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 2984 |  |
| Petroleum | 2,717 | 2,654 | 2, 74 | 2.759 | 2, 597 | 2, 594 | 2,657 | 2, 682 | 2.806 | 2,787 | 2.071 | 2,903 | 2,86 |  |
| Rubber | 431 | 427 | 448 | 413 | 396 | 429 | 428 | 44.5 | 478 | 438 | 2.864 | 493 |  |  |
| Inventories, end of month: <br> Book value (unadjusted), total ............... do | 53,746 | 53, 688 | 53.298 | $52 . \times 29$ | 52.318 | 51.595 | 50, 862 | 50. $97 \times$ | 49.357 | 18,887 | 48.910 | -49,015 | 19.208 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, totalo ............ . do. | 31,306 | 31, 137 | 30,770 | 30. 494 | 30.163 | -99,683 | 29, 182 | 28.6968 | 28.116 | 2\%, 658 | 27.745 | 27.687 | 27.711 |  |
| Primary metal | 4.443 | 4.466 | 4,384 | 4.303 | 4.246 | 4. 185 | 4,126 | 3, 999 | 4, 050 | 4,100 | 4. 099 | $r$ r, 132 | 4, 222 |  |
| Fabricated metal-.-....-. .-......... do | 3.002 | 2,963 | 2.989 | 2.980 | 2,947 | 2, $9 \times 3$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} 838$ | 2. 987 | 2, 808 | 2, 717 | 2.785 | r2,840 | $2 \times$ |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) -.--..... do do | 10.415 | 10. 283 | 10, 188 | 10. 169 | 10.0.54 | 9,885 | 9.771 | 9.549 | 9,290 | 8, 110 | 8.918 | r.882 | X, $\times 4$ |  |
| Electrical--.-...--............. do | 3.849 | 3,782 | 3,739 | 3.735 | 3, 701 | 3, 6.4 4 | 3.648 | 3. 5801 | 3.494 | 3, 413 | 3.356 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.306$ | 3, 305 |  |
| Transportation equipment .-.-. .-.... do | 8.006 | 7.885 | 7,669 | 7.414 | 7.226 | 6,956 | 6. 716 | 6. 579 | 6, 384 | 6, 302 | 6. 718 | ${ }^{-5,6465}$ | 4. 6387 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts.-......... do | 3. 463 | 3,375 | 3.273 | 3. 140 | 3.628 | 2,821 | 2,622 | 2. 504 | 2.375 | 2, 374 | 2,769 | +2, 722 | 2. 8.89 |  |
| Lumber and furniture...-............. do | 1,794 | 1,814 | 1, 841 | 1, 826 | 1,824 | 1,814 | 1,809 | 1, 807 | 1.786 | 1,725 | 1,691 | +1.664 | 1, 6 (1) |  |
|  | 1,210 | 1,257 | 1,262 | 1,299 | 1,295 | 1,282 | 1,261 | 1,246 | 1,228 | 1,196 | 1, 164 | r 1, 148 | 1.15\% |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ | 8. 7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | $8 . ?$ | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | r 7.7 | 8 |  |
| Goods in process..--.-.-...-------.-.-. do. | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.2 |  |
| Finished goods-...-.-........-.-.-.-.-. . . . do | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10. 1 | 10. 1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total $\%$. mil. of dol. | 22.410 | 22, 551 | 22,528 | 22.335 | 22. 155 | 21,912 | 21,680 | 21,580 | 21, 241 | 21, 229 | 21, 165 | r 21,328 | 21,492 |  |
| Food and beverage..................... do | 5. 026 | 4,912 | 4.786 | 4. 694 | 4.574 | 4. 520 | 4,406 | 4,416 | 4,468 | 4, 644 | 4,736 | - 4.917 | 5,917 |  |
|  | 1.965 | 1.962 | 2. 027 | 2. 007 | 1.960 | 1,915 | 1, 861 | 1,785 | 1, 726 | 1,746 | 1,783 | 1,838 | 1, ¢f2 |  |
|  | 2,562 | 2,628 | 2, 667 | 2. 679 | 2. 682 | 2. 675 | 2, 675 | 2, 635 | 2,584 | 2,499 | 2, 432 | - 2,385 | 238 |  |
|  | 1. 403 |  | 1.443 | 1.468 | 1, 183 | 1.453 | 1.455 | 1. 435 | 1, 413 | 1. 404 | 1,391 | - 1,395 | 1, $\mathrm{f}^{\text {( }}$ |  |
| Chemical Pe - | 3.720 | 3,863 | 3. 886 | 3.911 | 3. 929 | $3 . \times 58$ | 3,783 | 3,776 | 3,708 | 3, 674 | 3. 647 | + 3,686 | 3,723 |  |
|  | 3,730 | 3,644 | 3,543 | 3. 436 | 3. 405 | 3,372 | 3,343 | 3. 348 | 3,314 | 3.340 | 3,369 | - 3,374 | 3, 384 |  |
| Rubber | 1,079 | 1,103 | 1,111 | 1,109 | 1,112 | 1,078 | 1,051 | 1,015 | 960 | 663 | 983 | 981 |  |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ <br> Purchased materials. bil. of d | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 |  |
|  | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2. 9 | 2.9 | $\stackrel{8.9}{ }$ | 2.9 | 2.8 |  |
|  | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | r 9.9 | 10.0 |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total..............mil. of dol | 53,871 | 53, 520 | 52,911 | 52.445 | 52.009 | 51.486 | 50, 896 | 50,246 | 49.777 | 49,425 | 49,296 | r 49.337 | 49,339 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total ¢ ...-.-.-.... do | 31,511 | 31, 148 | 30,625 | 30, 266 | 29, 864 | 29,424 | 28, 981 | 28, 528 | 28,311 | 28, 066 | 28,048 | - 27,933 | 27, 906 |  |
|  | 4, 279 | 4, ${ }^{\text {4, } 269}$ | 4, 273 | 4,297 | 4,342 | 4,362 | 4,277 | 4, 169 | 4,122 | - 4,110 | 4,043 | -4,005 | 4,063 |  |
| Fabricated metal .-...-................. do | 3,095 | 3,086 | 3.081 | 3, 041 | 2,918 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 925$ | 2, 852 | 2, 844 | 2, 814 | 2, 777 | 2,842 | - 2, 928 | 2, 894 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) ..........-do. | 10.517 | 10,374 | 10, 222 | 10, 101 | 9.920 | 9,744 | 9, 636 | 9, 446 | 9, 323 | 9,221 | 9,074 3.386 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ - \\ -3,024 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,931 |  |
|  | 3. 909 | 3,847 | 3.823 | 3,780 | 3, 704 | 3. 640 | 3,573 | 3,472 | 3,456 | 3,419 | 3.386 | - 3,345 | 3,359 |  |
| Transportation equipment....-........ do | 7.976 | 7, 801 | 7, 529 | 7.285 | 7.113 | 6, 863 | 6,721 | 6,595 | 6, 584 | 6. 536 | 6.751 | ${ }^{\tau} 6,594$ | 6, 619 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts..-............. do | 3, 405 | 3, 309 | 3, 188 | 3, 048 | 2,926 | 2, 775 | 2,622 | 2, 504 | 2,513 | 2, 553 | 2,792 | 2,651 $r$ | 2, 645 |  |
| Lumber and furniture..................... do | 1, 845 | 1,827 | 1.772 | 1, 803 | 1,794 | 1,783 | 1,772 | 1,776 | 1,773 | 1,742 | 1,732 | $\tau 1,721$ | 1. 738 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass-: | 1.274 | 1,270 | 1.237 | 1. 249 | 1, 233 | 1,233 | 1,236 | 1.234 | 1. 228 | 1,220 | 1,212 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,221$ | 1,219 |  |
| By staces of fabrication: $\ddagger$ Purchased materials............... ${ }^{\text {bil }}$ of dol | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | $r 7.7$ | 7.7 |  |
|  | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 |  |
| Finished goods.......................... - do... | 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 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, totalo...mil. of dol. | 22,350 | 22,372 | 22, 286 | 22,179 | 22,145 | 22,062 | 21,915 | 21,718 | 21,466 | 21,359 | 21,248 | - 21, 405 | 21, 433 |  |
| Food and beverage..--..................do | 4,732 | 4,689 | 4,627 | 4,660 | 4,685 | 4. 765 | 4,759 | 4,761 | 4,706 | 4,638 | 4, 598 | r 4, 694 | 4,732 |  |
|  | 1,965 | 1,924 | 1,912 | 1,911 | 1,885 | 1,896 | 1, 880 | 1,859 | 1,836 | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1,857 | 1,862 |  |
|  | 2,628 | 2,679 | 2,694 | 2,638 | 2,627 | 2,606 | 2,584 | 2,572 | 2,550 | 2, 524 | 2, 409 | r 2,490 r | 2,456 |  |
|  | 1,417 | 1,444 | 1,443 | 1,453 | 1,454 | 1,468 | 1,455 | 1,435 | 1,413 | 1.418 | 1,405 | r 1, 423 | 1.438 |  |
|  | 3,763 | 3.820 | 3, 824 | 3, 848 | 3, 877 | 3. 839 | 3,796 | 3,747 | 3,722 | 3.734 | 3.747 | 「3,760 | 3,766 |  |
|  | 3, 657 | 3,644 | 3.615 | 3, 542 | 3, 510 | 3,441 | 3,377 | 3,348 | 3,314 | 3,274 | 3,271 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }}$, 276 | 3.318 |  |
|  | 1,101 | 1,092 | 1, t00 | 1,087 | 1.069 | 1,047 | 1,020 | 986 | 980 | 1, 024 | 1, 024 | 1,022 |  |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ Purchased materials...............bil. of dol | 8.9 |  |  | 8.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.6 |  |
|  | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 |  |
| Finished goods.-.......................... do. | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | +9.8 | 9.9 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Data beginning January 1953 appear on p .20 of the September 1957 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total...... . mil. of doi.- | 26,056 | 25,007 | 24. 264 | 23, 228 | 25. 448 | 24,254 | 25, 032 | 26,359 | 25, 239 | 26,096 | 26,855 | - 28,667 | 27, 420 |  |
|  | 12, 385 | 11, 890 | 10,749 | 10,369 | 11, 848 | 10,879 | 11, 486 | 12,727 | 11, 667 | 11, 807 | 12, 301 | r 13,385 | 13,407 |  |
|  | 1,758 | 1,563 | 1,619 | 1,461 | 1,547 | 1,457 | 1,738 | 1,872 | 1,768 | 2, 006 | 2,136 | ${ }_{5}$ 2,341 | 2, 154 |  |
| Fabricated metal-.-.-.-.-....... do | 1,144 3.431 1,3 | 1,189 3,520 | 1,189 3,276 | 1,117 3,547 | 1,234 3,761 1,78 | 1,255 3,724 | 1,362 3,681 1 | 1,436 <br> 3,958 | 1, 501 3,601 | 1,599 | 1,673 4,020 | r 1,666 $+3,929$ | 1, 3.742 |  |
|  | 1,523 | 1,580 | 1,364 | 1,661 | 1,689 | 1,511 | 1, 670 | 1,762 | 1,622 | 1,475 | 1,762 | +1,722 | 1,727 |  |
| Transprortation equipment (including motor ve- <br>  | 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 | 13,671 | 13, 177 | 13,515 | 12, 859 | 13,600 | 13,375 | 13,546 | 13,632 | 13, 572 | 14, 289 | 14,554 | + 15,272 | 14,013 |  |
| Industries with unflled orders $\%$ | 3,053 | 2,785 | 2,877 | 2,773 | 3,008 | 3,001 | 2,920 | 2,998 | 2, 806 | 3,139 | 3,096 | + ${ }^{+} 3,420$ | 3, 161 |  |
| Industries without unfiled or | 10,618 | 10,392 | 10,638 | 10,086 | 10,592 | 10,374 | 10,626 | 10,634 | 10,766 | 11, 150 | 11, 458 | - 11, 852 | 10, 852 |  |
| New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total§.......... do | 26,030 | 25, 060 | 24,369 | 24, 110 | 24,758 | 24,498 | 24, 998 | 25,785 | 26, 450 | 26,096 | 27,047 | r 27, 903 | 27, 899 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total $8 \odot$. | 12,362 | 11,399 | 10,704 | 10, 688 | 11,488 | 10,833 | 11,423 | 12,245 | 12, 512 | 12.177 | 12, 859 | + 13,530 | 13,654 |  |
|  | 1,686 | 1,512 | 1,556 | 1,369 | 1,371 | 1,543 | 1, 671 | 1,952 | 2,044 | 2,063 | 2,334 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,414}$ | 2147 |  |
|  | 1,243 | 1,213 | 1,239 | 1,176 | 1,175 | 1,230 | 1,322 | 1,496 | 1, 501 | 1,523 | 1,578 | ${ }^{+1,602}$ | 1.564 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) §............ do. do. | 3,652 | 3,422 | 3,336 1,407 | 3,545 1,720 | 3,511 | 3, 598 1,470 | 3,600 1,674 | 3,592 | 3,770 1,650 | 3, <br> 1,578 | 4, 242 1,849 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1,975 \\ \hline 1.703\end{array}$ | 4, 128 1,944 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor ve- <br> hicles) .....................................-. mil. of dol. | 1,620 3,345 | 1,491 2,932 | 1,407 2,356 | 1,720 2,361 | 1,653 3,317 | 1,470 2,093 | 1,674 2,265 | 1,511 2,678 | 1,650 2,691 | 1,578 2,245 | 1,849 1,946 | r 1,703 r 2,885 | 1,944 3,089 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total....-....... do | 13,668 | 13, 661 | 13, 665 | 13,422 | 13, 270 | 13,665 | 13,575 | 13,540 | 13,938 | 13,919 | 14, 188 | r 14, 373 | 14,245 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders | 10,993 | 3, ${ }^{30} \mathbf{0} 27$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,906}$ | 2,830 | 2,920 | 3,193 | 2, 920 | 2,828 | 2, 954 | 2,990 | 3,127 | 「 3,196 | 3, 099 |  |
| Industries without unfilled ord | 10,675 | 10,634 | 10,759 | 10,592 | 10,350 | 10,472 | 10,655 | 10,712 | 10, 984 | 10, 929 | 11,061 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,177$ | 11, 146 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of mon | 51,977 | 50,697 | 49, 103 | 47, 836 | 47, 504 | 46,510 | 46, 116 | 46, 353 | 46, 747 | 46,700 | 46, 232 | + 46,079 | 46, 434 |  |
| Durable-goons industries, total $\odot .-$----------- do- | 49, 389 | 48, 127 | 46, 563 | 45, 372 | 45,059 | 44, 017 | 43,543 | 43, 686 | 44, 036 | 43, 983 | 43, 577 | + 43, 388 | 43.685 |  |
| Primary metal. <br> Fabricated metal | 5,, 187 3,630 | 4,796 <br> 3,483 <br> 18 | 4,467 3 3 | 4,263 3 3 | 4, 4.040 | 3,757 | 3,738 3 3 | 3.558 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r}, 9,908 \\ \hline 1068\end{array}$ | 4, 074 |  |
| Fabricated metal |  | 3,483 17 | 3,343 16803 8, | 3,199 16.548 | 3,099 | 3,038 | 3,050 | 3,034 | 3,102 16230 | 3, 169 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 3, } \\ +1688 \\ \hline 1085\end{array}$ | 3, 012 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) Electrical | 17,731 9,299 | 17,120 9,123 | 16,703 8,947 | 16,548 9,075 | 16,327 9,144 | 16,184 9 183 | 16,093 9,287 | 16,084 9,425 | 16,230 9629 | 16. 281 | 16, 308 |  | 16, 108 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) ....................................-.-. mil. of dol | 9,299 18,576 | 9, 18,750 | 8,947 18,132 | 17, 466 | 9,144 17,763 | 9,143 17,203 | 9,287 16,783 | 9,425 16,954 | 3,629 16,884 | 16,30 16,647 | 9, 534 16,184 | r 9,391 $+16,270$ | 9,384 16.435 |  |
| ondurable-good | 2,588 | 2,570 | 2,540 | 2,464 | 2,445 | 2,493 | 2,573 | 2,667 | 2,711 | 2,737 | 2,655 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 , 6 9 1}$ | 2.749 |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (48 States) .-.-.--------- num | 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 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 93 | 88 | 78 | 79 | 121 | 116 | 108 | 99 | 99 | 106 | 87 | 99 | 97 | 88 |
|  | 194 | 174 | 176 219 | 177 | 202 | $\stackrel{209}{257}$ | ${ }_{242}^{207}$ | ${ }_{231}^{161}$ | ${ }_{255}^{181}$ | 158 206 | 163 187 | 176 215 | 176 190 | 176 185 |
| Retail trade.............-.................-........ do | 559 | 514 | 676 | 662 | 750 | 737 | 659 | 640 | 613 | 549 | 506 | 657 | 550 | 515 |
| Wholesale trade | 114 | 96 | 130 | 112 | 141 | 139 | 125 | 125 | 105 | 108 | 96 | 124 | 108 | 118 |
| Liabilities (current), total....--..........thous. of | 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, 063 |
|  | 2,611 | 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 | 13,420 | 5, 713 | 9, 868 | 8,747 | 11,921 | 9,612 | 10, 771 | 7,390 | 13, 966 | 8,687 | 7, 841 | 6,771 | 9,483 | 10,058 |
| Manufacturing and m | 18,061 | 14,985 | 24, 917 | 24, 331 | 23, 311 | 29, 538 | 17,912 | 18, 959 | 22,673 | 15. 742 | 18, 167 | 12, 141 | 19,496 | 18,411 |
| Retail trade | 12, 895 | 16, 028 | 20,788 | 23, 038 | 23, 531 | 23,657 | 18, 279 | 21, 692 | 18,784 | 14,347 | 14,112 | 16, 103 | 16,549 | 14, 397 |
| Wholesale trad | 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 conecrns | 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 |

## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS |
| :---: |
| Prices received, all farm products $\ddagger . . . . . . .1910-14=100 .-$ |
|  |
| Cotton. |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Oil-bearing crops do.-- <br> Potatoes (incl. dry edible beans).................do..... |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

 (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders. ${ }^{\prime}$ Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. of concerns listed in Dun \& Bradstreet Reference Book. Data back to 1934 are available upon request. $\ddagger$ Revised beginning January 1955 to incorporate the latest revisions in the price of concerns listed in Dun \& Bradstreet Reference Book. Data back to 1934 are available upon request. $\ddagger$ Revised 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. $\oplus$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1056 and descriptive notes are shown in the $105 \%$ ecition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1937 |  | …- .-.-.-. 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jam- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehru- ary | March | April | May | June | Juiy | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { her }}}{ }$ | October | Sorem ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued


| Untess otherwise stated. statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deceml- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued



## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total..-.-.mil. of dol -- | 4,174 | 3,763 | 3,326 | 3,106 | 3,342 | 3,636 | 4,000 | 4,347 | 4,548 | 4,707 | 4,751 | ${ }^{\tau} 4,745$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,448$ | 4,024 |
|  | 3,005 | 2,737 | 2, 408 | 2,270 | 2,410 | 2,551 | 2,752 | 2,959 | 3,082 | 3,153 | 3,172 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 184$ | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 119$ | 2,887 |
|  | 1,524 | 1,365 | 1,165 | 1,078 | 1,177 | 1. 289 | 1,421 | 1,559 | 1,645 | 1. 708 | 1,732 | r 1,764 | ¢ 1,741 | 1,605 |
| New dwelling units | 1,140 | 1,050 | 895 | 810 | 890 | 945 | 1,015 | 1,125 | 1,205 | 1,275 | 1,315 | r 1,340 | ${ }^{r} 1,330$ | 1,260 |
| Additions and alterations..--------------do. | 333 | 265 | 220 | 219 | 239 | 296 | 355 | 382 | 388 | 382 | 366 | 「370 | r 354 | 288 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total ${ }^{\circ}$ mil. of dol. | 842 | 799 | 746 | 705 | 689 | 677 | 698 | 735 | 754 | 743 | 741 | 750 | 760 | 722 |
|  | 287 | 277 | 274 | 252 | 235 | 218 | 204 | 193 | 185 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 178 | 176 |
|  | 332 | 306 | 270 | 258 | 262 | 263 | 285 | 315 | 326 | 316 | 315 | 319 | 327 | 305 |
|  | 114 | 100 | 100 | 104 | 113 | 126 | 146 | 160 | 169 | 173 | 161 | 134 | 114 | 100 |
|  | 510 | 459 | 385 | 372 | 419 | 446 | 470 | 486 | 494 | 512 | 520 | 519 | 487 | 444 |
|  | 1,169 | 1,026 | 918 | 836 | 932 | 1,085 | 1,248 | 1,388 | 1,466 | 1,554 | 1,579 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,561$ | 1,329 | 1,137 |
| Nonresidential buildings.-.-.-.-.-.-...-.....-do. | 368 | 343 | 343 | 312 | 350 | 374 | 386 | 411 | 421 | 428 | 430 | - 427 | 379 | 361 |
|  | 108 | 97 | 87 | 73 | 77 | 80 | 88 | 95 | 105 | 120 | 135 | 140 | 125 | 110 |
|  | 405 | 334 | 230 | 220 | 235 | 335 | 455 | 545 | 585 | 635 | 645 | 630 | 485 | 350 |
|  | 288 | 252 | 258 | 231 | 270 | 296 | 319 | 337 | 355 | 371 | 369 | +364 | 340 | 316 |
| New construction (scasonally adjusted), total....do...- | 4,102 | 4,175 | 4,068 | 4,004 | 3,966 | 3,881 | 3,879 | 3,929 | 3, 981 | 4,041 | 4,119 | +4,279 | r 4,378 | 4,4:3 |
|  | 2,902 | 2,882 | 2, 830 | 2, 796 | 2, 757 | 2,699 | 2,696 | 2, 725 | 2,760 | 2,799 | 2,847 | -2,944 | +3,015 | 3,049 |
| Residential (nonfarm) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> 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 | -1,623 | + 1,682 | 1,715 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total? mil. of dol | 796 | 790 | 769 | 748 | 742 | 733 | 733 | 729 | 724 | 702 | 695 | 706 | 717 | 716 |
|  | 281 | 272 | 269 | 252 | 240 | 222 | 210 | 195 | 187 | 179 | 172 | 172 | 175 | 173 |
|  | 305 | 304 | 288 | 281 | 288 | 294 | 302 | 311 | 308 | 294 | 291 | 296 | 302 | 305 |
|  | 134 | 133 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
|  | 485 | 483 | 469 | 466 | 471 | 468 | 466 | 459 | 453 | 453 | 460 | 464 | $4{ }^{\text {f }}$ | 467 |
|  | 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 buildings.-.-.-.-.-.-........... do. | 382 | 386 | 382 | 360 | 374 | 380 | 375 | 384 | 385 | 383 | 390 | - 406 | 395 | 408 |
|  | 104 | 110 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 94 | 102 | 112 | 118 | 120 | 125 |
|  | 422 | 514 | 451 | 458 | 443 | 414 | 410 | 426 | 424 | 432 | 436 | 470 | 505 | 538 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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- | 867 | 734 | 758 | 769 | 1,027 | 1,053 | 1,463 | 1,720 | 1,550 | 1,233 | 1,049 | 1,071 | 927 |  |
| Private ownership | 1,504 | 1,249 | 1,308 | 1,185 | 1,694 | 1,828 | 1,939 | 2,100 | 2,058 | 2, 234 | 2,167 | 2, 238 | 1,667 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floor area | 61,260 878 | 51,043 699 | 54, 942 | 52, 313 | 66,456 967 | 63,836 958 | 76,099 1,124 | 68,128 976 | 75,453 1,076 | 75,653 1,079 | 62,943 | 69,698 | 57, 331 |  |
| Residential buildings:------------------mil. of dol-- | 878 | 699 | 759 | 751 | 967 | 958 | 1,124 | 976 | 1,076 | 1,079 | 892 | 955 | 775 |  |
| Floor area | 86,424 | 67, 225 | 71,653 | 67,672 | 97,732 | 113, 755 | 124, 189 | 125, 122 | 140,037 | 131, 709 | 130, 373 | 143, 784 | 107, 112 |  |
|  | 930 | 759 | 777 | 727 | 1,071 | 1,240 | 1,346 | 1,364 | 1,557 | 1,451 | 1,460 | 1,595 | 1,206 |  |
| Public works: | 444 | 381 | 328 | 358 | 501 | 551 | 713 | 876 | 723 | 705 | 541 |  | 518 |  |
| Utilities: |  |  | 328 | 358 | 501 | 501 | 713 | 876 | 723 | 705 | 541 | 532 | 518 |  |
|  | 118 | 144 | 201 | 117 | 183 | 132 | 220 | 603 | 250 | 232 | 323 | 228 | 95 |  |
| Engineering construction: <br> 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: $0^{7}$ Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,950 65 | 211, 386 | 5,488 196 | 4,554 | 7,553 470 | 13,328 2,239 | 11,637 3,685 | 11,045 2,475 | 17,842 6,631 | 11, 173 | 10,354 512 | 7,905 | 8,589 |  |
|  | 2,355 | 2 7,817 | 3,972 | 2,640 | 5,500 | 7,439 | 4,261 | 5,633 | 7,475 | 6, 520 | 6,609 | 5,189 | 5, 697 |  |
|  | 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 (U. S. Department of Labor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: <br> Total, privately and publicly owned.-.thousands.- | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 50.8 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 51.8 | 65.0 | 69.5 | 70.6 | 78.1 | 78.3 | ${ }^{\text {r } 76.9}$ | 77.0 | 70.9 | 62.7 |
|  | 2.5 | . 9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 9.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10.1$ | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: <br> Privately owned, total $\ddagger$. | 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, 255.0 | 1,260.0 | 1,330.0 | 1,430.0 |
| Residential construction authorized, all permit-issuing places: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New dwelling units, total.----........-. . thousands.- | ${ }^{3} 58.7$ | 49.8 | 54.6 | 50.7 | 71.2 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 95.8 | 98.5 | r 95.7 | 100.8 | 100.7 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 55.5$ | 48.8 | 53.1 | 47.7 | 68.4 | 85.4 | 86.2 | 88.5 | 96.4 | r 91.6 | 93.5 | 98.6 |  |  |
| Units in 1 family structures...---.-.-....... do....- | 345.1 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 36.4 | 52.2 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 71.3 | 74.7 | -72.9 | 75.3 | 79.0 |  |  |
| Units in 2 family structures....-.....-....... do...- | 32.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 |  |  |
| Units in multifamily structures....-.-.-.... do...-- | 37.9 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 18.5 | r 15.3 | 14.8 | 15.9 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 3.2$ | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 2.1 | r 4.1 | 7.2 | 2.1 |  |  |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. but not reported. ${ }_{3}$ 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. $\ddagger$ Revisions for the indica-57), p. 19 of the N ovember 1958 SURVEY. 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. $\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for December 1957 and A pril, July, and September 1958 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem ber |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department of Commerce composite....-1947-49=100.. | 138 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | $r 139$ | 139 |  |
| American Appraisal Co., The: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 30 cities .-.-------.............- 1913=100 | 672 | 672 | 673 | 673 | 674 | ${ }_{7}^{675}$ | 677 | 680 | 681 | 683 | 690 | 691 | 691 | 692 |
|  | 730 | 729 | 729 | 732 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 738 | 756 | 756 | 756 | 756 |
|  | 712 | 711 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 736 | 737 | 741 | 741 | 741 | 741 |
|  | 624 | 622 | 621 | 620 | 619 | 619 | ${ }_{6} 19$ | 635 | 635 | ${ }_{6}^{637}$ | 639 | 640 | 641 | 641 |
|  | 665 | 664 | ${ }_{403}^{667}$ | 667 | 667 403 | ${ }_{4}^{664}$ | 670 408 | 670 | 670 | 671 | ${ }_{5}^{671}$ | ${ }_{6}^{671}$ | ${ }_{504}^{671}$ | 671 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) .-....do | 491 | 490 | 493 | 493 | 493 | 494 | 498 | 498 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 5 n |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 20 cities: <br> A partments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete...... U. S. arg. $1926-29=100 .$. | 290.7 | 291.1 | 291.5 | 291.4 | 290.7 | 291.4 | 292.2 | 294.7 | 296.1 | 296.7 | 296.9 | 298.3 | 298.8 | 299.6 |
|  | 284.3 | 284.4 | 284.4 | 284.2 | 282.8 | 283.0 | 283.5 | 28.5 | 286.9 | 287.7 | 288.0 | 289.6 | 290.1 | 290.7 |
|  | 282.1 | 282.3 | 282.4 | 281.5 | 280.7 | 281.1 | 281.6 | 283.4 | 284.3 | 285.5 | 285.6 | 286.7 | 287.0 | 287.4 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: <br> Brick and concrete | 300.5 | 301.0 | 301.7 | 302.0 | 301.3 | 302.3 | 303.4 | 305.9 | 307.6 | 305.3 | 308.5 | 309.7 | 310.1 | 311.2 |
| Brick and steel | 300.5 | 300.8 | 301.2 | 301.3 | 300.8 | 301.7 | 302.5 | 304.5 | 305.8 | 306.5 | 307.2 | 308.1 | 308.7 | 309.5 |
|  | 282.2 | 282.3 | 282.5 | 282.1 | ${ }_{2}^{281.4}$ | 281.8 | 282.2 | 284.2 | 285.1 | 286.0 | 286.2 | 287.1 | 287.4 | 287.8 |
| Frame | 278.4 | $\stackrel{278.5}{ }$ | 278.7 | ${ }^{2788.0}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2768.2}$ | 278.8 | 277.2 | ${ }_{290}^{279.5}$ | 280.3 | ${ }^{281.8}$ | 281.8 | ${ }_{28}^{282.7}$ | 282.9 | 283.2 |
| Steel-..-- | 288.3 | 288.4 | 288.6 | 288.7 | 288.0 | 288.5 | 289.0 | 290.7 | 291.5 | 292.1 | 293.2 | 293.8 | 294.4 | 295.0 |
| Residences: |  |  |  | 281.9 | 281 | 281 | 282 | 284 | 385 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 273.7 | 273.8 | 273.9 | 272.5 | 271.7 | 272.1 | 272.4 | 274.4 | 275.2 | 276.4 | 276.5 | 277.5 | 277.7 | 278.0 |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 152.7 | 152.8 | 152.5 | 152.6 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 155.1 | 155. 5 | 158.2 | 158.7 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.6 |
|  | 162.9 | 164.1 | 194.2 | 164.3 | 164.6 | 165.9 | 167.2 | 168.3 | 168.7 | 170.7 | 171.1 | 170.9 | 170.8 |  |
| Bu. of Public Roads--Highway construction: Composite, standard mile. $1946=100$ |  | 143.4 |  |  | 140.4 |  |  | 141.6 |  |  | 139.2 |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output index, composite, unadjusted ...1947-49 = 100... | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{r} 114.4$ | -102.0 | 109.8 | 98.0 | 109.7 | 119.2 | 131.4 | 137.4 | - 128.9 | +138.9 | 139.0 | 143.8 |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted.........................-do | ' 119.2 | 117. 1 | 118.0 | 110.8 | 112.7 | 117.0 | 122.9 | 128.2 | 133.4 | 126.3 | 132.9 |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products, unadj.-.---.-.-.-.-- do | 126.7 | 115.3 | 115.2 | 100.7 | 1116.3 | 121.9 | 139.2 |  | 112.0 | 129.3 | 131.4 | 134.2 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products, un | 107.8 149.6 | 9.8 .8 133.9 | 112.7 110.6 | 102.8 84.6 | 110.5 | 115.3 143.6 | 119.5 175.1 | 117.5 179.9 | $\begin{array}{r}118.7 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 131.2 189.5 | 131.8 189.0 | 141.5 196.5 | 1167.6 |  |
| Real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm. Face amount ----- . thous. of dol.- | 231, 192 | 248, 540 | 306, 392 | 278, 834 | 319, 198 | 305, 559 | 311, 111 | 342, 568 | 367, 940 | 371. 405 | 479.877 | 500, 786 | 457.422 |  |
| Vet. Adm,: Face amount.-.-......-.-.-...... do- | 213, 029 | 176,088 | 190, 352 | 141,697 | 123, 176 | 85,017 | 72, 703 | 97, 505 | 126, 727 | 155, 860 | 189,350 | 239,396 | 216.058 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institntions mil. of dol. | 1,143 | 1,265 | 906 | 790 | 696 | 815 | 803 | 929 | 901 | 939 | 1,010 | 1,083 | . 123 |  |
| New mortagare loans of all savinss and loan associa- | 768 |  | -3 | 704 | 819 | 920 | 1,019 |  | 1.180 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 250 | 248 | 245 | 233 | 281 | 316 | 346 | 379 | 374 | 373 | 401 | 428 | 345 |  |
| Home purchase............................-. do. | 358 | 324 | 308 | 289 | 318 | 354 | 406 | 461 | 511 | 538 | 537 | 570 | 469 |  |
| All other purposes.......-...-..-.-.-.-....do..-- | 1 100 | 162 | 171 | 182 | 220 | 250 | 266 | 268 | 296 | 269 | 277 | 291 | 239 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total.......................................... of dol. | 1,877 | 1,851 | 1,782 | 1,701 | 1,86f | 2.022 | 2,151 | 2,275 | 2, 543 | 2. 535 |  | 2,857 |  |  |
|  | 2,852 | 2, 877 | 3,276 | 2,929 | 3,477 | 3. 6651 | 3. 507 | 3,663 | 3,774 | 3,518 | 3,820 |  |  |  |
|  | 75, 321 | 91,519 | 99,918 | 103, 8.53 | 102, 722 | 99,061 | 85, 633 | 90, 048 | 80, 882 | 75. 491 | 73.303 | 73,393 | 71, 339 | 100. 523 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE



Revised. ${ }^{\prime}$ Revised unadiusted indexes and unpublished adiasted indexes prior to November 1955 will be shown later.

Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, D. S-1. OTData reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. TData prior to August 1957 will be shown later. $\ddagger$ Revisions beginning July 1955 appear in the October 1957 Servey and later issues. oseries beginning Jannary l958 made available through courtesy of Telerisiona Burean of Advertising, Inc. (data compiled by Ieading National Adertisers, Inc., and Broadcast Adertisers Reports, Inc.). *New series (from Telecision Rureau of Advertising, Inc.; data compiled by N. C. Rorabangh Co., Inc.); data hack to 4th quarter 1955 will be shown later.

| Unless of herwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. her | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued <br> Magazine advertising linaze, 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. . ..do... | 249,980 | 239, 625 | 197, 123 | 188, 297 | 227, 825 | 228, 010 | 240, 879 | 226, 239 | 197, 970 | 211,567 | 224, 642 | 259, 226 | 252.862 |  |
|  | 52,316 | 46, 007 | 49,376 | 45, 896 | 53,704 | 53,490 | 56, 766 | 54,976 | 51, 455 | 55, 555 | 53, 406 | 55, 071 | 53, 268 |  |
| 1)isplay, total --------------------------.- do-..- | 197, 664 | 193,618 | 147, 747 | 142, 401 | 174,122 | 174, 520 | 184, 113 | 171,263 | 146,516 | 156,022 | 171,236 | 204, 155 | 199,594 |  |
|  | 19,476 | 10,584 | 11,733 | 10,499 | 11,492 | 13,314 | 13,729 | 12, 564 | 10, 349 | 10,028 | 8,938 | 17.092 | 13.565 |  |
|  | 3,723 32,294 | 4.004 26,448 | 5,643 23,431 | 3,205 28,355 | 3,837 32.017 | 3,878 32,660 | $\begin{array}{r}3,416 \\ 34,841 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.816 33,022 | 4, 4,405 25,806 | 2, 2 , 611 | 3.522 29,608 | 4,131 39,486 | 3,672 33,309 |  |
|  | 142.171 | 152, 582 | 106,941 | 100, 342 | 126,776 | 124,668 | 132, 127 | 121, 860 | 105,955 | 119,520 | 129, 167 | 143, 447 | 149, 047 |  |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ Goods and services, total....................... bil. of dol. |  | 287.2 |  |  | 286. 2 |  |  | 288.3 |  |  | 291.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 39.6 |  |  | 36.3 |  |  | 35.6 |  |  | 36.1 |  |  |  |
| Automobiles and parts............-.......-d |  | 17. 1 |  |  | 13. 6 |  |  | 13.5 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  |  |
| Furniture and houschold equipment...... do. |  | 17.0 |  |  | 17.1 |  |  | 16.6 |  |  | 17.3 |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total ¢ .-. .-...........- do Clothing and shoes... |  | 338.8 24.4 |  |  | 139.8 23.9 |  |  | 141.4 |  |  | 142.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76.2 |  |  | 23.9 77.5 |  |  | 24.0 78.6 |  |  | 24.8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10.2 |  |  | 10.3 |  |  | 10.3 |  |  | 10.5 |  |  |  |
| Services, totalo |  | 108.7 |  |  | 110.1 |  |  | 111.3 |  |  | 112.5 |  |  |  |
| IIouschold opera |  | 16.2 |  |  | 16.4 |  |  | 16.7 |  |  | 17.0 |  |  |  |
| Thousing. |  | 36.3 |  |  | 36. 6 |  |  | 36.9 |  |  | 37.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9.0 |  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.2 |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: RETAII, TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total ....mil. of dol.- | 17, 133 | 19,844 | 15,286 | 13,783 | 15. 549 | 16,273 | 17,364 | 16,603 | 16,596 | 17,000 | 16,326 | 17,360 | ${ }^{\text {c 17, }} 039$ | 121,096 |
| Durable-goods stores $¢$ | 5, 514 | 5,999 | 4, 810 | 4,290 | 4, 860 | 5,261 | 5,625 | 5,590 | 5,444 | 5,360 | 5,080 | 5,379 | - 5, 343 | ${ }^{1} 6.313$ |
|  | 2,977 | 3,009 | 2, 810 | 2, 471 | 2, 789 | 2,934 | 3, 082 | 3,047 | 2,907 | 2,789 | 2,447 | 2,613 | - 2,756 | 13.172 |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do- Tire, battery, accessory dealers | 2,790 | 2,780 | 2,665 | 2,338 | 2,633 | 2,751 | 2.879 | 2,842 | 2,692 | 2,583 | 2,259 | 2,407 | 2,561 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers ......... do | 188 | 229 | 145 | 132 | 156 | 183 | 203 | 205 | 215 | 206 | 188 | 205 | 195 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group...........do. | 962 | 1,144 | 777 | 719 | 772 | 761 | 840 | 847 | 840 | 872 | 850 | 932 | 「937 | 11,186 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores....-- - do.. Household-apmliance, radio stores...... do | 614 348 | 696 447 | 496 | $\stackrel{461}{259}$ | 500 | 498 | 557 284 | 539 | 528 | 567 | 546 | 609 | 613 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores......... do | 348 | 447 | 282 | 259 | 272 | 263 | 284 | 308 | 312 | 305 | 304 | 323 | 325 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group ..... do | 903 | 858 | 683 | 591 | 700 | 876 | 991 | 992 | 1,002 | 1,005 | 1,038 | 1,083 | 929 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers...... do | 674 | 575 | 511 | 437 | 521 | 652 | 734 | 754 | 775 | 782 | 812 | 841 | 704 |  |
| Hardware stor | 229 | 283 | 172 | 154 | 178 | 224 | 257 | 238 | 227 | 223 | 225 | 242 | 225 |  |
|  | 11,619 | 13,844 | 10,476 | 9.493 | 10,688 | 11,012 | 11,739 | 11,013 | 11,153 | 11,639 | 11,246 | 11, 981 | r 11.695 | 114,783 |
|  | 1, 140 | 1.790 | 854 | 698 | 958 | 1,056 | 1,058 | -963 | , 867 | , 954 | 1,042 | 1.135 | r1.119 | 11.892 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores. | 235 | 409 | 183 | 144 | 159 | 183 | 191 | 197 | 166 | 160 | 167 | 198 | 210 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores..-.... do | 448 | 701 | 341 | 278 | 394 | 420 | 425 | 358 | 334 | 373 | 418 | 457 | 451 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores......... ${ }_{\text {Shoe }}^{\text {Stores }}$ | 281 | 445 | 186 | 158 | 227 | 243 | 238 | 226 | 206 | 236 | 256 | 287 | 273 |  |
| Shoo stores.---..---..-- ........--. . . . do | 175 | 234 | 144 | 118 | 178 | 210 | 202 | 182 | 162 | 185 | 200 | 194 | 185 |  |
| Drus and proprietary stores ...............-do | 532 | 690 | 538 | 507 | 534 | 521 | 544 | 520 | 524 | 539 | 538 | 556 | -541 | 1710 |
| Eating and drinking places ....---------.-.- do | 1,205 | 1,238 | 1, 133 | 1, 027 | 1,124 | 1,171 | 1. 272 | 1,283 | 1,372 | 1,406 | 1,276 | 1. 280 | r 1,204 | ${ }^{1} 1.252$ |
| Food group.--.....-.......-------------- do | 4, 233 | 4, 258 | 4, 126 | 3,778 | 4, 103 | 4, 048 | 4,418 | 4, 104 | 4,251 | 4, 360 | 4. 0688 | 4,344 | r 4.188 | 14.451 |
| Grocery stores --.-.-.-.------------..- do | 3,769 | 3,742 | 3,662 | 3,342 | 3, 636 | 3,575 | 3,930 | 3,621 | 3,767 | 3,877 | 3,594 | 3. 875 | r 3,720 | $\bigcirc 3.910$ |
| Gasoline service stations.......-------.-. - do. | 1,262 | 1,286 | 1,209 | 1,122 | 1,214 | 1,252 | 1,335 | 1,331 | 1,410 | 1,448 | 1,346 | 1,384 | r 1,338 | : 1.361 |
| General-merchandise group 8 --..........do | 2,008 | 3,095 | 1,376 | 1,201 | 1,553 | 1,667 | 1,784 | 1,651 | 1,576 | 1,768 | 1,781 | 1,932 | - 2,018 | ; 3.387 |
| Department stores, excl, mail-ordero ${ }^{2}$ - . do. |  |  | 780 | 664 | 1.904 | $\bigcirc$ | 1,035 | 961 | 893 | 1,013 | 1,049 | 1, 146 | r 1, 201 | 11.990 |
| Mail-order (catalog sales) -...............- do. Variety stores. | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | 209 605 | 105 | ${ }^{97}$ | 111 | 112 | 120 | 108 | 106 | 120 | 129 | 147 | 161 | .... |
| Variety stores. | 310 379 | 606 545 | 221 316 | 203 296 | 244 328 | 275 323 | 283 364 | 266 337 | 270 362 | 298 381 | 289 360 | 305 | 308 300 | - . |
| Estimated sales (sensonally adjusted), total do | 16,562 | 16,846 | 16,718 | 16, 089 | 16,066 | 16,502 | 16,562 | 16,581 | 16,721 | 16, 859 | 16,562 | 10,941 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 16,961$ | 1 17,484 |
| Durable-goods storesp.......................... do. | 5,606 | 5,588 | 5,538 | 5,055 | 5, 020 | 5, 163 | 5,235 | 5,149 | 5,221 | 5,214 | 5,095 | 5. 374 | - 5, 521 | ${ }^{1} 5.734$ |
| Automotive group .-..........-..........-. do | 3,159 | 3,087 | 3. 094 | 2,741 | 2, 665 | 2, 769 | 2,812 | 2,736 | 2,803 | 2,703 | 2,600 | 2.819 | 2,906 |  |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do..... | 2,975 | 2,899 | 2,906 | 2,565 | 2, 485 | 2,584 | 2,616 | 2,551 | 2,615 | 2, 510 | 2, 412 | 2, 625 | 2,702 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers..........do...- | 184 | 188 | 188 | 176 | 180 | 185 | 196 | 185 | 187 | 193 | 2, 189 | 194 | 204 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group-_........ do. | 870 | 895 | 869 | 852 | 868 | 827 | 840 | 843 | 851 | 891 | 858 | 871 | 883 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores - .-. - d | 546 | 561 | 561 | 546 | 553 | 532 | 543 | 546 | 541 | 575 | 559 | 565 | 568 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores. . ....-do.... | 324 | 334 | 308 | 306 | 315 | 294 | 297 | 297 | 310 | 316 | 299 | 306 | 315 |  |
| Lumber, huilding, hardware group.......do.. | 874 | 877 | 887 | 830 | 822 | 875 | 903 | 902 | 895 | 919 | 926 | 940 | 942 |  |
| Lumber, building -materials dealers.-.... do | 664 | 661 | 662 | 613 | 611 | 648 | 668 | 677 | 681 | 692 | 711 | 718 | 722 |  |
| Hardware stores. | 211 | 216 | 226 | 217 | 212 | 227 | 234 | 226 | 214 | 226 | 215 | 222 | 220 |  |
|  | 10,956 | 11,257 | 11,180 | 11,033 | 11,046 | 11,339 | 11, $32 \%$ | 11,432 | 11,500 | 11,645 | 11,468 | 11,567 | r 11, 441 | 1 11. 750 |
| A pparel group-...-...........-...--........ do. | 1,007 | 1.087 | 1,059 | 1,004 | 988 | 1. 045 | 1.013 | 1,012 | 1,060 | 1,094 | 1, 042 | 1.068 | 1,033 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores _-..........-. - do...- | 192 | 214 | 214 | 208 | 181 | 201 | 189 | 194 | 206 | - 202 | 191 | 193 | 181 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores......-do.... | 407 | ${ }_{2} 432$ | 412 | 380 | 392 | 404 | 395 | 392 | 414 | 433 | 432 | 434 | 429 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores. .-.-.-- - do.... | 237 170 | 260 180 | 248 186 | 237 178 | 234 181 | 253 188 | 247 182 | 250 | 257 183 | 261 197 | 242 177 | 257 185 | 235 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores. ...............do. | 551 | 546 | 539 | 540 | 540 | 539 | 539 | 532 | 536 | 551 | 563 | 568 | 565 |  |
| Eating and drinking places...-.............. do | 1.233 | 1,226 | 1,236 | 1.186 | 1,199 | 1,237 | 1,248 | 1,228 | 1,247 | 1,255 | 1,221 | 1,244 | 1,232 |  |
|  | 4,028 | 4, 135 | 4,116 | 4, 167 | 4,162 | 4,217 | 4,159 | 4,272 | 4,216 | 4, 152 | 4,169 | 4,187 | 4, 215 |  |
|  | 3,586 | 3,671 | 3,635 | 3, 684 | 3,678 | 3,731 | 3,686 | 3,781 | 3,734 | 3,688 | 3,686 | 3,726 | 3,754 |  |
| Gasoline service stations....................-do....- | 1,254 | 1,260 | 1,290 | 1,282 | 1,267 | 1,283 | 1,297 | 1,274 | 1,306 | 1, 340 | 1,338 | 1,358 | 1,342 |  |
| General-merchandise group of..............do.... | 1, 704 | 1,801 | 1,772 | 1,640 | 1,729 | 1,766 | 1,798 | 1,787 | 1,879 | 1,918 | 1,817 | 1,805 | 1,777 |  |
| Department stores, excl. mailorder or'...do |  |  | 998 | 931 | 1,012 | 1,008 | 1,041 | 1,040 | 1,089 | 1,134 | 1,055 | 1. 042 | 1,051 |  |
| Mail-order (eatalog sales) ...................-do..... Variety stores. | 119 | 130 | 129 | 121 | 125 | 126 | 129 | 119 | 136 | 129 | 129 | 134 | 127 |  |
|  | 285 342 | 300 361 | 316 350 | 278 354 | 276 348 | 289 365 | 290 359 | 295 381 | 313 376 | 312 372 | 309 380 | 310 384 | 292 366 |  |

[^3]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Noyember | Decem- ber | January | Fehnuary | March | April | May | June | Juhy | Angust | September | October | Norem ber | Decem- ber |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued




 ravised series.



| Untess otherwise stated. statistics through 1950̂ and descriptive notes are shown in the 1057 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nover } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | Decem- | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dccem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 174 | 135 | 32 | 139 | 147 | 149 | 146 | 140 | 139 | 144 | 157 | 170 | ${ }^{p} 173$ |  |
| Sensonally adjusted.--------------------- do-..-- | 154 | 150 | 147 | 146 | 142 | 14 | 144 | 147 | 148 | 148 | 150 | 152 | p 153 |  |
| Mail -order and store sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co...............thous. of dol- | 1108,857 | ${ }^{1} 149,260$ | ${ }^{1} 60,329$ | 155098 | ${ }^{1} 71,468$ | 192,615 | 189, 194 | 183, 199 | 181,387 | 192,465 | 193,210 | 110,006 | ${ }^{\text {' 108, } 401}$ | ${ }^{1} 164,588$ |
|  | 344,687 | 441,531 | 236, 560 | 208, 771 | 264, 740 | 303, 708 | 339, 121 | 322, 188 | 315,358 | 343, 279 | 337, 148 | 363, 667 | 367, 657 | 500, 789 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total.-.-.-.-..... bil. of dol.- | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 11.5 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments...------------ do.. | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments....-.......-. - do.. | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 7.3 |  |
| Inventories, estimated (uncidj.), total.-.......... do | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.0 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments.............-. do. | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.............. do.-- | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 |  |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, United States: <br> Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas§......thousands.- | 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 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total.-.--....-- - thousands | 121, 109 | 121,221 | 121,325 | 121,432 | 121, 555 | 121,656 | 121, 776 | 121,900 | -121,993 | 122,092 | 122, 219 | 122, 361 | 122, 486 | 122, 609 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces $\oplus$... do | 70,790 | 70,458 | 69,379 | 69, 804 | 70, 158 | 70, 881 | 71, 603 | 73,049 | 73, 104 | 72,703 | 71,375 | 71, 743 | 71, 112 | 70,701 |
|  | 68,061 | 67,770 | 66,732 | 67, 160 | 67,510 | 68, 027 | 68,965 | 70, 418 | 70,473 | 70,067 | 68,740 | 69, 111 | 68, 485 | 68,081 |
| Employed $\oplus$--.............-.-...- do | 64, 873 | 64, 396 | 62, 238 | 61, 988 | 62,311 | 62,907 | 64, 061 | 64,981 | 65, 179 | 65, 367 | 64, 629 | 65, 306 | 64, 653 | 63,973 |
| Agricultural employment | 5,817 | 5,385 | 4,998 | 4, 830 | 5,072 | 5,558 | 6, 272 | 6,900 | 6,718 | 6,621 | 6, 191 | 6, 404 | 5. 695 | 4, 871 |
| Nonagricultural employment ......-.-.-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 59,057 | 59,012 | 57, 240 | 57,158 | 57,239 | 57, 349 | 57,789 | 58, 081 | 58,461 | 58,746 | 58.438 | 58,902 | 58,958 | 59, 102 |
| Unemployed $\oplus$-----.-.-.....---------- do | 3,188 | 3,374 | 4, 494 | 5,173 | 5,198 | 5, 120 | 4,904 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 437$ | 5,294 | 4, 699 | 4,111 | 3, 805 | 3,833 | 4, 108 |
| Percent of civilian labor force: Unadjusted* | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Seasonally adjusted* | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 26.8 | ${ }^{2} 7.3$ | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
|  | 50,318 | 50,763 | 51, 947 | 51,627 | 51,397 | 50,975 | 50,173 | 48,851 | 48,889 | 49,389 | 50, 844 | 50,618 | 51, 374 | 51,909 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor).....-do | 52,316 | 52,610 | 50, 477 | 49,777 | 49,690 | 49,726 | 49,949 | 50, 413 | 50, 178 | 50, 576 | 51, 237 | r 51, 136 | r 51, 378 | ${ }^{p} 51,825$ |
| Manufacturing | 16,561 | 16,302 | 15, 865 | 15, 593 | 15, 355 | 15, 104 | 15,023 | 15, 206 | 15, 161 | 15,462 | 15,755 | r 15,536 | r 15,765 | ${ }^{p} 15,715$ |
| Durable-goods industries ----------........ do | 9,608 | 9,429 | 9,138 | 8,906 | 8, 742 | 8,564 | 8,480 | 8,564 | 8, 496 | 8, 571 | 8,814 | -8,663 | + $\mathrm{f}, 958$ | p 8,969 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.-----.-....-do | 6,953 | 6,873 | 6,727 | 6,687 | 6,613 | 6, 540 | 6,543 | 6,642 | 6,665 | 6,891 | 6,941 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 8873$ | r 6,807 | ${ }^{\text {p } 6,746}$ |
|  | 793 | 788 | 766 | 747 | 733 | 716 | 711 | 717 | 705 | 708 | 711 | r 708 | r 712 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 712$ |
|  | 106 | 105 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 90 | 89 | 91 | r91 | -93 | p94 |
|  | 24 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 |  |
| Bituminous coal | 226 | 224 | 220 | 212 | 206 | 199 | 192 | 190 | 180 | 185 | 187 | 189 | 191 | p 192 |
| thousands.- | 323 | 321 | 316 | 310 | 303 | 299 | 298 | 303 | 303 | 305 | 302 | 297 | 297 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying........-do | 114 | 111 | 106 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 112 | r 111 | p 108 |
| Contract construction....------.---.......- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2, 805 | 2,612 | 2,387 | 2,173 | 2,316 | 2,493 | 2,685 | 2,806 | 2,882 | 2,955 | 2,927 | + 2,887 | - 2,786 | D2,486 |
| Transportation and public utilities $\$ . . . . . . .-$ do. | 4,114 | 4,094 | 3,985 | 3,944 | 3,910 | 3,883 | 3,874 | 3.904 | 3,907 | 3.897 | 3,886 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,897$ | +3,886 | -3,886 |
| Interstate railroads | 1,077 | 1,063 | 1,014 | 990 | 966 | 952 | 946 | 957 | 958 | r 958 | 960 | + 961 | 951 |  |
| Local railways and bus lines.-----.-....-. - do | 101 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 |  |
|  | 832 | 825 | 790 | 783 | 780 | 770 | 774 | 790 | 791 | 787 | 781 | r 811 | 821 |  |
| Telephone----.-------------------------- - | 767 | 765 | 760 | 756 | 749 | 744 | 738 | 733 | 730 | 726 | 719 | 714 | 713 |  |
| Telegraph. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities.-.................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 577 | 577 | 575 | 575 | 574 | 574 | 575 | 582 | 589 | 589 | 583 | ¢ 577 | 575 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade....................do | 11,557 | 12,076 | 11, 140 | 10,948 | 10,939 | 10,940 | 10,961 | 11,035 | 10,984 | 11,013 | 11, 151 | r 11,225 | -11,373 | p 11, 929 |
|  | 3,103 | 3, 104 | 3,051 | 3,023 | 3,010 | 2, 982 | 2,960 | 2,980 | 2,989 | 2, 994 | 3,016 | - 3, 039 | + 3, 056 | - 3,060 |
| Retail tradeq. | 8, 454 | 8,972 | 8, 089 | 7, 925 | 7,929 | 7,958 | 8,001 | 8,055 | 7,995 | 8,017 | 8,135 | r 8 , 186 | r 8, 317 | - 8,869 |
| General-merchandise st | 1,582 | 1,939 | 1,386 | 1,316 | 1,332 | 1,352 | 1,358 | 1,361 | 1,337 | 1,351 | 1,421 | 1,474 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,568}$ | ${ }^{-1} 1,938$ |
| Food and liquor stores...-- | 1,612 | 1,626 | $\begin{array}{r}1,599 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | 1,602 | 1,598 | 1,592 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1, 791 | 1,582 | 1,596 | 1,597 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} \mathbf{r}$ [13 | p 1, 634 |
| Automotive and accessories d | 811 | 824 | 793 | 778 | 768 | 757 | 757 | 756 | 755 | 757 | 755 | $\stackrel{755}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { r } 763}$ | ${ }^{1} 770$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ..........-do. | 2,360 | 2,353 | 2,344 | 2,343 | 2,348 | 2, 356 | 2,370 | 2,391 | 2, 410 | 2,413 | 2,392 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,380}$ | -2,377 | p 2,372 |
| Service and miscellaneous $\bigcirc$ | 6,367 | 6,318 | 6,241 | 6,240 | 6, 267 | 6,384 | 6,455 | 6,488 | 6,465 | 6,452 | 6,472 | - 6,463 | 6,424 | p 6,382 |
| Hotels and lodging places. | 496 | 487 319 | ${ }_{316} 73$ | ${ }_{311}^{477}$ | ${ }_{411}^{476}$ | 500 311 | 510 314 | 538 | ${ }^{607}$ | 608 | 527 | -479 | 472 |  |
| Laundries. | 321 | 319 | 316 | 311 | 311 | 311 | 314 | 318 | 318 | 314 | 312 | 311 | 309 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants.------------ do | 171 | 168 | 166 | 163 | 165 | 169 | 172 | 173 | 167 | 163 | 167 | 170 | 168 |  |
|  | 7.759 | 8,067 | 7, 749 | 7, 789 | 7,822 | 7,850 | 7,870 | 7,866 | 7,664 | 7,678 | 7,943 | -8,040 | r 8,055 | p 8,343 |
|  | 51,758 | 51,516 | 51, 223 | 50,575 | 50,219 | 50, 054 | 50, 147 | 50,315 | 50,411 | 50, 570 | 50,780 | - 50,582 | - 50,825 | ${ }^{p} 50,736$ |
| Manufacturing | 16,455 | 16, 252 | 15,965 | 15,648 | 15,389 | 15,243 | 15, 202 | 15, 275 | 15,312 | 15,330 | 15,529 | r 15,358 | r 15,664 | p 15,667 |
|  | 9, 562 | ${ }^{9}, 393$ | 9,155 | 8, 895 | 8,717 | 8. 566 | 8,498 | 8, 856 | 8,596 | 8, 605 | 8, 801 | r 8 , 625 | $\stackrel{r}{r} \mathrm{r}, 914$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 8,940}$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries......-........-do. | 6,893 | 6,859 | 6, 810 | 6,753 | 6, 672 | 6,677 | 6,704 | 6,719 | 6,716 | 6,725 | 6,728 | ${ }^{+} 6,733$ | ${ }^{+6,750}$ | -6,727 |
|  | 789 | 784 | 766 | 747 | 733 | 723 | 718 | 713 | 709 | 701 | 707 | 708 | 708 | ${ }^{\text {P } 708}$ |
| Contract construction-------------------- do | 2, 710 | 2,679 | 2,652 | 2,455 | 2, 573 | 2,624 | 2,698 | 2,698 | 2,693 | 2,711 | 2,698 | r 2,698 | + 2,692 | ${ }^{p} 2,550$ |
| Transportation and public utilities-----.--- do | 4,104 | 4,070 | 4,045 | 3,990 | 3,930 | 3,890 | 3,877 | 3. 888 | 3,877 | 3,867 | 3, 858 | r 3,887 | + 3,876 +1 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 3,864$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade---------------- do | 11, 290 | 11, 237 | 11, 305 | 11,235 | 11, 116 | 11,050 | 11,087 | 11, 105 | 11, 121 | 11, 175 | 11, 151 | - 11, 154 | r 11,110 | $p$ 11, 100 |
| Finance, insurance, and real est Service and miscellaneous...- | 2, 372 | 2,365 | 2, 368 | 2,367 |  |  | 2,370 | 2,367 6,392 | ${ }^{2,363}$ | 2, 377 | 2, 392 | ${ }_{-}^{\text {r 2, }} 392$ | r 2,389 | p 2, 384 |
| Service and miscellaneous | 6,367 7,671 | 6, 382 7,747 | 6,368 7,754 | 6,367 7,766 | 6,330 7,788 | 6,352 <br> 7,816 | 6,360 7,835 | 6,392 7,877 | 6,433 7,903 | 6,420 7,989 | 6,440 8,005 | r 6,399 $+7,986$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,424 \\ r \\ \hline 7,962\end{array}$ | p 6,446 $p$, 4017 |

Revised $\quad$ Preliminary 1 net sales, 2 The valid comparison may be made between July and May

Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-10. $\ddagger$ See corresponding note on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-3 . \quad \%$ Includes data for industries not shown separately
Revisions back to January 1955 are shown in the september 1958 issue of the Survey.
$\underset{ }{\oplus}$ 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 $t$, New, see note in the December 1957 SURVEY and earier issues. Neries. Monthy rates, back to January 1947, are available upon request.
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 BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Deecmber |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



FRevised. $\quad$ Preliminary, ${ }^{1}$ Includes Post office employees hired for Christmas season; there were abont 227,300 such employees in continental U. S. in December 1957.
$\ddagger$ See note marked on for p. S-11. o Includes data for industries not shown. o'Formerly "Automobiles." Data not affected.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- <br> ber | Decem- <br> ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- <br> ber | December |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker, ete. $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries-Continued <br> Durable-goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chinery, transportation equipment) ..... hours.- | 40.5 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.8 | + 40.8 | - 41.3 |
| Machinery (except electrical) .--------.---do..-- | 39.7 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 40.0 | r 39.5 | + 39.8 | - 40.7 |
| Electrical machinery. | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39. 1 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 39.9 | ${ }^{+} 40.5$ | ${ }^{p} 40.4$ |
| Transportation equipment 9 . .-.------...-do. | 40.6 | 40.2 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.6 | ${ }^{+} 40.0$ | \% 40.5 | $p 41.5$ |
| Motor vehicles and equipmentor ........do- | 41.9 | 40.1 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 38.6 | r 39.7 | 40.9 |  |
| Aircraft and parts - --.....-.-.--------do | 39.9 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.8 | ${ }^{-} 40.5$ | 40. 6 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs...... do | 37.1 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.2 | - 39.8 | 38.8 |  |
| Railroad equipment--.--------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 36.7 | r 35.7 | 38.4 |  |
| Instruments and related products. . . . . . . do | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 40.7$ | p. 40.8 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries-------------do. | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39,0 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.1 | r 40.3 | - 40.3 | ${ }^{p} 40.4$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries ....-............do. | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.5 | - 39.4 | ${ }^{-} 39.4$ | p 39.6 |
| A verage overtime..-..................-.-. do | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | ${ }^{2} 2.6$ |
| Food and kindred products 9 .-.-.-.-.---- do | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41. 4 | 41. 6 | +40.9 | 41.0 | p 40.9 |
|  | 41.1 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40. 6 | 40. 7 | 40.3 | 41.2 | r 40.9 | 41.8 |  |
| Dairy products .--------------------- . do. | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41. 8 | 41,3 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 41.5 |  |
| Canning and preserving.-------------- do | 37.2 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 42.3 | r 40.2 | 37.9 |  |
|  | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40. 1 | 40.2 | 40.2 |  |
|  | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 |  |
|  | 37.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.1 | ${ }^{+} 39.6$ | 「38.9 | p 39.4 |
|  | 38.6 | 38.9 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.3 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.7 | $\bigcirc 40.1$ | r 40.4 | p 40.4 |
| Broadwoven fabric mills .................-do | 39.0 | 39.5 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 |  |
|  | 37.2 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 38.9 | ז 39.1 | 39.4 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod...--do.... | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 36.0 | +35.9 | ¢ 36.1 |
| Paper and allied products.-.-.-.-----.... do.--- | 41.9 4.9 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41. 4 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 42.7 | - 42.7 | 42.5 | ${ }^{2} 42.5$ |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....-.do-...- | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 43.7 | ¢ 43.5 | 43.1 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allicd industries hours.- | 38.0 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37. 6 | 37.9 | 38.0 |  | +37.9 | p 38.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products............-do...- | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 31.9 +41.2 | ${ }^{2} 41.1$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals.............- do | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40. 1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40. 6 | 40.5 | 40.9 | +40.6 | 40.8 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal............-. do | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40. 4 | 40.7 | ${ }^{+} 40.2$ | - 40.5 | ${ }^{-9} 40.3$ |
| Petroleum refining------------------- do | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40. 1 | 40.7 | r 40.1 | 40.7 |  |
|  | 40.0 392 | 40.0 | 38.2 369 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 40.8 | $\stackrel{40.7}{ }$ | 40.8 | ${ }^{p} 41.3$ |
| Leather and leather products...................d. do | 39.2 36.5 | 39.2 37.4 | 36.9 37.3 | 35.1 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 37.4 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 40. 5 | г 40.3 | 41.0 |  |
| Footwear (except rubler)..................-d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 35.7 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 36.6 36.0 | 37.4 37.2 | 37.3 36.8 | 36.7 35.9 | 37.0 36.0 | +37.6 36.7 | 9. 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.0 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 38. 1 | 39.8 | 39. 2 | 39.7 | 39.9 | r 40.0 | 40.2 |  |
| Metal.-... | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 30 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 38.6 | + 38.7 | 39.7 |  |
|  | 29.0 33.5 | 26.6 35.5 | 30.5 34.0 | 27.5 33.1 | 25.0 31.7 | 22.3 30.0 | 25.8 31.1 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 28.8 | 30.8 | $\begin{array}{r}+29.7 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 29.5 |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: | 33.5 | 35.5 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 35.2 | 32.4 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.6 |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production-_hours-- | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41. 1 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40. 4 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 41.2 |  |
| Sonmetallic mining and quarrying.-...-. do.... | 42.6 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 43.7 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.9 | 45.4 | r 45.2 | 44.3 |  |
|  | 34.8 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 33.4 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 36.4 |  |
| Vonbuilding construction.....----------- do | 36.6 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 35.5 | 37.6 | 38.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40. 8 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 39.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.0 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 42.4 39.0 | $\begin{array}{r}+42.5 \\ 39.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.5 39.6 |  |
|  | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 |  |
| General-murchandise stores hours.- | 37.5 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.0 | r 37.9 | 37.8 |  |
| Generai-murchandise stores..--..-- -- --- do- | 33.7 | 36.0 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.2 |  |
| Food and liquor stores....-.-.-......-do Antomotive and accessories dealers.....do. | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36. 6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 36.6 | ${ }^{+} 36.2$ | 36.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.7 | r 43.8 | 43.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.9 39.3 3.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ 39.4 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.8 38.9 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants-.-.....-.-......do.-. | 38.0 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 37.2 | 38.6 | 39.4 +39.4 | 38.5 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beyinning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184 | 108 | 200 | 150 | 200 | 275 | 350 150 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 400 | 300 | 200 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 109 | 54 | 110 | 70 | 200 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 240 | 250 | 500 | 525 | 300 |  |
| Man-days idle during month.-----...-----d.---- | 765 | 404 | 750 | 500 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 2,000 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 5,250 | 2,500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Bureau of Employment Security): $\S$ | 400 | 360 | 355 | 312 | 332 | 404 | 439 | 456 | 459 | 489 | 545 | 514 | 413 |  |
| Initial cluims......-.-.-.-.-...-.-.---- thousands.. | 1,346 | 2, 024 | 2,285 | 1,815 | 1,795 | 1,983 | 1,538 | 1,513 | 1,659 | 1,251 | 1,186 | 1,259 | 1,258 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average§.......do.... Percent of covered employment*- | 1,513 3.6 | 2, 112 | 2,877 | 1,163 7.6 | 1,276 7.9 | 1,302 $\mathbf{7 . 9}$ | 2,984 7.1 | 1,667 6.3 | 2,511 | 2, 203 | 1,906 4.5 | 1,722 | 1, ${ }^{1} 881$ | 2,111 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A mount of payments................thous. of dol... | 136. 627 | 207, 110 | 313,012 | 320, 181 | 370, 248 | 403, 845 | 363, 550 | 325, 039 | 305,638 | 255, 432 | 231, 141 | 210,300 | 174,470 |  |
| reterans unemployment program: $\oplus$ <br>  | 21 | 28 | 37 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 38 | 30 | 19 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average $\oplus$...-do...- | 30 | 41 | 58 | 72 | 81 | 80 | 74 | 78 | 78 | 53 | 39 | ${ }_{27}^{13}$ | 26 | 28 |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average...-...........-. do | 32 | 46 |  |  | 96 | 96 | 87 | 89 | 92 | 65 | 48 | 30 | 28 |  |
|  | 3. 104 | 4, 574 | 6,924 | 7,546 | 9,285 | 9,833 | 8,922 | 8, 853 | 10,151 | 6, 553 | 5,047 | 3, 391 | 2,693 |  |

' Revised. p Preliminary.
$\ddagger$ See note marked "o" for p. S-11. of Includes data for industries not shown. of Formerly "Automobiles." Data not affected.


 in December 1958 averaged 42,000 persons.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTCS | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrm- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Revised.

${ }^{*}$ New series. Monthly data for January 1947 -February 1957 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem． ber |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

| WAGES－Continued |  |  |  | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 |  | 2． 12 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.17 | p2． 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage hourly gross earnings（U．S．Department of Labor）：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries．．－－－－－－．－－－－．－－dollars．． | 2． 11 | 2． 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2．05 | 2． 05 | ${ }_{2}^{2.06}$ | 2． 06 | 2．07 | 2.07 2.25 | 2． 07 | 2． 2.7 |  | 2．07 2.29 | 2.08 2.30 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.24 2.18 | 2． 24 2.19 2.19 | 2． 24 2.20 | 2． 24 2.20 | 2.25 <br> 2.21 <br> 2. | 2． 25 | 2.26 2.21 | 2． 27 | 2． 28 | 2． 2.29 | 2． 2.30 | 2.29 2.23 | 2.33 2.26 | ${ }^{\text {p } 2.35}$ |
|  | 2． 40 | 2． 42 | 2.44 | 2． 44 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2． 50 | 2.50 | ＋2． 51 | \％ 2.53 |
| Lumber and wood products（except furniture） dollars． | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.94 | $\bigcirc 1.95$ | ${ }^{r} 1.92$ | p 1.90 |
| Sawmills and planing mills．．．－－－．－．－．－．－－do． | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1．79 | 1.79 | 1.84 | 1．84 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 1.89 | －1．89 | 1． 86 |  |
|  | 1． 76 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1． 77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1．78 | 1． 77 | 1． 78 | 1.80 | 1.79 | r 1.79 | ${ }^{p} 1.79$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 2． 11 | 2． 10 | 2． 10 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2． 10 | 2.11 | 2． 13 | 2． 16 | 2.11 | 「2．15 | ${ }^{\text {2 } 2.16 ~}$ |
| Primary metal industries o do Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling mills | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2． 56 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.61 | 2． 68 | 2． 70 | 2.73 | 2.74 | ＋2．75 | ${ }^{p} 2.75$ |
| dis dollars．－ | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.76 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.78 | 2.77 | 2.82 | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 3.00 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous <br>  | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.42 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.47 | 2． 52 | 2.52 | r 2.54 | 2.54 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnance，ma－ chinery，transportation equipment）．．．dollars | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2． 23 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2． 27 | 2． 28 | 2． 29 | 2． 29 | 2.28 | － 2.31 | ${ }^{\circ} 2.33$ |
| Machinery（except electrical）．．．．．－－－－．．．．－do．．．－ | 2． 33 | 2． 34 | 2.34 | 2． 35 | 2． 36 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2． 38 | 2． 38 | 2． 38 | 2． 39 | 「 $\begin{array}{r}2.39 \\ 0.15\end{array}$ | 「 2.48 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 2.44$ |
|  | 2． 10 | 2.11 | 2． 12 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2． 14 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2． 14 | 2． 16 | 2.15 | 2.18 | －2． 19 |
| Transportation equipment 8 ．－－－－－－－－－－－do | 2． 50 | 2． 48 | 2． 46 | 2． 46 | 2． 47 | 2.47 | 2． 49 | 2． 50 | 2． 53 | 2． 55 | 2． 55 | 2． 55 | － 2.63 | －2．66 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 2.57 | 2.51 | 2． 48 | 2． 48 | 2． 50 | 2． 50 | 2.51 | 2． 51 | 2． 51 | 2． 54 | 2． 55 | ＋ 2.52 | 2． 70 |  |
| A ircraft and parts． | 2． 41 | 2． 44 | 2． 43 | 2． 44 | 2． 44 | 2． 44 | 2． 48 | 2． 51 | 2． 54 | 2.55 | 2.55 | ＋2． 57 | 2.57 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs．－－－－do | 2． 43 | 2.43 | 2． 42 | 2． 43 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.51 | 2.55 | 2.56 | － 2.58 | 2.58 |  |
| Railroad equipment－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 2． 59 | 2． 63 | 2.60 | 2． 60 | 2.64 | 2． 66 | 2． 65 | 2． 64 | 2.65 | 2． 64 | 2.67 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.71}$ | 2.72 |  |
| Instruments and related products．．－－－－－－－do．－－－ | 2． 13 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2． 19 | 2． 20 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.21 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2.22$ | p 2.23 |
| Miscellaneous mfg．industries．．．．．．．．．．．－－－do．．．－ | 1． 82 | 1.83 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | r 1.87 | ${ }^{2} 1.87$ |
| Nondurable－goods industries．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 1． 91 | 1． 92 | 1． 92 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1． 94 | 1.94 | 1． 94 | 1．94 | 1． 93 | 1． 95 | 1． 95 | 1．96 | ${ }^{p} 1.97$ |
| Excluding overtime9－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 1． 86 | 1.86 | 1． 88 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1． 89 | 1． 89 | 1． 88 | 1． 89 | 1． 89 | 1． 90 |  |
| Food and kindred productso ．－－－－－－－－－－．．－do | 1． 96 | 1． 97 | 2． 01 | 2． 01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1． 99 | 1.97 | 1． 99 | ${ }^{+} 2.00$ | 2． 04 | p 2.06 |
| Meat products－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 2． 21 | 2． 20 | 2． 24 | 2.23 | 2． 23 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2． 23 | 2． 25 | 2． 23 | 2． 28 | 2.28 | 2.32 |  |
| Dairy products | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1． 94 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | ${ }^{\tau} 1.98$ | 2.00 |  |
| Canning and preserving | 1．63 | 1． 68 | 1.71 | 1． 70 | 1．69 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1． 66 | 1.58 | 1． 65 | 1.68 | ${ }^{+} 1.66$ | 1.63 |  |
| Ba＇ery products． | 1.93 | 1． 93 | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1． 96 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1． 99 | 1.99 | 2.01 |  |
|  | 2.24 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2． 32 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.32 |  |
|  | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1． 56 | 1.56 | 1． 59 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1． 67 | 1． 66 | 1． 59 | 1． 50 | ${ }^{r} 1.52$ | ${ }^{+} 1.61$ | ${ }^{p} 1.65$ |
|  | 1.51 | 1． 50 | 1． 50 | 1． 50 | 1.50 | 1． 50 | 1． 50 | 1． 51 | 1． 50 | 1． 51 | 1． 51 | 1.52 | 1． 52 | ${ }^{p} 1.52$ |
| Broadwoven fabric mills．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．－－do | 1． 46 | 1.45 | 1． 45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1． 44 | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1． 46 | 1． 46 | 1． 46 | 1． 46 |  |
|  | 1． 46 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1． 46 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1． 48 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products dollars． | 1． 50 | 1.50 | 1． 51 | 1． 50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1． 52 | 1． 53 | 1.53 | 1.52 | p 1.52 |
| Paper and allied products ．－－－－－－－．－．－．－do | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2． 12 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.15 | p 2.16 |
| Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills ．－．．．－do＿ | 2． 22 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2． 24 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2． 27 | 2.27 | 2.29 |  |
| Printing，publishing，and allied industries do＿ | 2． 52 | 2.54 | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2.58 | 2． 59 | 2.59 | 2． 60 | 2.62 | r2．63 | 2.63 | p 2.65 |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．．．．－－－－do．．．－－ | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2． 34 | 2.34 | 2.35 | p2． 36 |
| Industrial organic chemicals．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 2． 42 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2． 48 | 2.49 | 2． 50 | 2.51 | 2.52 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal．．．．－－－－－．－．do Petroleum refining | 2． 73 | 2． 73 | 2． 72 | 2． 72 | 2． 72 | 2.74 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2． 76 | 2． 73 | 2． 76 | 2.74 | 2.77 | p 2.77 |
|  | 2．84 | 2． 83 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.84 | 2.82 | 2.83 | 2.86 | 2.82 | 2.85 | 2.83 | 2.85 |  |
|  | 2． 33 | 2.31 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.41 | ¢ 2.43 |
| Tires and inner tubes ．－．－．．．－．－．．．．．．．．－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2． 72 | 2． 70 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2． 66 | 2.72 | 2.74 | 2.80 | 2.80 | r 2.81 | 2.83 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－do | 1． 57 | 1． 56 | 1． 56 | 1． 56 | 1． 57 | 1． 57 | 1． 57 | 1.57 | 1． 55 | 1． 56 | 1． 58 | 1.58 | 1． 59 | p 1.60 |
| Footwear（except rubber）．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．－do． | 1.51 | 1． 50 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1． 52 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1． 50 | 1.51 | 1． 53 | 1． 53 | 1.54 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2． 56 | 2． 57 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2． 52 | 2． 56 | 2． 55 | 2.55 | 2． 56 | 「2． 56 | 2． 58 |  |
|  | 2． 46 | 2． 45 | 2． 45 | 2.45 | 2． 44 | 2． 42 | 2.41 | 2． 43 | 2． 51 | 2． 53 | 2． 54 |  | 2.55 |  |
|  | 2． 65 | 2.66 | 2． 68 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2． 62 | 2.62 | 2． 59 | 2.59 | 2.60 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.61 ~}$ | 2.61 |  |
|  | 3.05 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.03 |  |
| Crude－petroleum and natural－zas production： Petroleum and natural－gas prod．－－－dollars．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural－gas prod．－－－－－－dollars．－ Nonmetallic mining and quarrying－－－－－－do－－－ | 2.68 | 2． 69 | 2． 69 | 2． 69 | 2．70 | 2． 68 | ${ }_{2}^{2.65}$ | 2.71 | 2． 69 | 2． 66 | 2． 69 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.72}$ |  |
|  | 2.94 2.96 | $\stackrel{2.05}{2.97}$ | 2.03 <br> 3.00 | 2.03 <br> 3.01 | 2． 99 | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2．07 | 3． 00 | 2.08 <br> 3.00 | $\stackrel{3}{3.104}$ | － 3.04 | 3.03 |  |
|  | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2． 73 | 2． 78 | 2.78 | 2.72 |  |
| Building construction．．．．．．．－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．－do．－． | 3.03 | 3.05 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 3． 13 | ז3．13 | 3.13 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines．．．－－－－－－－－－．－．do．． | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2． 13 | 2． 12 | 2.14 | r 2.13 | 2.14 |  |
| Telephone－－．－．－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 1．98 | ${ }_{2} 2.01$ | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.08 |  |
|  | 2.09 | 2． 10 | 2.09 | 2． 10 | 2． 10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2． 18 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 |  |
|  | 2.38 | 2． 40 | 2.39 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2． 49 | 2.51 | 2.52 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade： Wholesale trade | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.19 |  |
| Retail trade（except eating and drinking places） | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.15 |  |  |  | 2.19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| General－merchandise stores dollars－－ | 1.66 | 1． 63 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1．70 | 1.71 | 1．71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 |  |
| General－merchandise stores－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do．－ | 1.31 | 1． 28 | 1． 35 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1．35 | 1．36 | r 1.36 | 1.34 |  |
| Food and liquor stores－．－．－－－．－．－．．．－．－．do－ | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1． 86 | 1． 87 | 1.89 | 1.90 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers．．．．．．－do | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1． 90 | 1.92 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1． 11 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1． 13 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.13$ | 1.14 |  |
|  | 1.11 | 1． 11 | 1． 12 | 1． 12 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1． 14 | 1． 14 | 1.14 | 1． 14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants．．－－．．－－－．－．－．－do．－．－－ | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1． 33 | 1．33 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.34 |  |
| Miscellaneous wage data： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wages（ENR）：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.336 | 2.344 | 2.373 | 2.379 | 2． 382 | 2.389 | 2.411 | 2.440 | 2.463 | 2.468 | 2.472 | 2.477 | 2.480 | 2． 482 |
|  | 3． 606 | 3． 629 | 3． 626 | 3.624 | 3． 628 | 3． 636 | 3． 643 | 3． 682 | 3． 720 | 3．726 | 3.741 | 3.753 | 3.756 | 3， 764 |
|  | 3.242 | 3.248 | 3． 247 | 3.286 | 3.286 | 3.302 | 3.336 | 3． 359 | 3． 369 | 3． 386 | 3.389 | 3.390 | 3.393 | 3． 394 |
| Farm wages，without board or room（quarterly） dol．per hr－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94 |  |  | 88 |  | a 1.03 |
| Railway wages（average，class I） | 2． 409 | 2． 401 | 2.385 | 2.445 | 2.407 | 2． 391 | 2.438 | 2.453 | 2． 433 | 2.456 | 2.453 | 2． 431 |  |  |
| Road－building wages，common labor（qtrly）－－do．－－－ |  |  | 1.96 |  |  | 1． 87 |  |  | 2.07 |  |  | 2.12 |  |  |


TData through 1956 shown in the 1957 edition of Busingss STATISTICS are based on adjustment factors；the 1956 figures therein have since been revised to reflect calculations from overtime urs now regularly collected．Revisions for 1956 appear in the August 1957 Surver；the published estimates through 1955 are essentially comparable．
o Includes data for industries not shown separatelv．
§ Rates as of January 1，1959：Common labor，$\$ 2.504$ ：skilled labor，$\$ 3.781$ ；equipment operators，$\$ 3.378$
§ 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． in 20 rities．The three types of equipment covered are tractors（including bulldozers，on $70-100 \mathrm{~h}$ ．p．machines），power cranes and shovels（ 34 cubic yard），and air compressors；for wages back to January 1956，see the December 1957 Surver．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- her | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { her } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\operatorname{ary}}{\text { Janu- }^{\prime}}$ | Fehruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ${ }_{\text {ber }}$ | October | November | Decem. ber |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A ceeptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances..........---...-.....mil. of dol.- | 1. 224 | 1.307 | 1,422 | 1. 523 | 1,529 | 1,479 | 1,441 | 1,352 | 1,353 | 1,363 | 1,281 | 1,255 | 1,209 |  |
|  | 560 | 551 | 654 | 776 | 862 | 919 | 946 | 965 | 966 | 981 | 958 | 961 | 940 |  |
| A gricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agensies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,309 | 3,339 | 3, 363 | 3.404 | 3,464 | 3. 527 | 3. 595 | 3,670 | 3, 725 | 3,766 | 3,784 | 3,802 | 3, 791 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks. do.... | 1,908 | 1,919 | 1,925 | 1,934 | 1,947 | 1,958 | 1,972 | 1,989 | 2.002 | 2,017 | 2,036 | 2,052 | 2,065 |  |
| Loans to cooperatives . .-.....--------.-.-.-. do.-. | 452 | 454 | 456 | , 442 | . 428 | 413 | 405 | 408 | 425 | 453 | 473 | , 507 | 526 |  |
| Other loans and discounts.-.--------------- | 969 | 966 | 982 | 1, 028 | 1, 089 | 1,155 | 1,218 | 1,273 | 1,298 | 1,295 | 1,275 | 1,243 | 1,199 |  |
| Bank debits, total (344 centers) | 189,246 | 220.376 | 212,908 | 181,729 | 203,870 | 204,126 | 195.116 | 219,465 | 206, 524 | 185, 849 | 195, 205 | 212, 894 | 183,092 | 238.985 |
| New York City | 71, 667 | 88,584 | 84.355 | 72, 803 | 84, 409 | 85, 510 | 77,315 | 95. 473 | 82, 214 | 68, 620 | 70, 887 | 79,620 | 64, 804 | 92,711 |
|  | 39,012 | 43, 692 | 41,992 | 36, 188 | 40.363 | 39,354 | 38.645 | 41,228 | 40, 701 | 37, 942 | 40, 520 | 43,594 | 38, 224 | 48,690 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52,562 | 53.028 | 51. 428 | 51, 159 | 50, 731 | 51.315 | 50,917 | 51, 458 | 50, 960 | 51, 471 | 51, 264 | 51,538 | 53, 254 | 53.095 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total | 25, 515 | 25.784 | 24, 352 | 24, 330 | 24,570 | 24, 672 | 25, 313 | 26, 283 | 25, 477 | 26,739 | 26), 130 | 26,675 | 28, 006 | 27, 755 |
| Discounts and advances.-...-.----.......... do | 819 | 55 | 217 | 122 | 137 | 156 | 114 | - 41 | 94 | ${ }^{555}$ | 255 | 407 | 717 | 64 |
| United States Government securities......do | 23, 733 | 24,238 | 23,331 | 23, 240 | 23, 628 | 23,681 | 24, 162 | 25, 438 | 24,480 | 25,316 | 24.986 | 25,443 | 26,229 | 26,347 |
|  | 22,083 | 22.085 | 22. 104 | 22,099 | 21, 804 | 21,409 | 21,005 | 20,767 | 20,621 | 20,424 | 20, 288 | 20,105 | 20.019 | 19,013 |
|  | 52. 369 | 53.028 | 51.428 | 51.159 | 50.731 | 51,315 | 50, 917 | 51,458 | 50, 960 | 51, 471 | 51,264 | 51,538 | 53, 254 | 53, 095 |
|  | 19,996 | 20, 117 | 19.956 | 19.785 | 19.650 | 19,516 | 19, 416 | 19.883 | 18.999 | 19,723 | 19, 171 | 19, 448 | 20,074 | 19,526 |
| Member-bank reserve balances ---------- do | 19,274 | 19,034 | 18,958 | 18,667 | 18.532 | 18,254 | 18,176 | 18, 784 | 17,764 | 18,538 | 18, 147 | 18,462 | 18,994 | 18, 504 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) ....---------do...- | 696 | $-57$ | 415 | ${ }^{481}$ | 675 | 568 | 633 | ${ }_{6}^{626}$ | -37 | 678 | 362 | ${ }^{r} 458$ | - 5.506 | p 527 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation.........-do...- | 27, 260 | 27. 535 | 26,711 | 26.559 | 26,537 | 26.375 | 26.570 | 26,705 | 26.802 | 26,961 | 26,871 | 27,003 | 27, 529 | 27,872 |
| Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined pereent.- | 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 | 42.1 |
| Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Reserve System, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55. 464 | 56,897 | 56. 134 | 54, 943 | 54, 119 | 55, 699 | 55, 434 | 54, 560 | 56,647 | 55, 509 | 55, 967 | 57,283 | 57, 214 | 59, 04, |
| Demand, except interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol.- | 58.772 | 61,887 | 57,924 | 57,040 | 56,070 | 57, 8fi3 | 56,917 | 57, 176 | 58.520 | 58,015 | 59,152 | 60,097 | 60, 209 | 64, 427 |
| States and political subdivisions.-.-.-.---- do | 4,005 | 4. 331 | 4. 176 | 4,141 | 4,286 | 4.937 | 4,739 | 4.426 | 4,222 | 4, 242 | 4,151 | 3,966 | 4. 18.5 | 4, 410 |
| United States Government....-----.-....... do | 1,758 | 2.458 | 1.048 | 2,308 | 3.092 | 3,945 | 3,556 | 6,372 | 2,695 | 3,527 | 2,487 | 1,966 | 2. 780 | 2. 838 |
| Time, except interbank, totalo $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 22,716 | 23,293 | 23,415 | 23,967 | 24, 683 | 25,212 | 25,627 | 26,295 | 26,432 | 26,477 | 26,347 | 26,350 | 25, 973 | 26. 461 |
| mil. of dol.- | 21.487 | 21,951 | 22,062 | 22,390 | 23,003 | 23,367 | 23,701 | 24,168 | 24,376 | 24,519 | 24,506 | 24,577 | 24,331 | 24,740 |
| States and political subdivisions.....-.....-do...- | 1.060 | 1,175 | 1,216 | 1,443 | 1,551 | 1,703 | 1,781 | 1,956 | 1, 888 | 1,790 | 1,674 | 1,603 | 1,476 | 1, 338 |
| Interbank (demand and time)................. do | 12,918 | 15.211 | 13. 293 | 13,639 | 15, 155 | 14,777 | 14,500 | 15,797 | 14,980 | 15,229 | 15,046 | 14, 531 | 14, 591 | 16, 214 |
|  | 32.743 | 34.329 | 33,942 | 35, 080 | 36, 842 | 39,488 | 40,032 | 41,749 | 41,356 | 42, 133 | 40,920 | 41, 126 | 41,287 | 41, 181 |
| U.S. Government obligations, firect and guaranteed. total mil. of dol. | 25,010 | 26,423 | 25,923 | 26,856 | 28,113 | 30, 548 | 31,093 | 32, 575 | 32, 002 | 32,674 | 31,431 | 31,632 | 32, 149 | 31, 894 |
| Bills | 1,007 | 1,889 | 1,431 | 1.552 | 2,057 | 2,146 | 1,964 | 2,294 | 1,923 | 1,389 | 1,364 | 1,770 | 2,410 | 2. 280 |
|  | 1,713 | 1.752 | 1.799 | 1.119 | 1,140 | 1,169 | 1.298 | 1,650 | 1, 663 | 4,421 | 4,168 | 3,999 | 4, 160 | 4. 111 |
| Bonds and guaranteed oblimations.-.-.-....do | 17, 898 | 18.007 | 18.028 | 19.338 | 19.965 | 20.159 | 20.564 | 21.763 | 21,428 | 19.957 | 19,226 | 19,112 | 18.680 | 18,637 |
| Notes...-..............- | 4.392 | 4, 776 | 4. 065 | 4, 847 | 4,951 | 7,074 | 7.267 | 6, 868 | 6, 988 | 6,907 | 6,673 | 6, 751 | 6, 899 | 6, 866 |
| Other securitie | 7.733 | 7.906 | 8,019 | 8,224 | 8,729 | 8,940 | 8,939 | 9, 174 | 9,354 | 9,459 | 9,489 | 9,494 | 9.138 | 9.287 |
| Loans (adjusted), total $\odot$ | 53, 329 | 54, 658 | 52.245 | 52, 281 | 52, 699 | 52,995 | 52,068 | 53, 513 | 52,156 | 52,165 | 52,675 | 52,780 | 53, 643 | 5\%. 393 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agrieultural .-. do | 31, 527 | 32. 237 | 30.638 | 30, 448 | 30.842 | 30, 185 | 29,795 | 30, 371 | 29,545 | 29,885 | 30, 287 | 30,337 | 30,675 | 31, 418 |
| To brokers and dealers in sceurities..........do- | 1,610 | 2. 190 | 1,645 | 1,882 | 1.983 | 2,749 | 2, 204 | 2,819 | 2,308 | 1,831 | 1,808 | 1,641 | 1,856 | 2,504 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. | 1, 093 | 1.154 | 1. 125 | 1,178 | 1,274 | 1,315 | 1,288 | 1,433 | 1,344 | 1,245 | 1,237 | 1,240 | 1,234 | 1, 270 |
| Real-cstate loans..-....-.....--------------- do...- | 8,777 | 8,761 | 8. 744 | 8, 742 | 8. 695 | 8,746 | 8, 821 | 8, 890 | 8,970 | 9,074 | 9,182 | 9,350 | 9,50\% | 9,601 |
|  | 11,385 | 11,448 | 11,226 | 11, 170 | 11.056 | 11, 157 | 11.118 | 11, 182 | 11,168 | 11,314 | 11,342 | 11,388 | 11. 556 | 11,825 |
| Money and interest rates:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on brsiness loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 19 cities.-------------------------perent-- |  | 4. 85 |  |  | 4. 49 |  |  | 4. 17 |  |  | 4.21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4. 71 |  |  | 4.29 |  |  | 3.88 |  |  | 4.00 |  |  |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities.........do |  | 4. 86 |  |  | 4. 49 |  |  | 4. 17 |  |  | 4.21 |  |  |  |
| 11 southern and western cities |  | 5. 05 |  |  | 4. 77 |  |  | 4.58 |  |  | 4.54 |  |  |  |
| Discount rate ( N . Y. F. R. Bank) .............-do. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2. 75 | 2.75 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 |  |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans........-do...-- | 4. 68 | 4. 70 | 4. 55 | 4. 42 | 4. 10 | 4.00 | 3. 29 | 3. 17 | 3. 15 | 3.09 | 3. 02 | 3. 06 | 3.23 |  |
| Federal land bank loans-.........-.-.-.------ do..--- | 5.63 | 5.63 | 5.63 | 5. 50 | 5.38 | 5.21 | 5. 17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.17 | 5.17 |  |
| Onen market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) ------do.-.- | 3.30 4.07 | 3.35 3.81 3.85 | 3.06 <br> 3.49 | 2.30 2.63 | 1.80 2.33 | 1.52 1.90 | 1.30 1.71 | 1.13 1.54 | 1.13 1.50 | 1.65 1.96 | 2.39 2.93 | 2.75 3.23 | 2.75 3.08 3.8 | 2.75 3.33 |
| Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months) - ...-do...- | 4.07 4.50 | 3.81 4.50 | 3. 497 | 2.63 3.88 | 2. <br> 3.88 | 1.90 3.76 | 1.71 3.50 | 1.54 | 1.50 | 1.96 3.50 | 2.95 | 3.23 3.75 | 3.08 3.75 | 3.75 |
| Yield on TT. S. Government securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.337 | 3. 102 | 2. 598 | 1.562 | 1.354 | 1.126 | 1.046 | .881 | . 962 | 1.686 | 2. 484 | 2.793 | 2. 756 | 2.814 |
| 3-5 year taxable issues.---.-...-.-.-.-.-.-- do. | 3.63 | 3.04 | 2.77 | 2.67 | 2. 50 | 2.33 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.54 | 3.11 | 3.57 | 3.63 | 3. 60 | 3.65 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York State savings banks..............mil. of dol.U. S. postal savings 4 | 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 |  |
|  | $1,344$ | 1,328 | 1,306 | 1,288 | 1,271 | 1,256 | 1,241 | 1,213 | 1,198 | 1,184 | 1,169 | 1,158 | 1,146 | 1,134 |
| CONSUMER CREDII $\ddagger$ (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of month...........mil. 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 |  |
|  | 33, 566 | 34, 095 | 33, 713 | 33, 278 | 32, 949 | 32.888 | 32,910 | 33, 008 | 33,074 | 33.165 | 33,079 | 33,052 | 33, 126 |  |
|  | 15.459 | 15. 409 | 15,235 | 15,030 | 14. 793 | 14, 691 | 14.613 | 14.590 | 14.567 | 14, 514 | 14,332 | 14, 164 | 14,066 |  |
| Other consumer-goods paper..................... do | 8, 289 | 8, ¢02 | 8, 49.5 | 8.277 | 8.179 | 8124 | 8. 158 | 8.190 | 8. 197 | 8,254 | 8.312 | 8,411 | 8, 528 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans..-.--........do... | 2,095 | 2. 091 | 2,06 | 2. 041 | 2. 019 | 2. 017 | 2.058 | 2, 048 | 2.061 | 2,091 | 2,107 | 2,128 | 2, 146 |  |
|  | 7. 723 | 7,003 | 7.014 | 7.934 | 7.940 | 8.056 | 8, 101 | 8.180 | 8. 249 | 8,306 | 8.328 | 8,349 | 8,386 |  |

$*$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
$o^{7}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. of Includes data not shown separately.

to banks and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves). $\S$ For 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.
IData 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)


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novern- ber | December |

## FINANCE-Continued



Budget receipts and expenditures:


Public debt and guaranteed obligations:
Gross debt (direct), end of month, total........ do
Interest bearing, total. Public issues.
Noninterest bearing
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end U. S. Savings bonds:

Amount outstanding, end of month ................ Sales, series E through K §--
Redemptions.

Federal business-type activities, end of quarter: $0^{7}$ Assets, except interagency, total............il. of do Luans receivable, total (less reserves)
To aid agriculture To aid agriculture-
Foreign loans.
All other.....
Commodities, supplies, and materials.
U.S. Government securities--

Other securities and investments
Land, structures, and equipment
Liabilities, except interagency, total
Bonds, notes, and debentures.
Other liabilities
U. S. proprietary interest.-.
ment proprietary interest.
Revised. preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\boldsymbol{o}^{\prime \prime}$ ".
 reporting or adjustments on discontinued series ( $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}$ ).
 reported other than quarterly. Interagency items are excluded except in the case of trust revolving funds.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE | 100, 840 | 101, 309 | 101, 961 | 102,310 | 102,711 | 103, 058 | 103,508 | 104,008 | 104, 578 | 105, 054 | 105, 493 | 106, 053 | 106, 540 | --------- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institute of Life Insurance: $\ddagger$ <br> A ssets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies mil. of dol- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total | 51,303 | 51,428 | 51,885 | 52,022 | 52,154 | 52,407 | 52,545 | 52, 804 | 53, 202 | 53, 444 | 53,638 | 53,988 | 54, 172 |  |
|  | 7, 209 | 7,028 | 7,199 | 7, 214 | 7,095 | 7,106 | 7,036 | 7,083 | 7,258 | 7, 300 | 5,188 7 | 7,319 | 7,344 |  |
| State, county, municipal (U. S.)-------.- do | 2,367 | 2,377 | 2, 428 | 2,438 | 2, 461 | 2,474 | 2,502 | 2,537 | 2,561 | 2,597 | 2,616 | 2, 641 | 2, 672 |  |
|  | 14,612 | 14,663 | 14,706 | 14,728 | 14,782 | 14, 819 | 14, 830 | 14, 895 | 14,962 | 15,012 | 15,085 | 15, 170 | 15, 183 |  |
| Railroad (U. S.) --------------------- do | 3,856 | 3,857 | 3,852 | 3,852 | 3,851 | 3, 849 | 3,848 | 3,843 | 3,835 | 3,839 | 3,835 | 3,829 | 3,828 |  |
| Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.) .....-- do | 20, 388 | 20,620 | 20,802 | 20,877 | 21,028 | 21,195 | 21,308 | 21,400 | 21, 523 | 21,606 | 21,700 | 21, 931 | 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 |  |
|  | 1,628 | 1,627 | 1,623 | 1,625 | 1,637 | 1,640 | 1,641 | 1,654 | 1,659 | 1,658 | 1,657 | 1,654 | 1,651 |  |
|  | 1,391 | 1,366 | 1,371 | 1,378 | 1,439 | 1,442 | 1,453 | 1,482 | 1,477 | 1,469 | 1, 508 | 1,504 | 1,516 |  |
|  | 35,034 | 35, 271 | 35,462 | 35, 587 | 35,727 | 35, 840 | 35,956 | 36,060 | 36, 183 | 36,323 | 36,462 | 36, 648 | 36,794 |  |
|  | 32,449 | 32, 686 | 32, 873 | 32,990 | 33, 117 | 33, 213 | 33,316 | 33, 409 | 33, 519 | 33, 645 | 33,776 | 33,955 | 34,093 |  |
|  | 3,098 | 3,120 | 3,143 | 3,168 | 3,191 | 3,222 | 3,241 | 3,280 | 3,303 | 3,355 | 3,368 | 3,388 | 3, 415 |  |
| Policy loans and premium notes.-......-...- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,839 | 3, 872 | 3,905 | 3,938 | 3, 975 | 4,011 | 4,038 | 4,067 | 4,091 | 4,114 | 4,138 | 4,162 | 4,183 |  |
|  | 1,156 | 1,294 | 1,201 | 1,150 | 1, 170 | 1,1.53 | 1,227 | 1,207 | 1,227 | 1,210 | 1,209 | 1,190 | 1,242 |  |
|  | 3,368 | 3,311 | 3, 352 | 3,422 | 3,396 | 3,320 | 3,383 | 3,431 | 3,413 | 3,457 | 3,487 | 3,490 | 3,536 |  |
| Insurance written (new paid-for insurance) : $\ddagger$ <br> Value, estimated total <br> mil. 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 |  |
|  | 848 | 2, 137 | 1,595 | 979 | 1,336 | 1, 024 | 999 | 780 | 633 | 869 | 666 | 759 | 728 |  |
| Group and w | 509 | 492 | 464 | 496 | 550 | 544 | 595 | 559 | 530 | 548 | 557 | 579 | 588 |  |
|  | '3,864 | 4,208 | 3,454 | 3,484 | 3,898 | 3,997 | 3,868 | 3,823 | 4, 033 | 3, 669 | 3,833 | 4,166 | 3,905 |  |
| New England | 246 | 292 | 249 | 254 | 272 | 274 | 274 | 257 | 267 | 234 | 241 | 273 | 269 |  |
|  | 979 | 957 | 839 | 820 | 923 | 956 | 924 | 889 | 949 | 820 | 842 | 963 | 953 |  |
|  | 796 | 861 | 688 | 676 | 767 | 776 | 753 | 746 | 799 | 739 | 774 | 842 | 781 |  |
| West North Central | 292 | 327 | 273 | 286 | 309 | 308 | 320 | 305 | 334 | 303 | 316 | 328 | 294 |  |
|  | 455 | 481 | 398 | 404 | 461 | 486 | 476 | 498 | 495 | 467 | 493 | 520 | 501 |  |
|  | 157 | 169 | 137 | 147 | 167 | 174 | 167 | 171 | 166 | 164 | 181 | 186 | 168 |  |
| West South Central | 331 | 384 | 321 | 333 | 362 | 379 | 361 | 370 | 381 | 355 | 382 | 386 | 348 |  |
| Mountain | 146 | 175 | 127 | 134 | 148 | 158 | 155 | 149 | 166 | 150 | 153 | 179 | 145 |  |
|  | 421 | 518 | 388 | 403 | 451 | 452 | 439 | 439 | 476 | 439 | 452 | 490 | 444 |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated total mil. of dol. | 525.2 | 681.2 | 652.5 | 567.9 | 641.5 | 624.2 | 584.6 | 579.2 | 590.0 | 537.0 | 577.8 | 594.0 | 536.6 |  |
|  | 222.4 | 255. 4 | 258.1 | 239.7 | 262.7 | 259.2 | 233.5 | 229.7 | 246.8 | 222.6 | 233.1 | 244.4 | 214.8 |  |
| Matured endowments $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Disability payments | 57.8 | 67.9 | 67.7 | 58.2 | 61.2 | 60.7 | 58.8 | 58.7 | 55.3 | 50.9 | 57.4 | 60.4 | 65.4 |  |
|  | 9.2 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.2 |  |
| Annuity paymen | 44.8 | 40.3 | 67.1 | 48.7 | 49.9 | 49.4 | 48.7 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 47.6 | 53.6 | 46.5 |  |
| Surrender values-------------------------- do.---- | 101.7 | 119.1 | 119.3 | 111. 2 | 126.6 | 132.7 | 123.1 | 115.8 | 120.6 | 108.3 | 119.0 | 120.2 | 103.7 |  |
| Policy dividends <br> Life Insurance A ssociation of America: <br> Premium income ( 39 cos.), quarterly total__-_do. |  | 2, 839.3 |  |  | 2,669.9 |  |  | 2, 557.2 |  |  | 2,604. 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 474.9 |  |  | 441.1 |  |  | 239.0 |  |  | 451. 7 |  |  |  |
| Annuities. |  | 365.6 |  |  | 344.0 |  |  | 275.9 |  |  | 284.1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 297.4 |  |  | 312.3 |  |  | 291.9 |  |  | 313.7 |  |  |  |
| Group.... |  | 254.3 |  |  | 232.9 |  |  | 197.9 |  |  | 192.6 |  |  |  |
| Ordinary. |  | 1, 447.1 |  |  | 1,339. 5 |  |  | 1,352. 5 |  |  | 1,362.1 |  |  |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.) .....mil. of dol.Net release from earmark | 22,763 -31.2 | 22, 781 | 22,784 -373 | 22,686 | 22,394 | 21,996 | 21,594 | 21,356 | 21,210 | 21, 011 | 20,874 | 20,690 | 20,609 |  |
|  | -31.2 206 | 2.0 140 | -37.3 -551 | -167.6 2,278 | -252.0 228 | -471.5 | -355.2 250 | -285.0 9,366 | -164.3 <br> 9,328 <br> 27 | -196.7 | -220.2 8,706 80.8 | -189.0 68 | -96.9 |  |
|  | +34,511 | 18,978 | 45,588 | 41, 149 | 6,206 | 26,097 | 18, 177 | 12,799 | 27, 373 | 3,829 | 79,914 | 5,425 | 11,751 |  |
| Production, reported monthly total $\$$. .-...-do.--- | + 79,900 | + 78, 700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54, 800 | 53, 900 | 55,000 | 52, 400 | 55.100 | 55, 500 | 56,600 | 56,100 | 57, 300 | 57,900 | 58,300 |  |  |  |
|  | 13. 100 | 12,900 | 13, 200 | 12, 500 | 13, 700 | 13, 400 | 13, 300 | 13, 400 | 13, 200 | 12,800 | 13, 100 | 14,000 |  |  |
|  | 5, 100 | 5,500 | 4,400 | 4, 400 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4, 600 | 4,900 | 6,100 | 5,400 | 6,200 | 6,700 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33, 507 | 493 26,963 | 319 16,934 | 168 25,609 | 314 24,413 | 12, 172 | 185 4,507 | 324 8,329 | 360 4,493 | $\begin{array}{r}727 \\ 4,882 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 744 5,980 | 204 10,776 | 113 5,160 |  |
| Price at New York--------------dol. per fine oz-- | . 904 | . 898 | . 898 | . 886 | -. 886 | 12,886 .886 | . 886 | . 888 | . 886 | . 886 | . 887 | . 900 | . 901 | . 899 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1r2, 600 | + 2,578 | 2,530 | 2,295 | 2,449 | 2,559 | 2,651 | 2,528 | 2,386 | 2,884 | 2,856 | 2,390 |  |  |
|  | 4, 21818 | 3,142 3,029 | 4, 062 3,520 | 4,583 3,589 | 3,217 2,465 | 3,913 | 4, 070 | 4, 151 | 3,919 | 3,930 | 4,431 |  |  |  |
| Money supply (end of month):---------------10.- | 2,731 | 3, 029 | 3,520 | 3, 589 | 2, 465 | 3,123 | 2,597 | 3,243 | 2, 127 | 2,651 | 2, 614 | 3, 831 | 2, 505 |  |
|  | 31, 661 | 31, 834 | 30,576 | 30,554 | 30,666 | 30, 565 | 30, 994 | 31, 172 | 31, 171 | 31, 371 | 31, 245 | 31,389 | 32,036 |  |
|  | 231, 000 | 236, 372 | 231, 800 | 232,500 | 235, 500 | 239, 200 | 238, 900 | 244, 131 | P 241,900 | p 243,400 | p242,600 | P 244,900 | p 247,700 |  |
| Foreign banks deposits, net $\qquad$ do-.--- | 3, 200 | 3,270 | 3,300 | 3,700 | 3, 900 | 4,000 | 4, 000 | 3,953 | ¢ 4,000 | p 3,900 | p 3, 800 | -3,800 | ${ }^{2} 3,700$ |  |
| U. S. Government balances. $\qquad$ do. | 4,500 | 5,421 | 3, 700 | 4,900 | 7, 100 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 10,695 | - 5, 600 | ${ }^{\circ} 7,000$ | - 5,700 | - 4,900 | - 7,000 |  |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total\| ....do...- | 223, 300 | 227, 681 | 224, 800 | 223, 900 | 224. 500 | 228, 400 | 228, 100 | 229, 483 | P 232,400 | ゅ232,500 | ${ }^{2}$ 233,100 | ${ }^{2} 236,200$ | p 237,000 |  |
|  | 107, 200 | 110, 254 | 107, 600 | 105,600 | 104, 600 | 107, 200 | 105, 800 | 106, 169 | p 108,100 | p 107,500 | p 108, 100 | p 110, 800 | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 111,600 |  |
|  | 87, 600 | 89, 126 | 89, 800 | 90, 900 | 92, 500 | 93, 600 | 94, 600 | 95, 524 | p 96,500 | ${ }^{p} 97,000$ | $p 97,200$ | p 97, 400 | p 96, 700 |  |
| Turnover 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 | p 27,900 | p 28, 000 | - 27,900 | p 28,000 | ${ }^{2} 28,800$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51. 2 |  | 54. 6 | 55.4 | 56.2 |  | 51.2 |  | 54.8 | 46.4 | 49.4 | 50.1 | 47.4 |  |
|  | 30.5 | 32.2 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 31. 3 | 30.2 | 28.2 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.4 | 30.3 | +29.8 +23.1 | ${ }^{p} 30.11$ | ${ }^{p} 34.3$ |
|  | 23.5 |  |  | 22.8 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 21.7 | 23.6 | r 23.1 | p 23.9 | p 25.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ 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 insurae? <br> written for 1956 are shown in the July 1957 SURVEY. <br> $\oplus$ Data for 1956 -A pril 1958 include revisions not distributed by areas; revised area data for 1956 are available upon request. <br> §Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ). <br> orncludes 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. <br> TThe term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exclusion of cash items reported as in process of collection. $\sigma^{\prime}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | Janu- ary <br> Janu ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber |


| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after taxes, all industries....--mil. of dol- |  | 3, 530 |  |  | 2,472 |  |  | 2,835 |  |  | 3,315 |  |  |  |
|  | ------- | 261 50 |  | ------ | 220 13 |  | ----...- | 273 40 |  |  | 319 77 |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products |  | 50 |  |  | 13 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 77 |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol. |  | 27 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 74 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 114 |  |  | 101 |  |  | 113 |  |  | 113 |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.-.-.......-.-- do. |  | 424 |  |  | 341 |  |  | 392 |  |  | 426 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 747 |  |  | 533 |  |  | 503 |  |  | 648 |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products ----------- .- do |  | 153 |  |  | 51 |  |  | 145 |  |  | 199 |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal.---.-.------------ do |  | 104 |  |  | 84 159 |  |  | 69 |  |  | 85 |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel-..................................... |  | 267 |  |  | 159 |  |  | 198 |  |  | 199 |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.).-. mil, of dol.- |  | 96 |  |  | 80 |  |  | 118 |  |  | 143 |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .......---...-- do..-- |  | 253 |  |  | 190 |  |  | 255 |  |  | 240 |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery-...--........--.......-.- do-. |  | 221 |  |  | 162 |  |  | 178 |  |  | 204 |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 346 |  |  | 213 |  |  | 152 |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries-.---.---- -- |  | 345 |  |  | 222 |  |  | 284 |  |  | 453 |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries..........do |  | 2,176 |  |  | 1,832 |  |  | 1,784 |  |  | 1,706 |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed, Res.) $\ddagger$ mil. of dol.- |  | 357 |  |  | 421 |  |  | 1,784 349 |  |  | 357 |  |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). <br> SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total-.-.........mil. of dol.. By type of security: | 3, 022 | 2,681 | 3,473 | 2,487 | 3,959 | 6,963 | 2,160 | 3,049 | 2,423 | 1,340 | +2,197 | 3,034 | 1,389 |  |
|  | 2,849 | 2, 328 | 3, 401 | 2,220 | 3,830 | 6,832 | 2, 041 | 2,953 | 2. 133 | 1,259 | r 2.120 | 2,798 | 1,272 |  |
| Corporate | ${ }_{151}^{671}$ | 761 | 744 | 607 | 1,494 | 1,101 | 594 | 866 | 907 | 492 | 1,098 | 613 | 379 |  |
| Common stock | 150 | 343 | 44 | 182 | 61 | 90 | 84 | 38 | 219 | 70 | 55 | 168 | 106 |  |
| Preferred stock - --------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do By type of issuer: | 24 | 11 | 28 | 85 | 69 | 41 | 36 | 58 | 70 | 12 | 23 | 67 | 10 |  |
| By type of issuer: <br> Corporate, total 8 $\qquad$ do | 844 | 1,114 | 816 | 875 | 1,623 | 1,232 | 714 | 963 | 1,196 | 573 | 1.175 | 849 | 496 |  |
|  | 224 | 592 | 155 | 180 | 240 | 640 | 193 | 319 | 552 | 139 | 503 | 255 | 99 |  |
|  | 22 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 35 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 29 | 13 | 17 | 42 |  |
|  | 302 | 175 | 326 | 373 | 415 | 320 | 345 | 412 | 403 | 287 | 189 | 305 | 130 |  |
| Railroad. | 16 | 27 | 69 | 17 | 40 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 14 |  |
| Communication | 93 | 41 | 86 | 36 | 800 | 79 | 41 | 12 | 102 | 13 | 14 | 44 | 88 |  |
| Real estate and financial.-.-.-...-.-.-- - do | 130 | 93 | 111 | 211 | 50 | 42 | 79 | 83 | 34 | 51 | 30 | 128 | 66 |  |
|  | 2,178 | 1,567 | 2,657 | 1,613 | 2,336 | 5,731 | 1,447 | 2,086 | 1,226 | 767 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,022$ | 2,185 | 893 |  |
|  | 1,374 | 925 | 511 | 407 | 1,802 | 4, 269 | 368 | 1, 411 | 418 | 369 | ${ }_{-}^{352}$ | 1,461 | 324 |  |
| State and municipal | 639 | 640 | 782 | 899 | 524 | 798 | 877 | 554 | 631 | 389 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 647$ | 439 | 444 |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total | 828 | 1, 097 | 805 | 856 | 1,608 | 1,213 | 699 | 948 | 1,174 | 563 | 1,159 | 832 | 487 |  |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total------.---.--------- do | 764 | 1,023 | 711 | 832 | 1,525 | 1,037 | 532 | 709 | 1,026 | 518 | 1,038 | 699 | 418 |  |
| Plant and equipment ----------------- do | 559 | 814 | 593 | 577 | 1,390 | 885 | 439 | 572 | 877 | 424 | 635 | 478 | 306 |  |
|  | 205 | 210 | 119 | 255 | 135 | 152 | 93 | 137 | 149 | 93 | 403 | 222 | 111 |  |
| Retirement of securities Other purposes | 39 25 | 53 | 82 11 | 19 | 47 35 | 72 104 | ${ }_{68}^{99}$ | 67 172 | 72 76 | 25 20 | 15 106 | 17 116 | 57 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 639, 335 | 640,418 | 782,437 | 899,485 | 524, 355 | 797,617 | 876, 838 | 553,658 | 631,365 | 389, 004 | 6.47, 477 | 439, 391 | ${ }^{\text {r 4 }}$ 48, 783 | 420, 209 |
|  | 93, 579 | 459,382 | 232, 803 | 459,779 | 272, 890 | 356, 990 | 353, 774 | 263,860 | 288,907 | 423, 300 | 369, 359 | 231, 298 | r 414,697 | 241, 283 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks....-...........-mil. of dol. | 325 | 342 | 328 | 312 | 312 | 322 | 312 | 324 | 331 | 332 | 345 | 346 | 346 |  |
| Customers' debit balanees (net)...-...-.-.-.-.-. - do. | 2,559 | 2,550 | 2,613 | 2,682 | 2,776 | 2, 869 | 2,997 | 3,188 | 3,170 | 3,152 | 3. 231 | 3,311 | 3,369 |  |
|  | -876 | ${ }^{896}$ | , 937 | , 939 | - 954 | 985 | 979 | 1,047 | 1,080 | 1,103 | 1,119 | 1,140 | 1,148 |  |
|  | 1,697 | 1,831 | 1,740 | 1,846 | 1,990 | 2, 051 | 2,052 | 2,398 | 2,208 | 2,002 | 2,075 | 2,025 | 2,133 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: <br> Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92.67 | 94.85 | 95. 38 | 96. 18 | 96.87 | 97. 50 | 97.78 | 96.82 | 95.69 | 92.32 | 91.74 | 91.77 | 92.47 |  |
|  | 92.93 | 95.12 | 95. 63 | 96. 43 | 97.12 | 97.74 | 98.03 | 97.04 | 95.89 | 92.47 | 91.90 | 91.92 | 92.63 |  |
|  | 75. 27 | 77. 59 | 78.74 | 78.99 | 79.79 | 80.39 | 80.64 | 80.80 | 81.11 | 81.46 | 80.72 | 80.92 | 80.95 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: <br> Industrial, utility and railroad (A1+issues): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): <br> Composite ( 21 bonds) $0^{1}$-...-dol. per $\$ 100$ bond. | 98.3 | 102.7 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 104.2 | 102.0 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds) ..............-do....- | 103.4 | 107.5 | 110.0 | 109.1 | 107.9 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 108.0 | 103.7 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 102.3 | 102.3 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\bigcirc . .-$--...-.......-do | 91.90 | 95.63 | 96.48 | 96.20 | 96.34 | 98.23 | 97.94 | 97.17 | 94.78 | 91.51 | 89.61 | 89.36 | 90.13 | 88.90 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding U.S. Government bonds: <br> All registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value----------------- thous. of dol.- | 94, 231 | 109, 562 | 112, 769 | 80, 411 | 148, 045 | 120, 171 | 119, 914 | 123,517 | 121, 140 | 120, 651 | 122,594 | 161,393 | 157,707 |  |
|  | 109, 879 | 129, 460 | 126, 929 | 89,912 | 143, 165 | 127, 627 | 124, 411 | 129,333 | 126, 294 | 127, 385 | 126, 495 | 156, 838 | 146, 107 | --- |
| Market value....----.........--------- - do | 93, 159 | 108, 149 | 111, 021 | 78,859 | 146, 703 | 118, 129 | 118, 070 | 121,728 | 119, 247 | 119, 220 | 120,972 | 158, 973 | 155, 965 |  |
| New Face value --.-.-.-.-.-...-.-.-.-.-.-- do-.-- | 108, 569 | 127, 775 | 124, 912 | 87,914 | 141, 614 | 125, 249 | 122, 367 | 127,603 | 124, 171 | 125, 769 | 124, 673 | 154, 274 | 145, 264 |  |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total§............--thous. of dol.- | 99, 249 | 119, 125 | 117, 884 | 88,898 | 95, 197 | 116, 482 | 106, 176 | 113,936 | 113, 220 | 106, 733 | 119,875 | 137, 703 | 130, 267 |  |
| U. S. Government than U. S. Government, totals-........d. do | 99, 247 | 119, 125 | 117, 880 | 0 88,898 | 95, 197 | 116,482 | ${ }_{106,176}{ }^{0}$ | 113,936 ${ }^{0}$ | 113, 220 | 100 106,633 | 119,875 | 137, $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  | 95, 505 | 114,050 | 112, 166 | 84, 293 | 90, 058 | 111, 368 | 101, 236 | 107,332 | 106, 551 | 101, 128 | 114, 465 | 131,844 | 124, 296 |  |
|  | 3,725 | 5,073 | 5,714 | 4, 572 | 5,140 | 5,090 | 4,941 | 6, 598 | 6,637 | 5,506 | 5,408 | 5,859 | 5,966 |  |

Revised. $\quad$ Preliminar-
$\ddagger$ 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
$\odot$ Prices 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 Surver


## FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Bonds-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Market value, total, all issues §...........mil. of dol.- \& 102. 487 \& 106,072 \& 106.780 \& 111, 805 \& 114, 816 \& 115, 751 \& 116,027 \& 118, 287 \& 116, 425 \& 110, 165 \& 107. 711 \& 108,045 \& 109. 238 \& <br>
\hline  \& 100, 524 \& 103,996 \& 104. 682 \& 109, 579 \& 112,566 \& 113,456 \& 113, 688 \& 115, 802 \& 113,955 \& 107,683 \& 105. 251 \& 105, 549 \& 106. 718 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,236 \& 1,329 \& 1,339 \& 1,340 \& 1,365 \& 1,383 \& 1,416 \& 1,423 \& 1,425 \& 1,462 \& 1,448 \& 1,461 \& 1, 481 \& <br>
\hline  \& 110,598 \& 111, 830 \& 111.951 \& 116, 247 \& 118,525 \& 118,720 \& 118,662 \& 122,178 \& 121, 673 \& 119,336 \& 117.407 \& 117,734 \& 118.133 \& <br>
\hline  \& 108, 173 \& 109, 333 \& 109,464 \& 113,639 \& 115,903 \& 116, 075 \& 115, 976 \& 119,338 \& 118,836 \& 116, 455 \& 114, $52 \%$ \& 114,831 \& 115, 204 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,642 \& 1,713 \& 1,701 \& 1,696 \& 1,711 \& 1,721 \& 1,756 \& 1,762 \& 1,756 \& 1,795 \& 1.794 \& 1, 805 \& 1. 829 \& - ... <br>
\hline Domestic corporate (Moody's) .-.-.---.-.-. percent.- \& 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. 38 <br>
\hline By ratings: \& 4.08 \& 3.81 \& 3.60 \& 3.59 \& 3.63 \& 3.60 \& 3.57 \& 3.57 \& 3.67 \& 3.85 \& 4.09 \& 4.11 \& 4.09 \& 4.08 <br>
\hline  \& 4.29 \& 4.08 \& 3.81 \& 3. 77 \& 3. 78 \& 3. 78 \& 3.78 \& 3. 78 \& 3.83 \& 3.98 \& 4.20 \& 4.21 \& 4. 21 \& 4.18 <br>
\hline A \& 4. 50 \& 4.31 \& 4.01 \& 4. 00 \& 4.06 \& 4. 01 \& 4.02 \& 4. 00 \& 4. 04 \& 4.19 \& 4.40 \& 4. 45 \& 4. 43 \& 4.42 <br>
\hline  \& 5.09 \& 5.03 \& 4.83 \& 4.66 \& 4. 68 \& 4. 67 \& 4. 62 \& 4.55 \& 4. 53 \& 4.67 \& 4.87 \& 4.92 \& 4.87 \& 4. 85 <br>
\hline By groups: \& 4.34 \& 4.11 \& 3.91 \& 3.86 \& 3.86 \& 3.83 \& 3.80 \& 377 \& 3.81 \& 3.94 \& 4.24 \& 4.25 \& 4.23 \& 4.24 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 49 \& 4.29 \& 3.99 \& 3.87 \& 3.95 \& 3. 90 \& 3.89 \& 3. 88 \& 3.94 \& 4.16 \& 4.41 \& 4. 46 \& 4.40 \& 4.39 <br>
\hline Railroad. \& 4.65 \& 4. 53 \& 4.30 \& 4.29 \& 4.30 \& 4.32 \& 4. 30 \& 4.28 \& 4.30 \& 4.42 \& 4.52 \& 4. 56 \& 4.56 \& 4. 52 <br>
\hline Domestic mumicipal:
Bond Buyer (20 bo \& 7 \& 97 \& 90 \& 3.08 \& 3.02 \& 2.91 \& 2.92 \& 3.05 \& 3.13 \& 3.52 \& 3.54 \& 3.38 \& 3.30 \& 3.40 <br>
\hline Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) \& 3.76 \& 3.47 \& 3. 32 \& 3.37 \& 3.45 \& 3. 31 \& 3. 25 \& 3. 26 \& 3. 45 \& 3. 74 \& 3.96 \& 3. 94 \& 3. 84 \& 3.84 <br>
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\odot$.------------ do \& 3. 57 \& 3.30 \& 3.24 \& 3.26 \& 3.25 \& 3.12 \& 3.14 \& 3.19 \& 3. 36 \& 3. 60 \& 3.75 \& 3. 76 \& 3.70 \& 3. 80 <br>
\hline Stocks \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cash dividend payments publicly mported: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total dividend payments...-.----------mil. of dol.- \& 325.0 \& 2,138.7 \& 813.4 \& 345.5 \& 1,692.8 \& 749.9 \& 302.8 \& 1,677.0 \& 779.9 \& 302.2 \& 1,648. 0 \& 771.5 \& 298.3 \& - <br>
\hline  \& 75.6 \& 224.7 \& 172.6 \& 107.2 \& 106.4 \& 130.8 \& 63.0 \& 114.9 \& 149.4 \& 68.7 \& 111.7 \& 142.1 \& 73.6 \& - ....- <br>
\hline  \& 134.6 \& 1,375. 2 \& 261.1 \& 115.4 \& 1,138.5 \& 258.7 \& 126.9 \& 1.110.2 \& 264.1 \& 115.4 \& 1,104.7 \& 260.4 \& 111.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.4 \& 172.9 \& 8.6 \& 2.4 \& 118.2 \& 8.8 \& 2.8 \& 117.0 \& 7.5 \& 2.3 \& 109.8 \& 8.5 \& 2.5 \& - .-... <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 174.1 \& \& --'... <br>
\hline  \& 1.3 \& 52, 7 \& 162.0 \& 1. 2 \& 52.4
141

r \& 166.5
95.0 \& 1.3
83 \& 52.5
143.4 \& 173.2
95.6 \& 88.4 \& 144.2 \& 174.1
95.7 \& 88.3 \& <br>
\hline  \& 85.2
4.3 \& 143.4
81.6 \& 85.3
28.6 \& 83.7
6.4 \& 141.3
62.5 \& 95.0
21.8 \& 83.9
2.7 \& 143.4
62.8 \& 18.7 \& 80.
8
5.8 \& 144.2
56.0 \& 19.5 \& 15.0
3.5 \& <br>
\hline Trade \& 14.1 \& 53.6 \& 85.3 \& 22.5 \& 43.5 \& 62.5 \& 15.0 \& 48.0 \& 64.0 \& 14.4 \& 41. 4 \& 65.0 \& 13.1 \& - --. <br>
\hline Miscellancous --.-------------------------10.- \& 7.5 \& 34.6 \& 9.9 \& 6.7 \& 30.0 \& 5.8 \& 7.2 \& 28.2 \& 7.4 \& 8.6 \& 26.5 \& 6.2 \& 5. 5 \& <br>
\hline Dividend rates, prices, yjelds, and enrnings, common stocks (Moody's): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends per shar3, annual rate (200 stocks) _dollars-- \& 5. 38 \& 5.40 \& 5.37 \& 5.34 \& 5.34 \& 5.32 \& 5. 30 \& 5. 30 \& 5. 28 \& 5.26 \& 5.25 \& 5. 27 \& 5.22 \& 5. 24 <br>
\hline  \& 5. 86 \& 5. 88 \& 5. 86 \& 5.83 \& 5.83 \& 5.80 \& 5.77 \& 5. 76 \& 5. 74 \& 5.71 \& 5.71 \& 5. 69 \& 5. 6.3 \& 5. 64 <br>
\hline Public utility (24. stocks) ----------------- \& 2. 45 \& 2. 46 \& 2. 46 \& 2.46 \& 2. 46 \& 2. 50 \& 2. 50 \& 2.50 \& 2.51 \& 2. 51 \& 2. 51 \& 2. 51 \& 2. 52 \& 2. 57 <br>
\hline Railroad (25 stocks)-..---------------------10 \& 3. 75 \& 3. 75 \& 3. 44 \& 3.36 \& 3.33 \& 3.33 \& 3.29 \& 3.27 \& 3.27
3
3 \& 3.27
3.76 \& 3.25 \& 3. 32 \& 3. 37 \& 3.49 <br>
\hline Bank (15 stocks) $\mathrm{Insurance}(10$ stocks) \& 3.62
4.04 \& 3.72

4.04 \& | 3. |
| :--- |
| 4.0 |
| 4. | \& 3.75

4.07 \& 3.75
4.07 \& 3.75
4.07 \& 3.75
4.07 \& 3.75
4.07 \& 3. 75
4.07 \& 3. 76
4.07 \& 3.77
4.07 \& 4. 07 \& 3.76
4.07 \& 3.77
4.23 <br>
\hline Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) o . . . do \& 117.38 \& 113.20 \& 117. 76 \& 115. 69 \& 118.75 \& 122.35 \& 124.05 \& 127.67 \& 132.89 \& 134.46 \& 141.29 \& 144.82 \& 147. 66 \& 1.56 .81 <br>
\hline  \& 134. 30 \& 128.38 \& 133.06 \& 129.97 \& 134.17 \& 138.30 \& 139.97 \& 144. 74 \& 151.57 \& 153.48 \& 161.34 \& 165.03 \& 168.37 \& 177. 75 <br>
\hline  \& 48. 65 \& 50.30 \& 53.04 \& 53.27 \& 54. 16 \& 56.05 \& 56.78 \& 57. 74 \& 58.21 \& 57.20 \& 59.38 \& 61.08 \& 62.18 \& 66.37 <br>
\hline Railroad (25 stocks) -..---------------------- do \& 48. 64 \& 45.11 \& 50.61 \& 47.59 \& 48.11 \& 52.22 \& 54.25 \& 55. 29 \& 60.16 \& 61.12 \& 66.43 \& 69.12 \& 72.71 \& 73.89 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 58 \& 4. 77 \& 4. 56 \& 4. 62 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 35 \& 4.97 \& 4.15 \& 3. 97 \& 3.91 \& 3.72 \& 3. 64 \& 3.54 \& 3.34 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 36 \& 4. 58 \& 4. 40 \& 4. 49 \& 4.35 \& 4.19 \& 4.12 \& 3.98 \& 3.79 \& 3. 72 \& 3.54 \& 3.45 \& 3.34 \& 3. 17 <br>
\hline  \& 5.04 \& 4. 89 \& 4. 64 \& 4.62 \& 4.54 \& 4.46 \& 4. 40 \& 4.33 \& 4. 31 \& 4. 39 \& 4.23 \& 4.11 \& 4.05 \& 3.87 <br>
\hline  \& 7.71 \& 8. 31 \& 6.80 \& 7.06 \& 6. 92 \& 6. 38 \& 6. 06 \& 5.91 \& 5.44 \& 5.35 \& 4.89 \& 4. 80 \& 4.61 \& 4.60 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 84 \& 5. 09 \& 4. 93 \& 4.78 \& 4.71 \& 4. 76 \& 4. 58 \& 4. 53 \& 4. 54 \& 4. 43 \& 4. 15 \& 4. 14 \& 4.09 \& 4. 00 <br>
\hline  \& 3. 56 \& 3.46 \& 3.16 \& 3.12 \& 3.08 \& 3.08 \& 3. 08 \& 2. 99 \& 2.94 \& 2.97 \& 2.98 \& 2. 75 \& 2.68 \& 2. 54 <br>

\hline | Earnings por share (at annual rate), quarteriy: |
| :--- |
| Industrial (125 stocks) ..................................... | \& \& 9.90 \& \& \& 7.35 \& \& \& 7.30 \& \& \& 8.10 \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& 3.41 \& \& \& 3. 50 \& \& \& 3. 53 \& \& \& 3. 60 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 7.07 \& \& \& 1.17 \& \& \& 3.51 \& \& \& 19.10 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) $\qquad$ -perrent. \& 4.78 \& 4.49 \& 4. 36 \& 4.38 \& 4.42 \& 4.37 \& 4.31 \& 4.28 \& 4.36 \& 4. 45 \& 4.58 \& 4.64 \& 4. 65 \& 4. 63 <br>
\hline Prices: Jones \& Co. Inc ( 65 stocks) dol per share \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dow Jones \& Cc., Inc. ( 65 stocks)....dol. per share.-
Industrial ( 30 stocks) \& 146.87
436.73 \& 146.03
436.94 \& 151.01
445.68 \& 151.63
444.16 \& 152.79
450.14 \& 153.74
446.90 \& 159.15
460.04 \& 163.12
471.97 \& 168.87
488.28 \& 174.55
507.55 \& 179.36
521.82 \& 180.56
539.85 \& 193.59

557.10 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 196.91 \\
& 566.43
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 436.73 } \\ 65.83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 436.94
68.08 \& 445.
71.08 \& 44.16
72.19 \& 4.0 .14
73.23 \& 75.75 \& 77.65 \& 78.64 \& 79.64 \& 78.71 \& 80.06 \& $82.0{ }^{-}$ \& 85.56 \& 88.09 <br>
\hline  \& 104.63 \& 98.13 \& 104.90 \& 106. 64 \& 104.75 \& 106.86 \& 113.73 \& 117.68 \& 124.78 \& 132.32 \& 136.96 \& 146. 52 \& 153.80 \& 155.00 <br>
\hline Standard and Poor's Corporation: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial, public utility, and railroad: $\sigma^{7}$ 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 \& 53.49 <br>
\hline Industrial, total (425 storks) ¢ . . . . . . . . . . do...- \& 43.41 \& 43.29 \& 43.98 \& 44.01 \& 44.97 \& 45.09 \& 46. 51 \& 47.62 \& 48.96 \& 51.00 \& 52. 40 \& 54.55 \& 56. 11 \& 57.09 <br>
\hline  \& 41.87 \& 41.35 \& 43.00 \& 43.32 \& 43.60 \& 42. 61 \& 43.86 \& 45.17 \& 46. 92 \& 49.75 \& 51.34 \& 53. 60 \& 55. 20 \& 56.84 <br>
\hline Consumers' goods (196 stocks) ------.-do... \& 30.52 \& 30.29 \& 31.43 \& 31. 60 \& 32. 35 \& 32. 78 \& 34. 18 \& 34.78 \& 36. 01 \& 37. 44 \& 38. 90 \& 40.65 \& 42. 47 \& 43.31 <br>
\hline Public utility (50 stocks) \& 30.68 \& 31. 79 \& 33.30 \& 34. 12 \& 34. 57 \& 35.54 \& 36. 57 \& 37.31
25.54 \& 37.82
26.86 \& 37.50
28.43 \& 37.97
29.51 \& 39.15
31.23 \& 10.75
33.07 \& 42. 05 <br>
\hline Railroad (25 stocks)..----------------- do \& 22.63 \& 21.39 \& 22.69 \& 23.00 \& 22. 60 \& 23.20 \& 24.74 \& 25.54 \& 26.86 \& 28.43 \& 29.51 \& 31.23 \& 33.07 \& 33. 70 <br>
\hline  \& 18.47 \& 18.73 \& 19.08 \& 19.55 \& 20.21 \& 20.26 \& 20.54 \& 21.23 \& 21.24 \& 21.47 \& 22.54 \& 23. 28 \& 23. 55 \& 24.03 <br>
\hline  \& 35. 75 \& 35. 76 \& 37.98 \& 38.87 \& 39.56 \& 40.17 \& 40.96 \& 41. 44 \& 41.94 \& 42. 62 \& 43. 98 \& 45. 25 \& 46.68 \& 48.16 <br>
\hline  \& 22.19 \& 23.45 \& 25.88 \& 26.81 \& 27.49 \& 27.36 \& 27.51 \& 28.16 \& 28.38 \& 28. 72 \& 28.54 \& 29.49 \& 31.83 \& 33.42 <br>
\hline Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,361 \& 2,748 \& 2,771 \& 3,322 \& 3,350 \& 3, 442 \& 4,823 \& 3, 991 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.
80,920 \& 96,084 \& 96,960 \& 76,694 \& 79,417 \& 81,569 \& 97. 823 \& 93,976 \& 110,944 \& 115,724 \& 115.052 \& 161, 286 \& 130, 626 \& <br>
\hline On New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Market valuef....-------------.-.--mil. of dol-- \& 1,960 \& 2,200 \& 2. 292 \& 1,832 \& 2,008 \& $\begin{array}{r}2.019 \\ 58 \\ \hline 802\end{array}$ \& 2.319
69.192 \& 2,340
65,812 \& 2,829
80,233 \& 2,895
83,502 \& 80.695 \& 118,112 \& (31, 504 \& - <br>
\hline Shares sold $\ddagger$.-.-.-.------.-.-.-.- thousands-- \& 58,608 \& 68, 265 \& 69, 335 \& 51,841 \& 56,673 \& 58, 502 \& 69.192 \& 65,812 \& 80,233 \& 83, 502 \& 80.695 \& 118,112 \& 1, 504 \& <br>
\hline Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands.- \& 48,217 \& 54, 468 \& 49,871 \& 40, 198 \& 46,675 \& 50, 305 \& 54.179 \& 56, 618 \& 69,496 \& 62,373 \& 71,972 \& 95,987 \& 74,366 \& 75,018 <br>
\hline Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 248,388 \& 255, 117 \& 261,828 \& <br>
\hline Market value, all listed shares.....------mil. of dol-- \& 200, 919 \& 195.570

4.804 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
204.969 \\
4.813
\end{array}
$$ \& 201,174

4,826 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
207.795 \\
4,852
\end{array}
$$ \& 214,040

4,861 \& 218,78
4,870 \& 224.883
4.883 \& 4,903 \& 4,906 \& -4,916 \& 4,933 \& 4,959 \& <br>
\hline Number of shares listed.------.-............millens. \& 4, 781 \& 4:804 \& 4. 813 \& 4,820 \& 4,8:2 \& 4,801 \& 4,8.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^4]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September: | October | Novem- ber | December |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data include Southern British Africa. ${ }^{2}$ For Colony of Singapore only. ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 50,000$.
$\ddagger$ Revised series; see similar note in September 1958 SURVEY.
§Exctudes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.
ๆData include shipments (military and economic aid) under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments (including, since early 1956, also "consumables and construc-
tion" shipments) are as follows (mil. dol.) : November 1957-November 1958, respectively-86.8; $95.3 ; 108.7 ; 99.5 ; 114.5 ; 121.7 ; 131.4 ; 98.7 ; 129.0 ; 112.2 ; 121.6 ; 181.3 ; 188.5$. $\triangle$ Excludes "special category" shipments. of Includes countries not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- <br> ber | Decem- ber |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value $\ddagger-$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total\%........mil. of dol. | 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 | r 1, 584.3 | 1,581.6 |  |
| By economic classes: Crude materials..............................do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 248.9 | 252.1 | 199.2 | 159.9 | 178.3 | 174.8 | 188.5 | 175.5 | 184.0 | 160.4 | 160.7 | 199.1 | 195.8 |  |
|  | 100.6 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 89.4 | 87.5 | 104.9 | 100.2 | 112.5 | 104.4 | 120.0 | 108.8 | 114.9 | 109.0 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuff and beverages | 87.7 | 99.9 | 75.9 | 79.9 | 101.5 | 92.8 | 110.4 | 103.3 | 88.4 | 77.3 | 88.7 | 104.4 | 87.9 |  |
|  | 223.9 | 208.5 | 186.5 | 168. 1 | 192.7 | 187.4 | 207.5 | 168.9 | 169.2 | 186.5 | 183.8 | 222.4 | 213.4 |  |
|  | 1,007. 3 | 960.5 | 928.3 | 836.7 | 981.2 | 956.5 | 1,016.6 | 835.8 | 859.2 | 837.2 | 809.7 | 943.6 | 975.6 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $\oplus$ do | 368.5 | 394.2 | 324.1 | 285.3 | 315.8 | 315.8 | 344.4 | 327.8 | 315.3 | 293.4 | 297.2 | 357.8 | 341.8 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured...-.----.-.---.-. do | 79.8 | 95.0 | 79.5 | 66.8 | 70.4 | 73.0 | 76.7 | 61.5 | 64.1 | 28.4 | 30.2 | 25.1 | 45.6 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations.-.-.-. do | 31. 1 | 28.6 | 25.0 | 30.9 | 35.7 | 28.9 | 34.4 | 37.7 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 31.6 | 40.4 | 28.8 |  |
| Grains and preparations ---------------- do | 102. 1 | 104.5 | 107.0 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 112.3 | 95.1 | 111.8 | 109.4 | 120.4 | 110.4 | 117.3 | 109.5 |  |
|  | 22.8 41.4 | 22.3 39.4 | 18.5 24.2 | 19.3 22.7 | 20.0 31.3 | 16.0 21.8 | 21.2 25.7 | 17.6 30.9 | 19.7 32.0 | 18.0 36.3 | 18.9 52.6 | 22.1 71.3 | 24.2 47.8 |  |
| Nonagricultural product | 1,299.9 | 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 accessories ------ do | 130.9 | 140.7 | 118.7 | 109.5 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 131.5 | 99.7 | 92.6 | 84. 1 | 80.5 | 97.3 | 114.9 |  |
| Chemicals and related products§...-...-...do | 115.7 | 110.6 | 104.2 | 106.8 | 120.2 | 114.2 | 127.9 | 113.3 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 106.5 | 119.9 | 117.9 |  |
| Coal and related fuels...---..--------.-- do. | 58.3 | 55.4 | 46. 4 | 34.0 | 39.8 | 46. 1 | 46.0 | 50.5 | 45.4 | 55.6 | 47.9 | 47.6 | 42.7 |  |
|  | 93.7 | 83.8 | 74.9 | 59.6 | 66.6 | 66.2 | 61.9 | 44.5 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 46.9 | 60.1 | 57.5 |  |
| Machinery, total $\underbrace{}_{\text {¢ }}(\oplus$ | 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 |  |
|  | 7.1 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories...........d. | 26.5 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 31.5 | 89.9 | ${ }_{88} 81.6$ | 29.1 | 28.5 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 24.1 | 18.2 |  |
|  | 103.1 | 86.9 | 81.5 | 72.1 | 88.7 | 87.2 | 88.7 35 | 79.3 | 80.2 | 76.2 27 | 80.2 | 89.2 | 91.7 |  |
|  | 26.8 180.8 | 27.9 179.8 | 24.8 174.2 | 18.9 155.9 | 27.8 186.3 | 28.1 174.1 | 35.4 181.4 | 28.6 158.0 | 28.9 151.9 | 27.7 150.3 | 141.7 | 27.6 152.7 | 33.2 154.9 |  |
| Petroleum and prod | 64.9 | 52.4 | 44.3 | 41.4 | 45.9 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 39.1 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 44.7 | 49.0 | 51.0 |  |
|  | 58.3 | 55.3 | 47.0 | 48.6 | 59.1 | 62.6 | 52.8 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 54.8 | 49.5 |  |
| Genersl imports, total..--...--...---------mil. of dol.- | 1,043.2 | 1,141. 1 | 1,095.3 | 961.5 | 1,071.1 | 1,057.2 | 1,063.0 | 1,036.6 | a $1,050.0$ | 952.5 | 1,074.3 | 1,141.8 |  |  |
| By geographic regions: <br> Africa | 44.3 | 53.4 | 61.5 | 47.6 | 62.1 | 57.8 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 41.7 | 25.7 | 38.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 164.8 | 187.3 | 185.8 | 154.8 | 196.3 | 180.5 | 175.6 | 185.9 | 184.3 | 182.2 | 178.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 259.2 | 281.3 | 265.2 | 245.5 | 257.5 | 258.7 | 270.6 | 246.9 | 286.1 | 252.4 | 285.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 236.4 | 235.4 | 206. 1 | 186.3 | 215.4 | 207.5 | 219.9 | 236.0 | 235.2 | 210.0 | 258.0 |  |  |  |
| Southern North America.----.-.-...........- do. | 123.3 | 136.8 | 173.3 | 143.8 | 157.7 | 171.5 | 156. 6 | 149.6 | 151.0 | 110.8 | 125.7 |  |  |  |
| South America-----------------------------10.- | 215.3 | 247.0 | 203.4 | 183.5 | 182.1 | 181.2 | 195.3 | 173.0 | 184.9 | 171.5 | 188.9 |  |  |  |
| By leading countries: Afriea: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Region) ... do..-- | 2.3 | 1.4 | 6. 9 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | 6 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 6 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | 5.6 | 8.9 | 110.9 | 18.1 | ${ }^{1} 10.4$ | 18.6 | 17.5 | 19.3 | ${ }^{1} 7.3$ | 14.3 | 18.2 |  |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea. $\qquad$ do. | 7.8 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Aritish Malaya $\qquad$ do | 17.3 | 12.7 | ${ }^{2} 3.1$ | 23.4 | 22.0 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 21.5 | ${ }^{2} 2.3$ | 22.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 16. 2 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 18.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 49.1 | 51.5 | 57.0 | 41. 6 | 51.6 | 49.9 | 49.3 | 52.3 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 55.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 18.0 | 21.5 | 13.1 | 12. 2 | 16.0 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 15.3 |  |  |  |
| Republic of the Philippines...-------.-...-do.--- | 13.6 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 30.7 | 24.5 | 22.2 |  |  |  |
| Europe: <br> France do | 20.0 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 28.5 | 24.3 | 23.7 |  |  |  |
|  | . 4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 1 | . 3 | . 3 | 4.7 | . 8 | 1.1 | 8.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 50.5 | 57.6 | 50.4 | 42.3 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 51.1 | 48.2 | 54.4 | 48.8 | 55.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 20.4 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 16.3 | 19.5 1.5 | 19.9 | 18.7 2.1 | 19.5 | 23. 1 | 23.2 2.0 | 20.2 |  |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.-.---.-. do...-- | 67.2 | 61.7 | 63.7 | 65.8 | 1.5 74.8 | 64.7 | 2.1 71.9 | 59.9 | 3.4 78.7 | 2.0 61.3 | 1.9 78.0 |  |  |  |
| North and South America: | 236.3 | 235.3 | 206.1 | 186.3 | 215.4 | 207.4 | 219.8 | 235.9 | 235.0 | 209.4 | 257.8 |  |  |  |
| Latin American Republics, total $\oplus$ - -------do.-.- | 305.8 | 351.0 | 333.7 | 295.2 | 303.9 | 314.4 | 315.1 | 279.6 | 292.8 | 248.4 | 276.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 7.6 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 11.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 67.7 | 84.6 | 53. 4 | 43. 5 | 35.0 | 46. 2 | 59.2 | 47.7 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 44.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 15.3 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 11.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 38.2 | 33.4 | 23.8 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 21.0 | 26.6 | 17.1 | 33.1 | 29.1 | 30.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 31.9 | 23.4 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 52.9 | 48.8 | 43.8 | 51.8 | 50.9 | 40.0 | 44.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 34. 3 | 47.2 | 45.7 | 39.6 | 41.2 | 51.2 | 47.8 | 30.4 | 34.5 | 25.0 | 30.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 63.5 | 78.4 | 86.2 | 71.8 | 75.0 | 71.1 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 74.5 | 64.6 | 68.8 |  |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total. .-...-...--mil. of dol.- | 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 | -1,072.0 | 1,153.3 |  |  |
| By economic classes: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, do |  |  |  | 218.3 | 228.5 | 218.6 | 217.3 | 220.6 | 214.4 | 221.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 192.1 | $\stackrel{223.6}{ }$ | 186.6 | 157.1 | 170.4 | 182.7 | 181.5 | 134.8 | 146.9 | 120.4 | 239.0 137.3 |  |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstuff and beverages...--- do | 98.5 | 101.3 | 109.1 | 104.9 | 128.3 | 126.7 | 128.8 | 133.2 | 147.1 | 119.6 | 131.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 217.7 | 241.1 | 220.3 | 202.8 | 228.5 | 211.0 | 207.0 | 215.8 | 216.5 | 197.9 | 236.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 285.5 | 295.1 | 309.3 | 273.2 | 309.0 | 308.2 | 318.6 | 314.1 | 353.6 | 304.1 | 328.2 |  |  |  |
| By principal commodities: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a | 331.4 | 376.1 | 356.4 | 307.2 | 339.4 | 348.2 | 342.5 | 290.1 | 313.3 | 284.7 | 302.8 |  |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells...--.-.-.-do..-- | 7.9 | 24.5 | 18. 3 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 6.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 132.0 | 144. 9 | 116.1 | 94.6 | 93.0 | 116.5 | 118.8 | 76.5 | 87.2 | 73. 2 | 83.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3. 6 | 3. 4 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 4. 6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.5 |  |  |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule ..........do....- | 27.6 | 31.4 | 25.1 | 25. 1 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 19.1 | 20.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 22.8 | 19.3 | 43. 4 | 44.2 | 54.9 | 50.9 | 43.9 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 41. 4 | 43.5 |  |  |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured...-....do..-- | 11.9 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 11.3 |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\oplus$...-------.-.do...- | 706.0 | 757.4 | 752.6 | 649.2 | 725.3 | 699.0 | 710.8 | 728.4 | 765.2 | 679.1 | 769.2 |  |  |  |
| Furs and manufactures..---.-..............do...- | 3.3 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4. 4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 4. 8 |  |  |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and mis., total $\oplus$.-do...- | 103.2 | 113.9 | 114. 4 | 79.1 | 100.3 | 99.5 | 88.0 | 94.3 | 68.4 | 57.6 | 93.8 |  |  |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures......do...- | 26.1 | 26.2 | 40.1 | 24.8 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 18.2 | 29.1 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 8. 6 |  |  |  |
| Tin, including ore...-.----.-.-.-----.-- do.-.- | 8.3 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 26.5 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 24.1 | 25. 6 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 27.8 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 28.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 51.0 | 50.2 | 50.5 | 46.2 | 48.7 | 53.1 | 52.8 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 46.1 | 48.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 119.9 | 137.3 | 154.0 | 126.4 | 137.1 | 127.1 | 119.8 | 141.2 | 141.1 | 123.8 | 129.1 |  |  |  |

[^5]ary 1958). a Adjusted for difference in carryo
tSee similar note on $\mathrm{p} S$ S-21. See similar note on $p$. $S$-21.
©Includes data not shown separately. §Excludes "special category, type 1 " exports. ${ }^{\circ}$ 'See similar note in September 1958 SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline TRANSPORTATION Airlines \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operations on scheduled airlines: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Miles fown, revenue---.-----.--.-.-.thousands.-- \& 20,684 \& 61,637
21,730 \& 61,558
20,599 \& 53,713
19,193 \& 59,455
21,904 \& - 58,883 \& ${ }_{22,613}^{60,353}$ \& 62,151
2260 \& ${ }_{22,821}^{64,} 0$ \& 64, 195
2824 \& 61, 695
28,188 \& 59,373
29,487 \& \& <br>
\hline Mail ton-miles flown.-.........-...................do \& 7,761 \& 11,082 \& 8,275 \& 7,829 \& 8,629 \& 8,693 \& 8,622 \& 8, 038 \& 8,277 \& 8,099 \& 8,190 \& 9, 124 \& \& <br>
\hline Passengers originated, revenue.--.-.-----.-.-do- \& 3, 113 \& 3, 274 \& 3,341 \& 2,889 \& 3,274 \& 3,339 \& 3, 274 \& 3,575 \& 3,454 \& 3,662 \& 3,433 \& 3, 564 \& \& <br>
\hline Passenger-miles flown, revenue------------millions.- \& 1,790 \& 2,031 \& 2, 072 \& 1,716 \& 2,003 \& 2, 028 \& 1,963 \& 2,280 \& 2, 236 \& 2,381 \& 2,100 \& 2, 101 \& \& <br>
\hline Express Operations \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation revenues .-.-.--......-.thous of dol.- \& 31,469
9 \& ${ }^{38,072}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{28,265}$ \& 25,781
4,865 \& 29, 931 \& $\stackrel{29,428}{9,270}$ \& ${ }^{28,553}$ \& 29,667 \& 27,477 \& 30, 449 \& 33, 940 \& ${ }^{33,363}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Local Transit Lines \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 16.0 \& 16.1 \& 16.2 \& 16.2 \& 16.2 \& 16.4 \& 16.4 \& 16.7 \& 16.9 \& 17.0 \& 17.1 \& 17.2 \& 17.4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 5677

112.4 \& 701
118.0 \& 677
111.7 \& 615
102.7 \& 681
111.7 \& 677
113.2 \& 683
113.0 \& 622
104.6 \& 595
105.4 \& 590
104.5 \& 641
1048 \& 1695
1173 \& 635 \& <br>
\hline Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Carriers of property (quarterly totals): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Number of reporting carriers-.......- \& \& 836 \& \& \& 878 \& \& \& 875 \& \& \& 875 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues, total \& \& ${ }_{987}^{995} 146$ \& \& \& 885, 162 \& ----- \& ------ \& 939, 824 \& --- \& \& 966,732 \& ---- \& \& <br>

\hline Expenses, total \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
987,067 \\
61,454
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
877,857 \\
56,268
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
901,029 \\
57,750
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
925,025 \\
58,010
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& \& \& <br>

\hline Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 148 \& \& \& 143 \& \& \& 141 \& \& \& 139 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating revenues, total.------------thous. of dol. \& \& 97, 625 \& \& \& 83, 113 \& \& \& 106, 509 \& \& \& 126, 167 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 92, 328 \& \& \& 87, 205 \& \& \& 94,597 \& \& \& 100, 764 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue passengers carried.-.-.--.......-thousands.. \& \& 64, 735 \& \& \& 55, 077 \& \& \& 60, 532 \& \& \& 63, 630 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Class I Railways \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): $0^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,223
635 \& 2, ${ }^{261}$ \& 2,164
457 \& 2, ${ }_{427}$ \& 2,702
533 \& 2, $\begin{array}{r}105 \\ 366\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,729 \\ \hline 467\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,489 \\ \hline 467\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,138 \\ \hline 259\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,146 \\ \hline 60\end{array}$ \& 2, ${ }_{460}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,733 \\ \hline 477\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,135 \\ \hline 583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2, ${ }_{467}$ <br>
\hline  \& 47 \& 33 \& 28 \& 28 \& 30 \& 21 \& 26 \& 23 \& 20 \& 29 \& 28 \& 31 \& 42 \& 34 <br>
\hline  \& 175 \& 132 \& 136 \& 139 \& 166 \& 131 \& 169 \& 148 \& 128 \& 192 \& 156 \& 161 \& 190 \& 135 <br>
\hline  \& 254 \& 213 \& 208 \& 196 \& 244 \& 200 \& 230 \& 242 \& 265 \& 317 \& 214 \& 264 \& 291 \& 201 <br>

\hline Ore \& $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 191 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{64}^{21}$ \& ${ }_{63}^{21}$ \& | 17 |
| :--- |
| 54 | \& $\stackrel{24}{74}$ \& 20

56 \& 27
149 \& 18 \& 15 \& 276 \& $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 221 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 50
210 \& - 174 \& ${ }_{56}^{18}$ <br>
\hline Merchandise, 1. c. 1 --------------------------10 \& 249 \& 173 \& 166 \& 179 \& 239 \& 185 \& 218 \& 178 \& 164 \& 237 \& 200 \& 191 \& 218 \& 156 <br>
\hline  \& 1,626 \& 1,123 \& 1,086 \& 1,067 \& 1,391 \& 1,126 \& 1,443 \& 1,207 \& 1,083 \& 1,511 \& 1,256 \& 1,349 \& 1,596 \& 1,121 <br>

\hline | Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |
| :--- |
| Total, unadjusted ............................ 1835-39 $=100$ | \& 114 \& 102 \& \& \& \& \& 97 \& 106 \& \& 107 \& \& 117 \& 112 \& 101 <br>

\hline  \& 108 \& 99 \& 97 \& 89 \& 85 \& ${ }_{75}$ \& 79 \& 93 \& 62 \& 93 \& 99 \& 98 \& 100 \& 100 <br>
\hline  \& 121 \& 107 \& 92 \& 88 \& 75 \& 65 \& 67 \& 71 \& 67 \& 75 \& 92 \& 99 \& 112 \& 115 <br>
\hline  \& 116 \& 112 \& 115 \& 111 \& 108 \& 106 \& 112 \& 118 \& 110 \& 125 \& 131 \& 131 \& 125 \& 112 <br>
\hline  \& 148 \& 155 \& 152 \& 136 \& 138 \& 140 \& 131 \& 172 \& 196 \& 173 \& 158 \& 118 \& 166 \& 148 <br>
\hline  \& 65
127
12 \& 39
59 \& 38
56 \& 31

48 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
34 <br>
52 <br>
\hline

 \& 

37 <br>
50 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 112 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 182 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 178 \& 55

119 \& ${ }_{51}^{32}$ <br>
\hline  \& 32 \& 28 \& 28 \& 29 \& 30 \& 29 \& 28 \& ${ }^{28}$ \& 27 \& 30 \& ${ }^{33}$ \& 30 \& 28 \& 26 <br>
\hline  \& 126 \& 110 \& 106 \& 101 \& 105 \& 107 \& 111 \& 114 \& 107 \& 114 \& 124 \& 127 \& 124 \& 10 <br>
\hline Total, seasonally adjusted¢---......-------..- do \& 112 \& 110 \& 109 \& 101 \& 100 \& 95 \& 97 \& 103 \& 93 \& 104 \& 106 \& 109 \& 110 \& 109 <br>
\hline  \& 121 \& 109 \& ${ }_{87}^{97}$ \& ${ }_{83}^{89}$ \& 85 \& ${ }_{6}^{75}$ \& 79
68 \& ${ }_{73}^{93}$ \& 62

69 \& | 93 |
| :--- |
| 9 | \& ${ }_{93}^{99}$ \& 101 \& 112 \& 109 <br>

\hline  \& 118 \& 125 \& 128 \& 115 \& 108 \& 106 \& 108 \& 114 \& 110 \& 119 \& 121 \& 124 \& 128 \& 126 <br>
\hline Grain and grain products.............-...-- - do \& 151 \& 165 \& 152 \& 139 \& 150 \& 159 \& 149 \& 169 \& 164 \& 160 \& 141 \& 118 \& 169 \& 157 <br>
\hline  \& 52 \& 41 \& 40 \& ${ }_{181}$ \& 44 \& 42 \& 42 \& 118 \& 37 \& 36 \& -49 \& -57 \& 43 \& 33
165 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}152 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{30}^{192}$ \& 222
29 \& 191
30 \& 181
30 \& ${ }_{29}^{70}$ \& 70
28 \& $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 129
30 \& 31 \& 29 \& 28 \& ${ }_{27}$ <br>
\hline  \& 121 \& 117 \& 116 \& 110 \& 108 \& 108 \& 110 \& 110 \& 106 \& 113 \& 115 \& 117 \& 119 \& 117 <br>
\hline Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 129,834 \& 83, 218 \& 92,047 \& 61, 094 \& 33, 307 \& 18,030 \& 17, 173 \& <br>
\hline  \& -9, 275 \& 18,237 \& $\underset{35,032}{105}$ \& - ${ }_{34,259}$ \& 33, 844 \& 124, ${ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{125,888}$ \& 89,354 \& 29,034 \& 17,558 \& 9,750 \& 4, 266 \& 2,935 \& 8,379 <br>
\hline  \& 2,376 \& 23, 057 \& 52,482 \& 57,700 \& 58,148 \& 67, 779 \& 63, 514 \& 29,433 \& 46, 830 \& 28, 959 \& 11,903 \& 4.738 \& 5,260 \& 10,918 <br>
\hline  \& 245 \& 29 \& 46 \& 67 \& 160 \& 19 \& 35 \& 614 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 127
92 \& 23
0 \& 18
1 \& 4
17 \& 31
0 \& $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{6}$ \& 399
183 \& 525
17 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,441 \\ 60 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 2,096 \& 5, 217
1.017 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,794 \\ \hline 42\end{array}$ \& 362
169 <br>
\hline Financial operations: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, mil of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array} 811.4$ \& 824.8
676.5 \& 788.4
660.2 \& 692.8
589.9 \& 665.0 \& 743.7
630.8 \& 768.9
643.7 \& 7966.6
606 \& 649.5 \& 83.6
70.0 \& 724.5 \& - 777.2 \& 688.7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 52.9 \& 65.0 \& 57.7 \& 48.7 \& 50.5 \& 51.5 \& $\begin{array}{r}53.6 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ \& 63.0 \& 65.4 \& 64.1 \& 55.1 \& 50.5 \& 51.2 \& <br>
\hline  \& 666.0 \& 683.6 \& 650.0 \& 599.4 \& 623.6 \& 609.9 \& 621.4 \& 620.4 \& 627.4 \& 629.9 \& 630.1 \& 651.2 \& \& <br>
\hline 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 \& \& <br>
\hline Net railway operating income \& 64.2 \& 59.0 \& 131.8 \& \& 44.0 \& 36.9 \& 44.0
2.3 \& ${ }_{6}^{67.2}$ \& 51.6
30.9 \& ${ }_{71.8}^{91.8}$ \& \& 114.7 \& 80.2 \& <br>
\hline  \& 45.2 \& 73.6 \& 16.7 \& ${ }^{\text {d } 10.7}$ \& 24.5 \& 16.7 \& 27.3 \& 49.4 \& 30.9 \& 74. 5 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Operating resuied 1 mile.....--......-mil. of ton-miles.- \& 50, 192 \& 45,995 \& 46,508 \& 41,300 \& 46,592 \& 43,002 \& 46,335 \& 47, 113 \& 43, 945 \& 51, 174 \& 50, 164 \& 54,643 \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue per ton-mile -----------------------cents-- \& 1. 462 \& 1. 504 \& 1. 468 \& 1.472 \& 1. 454 \& 1. 503 \& 1.443 \& 1. 458 \& 1. 516 \& 1.417 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.--..----millions.. \& 1,776 \& 2,259 \& 1,966 \& 1,621 \& 1,719 \& 1,764 \& 1,831 \& 2,212 \& 2, 396 \& 2,368 \& 1,806 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Waterway Traffic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:
Total U.'S. ports \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 12,774 \& 11,912 \& ${ }_{9}^{11,547}$ \& 9,759
7
7 \& 11,680
9,550 \& -11, ${ }_{9}^{192}$ \& ${ }_{10}^{13,588}$ \& 10, 430 \& ${ }_{10,648}^{13,045}$ \& 11,227 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2, 536 \& 2,018 \& 2, 024 \& 1,849 \& 2,130 \& 2, 146 \& 2,519 \& 2,294 \& 2,397 \& 2, 379 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Panama Canal: thous, of long ton \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,832 \& ${ }^{4,088} 89$ \& ${ }^{3,713}$ \& ${ }^{3}, 771$ \& +950 \& ${ }^{3}$, 853 \& +930 \& 1,087 \& 1,087 \& 4, 886 \& , 949 \& 873 \& 988 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} r Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Deficit. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

$\oplus$ Revisions for 1956 for average cash fares are shown in the January 1958 SURVEY and for operating revenues, in the
$\bigcirc^{\prime}$ Data for November 1957 and March, May, August, and November 1958 cover 5 wee
$\odot$ Revisions for February and March 1955 and 1956 appear in the April 1958 SURVET.
〇Revisions for February and March
\& Includes data not shown separatel
.
$\ddagger$ Revision for October 1957, $\$ 80,300,000$.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of
BUSINESS STATISTICS $\qquad$


## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued



## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganie chemicals, production: $\ddagger$ <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcium carbide (commercial) -----.-.-.....-- do...- | 86.5 | 87.0 | 81.5 | 66.8 | 75.8 | 70.5 | 73.5 | 59.7 | 63.4 | 72.4 | 76.5 | 81.8 | 88.3 |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solld...--.----do | 59.6 | 60.0 | 58.1 | 51.9 | 59.8 | 62.1 | 73.6 | 84.7 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 75.4 | 70.2 |  |  |
|  | 324.1 | 324.4 | 311.6 | 267.5 | 288.8 | 277.5 | 287.9 | 279.6 | 283.4 | 293.6 | 304.1 | 335.1 | 335.4 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$.-.-....---......... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 78.6 | 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 ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) | 234.7 | 255.9 | 252.1 | 213.3 | 242.1 | 235.5 | 210.1 | 175.5 | 191.8 | 196.9 | 223.7 | - 254.5 | 258.1 |  |
| Oxygen (high parity) - | 2,842 | 2,654 | 2,650 | 2,559 | 2,592 | 2,583 | 2,983 | 3,067 | 2, 874 | 3,315 | 3,497 | 3,983 |  |  |
| Phosphoricacid ( $100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ) \% .- thous. of short tons - - | 131.4 | 126.7 | 143.2 | 135.1 | 155.2 | 157.1 | 153.2 | 139.3 | 139.8 | 133.4 | 138.7 | - 145.7 | 144.6 |  |
| , thous. of short tons.- | 404.1 | 372.6 | 362.8 | 346.4 | 373.7 | 340.0 | 346.0 | 338.4 | 345.5 | 375.7 | 366.7 | 393.9 | 378.1 |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate.-..........--do.--- | 8.7 | 9.5 | 8. 8 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 9.6 |  |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) ....--.-....-.-do | 363.7 | 363.2 | 353.9 | 309.2 | 333.2 | 322.0 | 331.0 | 318.4 | 317.4 | 325.0 | 330.3 | 367.8 | 374.0 |  |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) <br> thous. of short tons | 47.7 | 43.3 | 141.3 | 140.4 | 146.6 | 138.6 | 134.6 | 132.8 | 130.3 | 140.0 | ${ }^{1} 38.7$ | 145.8 |  |  |
| Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifurie arid. thous. of short tons-- | 71.9 | 67.9 | 70.0 | 60.8 | 69.8 | 65.9 | 60.5 | 53.2 | 55.4 | 60.2 | 72.4 | 69.3 |  |  |
| Production ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ) | 1,325.7 | 1,307.3 | 1,351.2 | 1,214.1 | 1,363. 7 | 1,296.9 | 1,309.8 | 1,216.2 | 1,207.5 | 1,231.8 | 1,259.3 | -1,445.9 | 1,469.3 |  |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works <br> dol. per short ton.- | 22. 35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | 22.35 | $\pm 22.35$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production of lb-- | 47, 259 | 48, 829 | 47, 517 | 39, 710 | 40,210 | 40,791 | 44, 279 | 47,906 | 48, 148 | 50,791 | 53,644 | 53, 887 |  |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production.-.------------.-do. | 85, 266 | 86, 675 | 80, 808 | 78,233 | 71, 259 | 67, 258 | 76,586 | 89, 871 | 80,769 | 86, 445 | 90,452 | 89,683 |  |  |
| Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production...---do.- | 1, 774 | 2, 034 | 2, 144 | 1,778 | 2,022 | 1,910 | 1,759 | 1,695 | 1,602 | 1,372 | 1,456 | 1,990 |  |  |
| Alcohol, ethyl: Production. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,654 27,775 | 41,373 33,582 | 46,363 36,190 | 39,345 29,923 | 42, 733 30,444 | 42,146 31,631 | 44,048 35,551 | 38,858 <br> 37,738 | $\begin{array}{r}39,339 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39,751 38,669 | 38,136 30,754 | 40,470 26,569 |  |  |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses-. do | 23, 460 | 29,296 | 31, 694 | 25, 740 | 28, 038 | 29, 016 | 32, 504 | 35, 113 | 34, 840 | 36, 100 | 27,712 | 23, 225 |  |  |
| In denaturing plants | 4,315 | 4,287 | 4,496 | 4. 183 | 2, 410 | 2,615 | 3,048 | 2,624 | 2,917 | 2,570 | 3, 042 | 3,344 |  |  |
|  | 38, 319 | 35, 674 | 40, 651 | 35, 535 | 39, 009 | 40,413 | 39,499 | 35,802 | 36,320 | 38, 389 | 43,741 | 41,875 |  |  |
| Withdrawn tax-paid. | 1, 163 | 741 | 758 | 1, 050 | 763 | 882 | 898 | 800 | 600 | 625 | 725 | 583 |  |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...---------.-....thous. of wine gal.- | 20,672 | 19,290 | 21,885 | 19, 122 | 20,990 | 21, 756 | 21, 230 | 19,288 | 19,598 | 20,620 | 23,630 | 22,647 |  |  |
|  | 21,808 3,870 | 19,676 3,571 | 21,895 3,470 | 19,473 3,228 | 20,412 3,868 | 20,925 4,436 | 20,041 5,949 | 19,352 5,865 | 18,831 6,808 | 19,549 7,794 | 24,483 6,974 | 22,731 7,017 |  |  |
| Creosote oil, production...........-.....thous. of ga | 9, 936 | 9, 729 | 8,506 | 7,339 | 8,540 | 8,509 | 8,634 | 9,354 | 8,471 | 9,155 | 8, 520 | 11, 152 |  |  |
|  | 9,017 | 8, 870 | 10,451 | 10, 793 | 11,881 | 11, 351 | 12, 185 | 12, 173 | 12,722 | 11, 197 | 12, 291 | 12, 745 |  |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ), production.................-do. | 9,002 | 9, 074 | 6,281 | 5,314 | 6,198 | 3,879 | 5.764 | 6, 548 | 6, 872 | 8,552 | 9,654 | 8,681 |  |  |
|  | 106,358 | 103, 997 | 106, 806 | 94, 875 | 89, 167 | 84,730 | 89,542 | 88,210 | 99, 151 | 88, 983 | 89, 410 | 99,042 |  |  |
| Formaldehyde ( $37 \% \mathrm{HCHO}$ ), production.--.-do....- | 117,081 | 104, 466 | 111,467 | 104, 663 | 110, 881 | 98,319 | 103,721 | 108, 888 | 87,472 | 117, 207 | 134,494 | 148, 011 |  |  |
| Glycerin, refined, all grades: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,799 | 20,465 | 18, 822 | 17,840 <br> 14 <br> 181 | 18, 112 | 15,902 | 15,742 16,383 | 17,944 16,394 | 15,331 | 17, 902 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,354 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 23, 464 | 20,064 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 57, 855 | 61,149 | 61, 429 | 62, 163 | 60, 416 | 56, 232 | 52, 698 | 49,737 | 46,324 | 43, 087 | 40,622 | 40, 403 | 40, 362 |  |
| Methanol, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134 | 148 | 165 | 167 | 196 | 180 | 195 | 175 | 153 | 149 | 149 | 135 |  |  |
|  | 17,747 | 19,588 | 18, 197 | 16,965 | 18, 585 | 16,430 | 19, 162 | 16,092 | 17,034 | 18,268 | 20, 151 | 21,698 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revised. $p$ Preliminary. d Deficit. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes quantities produced and consumed in making meta, ortho, and sesquisilicates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ 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 | 362 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics throngh 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) $\oplus$.......thous. of short tons | 334 | 287 | 314 | 432 | 1,107 | 1,644 | 1,313 | 901 | 279 | 200 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Exports, totalo .......-.......................short tons. | 392,048 | 361, 631 | 310,929 | 289,916 | 361,372 | 480,615 | 440, 893 | 492, 271 | 534, 793 | 486, 231 | 477,045 | 412, 294 | 396, 415 |  |
|  | 70,852 | 72, 221 | 60,753 | 80,534 | 40,681 | 56,565 | 30,582 | 54, 721 | 35, 378 | 45,502 | 25, 558 | 70,755 | 67, 836 |  |
|  | 264,064 | 272, 165 | 216, 263 | 176, 185 | 254, 519 | 349,964 | 340, 998 | 389, 777 | 435, 342 | 391,706 | 399, 136 | 300, 839 | 262,518 |  |
| Potash materials | 41,859 | 7, 722 | 16, 992 | 17,598 | 54, 118 | 52,547 | 53, 391 | 37,403 | 55, 605 | 38, 256 | 46, 594 | 29, 577 | 53,373 |  |
| Imports, total | 205, 134 | 211,548 | 298,502 | 224,835 | 374, 303 | 262, 087 | 158, 349 | 139,356 | 109, 724 | 174, 920 | 234, 742 |  |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total 8 . .-.------...-- .- do | 155, 271 | 160,757 | 220, 121 | 137,632 | 158, 364 | 138, 293 | 87, 726 | 91,075 | 73,692 | 107,992 | 137, 158 |  |  |  |
|  | 88,290 | 50,771 | 36, 109 | 33, 552 | 32, 862 | 39, 395 | 36, 903 | 52, 527 | 39,458 | 27, 279 | 30, 108 |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 079 | 9,439 | 14,813 | 7,926 | 10,759 | 6,392 | 8,547 | 7,169 | 6,795 | 10,294 | 21, 610 |  |  |  |
| Potash materials.-....-...-....-.-.-.-. - do | 22,839 | 26,194 | 39,905 | 49,451 | 30,786 | 55,731 | 7, 494 | 11,858 | 9,618 | 36,820 | 37, 224 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses $\qquad$ dol. per short ton. | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | 49.75 | p 44.49 |  |
|  | 160, 852 | 124, 833 | 173,131 | 153,573 | 245,330 | 314, 277 | 151,371 | 57, 283 | 114, 434 | 221, 480 | 115,781 | 205, 581 | 102, 269 |  |
| Superphosphate (100\% available phosphoric acid): | 207, 990 | 213, 861 | 222,379 | 210, 399 | 229, 982 | 241, 668 | 232,805 | 172,722 | 160, 078 | 146, 254 | +168, 583 | 208, 373 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month............................................ MISCELSANEOUS | 375,678 | 407, 022 | 417,598 | 410, 915 | 358, 747 | 274, 457 | 267, 418 | 315, 581 | 369, 667 | 362,905 | -333, 411 | 320,704 |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder. thous. of lb | 352 | 340 | 293 | 259 | 190 | 106 | 91 | 132 | 193 | 238 | 305 | 269 | 209 |  |
| High explosives...............................-. - do..-- | 69,603 | 68, 154 | 64, 719 | 58, 393 | 61,394 | 64, 580 | 66,327 | 68, 234 | 61, 432 | 73, 594 | 77,177 | 79,494 | 70, 349 |  |
| Sulfur (native): <br> Production. thous. of long tons. $\qquad$ | +446 | ${ }_{4}^{472}$ | 540 | 415 | 429 | 403 | 415 | 384 | 359 | 356 | 356 | 48 | 60 |  |
| Stocks (producers'), end of month .-.-..---...did | 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 |  |
| FATS, OLLS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats and greases: $0^{7} \ddagger$ Tallow, edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.........................thous. of lb . | 25,786 | 23, 132 | 24,755 | 25,698 | 22,503 | 22, 592 | 27, 379 | 25, 253 | 24,348 | 28,112 | 27, 242 | 31,717 | 29.063 |  |
| Consumption, factory¢---..................-do. | 23, 199 | 17,810 | 20,791 | 25, 430 | 22,900 | 21, 443 | 24, 376 | 23, 535 | 24, 859 | 28, 926 | 25,023 | 29,979 | 27,545 |  |
| Stocks (incl. refined grades), end of month ..-do | 13,901 | 19,763 | 23,458 | 23,927 | 20,691 | 20,933 | 24, 047 | 23,812 | 20,838 | 19,246 | 18,962 | 21, 232 | 21,006 |  |
| Production-----.---..................-- do | 223,282 | 211,279 | 231,653 | 203, 628 | 193,459 | 199,340 | 205,720 | 199, 863 | 204, 902 | 211,439 | 208, 670 | 244, 382 | 235, 123 |  |
| Consumption, factory | 146, 151 | 141,343 | 148, 147 | 126, 104 | 135, 887 | 129, 185 | 128, 091 | 127, 154 | 114, 480 | 139,076 | 148. 658 | 1148,309 | 128, 314 |  |
| Stocks (excl. refined grades), end | 249, 102 | 270, 070 | 267, 193 | 244,655 | 230, 809 | 233, 836 | 229, 349 | 240, 242 | 244, 046 | 233, 414 | 223, 785 | 269, 182 | 250, 408 |  |
| Fish and marine mammal oils: $\triangle \ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 10,056 | 6,420 | 384 | 440 | 647 | 1,547 | 16,248 | 26,791 | 28,497 | 30,888 | 27,854 | -8,658 | 6,475 |  |
| Consumption, factory | 10,384 89,110 | 12,071 78,480 | 10,209 71,148 | 9,619 66,532 | 10,790 59,032 | 8, 576 78,123 | 9, 320 84,732 | 9,064 96,601 | 9,079 105,984 | 10,645 113,242 | $\begin{gathered} 12,85 \\ 113,333 \end{gathered}$ | r 12,162 119,975 | - $\begin{array}{r}9,386 \\ 104,788\end{array}$ |  |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproduets $\ddagger$ | 89, 110 | 78, 480 | 71,148 | 66, 532 | 59,032 | 78,123 | 84, 732 | 96,601 | 105, 884 | 113, 242 | 113, 333 | 119,975 | 104, 78 |  |
| Vegetable oils, total: <br> Production, crude mil. of lb-- | 585 | 651 | 614 | 528 | 552 | 526 | 511 | 450 | 457 |  | 489 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory........-.---....-do. | 418 | 429 | 606 | 540 | ${ }_{559} 5$ | 565 | 568 | 539 | 464 | 502 | 527 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 610 | ${ }^{676}$ | ${ }^{659}$ | 648 | 668 | 641 | 592 | 526 | 521 | 507 | 430 |  |  |  |
|  | 306 | 325 | 337 | 348 | 411 | 431 | 395 | 351 | 312 | 251 | 14 |  |  |  |
|  | 55,146 39,887 | 130,156 50,799 | 89,169 49,254 | 44,651 30,341 | 78,361 45,799 | 78,947 28, 248 | 227,641 55,750 | 130,874 <br> 34,301 | 80,536 57,325 | 105,692 41,963 | $\begin{array}{r} 114,613 \\ 51,193 \end{array}$ | 140, 163 | 44, 250 |  |
| Paint oils.. | 1,157 | -, 987 | 1,795 | 3,496 | 1,009 | 1,041 | 17,460 | 1, 731 | -7338 | 41,982 | - 2,677 |  |  |  |
| All other vege | 38,730 | 49,811 | 47,459 | 26, 845 | 44, 789 | 27, 307 | 38,290 | 32, 570 | 56,487 | 39,881 | 48, 516 |  |  |  |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory---.-.-..----...-. - short tons.- | 32,450 | 32,554 | 31, 469 | 20, 334 | 22, 333 | 27, 108 | 31,006 | 28,675 | 26, 329 | 30,079 | 27,376 | 28,942 | 23, 593 |  |
|  | 23, 979 |  | 16,721 | 18,122 | 10,761 | 9,602 | 13, 226 | 14, 512 | 16,221 | 11, 760 | 15, 283 | 8,348 | 11, 170 |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cride...............--..............thous. of lb_ | 41, 069 | 41, 574 | 40, 167 | 25, 146 | 28,490 | 35, 238 | 40, 162 | 36,716 | 33,859 | 38,934 | 35,084 | 37,404 | 30, 475 |  |
| Refined-...-.-.....- | 34,712 | 29, 178 | 36,367 | 36, 425 | 37,823 | 38,745 | 36, 552 | 38,462 | 34, 506 | 41,287 | 34, 853 | 40,658 | 28, 275 |  |
| Consumption, factory: Crude | 52,885 | 48,390 | 55,516 | 52,046 | 55,078 | 54,932 | 51,316 | 55, 274 | 49,230 | 61,720 |  |  |  |  |
| Refined | 32, 532 | 29, 526 | 33, 107 | 30, 766 | 34, 863 | 35,093 | 38,038 | 37,092 | 31,065 | 41,855 | 35, 219 | 40,429 | 28, 050 |  |
| Stocks, end Crude |  |  | 57,329 | 46,641 | 41,368 | 45,930 | 43, 508 | 41,881 | 49,339 | 54, 372 | 50, 566 | 42,477 |  |  |
| Refine | 11,913 | 12, 287 | 11,065 | 11, 163 | 12, 485 | 11, 505 | 8,619 | 8,707 | 10,700 | 10,555 | 9,544 | 9,351 | 9, 721 |  |
| Imports | 14, 460 | 23, 099 | 19, 776 | 10, 589 | 20,747 | 10,993 | 19,102 | 9,462 | 33, 918 | 19,448 | 21, 535 |  |  |  |
| Cottonseed: Receipts at mills | 936 | 929 | 273 | 81 | 36 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 81 | 305 | 482 |  |  |  |
| Consumption (erush) ---.---...............-do. | 613 | 544 | 522 | 407 | 327 | 255 | 180 | 127 | 132 | 148 | 307 | , 712 | , 599 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month .----------..-- do | 1,241 | 1,626 | 1,367 | 1,042 | 758 | 516 | 341 | 225 | 175 | 331 | 307 | 1,437 | 1,951 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: Production | 281, 252 | 247, 536 | 238,031 | 186, 389 | 149,743 | 117, 320 | 81,357 | 55,749 | 50,542 | 69,370 | 135,067 | 329, 102 |  |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.....................do..--- | 262, 388 | 247, 186 | 241,455 | 224,694 | 198,037 | 189, 776 | 182, 734 | 162, 223 | 112, 475 | 78,441 | 71,215 | 116, 105 | 108, 724 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of lb- | 204, 379 | 181, 105 | 174,440 | 140, 101 | 110, 930 | 87, 224 | 61,675 | 43, 209 | 45, 054 | 48, 129 | 96,315 | 239, 110 | 205, 160 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 127, 838 | 124, 413 | 129,699 | 136, 965 | 124, 862 | 87,442 | 71,433 | 45,678 | 37,972 | 33,025 | 49,061 | 122, 625 | 163, 368 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: <br> Production | 133, 777 | 131,698 | 138, 290 | 108, 729 | 109, 427 | 108, 425 | 74, 534 | 66, 351 | 49,368 | 47,029 | 70, 434 | r143, 897 | 142, 372 |  |
|  | 109,610 | 107, 956 | 115, 273 | 94,796 | 92, 916 | 96, 364 | 94, 01.4 | 84, 589 | 82,658 | 91, 901 | 96, 931 | 120,921 | 119, 590 |  |
| In margarine. | 15,685 | 15,619 | 17, 777 | 14,736 | 10, 263 | 11,081 | 9, 461 | 8,674 | 8,877 | 11, 574 | 10,662 | 11, 232 | 14, 292 |  |
| Stocks, end of month....--...........-mil. of 1b.- | 114 | 132 | 152 | 161 | 189 | 192 | 180 | 169 | 130 | 95 | 72 | 103 | 131 |  |
| Price, 6 folesale, drums (N. Y.).......dol. per lb-- Flaxseed | . 195 | 205 | . 205 | . 205 | . 205 | . 205 | 205 | 201 | . 201 | . 201 | . 180 | r. 173 | ข. 174 |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-...-....thous. of bu.. |  | 225,919 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% 39 |
| Oil mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,373 | 2,069 4,414 | 1,854 | 1,942 | 2,312 | 1,684 | 1,585 | 1,364 | 1,000 | 1,872 | 2,559 | 2,571 | 2, 245 |  |
| Stocks, end of month Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis). dol. per bu.- | 4,662 3.35 | 4,414 3.42 | 1.819 3.34 | 4,155 3.21 | 2,847 3.10 | 1,127 2.99 | 1,644 2.96 | 1,547 3.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,064 \\ 3.23 \end{array}$ | 12,968 3.10 | 5,868 3.00 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,646 } \\ \hline 2.99\end{array}$ | 5.266 2.97 | 3.00 |
| r Revised. DPreliminary. 1 Beginning October <br> ${ }^{3}$ December 1 estimate of 1958 crop. |  | ludes | ntities | ed in | ning b | meludes | efined | antitie | rmert | xcluded). | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{R}$ | ed estim | te of 1957 |  |
| $\oplus$ States represented are: North Carolina, South Ca consumption in that State is as follows (tbous. short to | olina, G s): 1957 | rgia, Flo July-Se | rida, A tember, | bama, Te <br> Octob | nessee, A <br> -Decemb | rkansas, | Louisiana, | Texas, | klahom | Accord June, | 1g to qu | terly re | rts | inla, |
| o Includes data not shown separately. <br> $0^{\prime}$ For da | on lard | see p. S- | 29. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | eptemb |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ Revisions will be shown later covering 1955, 1956, TConsumption figures for edible tallow exclude quan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nd Janu } \\ & \text { tities use } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ry-septen } \\ & \text { in refini } \end{aligned}$ | aber 1957 | (also 1954 | for edible tallow, | tallow) <br> te., inel | r produc de such q | ion, cons antities | mption hrough | and stock ptember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s of comm } \\ & 1958 \text { only. } \end{aligned}$ | odities | ected. |  |
| $\triangle$ Beginning 1955, data may include some refined oil these oils held by producing firms. | (not for | erly incl | uded); con | samptio | figures e | clude de | a for cod, | cod-liver | and othe | olls, an | stocks in | nclude onl | the qu | ties of |


| Unless otherwise stated statistics through 1956 and | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linseed oil, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,696 | 39,308 | 35,847 32,616 | 37, 788 | 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 |  |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$....---....... do | 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 |  |
| Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) .-......-dol. per lb.- | . 149 | . 150 | . 150 | . 148 | . 143 | . 140 | . 138 | . 137 | . 137 | . 136 | . 131 | . 132 | p. 130 |  |
| Soybeans: Production (crop estimate) ..........tho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29, 227 | 28,417 | 31,091 | 27,104 | 30, 850 | 31, 477 | 32, 208 | 28,706 | 29,956 | 31, 620 | 25,066 | 33, 470 | 33, 530 | 2574,413 |
|  | 80,467 | 78, 863 | 70, 010 | 62, 897 | 57,983 | 51, 747 | 40,879 | 36, 194 | 30,916 | 13, 990 | 13,871 | 98, 112 | 106, 635 |  |
| Soybean oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Crude. thous. of lb- | 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 |  |
|  | 240, 139 | 248, 735 | 292, 857 | 276, 880 | 280, 886 | 290, 285 | 333, 009 | 299,924 | 251, 997 | 279, 672 | 281, 373 | 274, 815 | 294, 040 |  |
| Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger$....-.---.-.-- do | 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 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ Crude............. | 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 |  |
| Refined | 125, 027 | 124, 738 | 114, 704 | 116,994 | 142,617 | 159, 474 | 147, 884 | 119, 796 | 120, 324 | 98, 526 | 82, 047 | 65, 799 | 88,432 |  |
| Price, wholesaje, refined (N. Y.)......-dol. per lb.- | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 166 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | p. 156 |  |
| Margarine: Production $\pm . . . .-. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . t h o u s . ~ o f ~ l b . . ~$ | 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 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo.-do.--- | 32, 205 | 26,392 | 28,930 | 34, 324 | 36, 625 | -33, 163 | 121, 520 | 33,906 | 32, 406 | 30,752 | 136,592 26,794 | 143, 343 | 129,978 |  |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.) dol. per lb. | 32, 205 .275 | 20,382 .275 | 28,380 .275 | 34,324 .275 | 36,225 .275 | 33,173 .275 | 34,50 .275 | 3, .272 | 32,400 .265 | 30,75 .265 | 26,794 .265 | 34,748 .262 | 29,978 p. 262 |  |
| Shortening: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 168, 114,493 | 120, 337 | 175, 410 | 167,332 124,689 | 149,601 134,781 | 154,348 134,633 | 132, 677 | 158,180 132,324 | 151, 1299 | 168,755 115,321 | 177, 044 | 206, 994 | 176,594 125,180 |  |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 145. 5 | 156.9 | 158.6 | 149.3 | 148.3 | 145.4 |  |  |  |
| Trade products |  |  |  |  |  | 95.2 | 106.2 | 107.9 | 101.9 | 97.1 | 96.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.3 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 47.4 | 51.2 | 48.8 |  |  |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes...............thous. of lb.- | 3,653 | 3,885 | 3,564 | 3,283 | 3, 823 | 3, 752 | ${ }^{3} 3,637$ | ${ }^{3}$ 4, 043 | 3 3,497 | 3 3,549 | 3 3,947 | ${ }^{3} 3,717$ |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials..-.-....--.-do..-- | 7,624 | 7,778 | 6,138 | 6,677 | 7,653 | 6,452 | ${ }^{3} 6,874$ | ${ }^{3} 6,176$ | ${ }^{3} 6,911$ | 3 8, 734 | ${ }^{3} 8.215$ | ${ }^{3} 10,035$ |  |  |
|  | 344 | 259 | 874 | 671 | 736 | 775 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes...------- do.-.-- | 339 | 360 | 348 | 290 | 278 | 229 | 246 | 231 | 205 | 229 | 223 | 271 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins...-.--....-- do. | 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 | 45, 903 | 41, 701 | 42, 216 | 45, 838 | 48, 359 | 48,515 | 47, 513 | 40,988 | 47, 199 | 55, 257 | 58,853 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-....- do | 22, 926 | 23, 094 | 25, 630 | 21,871 | 23, 901 | 22, 237 | 23, 215 | 21, 049 | 17, 940 | 25, 128 | 28, 302 | 30,095 |  |  |
|  | 71, 535 | 66, 458 | 68, 977 | 58, 327 | 62, 698 | 54, 436 | 56,785 | 57, 986 | 53,747 | 69, 672 | 82, 133 | 88, 551 |  |  |
|  | 24, 937 | 24, 059 | 27, 927 | 25,805 | 25, 876 | 27, 914 | 28, 099 | 29,677 | 28, 552 | 28,314 | 30, 375 | 32, 540 |  |  |
| Rosin modifications. .-.-----------------------10.- | 9, 097 | 7, 590 | 10, 340 | 8,643 | 8,506 | 10, 117 | 11, 056 | 9, 238 | 8,876 | 11,076 | 10, 665 | 11,327 |  |  |
|  | 6,589 | 6, 546 | 7, 533 | 7,910 | 8,637 | 9,966 | 10, 868 | 10, 743 | 8,962 | 7,991 | 8,730 | 12, 433 |  |  |
|  | 62,936 | 68, 510 | 69,522 | 61, 801 | 72, 121 | 66, 813 | 70, 963 | 68, 068 | 70, 035 | 68, 064 | 75, 252 | 79,309 |  |  |
|  | 16,046 | 14, 741 | 15,677 | 12,938 | 14, 478 | 15,313 | 15,834 | 15,343 | 14,389 | 15,820 | 15,816 | 19,386 |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER <br> Production (utility and industria!), total $\ddagger$ |  | + 60,988 | 62, | 56,219 | 59,158 | 55,785 | 57, | 58,19 |  | 63, | 60, | 62 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do | + 51, 770 | + 54,131 | 55, 363 | 50,056 | 52.623 | 49,489 | 51, 183 | 51,927 | 54,991 | 56, 645 | 53,993 | 55,357 | 53, 921 |  |
|  | - 40, 856 | r 41, 658 | 42, 538 | 39, 082 | 39,917 | 36, 491 | 37, 574 | 40,343 | 43, 383 | 45, 451 | 43, 258 | 44, 643 | 43, 376 |  |
|  | + 10,914 | r 12, 473 | 12,525 | 10,974 | 12,706 | 12, 999 | 13,609 | 11,584 | 11, 608 | 11, 194 | 10, 735 | 10, 814 | 10,545 |  |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities...do | - 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 |  |
| Other producers (publicly owned) .-.-......- do | ${ }^{+} 10,122$ | r 10, 419 | 10,910 | 9,817 | 10,930 | 10, 427 | 10,485 | 9,951 | 10,512 | 10,885 | 10, 226 | 10,504 | 10,334 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total...-...-----.-.-. do. | r 6, 869 | -6,856 | 6, 853 | 6, 164 | 6,535 | 6,296 | 6,345 | 6, 269 | 6,336 | 6,634 | 6,696 | 7,060 | 6,953 |  |
|  | r 6,619 | $r 6,561$ | 6,544 | 5,874 | 6,206 | 5,976 | 6,031 | 5,990 | 6,082 | 6,382 | 6,466 | 6,822 | 6,690 |  |
|  | + 250 | 「 295 | 309 | 289 | 329 | 320 | 314 | 279 | 253 | 253 | 230 | 238 | 263 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) $\ddagger$.-...... do. | 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 | - 47,900 |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and power ....-.-...------.-.....- do | 7, 772 | 7,932 | 8, 144 | 7,961 | 7,831 | 7,699 | 7,782 | 8,419 | 8,915 | 9,494 | 9,365 | r 8,699 | ${ }^{p} 8,350$ |  |
|  | 23,367 | 22,911 | 22, 603 | 21, 649 | 22, 156 | 21,889 | 22,155 | 22, 439 | 22, 261 | 23, 375 | 23,854 | + 24,216 | p 24, 000 |  |
|  | 331 | 362 | 376 | 349 | 352 | 326 | 305 | 291 | 284 | 293 | 289 | 301 |  |  |
|  | 12,322 | 13, 553 | 14, 919 | 14, 691 | 14, 026 | 13, 144 | 12, 173 | 12,061 | 12,416 | 12,885 | 12,943 | - 12, 462 | - 12, 800 |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) | 741 | 730 | 776 | 762 | 787 | 728 | 798 | 1,021 | 1,244 | 1,313 | 1, 170 |  |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting........--....-.-..... do | 491 | 516 | 529 | 477 | 463 | 423 | 398 | 380 | 389 | 419 | 449 | 493 |  |  |
| Other public authorities.-----...------------- do | 982 | 1,012 | 1,037 | 1,054 | 1, 041 | 1,020 | 1,047 | 1,077 | 1,074 | 1,078 | 1, 089 | 1,098 |  |  |
|  | 36 | 46 | 49 | 44 | 48 | 35 | 50 | 57 | 63 | 61 | 56 | 53 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 773, 505 | 798,014 | 824,613 | 811, 224 | 797, 337 | 776, 596 | 763, 006 | 786, 752 | 805,925 | 836, 479 | 840, 854 | 821, 372 |  |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) : $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total |  | 3,165 |  |  | 3,153 |  |  | 3,152 |  |  | 3, 052 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) --..-....-.-. do |  | 2,952 |  |  | 2, 944 |  |  | 2,940 |  |  | 2, 823 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial |  | 211 |  |  | 207 |  |  | 210 |  |  | 199 |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.-....-....-mil. of therms |  | 596 |  |  | 958 |  |  | 553 |  |  | 302 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-...-......- do |  | 430 |  |  | 756 |  |  | 396 |  |  | 183 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial. |  | 158 |  |  | 195 |  |  | 148 |  |  | 111 |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total_mil. of d |  | 82.1 |  |  | 123.4 |  |  | 78.6 |  |  | 46.9 |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-..------.-- d |  | 63.6 |  |  | 99.7 |  |  | 60.9 |  |  | 34.1 |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial |  | 18.0 |  |  | 23. |  |  | 17.2 |  |  | 12. |  |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Revised estimate of 1957 crop. $\quad{ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate of 1958 crop. $\quad{ }^{3}$ Effective May 1958, data for "other cellulose plastics" are combined with sheets, etc., and molding and extrusion materials. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| p. 20 of the March 1958 Survei. <br> § 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. <br> $\sigma^{\prime}$ Totals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1 st and $2 d$ quarters of 1956 and 1957 are available upon request. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued



## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5,247 | 5,952 | 6,774 | 6, 273 | 7,277 | 7,465 | 8,675 | 9,568 | 9,712 | 7,680 | 7,227 | 6,824 |  |  |
|  | 5,723 | 6,420 | 5,938 | 5,235 | 6,253 | 6,746 | 7,963 | 8,580 | 8,945 | 8,184 | 7,185 | 6,893 | 5,852 |  |
|  | 9,337 | 8,495 | 8,941 | 9,618 | 10, 233 | 10, 527 | 10,760 | 11, 223 | 11, 446 | 10, 470 | 10,053 | 9,586 | 9,212 |  |
| Distilled spirits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. of tax gal. Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes | 21,866 | 19,412 | 19,732 | 18,808 | 19,770 | 18,886 | 16, 538 | 12. 208 | 7,672 | 9,758 | 24,794 | 39,878 |  |  |
| thous. of wine gal - | 22, 052 | 24,352 | 14,515 | 14,632 | 16, 426 | 15,785 | 18, 192 | 16,935 | 16,388 | 17, 407 | 16,577 | 21, 515 |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.-.----.--thous. of tax gal.. | 16, 014 | 11,042 | 10, 279 | 10, 999 | 12,523 | 11,590 | 13, 158 | 13, 802 | 11, 411 | 13, 056 | 13,809 | 19,727 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month...................-...-do..-- | 836, 771 | 842, 162 | 849, 714 | 853,894 | 858, 371 | 863,089 | 862, 770 | 858, 281 | 852, 617 | 845, 697 | 845, 026 | 843,626 |  |  |
| Whisky: | 3,644 | 3.129 | 1,744 | 1,848 | 1,963 | 1,987 | 2,385 | 1,978 | 2, 438 | 2,052 | 2,947 |  |  |  |
| Production .-.-.-.-.-.-.-......thous. of tax gal | 11,743 | 11.917 | 11,951 | 11, 477 | 12,676 | 11,710 | 10,337 | 7,563 | 4, 282 | 4, 033 | 9,172 | 15, 188 |  |  |
|  | 9,170 | 5,787 | 5,520 | 6,009 | 6,285 | 5,734 | 6,511 | 6. 955 | 5,219 | 6,815 | 7,062 | 10, 374 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 733, 948 | 737, 587 | 742, 111 | 745, 319 | 749, 043 | 751, 881 | 752, 486 | 750, 528 | 747, 534 | 742, 319 | 741, 769 | 742, 531 |  |  |
| Imports.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.thous, of proof gal. | 3,310 | 2,770 | 1,570 | 1,640 | 1,736 | 1,768 | 2,143 | 1,736 | 2,219 | 1,815 | 2,587 |  |  |  |
| Whisky thous. of proof gal.. | 8,931 | 6,2 | 4,915 | 5,531 4,586 | 888 | 5,632 | 431 | 06 | 5,922 | 5,946 4,533 | 6,865 | 10,892 |  |  |
| Wines and distiling materials: | 7,553 | 5,095 | 3,805 | 4,586 | 4,870 | 4, 523 | 5,094 | 5,066 | 4,837 | 4, 533 | 5,429 | 9,069 |  |  |
| Effervescent wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.--------...-.-.-.-thous. of wine gal.. | 178 | 218 | 251 | 272 | 289 | 281 | ${ }_{183}^{208}$ | 284 | 159 | 259 | 113 | 201 |  |  |
|  | 329 1,722 | 308 1,609 | 166 1,668 | 119 1,814 | 138 1,949 | 154 2,060 | 183 2,069 | 199 2,140 | 146 2,140 | 136 2, 243 | 2,124 | 306 1,986 |  |  |
|  | 104 | 141 | 52 | 34 | 45 | 44 | 67 | 53 | 43 | 38 | 58 |  |  |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ do | 12,774 | 3,727 12,332 | 2,410 11,507 | 1,720 10,792 | 2,059 12,732 | 1,757 11,520 | 1,061 11,378 | 1,414 11,066 | 1,336 10,117 | -3,109 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,185 \\ & 12,668 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,613 \\ & 13,945 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 203, 882 | 190,765 | 181,670 | 171, 126 | 160, 482 | 148,906 | 139, 483 | 127, 200 | 115, 921 | 109, 499 | 145, 116 | 209,363 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5} 813$ | 5 | ${ }_{3} 622$ | 488 | ${ }^{591}$ | 653 | 777 | 589 | 599 | 580 | 677 |  |  |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries......d | 25, 263 | 5,044 | 3,192 | 1,091 | 1,861 | 1,074 | 742 | 1,527 | 2,154 | 13,298 | 115, 853 | 154, 877 |  |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) $\ddagger$.-.................thous. of lb.- | 94, 115 | 105, 716 | 118, 610 | 113,405 | 129,495 | 130, 320 | 150, 560 | 144,730 | 126,910 | 97, 740 | 86,740 | 91,895 | 90,610 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.-.-.-.-do | 109, 373 | 87, 312 | 86, 114 | 87,684 | 106,315 | 115,548 | 135, 492 | 170, 575 | 190, 439 | 178, 353 | 145, 671 | 119,703 | - 93, 337 | 68,776 |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New Cheese: | . 607 |  | . 604 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 598 | . 596 |  |
| Production (factory), total $\ddagger$------------thous. of lb | 88, 271 | 96,967 | 99, 210 | 95, 610 | 117,035 | 128, 395 | 154, 745 | 157, 150 | 135, 430 | 117, 135 | 103,785 | 101, 925 | 93,420 |  |
| merican, | 58,861 | 63, 202 | 66, 485 | 64, 795 | 79,950 | 92, 240 | 116, 710 | 118, 445 | 100, 715 | 85, 890 | 72,660 | 68,425 | 60,250 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total.......do | 440,677 | 410, 524 | 380, 531 | 353, 469 | 339, 873 | 328, 349 | 330,770 | 353, 801 | 364, 804 | 363, 026 | 350,449 | 327,843 | -302, 999 | 28 |
| American, whole milk ------..............-- do.--- | 404, 135 | 376,618 | 344, 943 | 318,444 | 307, 487 | 293, 270 | 295, 574 | 315,778 | 319, 160 | 315, 275 | 304, 842 | 282,444 | r257, 405 | 245, 549 |
|  | 4,892 | 5,871 | 4, 562 | 3,898 | 5,273 | 4, 220 | 4,776 | 4,360 | 3,281 | 2,840 | 4, 197 |  |  |  |
| I. per lb | . 392 | . 396 | . 395 | . 395 | . 394 | . 380 | . 384 | . 388 | . 389 | . 389 | . 390 | . 391 | . 390 | . 384 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, case goods: $\qquad$ thous. of lb .. |  | 3,223 |  | 2,650 |  | 6,375 | 6,275 | 5,900 | 5,050 | 4,175 | 4,700 | 4,700 |  |  |
|  | 136, 803 | 141, 994 | 143, 500 | 135, 700 | 175, 700 | 207, 400 | 279, 900 | 271, 200 | 249,700 | 215, 200 | 184, 000 | 162,500 | 132, 600 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) --...----.....thous. of (vaporated (unsweetened) | 262,925 | 215,465 | 158,966 | 108, 106 | 87,190 | 107, 167 | 187, 764 | 269,570 | 330,803 |  | 387, 873 | 353,048 | 5,604 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) ----------------.-.- do | 1,513 | 1,568 | 2,183 | 2,781 | 1,752 | 1,710 | 5,435 | 2, 633 | 3,017 | 2,486 | 3,112 | 2,922 | 3,962 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) | 10,854 | 12,038 | 9,547 | 6,881 | 7,322 | 6,353 | 9, 781 | 11,928 | 9, 730 | 3,338 | 4, 358 | 8,568 | 29,793 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: Evaporated (unsweetened). | 6.08 | 6.14 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.12 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.1 | 6.15 |  |  |  |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.14 |  |
|  | 8,771 | 9,346 | 9, 800 | 9,482 | 10,944 | 11, 413 | 12,889 | 12,378 | 11,469 | 10, 593 | 9,471 | 9,388 | 8, 856 | 9,380 |
| Utilization in manfactured dairy products $\ddagger$.- do | 3,147 | 3,497 | 3,771 | 3,565 | 4,217 | 4, 462 | 5, 308 | 5,163 | 4,533 | 3,489 | 3,255 | 3,293 | 3, 102 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. average...----dol. per 100 lb .- | 4.65 | 4.51 | 4.42 | 4.33 | 4. 16 | 3.88 | 3.74 | 3.68 | 3.87 | 4.06 | 4.32 | 4.46 | 4.50 | P 4.4 |
| Dry milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk.........-.-..........-thous. of lb.- |  | 8,995 | 7,650 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 7, 600 | 9,000 | 8, 600 | 7,650 | 6,750 | 7,050 | 7,100 | 5,400 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)... | 99, 229 | 121, 817 | 139, 100 | 131,550 | 1 10,300 | 171, 700 | 209, 600 | 203, 000 | 153, 200 | 112,000 | 91, 450 | 98, 800 | 98,050 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk ---1-.....-.-.-.-.- do | 11, 013 | 8,964 | 9,423 | 7, 281 | 7,503 | 8,178 | 8,995 | 10,067 | 10, 143 | 9,205 | 9,462 | 9,133 | 7,208 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) $\ddagger$....... Exports: | 83, 253 | 85,688 | 87,334 | 82, 238 | 89,345 | 85, 002 | 120, 320 | 144, 860 | 134,866 | 113,993 | 95, 528 | 82, 255 | 79,972 |  |
|  |  | 5,350 |  | 3,610 | 1,823 | 2,133 | 3,250 | 2,348 |  | 1,888 | 9,024 | 2,340 | 3,798 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) | 28, 929 | 11, 203 | 13,052 | 7,756 | 10, 117 | 33,009 | 6,723 | 31, 053 | 15,912 | 22,450 | 7, 551 | 10,698 | 10, 822 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .-................dol. per lb.. | . 154 | . 154 | . 154 | . 153 | . 152 | . 141 | . 137 | . 13 | . 13 | . 137 | . 13 | . 1 | . 137 |  |

Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
gTotals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1st and 2 d quarters of 1956 and 1957 are available upon request.
甲 Data beginning July 1957 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1956-June 1957, such production totaled $146,000 \mathrm{gal}$.

 August 1957; nonfat dry milk solids (stocks)-January 1954-December 1956.

| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FRUITS AND VEGETABLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (crop estimate) .-.-.......-- - thous. of bu... \& \& 1118,548 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2124,717 \\
\hline  \& 2,768 \& 3, 212 \& 3,199 \& 3,102 \& 3,464 \& 2,115 \& 1,340 \& 440 \& 171 \& 33 \& 832 \& r2, 365 \& 1,737 \& 2,477 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month....--thous. of bu... \& 45,621 \& 37, 368 \& 25,310 \& 18,229 \& 9,412 \& 4, 195 \& 1,188 \& 364 \& 140 \& 175 \& 16,401 \& 54, 123 \& - 47.409 \& 37. 486 \\
\hline Citrus fruits, carlot shipments --.....no. of carloads.- \& 6,505 \& 8,573 \& 7,059 \& 6,043 \& 6,323 \& 6,114 \& 7,500 \& 5,388 \& 4, 792 \& 3, 833 \& 2,708 \& r2, 249 \& \(\cdots 4.012\) \& 8, 876 \\
\hline Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 522,747 \& 494, 275 \& 443, 980 \& 402, 077 \& 361, 732 \& 297, 391 \& 316, 493 \& 425, 922 \& 502,334 \& 536, 253 \& 539,084 \& 530, 821 \& -511, 597 \& 493, 156 \\
\hline  \& 274,368 \& 288, 625 \& 362, 743 \& 413, 994 \& 439, 761 \& 490, 771 \& 513, 471 \& 464,068 \& 412, 398 \& 356, 516 \& 292, 215 \& 245, 039 \& -206, 758 \& 223, 768 \\
\hline  \& 957,089 \& 881,717 \& 780, 616 \& 698, 325 \& 621,568 \& 576, 539 \& 535, 770 \& 550, 078 \& 650, 924 \& 793, 100 \& 860, 752 \& -904, 594 \& -899, 570 \& 846, 902 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Potatoes, white: \\
Production (erop estimate) \(\qquad\) thous. of cwt
\end{tabular} \& \& 1239,539 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 263,782 \\
\hline Shipments, carlot \& 13, 270 \& 13,612 \& 16,743 \& 16,711 \& 20,306 \& 15,320 \& 17,475 \& 16,909 \& 11,020 \& 6,720 \& 9,094 \& - 10, 106 \& \({ }^{\times 9,776}\) \& 11,780 \\
\hline ce, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) \(\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per } 100 \mathrm{lb} . .\end{gathered}\) \& 3.350 \& 3. 288 \& 3. 800 \& 3. 808 \& 5. 300 \& 5.675 \& 4.675 \& 4.783 \& 3.315 \& 3.213 \& 3.125 \& - 2.863 \& -3.226 \& \\
\hline GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 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 \& \\
\hline Barley: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (crop estimate)......-......-......-do \& \& 1437, 170 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 470,449\) \\
\hline Receipts, 4 principal marketst.---------------- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 12,357 \& 13,947 \& 14,895 \& 11,860 \& 9,604 \& 7,676 \& 9,694 \& 13, 532 \& 10,637 \& 31,833 \& 19,825 \& 17,430 \& 10,746 \& 13,606 \\
\hline Commercial \& 39, 203 \& 37,306 \& 31,766 \& 29,080 \& 25, 073 \& 20,068 \& 15,921 \& 31,040 \& 41,601 \& 45,220 \& 44, 270 \& 48, 520 \& 47, 924 \& 46, 918 \\
\hline On farms \& \& 209,23
10,36 \& \& 7,179 \& 149,199
8,153 \& 11,910 \& 10,382 \& 3
32,462
9,601 \& 14,423 \& 13,6 \& 309,666
10,678 \& 9,622 \& 7,135 \& \\
\hline Prices, wholesale (Minneapoli \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline No. 2, malting-....-.-.-.....-.-.....-dol. per bu.. \& 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. 190 \\
\hline  \& 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. 163 \\
\hline Corn: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (crop estimate) ....---------mil. of bu-. \& \& -13,422 \& \& \& \& \& 12.139 \& 12053 \& 32 \& 12 \& 233 \& \& \& 2

11800
50 <br>
\hline Grindings, wet process-.-------------thous. of \& 39,700 \& 10,511 \& 46, 017 \& 29,586 \& 37, 744 \& 43, 900 \& 26,039 \& 24, 303 \& 22, 440 \& 23, 259 \& 27,006 \& 33, 229 \& 47,306 \& 29, 600 <br>
\hline Stocks, domestic, end of month:
Commercial \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Commercial \& 105, 664 \& 107,362 \& 112,728 \& 110, 864 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 111,375 \\
& 1,672.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 112, 538 \& 110, 526 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 107,833 \\
& 1,025.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 99, 30 \& 90, 92 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 88,563 \\
& 82412
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 90, 153 \& 109, 234 \& 99, 026 <br>

\hline Exports, including meal and four-----thous, of \& 20, 530 \& 22,360 \& 20, 108 \& 16,045 \& 7,963 \& 15,414 \& 11,185 \& 10,753 \& 13,207 \& 13,389 \& 17,052 \& 15,698 \& 20, 564 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.157 \& 1. 148 \& 1.108 \& 1. 128 \& 1.165 \& 1. 288 \& 1.311 \& 1. 350 \& 1.344 \& 1.340 \& 1. 266 \& 1.149 \& 1. 117 \& 1. 167 <br>
\hline Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades.....do \& \& 1.032 \& 1.005 \& 1. 06 \& 1.081 \& 1. 201 \& 1.258 \& 1. 284 \& 1. 273 \& 1.255 \& 1.115 \& 1.068 \& 1.074 \& 1. 096 <br>
\hline Oats: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) .-.-.-.-.... mil. of bu \& \& ${ }^{1} 11,301$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,422 <br>
\hline Receipts, interior primary markets.....thous. of bu-- \& 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 \& 7,381 <br>
\hline  \& 18,046 \& 15, 1 \& 12, 971 \& 12,600 \& 10,846 \& 8,698 \& 5,804 \& 8,452 \& 13,113 \& 31, 455 \& 38, 519 \& 33,943 \& 28, 297 \& 25, 672 <br>
\hline  \& \& 853, 776 \& \& \& 542, 589 \& \& \& 3275, 124 \& \& \& 1,199,364 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, including oatmeal \& 2, 802 \& 3, 031 \& 1,570
+647 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,914 \\ \hline .654\end{array}$ \& 559
.662 \& 2,597
.685 \& 4,131
.633 \& 2,688
.641 \& 3,313
.664 \& 2,120
.642 \& 866 \& 1,830 \& ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{2,100}$ \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) - dol. per bu-- \& . 750 \& . 646 \& . 647 \& . 654 \& . 662 \& . 685 \& . 633 \& . 641 \& . 664 \& . 642 \& 621 \& . 612 \& ${ }^{(4)}$ \& . 698 <br>
\hline Rice: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate)..........thous, of bags $\uparrow$. \& \& -142,935 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 47,015$ <br>
\hline California: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 60,968
33,836 \& 46,960
27,681 \& 65,842
43,117 \& 65,374
38,961 \& 34,390

31,809 \& | 35, 794 |
| :--- |
| 958 | \& 51,975

38,140 \& 86,628
52,702 \& 115,583
79 \& 169,218
112,412 \& 125,914
105,497 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{1 6 8 , 8 0 9} \\ \hline 57,019\end{array}$ \& 92,469
45,755 \& 92,062
54,010 <br>
\hline Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end \& \& 27,681 \& \& 38,961 \& 31,809 \& 35, 938 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline of month ---.-. thous. of lb-- \& 55, 802 \& 58, 179 \& 58,335 \& 59, 873 \& 49, 433 \& 47,33 \& 43,020 \& 47, 735 \& 46,736 \& 47,663 \& 28,329 \& г 73, 452 \& 78,735 \& 74, 871 <br>

\hline | Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): |
| :--- |
| Receipts, rough, at mills. $\qquad$ do | \& 399,837 \& 98,760 \& 74, 187 \& 75,812 \& 92,428 \& 31,46 \& 12,323 \& 19,067 \& 30, 065 \& 143,466 \& 641, 449 \& 1,075,108 \& 312, 735 \& <br>

\hline Shipments from mills, milled rice..---------- do \& 141, 132 \& 104, 282 \& 137, 416 \& 143, 910 \& 137, 068 \& 110, 265 \& 86,687 \& 104, 771 \& 127, 503 \& 78,804 \& 120, 794 \& 163,518 \& 120, 766 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (clean
basis), end of month.........-- mill. of \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 370.5 \& 321.0 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 97,996 \& 86, 378 \& 53,896 \& 110,835 \& 150, 219 \& 116,030 \& 41,678 \& 96,815 \& 181, 617 \& 112,349 \& 133, 979 \& 135,609 \& 69,316 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.).... dol. per lb.. \& . 095 \& . 096 \& . 096 \& . 098 \& . 098 \& . 103 \& . 101 \& . 101 \& . 102 \& . 101 \& ${ }^{.} 091$ \& $\stackrel{+}{+} .093$ \& $\stackrel{\square}{\text { p }} 092$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) ....-......-thous. of bu-- \& \& -127, 243 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 32,485$ <br>
\hline Receipts, interior primary markets \& \& 544
4,488
1.354 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month... do.... Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) ... dol. per bu_ \& 5,378
1.330 \& 4,488
1.334 \& 3.512
1.384 \& 2, 2.938 \& 2,336

1.335 \& 1, 1.364 \& 1. 1.886 \& | 31. 2288 |
| :--- | \& 5,717

1.215 \& 6,596
1.158 \& 6,284
1.253 \& 6,277
1.262 \& 5,495

1.231 \& | 4,973 |
| :--- |
| 1. | <br>

\hline Wheat: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate), total..........mil. of bu.. \& \& 11950.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,462. 2 <br>
\hline  \& \& 1239.9 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 282.3$ <br>
\hline Weceipts, interior primary markets \& 26,913 \& 20.595 \& 28, 823 \& 28,9 \& 26,61 \& 24,153 \& 20,509 \& 33,281 \& 95,634 \& 83, 284 \& 56,821 \& 36, 172 \& 28,747 \& $1,179.9$
29,394 <br>
\hline Disappearance (quarterly total) $\qquad$ \& 20, 13 \& 222, 129 \& \& \& 265, 269 \& \& 20, \& 245, 053 \& \& \& 206, 147 \& 36, 12 \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Canada (Canadian wheat).-.--.----------.- do. \& 367, 214 \& 377, 420 \& 380, 072 \& 373, 483 \& 361,862 \& 355, 159 \& 847, 510 \& 370, 607 \& 384, 041 \& 388, 003 \& 381, 512 \& 373,708 \& 371,059 \& 379, 269 <br>
\hline United States, domestic, totalot-------mil. of br.. \& \& 1,384.8 \& \& \& 1,122.3 \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 880.5$ \& \& \& 2,126.0 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Commercial -......-.-.----------thous. of bu:- \& 398,347 \& 360,662 \& 362,829 \& 356,640 \& 335, 916 \& 346, 820 \& 338, 279 \& 3304, 782 \& 447, 554 \& 491,062 \& 472,590 \& 475,989 \& 456,812 \& <br>

\hline | Interior and merchant mills, elevators, and |
| :--- |
|  | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& $$
291,629
$$ \& \& \& \[

176,246

\] \& \& \& \[

\left[$$
\begin{array}{l}
30,291 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$\right.
\] \& \& \& 634, 754 \& \& \& <br>

\hline Exports, total, including flour.................. do. \& 29,774 \& 27,861 \& 33,516 \& 27, 184 \& 32, 164 \& 34, 962 \& 29,887 \& 40, 741 \& 25,771 \& 37, 331 \& 30,543 \& 36, 237 \& 31, 159 \& <br>
\hline  \& 24, 097 \& 23,490 \& 27, 813 \& 22, 479 \& 26, 823 \& 28, 620 \& 24,799 \& 34,963 \& 20,944 \& 33,345 \& 26, 387 \& 29,587 \& 26, 927 \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| No. 1 , dark northern spring (Minneapolis) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline dol. per bu-- \& 2.439 \& 2. 390 \& 2.375 \& 2.365 \& 2.383 \& 2.417 \& 2.433 \& 2.473 \& 2. 432 \& 2. 172 \& 2.218 \& 2.286 \& 2.250 \& 2. 235 <br>
\hline No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City).-.-.......d. do...- \& 2.201 \& 2. 182 \& 2. 211 \& 2. 200 \& 2. 273 \& 2. 262 \& 2.271 \& 1.902 \& 1.835 \& 1. 846 \& 1. 951 \& 1.974 \& 1.999 \& 1. 984 <br>
\hline No. 2, red winter (St. Louis).-.-.-.-.......-do...- \& () \& 2.278 \& 2.258 \& () \& (4) \& 2.282 \& (4) \& (4) \& 1.786 \& 1.785 \& 1.819 \& 1.923 \& 1.930 \& 1. 948 <br>
\hline Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades.....-...-do.... \& 2. 356 \& 2. 301 \& 2. 304 \& 2. 285 \& 2.326 \& 2. 351 \& 2. 383 \& 2. 271 \& 1. 960 \& 2.063 \& 2.174 \& 2.213 \& 2. 221) \& 2. 208 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


$\ddagger$ 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
the October 1957 SURVEY. §Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. o Bags of 100 lb .
orThe total includes wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporatien and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the brak down of stocks.
IData for March, June, September, and December are not strictly comparable with those for othor months, largely because of somewhat smaller coverage of the quarterly reports.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | Janu- | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee (green):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter- $\qquad$ thous. of bagsor' |  | 2,959 |  |  | 2, 307 |  |  | 2, 349 |  |  | 1,826 |  |  |  |
| Roastings (green weight), quarterly total...-- do..-- |  | 5,498 |  |  | 5,513 |  |  | 4,954 |  |  | 4,900 |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 127 | 2,333 | 1,826 | 1,474 | 1,493 | 1,927 | 2,019 | 1,307 | 1,446 | 1,247 | 1,478 |  |  |  |
|  | 902 | 979 | 608 | 409 | 353 | 619 | 869 | 652 | 375 | 474 | 585 |  |  |  |
| Fish: dol. per lb-- | . 553 | . 553 | . 553 | . 540 | . 550 | . 538 | . 513 | . 485 | . 470 | . 460 | . 450 | 441 | . 445 | 422 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month .---. thous. of lb.. | 205, 186 | 191, 008 | 156, 695 | 121, 201 | 110, 574 | 101,999 | 113,827 | 134, 576 | 167, 720 | 187, 678 | 199,656 | ¢ 210, 531 | 217, 327 |  |
| Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons.. United States: | - 872 | 663 | 636 | 1,704 | 3, 029 | 3,804 | 3,840 | 3,239 | 2,590 | 2, 190 | 1,740 | 1,257 | 873 |  |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): <br> Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.----...--------.-short tons.- | 726,744 | 617,197 114,576 | 226,381 | 58,959 478,438 | ${ }_{562.195}^{28,552}$ | 41,680 578,036 | 73,245 489,760 | 53,686 614.860 | 31,836 631.860 | -15,392 | 104, 141 | 402, 904 |  |  |
| Hawail and Puerto Rico | 147, 394 | 72, 428 | 20, 627 | 52,739 | 62, 392 | 106, 732 | 103, 300 | 113,400 | 196, 865 | 242,597 | 229, 523 | 135, 314 |  |  |
| Deliveries, total.-.-.-.------.----------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 627, 447 | 786, 372 | 581, 287 | 625, 207 | 693, 569 | 711, 181 | 746, 725 | 814,694 | 900, 621 | 915,902 | 876, 505 |  |  |  |
| For domestic consumption-.-----------do | 623, 570 | 782, 586 | 571, 700 | 619, 228 | 685,783 | 703, 039 | 740,595 | 808,697 | 888,147 | 904, 092 | 868, 846 |  |  |  |
| For export....-.-.-do | 3,877 | 3,786 | 9,587 | 5,981 | 7,786 | 8,142 | 6,130 | 5,997 | 12, 474 | 11, 810 | 7,659 |  |  |  |
| thous. of short tons.- | 1,757 | 1,880 | 1,952 | 1,880 | 1,748 | 1,629 | 1,503 | 1,326 | 1,100 | 830 | 691 |  |  |  |
| Exports-------------------------------short tons-- | 403 | 523 | 437 | 276 | 370 | 872 | 259 | 2,031 | 698 | 328 | 362 | 623 | 4, 121 |  |
| Imports: <br> Raw sugar, total $?$ $\qquad$ do | 201,698 | 175, 430 | 365, 676 | 349, 316 | 456,834 | 412, 238 | 359,653 | 425, 692 | 443, 149 | 326, 335 | 349, 335 |  |  |  |
|  | 179,885 | 103, 748 | 301,479 | 279, 172 | 308,068 | 288, 253 | 232,638 | 329, 818 | 312, 146 | 220,034 | 270, 048 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 27,465 | 40, 422 | 50. 400 | 137,872 | 116, 057 | 121, 136 | 95, 874 | 123,796 | 104, 160 | 53, 200 |  |  |  |
| Refined sugar, total | 5,871 | 5, 320 | 45, 482 | 57,621 | 45, 200 | 50, 508 | 45, 737 | 50,753 | 35, 932 | ${ }^{44,836}$ | 38, 805 |  |  |  |
| From Cuba <br> Prices (New York): | 1,262 | 2,830 | 37, 556 | 44,942 | 38,870 | 40, 214 | 36,483 | 41,948 | 29,605 | 39,796 | 29, 135 |  |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale... | . 061 | . 061 | . 062 | . 062 | . 059 | . 062 | . 063 | . 063 | . 063 | . 062 | . 064 | . 065 | p. 064 |  |
|  | 537 | 538 |  | 38 | . 539 | . 539 | 540 | . 550 | 550 | 552 | . 552 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale (excl excise tax).......d.d. per 1 lb - | 084 | 084 | 084 | 084 | 084 | 084 | 084 | . 086 | 086 | 086 | . 086 | . 086 | ¢. 086 |  |
| Tea, imports..-----------------------thous. of lb.- | 6,393 | 8,689 | 8,509 | 6,909 | 9,881 | 9,687 | 9,954 | 6,143 | 8,229 | 8,784 | 7,278 |  |  |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)------------mil. of lb. |  | ${ }^{1} 1,661$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,758 |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total .....................................-. mil. of lb- |  | 5,149 |  |  | 5, 014 |  |  | 4,609 |  |  | 4,707 |  |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 278 |  |  | 336 |  |  | 316 |  |  | 282 |  |  |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic. $\qquad$ |  | 4,631 |  |  | 4,423 |  |  | 4, 030 |  |  | 4,188 |  |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25 |  |  | 27 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 27 |  |  |  |
|  | 47,625 | 42,718 | 23, 879 | 23,096 | 35, 522 | 22,789 | 24,055 | 32,247 | 34,903 | 39, 831 |  | 83, 620 | 54, 713 |  |
| Imports, including serap and stems.-----.-..-do. | 9,454 | 9,219 | 11,808 | 10,620 | 10,313 | 8,894 | 13, 305 | 10, 298 | 14,821 | 12,827 | 12,326 |  |  |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,951 5,492 | 12,386 4,943 | 15,203 6,074 | 13,640 5,198 | 14,638 5,349 | 15,487 5,792 | 16,086 6,133 | 15,351 6,071 | 13,681 5,702 | 15,242 5,689 | 16,111 6,095 | $\begin{array}{r}17,724 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,207 5,395 |  |
|  | 5,665 | 4,595 | 6,027 | 5,594 | 6,590 | 6,863 | 6,909 | 6,368 | 5,813 | 6,477 | 6,894 | 7,748 | 5,481 |  |
| Snuff. | 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 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tiax-free | 2,575 | 3,092 | 3,014 | 2,522 | 2,624 | 2,604 | 2,765 | 2,679 | 2,840 | 2,964 | 2,995 | 3,291 |  |  |
| Tax-paid ---------------------------10.- | 31,545 | 26,406 | 35, 842 | 31, 369 | 32,968 | 35,669 | 37,645 | 38,642 | 36,820 | 39,644 | 38,076 | 40, 895 | 34, 820 |  |
|  | 574, 369 | 383,665 | 444, 127 | 394, 236 | 439,638 | 490, 051 | 542, 127 | 502, 876 | 511,637 | 535, 995 | 546, 698 | 591,711 | 618, 107 |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of 1 b | 13,725 | 12,228 |  |  | 14,366 | 15, 208 |  | 14,889 | 13,694 |  |  | 17,240 |  |  |
|  | 1,568 | 1,720 | 1,342 | 1,255 | 1,388 | 1,414 | 1,728 | 1,577 | 1,402 | 1,788 | 1,532 | 1,813 | 1, 525 |  |
| Price, cigarettes (regular), manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination $\qquad$ | 4. 281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4. 281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| Exports:* HIDES AND SKINS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Imports: <br> Value, total 9 $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins.---.-.------thous. of pieces.- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Calfskins, packer, heavy, $932 / 15 \mathrm{lb}$......dol. per lb_ Hides, steer, heavy, native, over $53 \mathrm{lb} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |
|  |  |
| LEATHER |  |
| Production: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Goat and kid. $\qquad$ thous. of skins. |  |
|  |  |
| Exports: ${ }_{\text {Glove }}$ and garment leather*.........thous. of sq. ft |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f.o.b. tannery-.....dol. per lb.Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f.o.b. tannery |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revised estimat

| 6,927 | 5,222 | 4,990 | 4, 876 | 5,934 | 4,688 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 341 | 292 | 241 | 418 | 317 | 340 |
| 686 | 480 | 492 | 427 | 584 | 435 |
| 3, 101 | 3,721 | 3,630 | 3,410 | 4, 204 | 6, 403 |
| 1,074 | 724 | 1,182 | 1,328 | 1,793 | 5, 474 |
| 1,371 | 2, 140 | 1,838 | 1, 503 | 1,853 | 1,959 |
| . 438 | . 425 | . 425 | . 415 | . 425 | . 425 |
| . 103 | . 093 | . 095 | . 093 | . 093 | . 108 |
| 786 | 785 | 786 | 748 | 717 | 624 |
| 2,059 | 1,953 | 2,109 | 1,836 | 1,863 | 1,877 |
| 1,609 | 1,668 | 1,931 | 1,647 | 1,712 | 1,742 |
| 1,954 | 1,757 | 1,922 | 1,981 | 1,961 | 1,970 |
|  |  | 887 | 1,188 | 1,185 | 1,476 |
| 3 2, 802 | ${ }^{3} 2,998$ | 3,337 | 2,736 | 3,336 | 3,497 |
| . 630 | . 620 | . 620 | . 625 | . 625 | . 625 |
| 1. 158 | 1. 145 | 1. 145 | 1. 145 | 1. 16 | 1. 165 |


| 5,705 | 3,895 | 3,871 | 3,867 | 3,649 | 5,231 | 5,080 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{3} 303$ | , 217 | , 222 | , 200 | , 201 | 5,241 | , 224 |  |
| 612 | 386 | 382 | 379 | 351 | 514 | 451 |  |
| 4,638 | 5,016 | 5, 188 | 4, 713 | 3, 486 |  |  |  |
| 2,182 | 2, 510 | 2,877 | 2,515 | 1. 749 |  |  |  |
| 1,996 | 1,437 | 1,391 | 1,172 | 1,318 |  |  |  |
| . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 525 | \$. 550 |  |
| . 113 | . 118 | . 123 | . 133 | . 118 | . 128 | D. 133 |  |
| 645 | 687 | 542 | 646 | ${ }^{5} 600$ | 699 |  |  |
| 1,942 | 1,892 | 1,652 | 1,979 | 2,020 | 2,321 |  |  |
| 1,704 | 1,682 | 1,808 | 1,114 | 1,499 | 1,823 |  |  |
| 2,206 | 2,114 | 1,908 | 2, 377 | 2,243 | 2,472 |  |  |
| 1,965 | 1,425 | 1,010 | 986 | 1,335 | 1,823 | 1,532 |  |
| 4,060 | 3,366 | 2,395 | 4,578 | 3,569 | 3,952 | 3,982 |  |
| . 630 | . 630 | . 630 | . 630 | . 635 | . 635 | p. 640 |  |
| 1.162 | 1. 188 | 1. 188 | 1. 188 | 1. 192 | r 1.198 | ${ }^{p} 1.217$ |  |

averaged 204 thous. sq. ft. per month.
New series (except for coffee price). Data prior to August 1957 are available from reports of the Bureau of the Census. o'Bags of 132.276 lb. OIncludes data not shown separatelig.
§Price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | Decem- |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 44, 106 | 44, 286 | 53,035 | 48,910 | 51, 055 | 46,414 | 43, 774 | 45, 212 | 46, 066 | 50,388 | 50, 131 | 53, 270 | 45,015 |  |
|  | 35, 884 | 39,769 | 49, 131 | 44,678 | 46, 524 | 40, 825 | 37,316 | 38, 443 | 39, 860 | 42, 411 | 41,594 | 43,615 | 37, 153 |  |
| By kinds: | 7,847 | 8,472 | 9,335 | 8,310 | 8,729 | 8,247 | 7,647 | 7,895 | 7,284 | 8, 144 | 8,733 | 9,157 | 8,220 |  |
|  | 1, 675 | 1, 880 | 2.090 | 2,073 | 2,155 | 1,753 | 1,805 | 1,813 | 1. 994 | 2. 111 | 2,198 | 2,023 | 1,703 |  |
| Women's | 17,542 | 20, 111 | 26,632 | 24,594 | 25, 766 | 22,769 | 20,022 | 21, 266 | 22, 482 | 23, 702 | 22,012 | 22,759 | 18,846 |  |
| Misses' and children's ---------------- do | 5,926 | 6,291 | 7,520 | 6,479 | 6,457 | 5,001 | 4,945 | 4.879 | 5,596 | 5,768 | 5,835 | 6,484 | 5,500 |  |
| Infants' and babies'.-------------------do | 2,894 | 3,015 | 3,554 | 3, 222 | 3,407 | 3.055 | 2,897 | 2, 590 | 2, 504 | 2,686 | 2,816 | 3,192 | 2, 884 |  |
| Slippers for housewear.-.-.-.-.-.-.--------- do.--- | 7,426 | 3,759 | 3,090 | 3,543 | 4,578 | 4,673 | 5.614 | 6,031 | 5, 574 | 7,110 | 7,619 | 8,593 | 6,898 |  |
|  | 507 | 464 | 348 | 352 | 426 | 415 | 433 | 455 | 331 | 419 | 462 | ${ }^{571}$ | 443 |  |
| Other foo | 289 312 | 294 274 | 466 248 | 337 310 | 427 417 | $\stackrel{501}{556}$ | 411 275 | ${ }_{221}^{283}$ | 301 202 | 448 303 | 456 319 | 4431 | ${ }_{244}^{521}$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. 0 o b. factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodycar welt.-.-.-...............-1947-49=100 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 124.4$ |  |
| Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt <br> 1947 - $49=100$. |  |  | 131.2 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 135.1 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 135.1$ |  |
| Women's pumps, low-medium quality ....-. do...- | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 | ${ }^{p} 119.5$ |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES
Douglas fir:

## SOFTWOODS $\ddagger$



Exports, total sawmill products. $\qquad$ M bd. ft

Pices, wholesale:
Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, R$. L. Flooring, C and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x} 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. dt. Southern pine:
 Production
 Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of month Sawed timber-
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc
Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, R. L.
Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, S. L bd. ft Western pine:
 Production
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,
HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD
Flooring:
Maple, beech, and birch:

bipments (market) ......M sq. ft., surface measure.

[^6]O Revisions for production for January 1955-July 1957 will be shown later.


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem- ber |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES



Manganese (manganese content), general imports*

## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Pig iron:
Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys) $\dagger$
 Prices:
Composite
thous. of short tons
Basic (furnace
dol. per long ton Foundry, No. 2, Northern
Castings, gray iron:
Shipments, Shipments, total
Castings, malleable iron:
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month...short tons.

Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures
Steel ingots and steel for castings:
Production $-\ldots-\ldots$.-......................... Percent of capacityo
Index* Index*-..
Steel castings:

## tal...

 For sale, total.-.-.Railway specialties

Steel forgings (for sale)
Orders. unfilled, end
Orders. unfilled, end of mo....thous. of short tons Drop and upset Press and open hammer
Prices:
Composite, finished steel (carbon) .......dol. per lb_
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill
Structural shapes (carbon), f. o.b. mill. dol. per lb
steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting:
Oomposite ( 5 markets)*
Pittsburgh district.......-dol. per long ton.
Pittsburgh district.
Steel, Manufactured Products
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): $\oplus$ Orders, unfilled, end of month........-. thousands Shipments -
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own use...............short tons.. Food.

Closures (for glass containers), production $\ddagger$-. millions.
Crowns, production-1...-.-.-.....
Steel products, net shipments: -----thousand gross.
Total (all grades)
Semifinished products ----- thous. of short tons.
Structural shapes (hear
Plates.
Rails and accessories

| 1,046 | 708 | 706 | 521 | 642 | 638 | 650 | 487 | 382 | 360 | 423 | 547 | 561 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , 620 | 323 | 341 | 249 | 335 | 347 | 369 | 245 | 196 | 167 | 279 | 254 | 224 |  |
| 108 | 139 | 99 | 91 | 128 | 130 | 143 | 181 | 242 | 212 | 229 |  |  |  |
| 19 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 38 | 31 |  |  |  |
| 5,291 | 4,779 | 4. 514 | 3,919 | 4.314 | 4,000 | 4,208 | 4,619 | 4,230 | 4,731 | 5,113 | - 5, 700 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 5.669$ |  |
| 3,350 | 3, 009 | 2,943 | 2,456 | 2,583 | 2,358 | 2,527 | 2,802 | 2,464 | 2,699 | 2,945 | ${ }^{-3,313}$ | ${ }^{p} 3,154$ |  |
| 1,941 | 1,770 | 1. 571 | 1,463 | 1,731 | 1,641 | 1,681 | 1,817 | 1, 766 | 2,032 | 2,168 | - 2, 388 | p 2,516 |  |
| 5,442 | 4,795 | 4,561 | 3,910 | 4,164 | 3,841 | 4,326 | 4,938 | 4, 163 | 4,707 | 5,009 | -5,702 | p 5,382 |  |
| 8,968 | 8,949 | 8.906 | 8,906 | 9,060 | 9,239 | 9, 124 | 8,807 | 8,876 | 8,903 | 9,014 | - 9,008 | - 9,297 | --..---. |
| 4,974 | 3,258 | 3,375 | 3,051 | 3,012 | 2,997 | 5,439 | 8,118 | 8,698 | 8,665 | 9,026 | 8,576 |  |  |
| 5,348 | 1,559 | 1.455 | 1,239 | 1.411 | 1,534 | 5,208 | 9,071 | 10,503 | 9,977 | 9,944 | 10, 108 |  |  |
| 2,590 | 1,956 | 1,785 | 1,460 | 1,568 | 1,736 | 2,257 | 3,008 | 2,951 | 2,854 | 2,863 | 7,518 |  | - |
| 9,339 | 3, 864 | 3,078 | 2,515 | 2,885 | 3,099 | 6,161 | 10,959 | 12,445 | 11,769 | 12,150 | 12,645 | 9,324 |  |
| 9,066 | 8,223 | 7,605 | 6,484 | 6,947 | 5,934 | 6,217 | 6,674 | 6,624 | 7,419 | 7,900 | 9, 128 | 9,262 |  |
| 101 | . 38 | 37 | 65 | 67 | 83 | 298 | 468 | 698 | 605 | 505 | 420 | 157 |  |
| 73, 479 | 70, 573 | 67,95e | 66, 035 | 63. 299 | 61,636 | 61,829 | 65, 232 | 69, 764 | 73,332 | 76, 962 | 79,217 |  |  |
| 4,838 | 6, 536 | 8.742 | 10, 633 | 12, 228 | 13, 693 | 13,993 | 12, 972 | 11, 170 | 9,858 | 8,950 | 7,518 |  |  |
| 63,384 | 58, 877 | 54,349 | 50, 379 | 46, 317 | 43, 437 | 43,381 | 47, 667 | 53,725 | 58,075 | 62, 325 | 65, 843 | 65,904 |  |
| 5,257 | 5,160 | 4,859 | 5,023 | 4,754 | 4,506 | 4,455 | 4,593 | 4,869 | 5,399 | 5,687 | 5, 856 | 5,312 | - |
| 136 | 116 | 140 | 96 | 141 | 98 | 87 | 81 | 86 | 71 | 97 |  |  |  |
| 5, 711 | 5,213 | 4,785 | 4,016 | 4,419 | 3,788 | 4,048 | 4,396 | 4,278 | 4, 769 | 5,041 | 5, 836 | 5,907 |  |
| 5,683 | 5,114 | 4,714 | 3.978 | 4,283 | 3,784 | 4,135 | 4,546 | 4,279 | 4,843 | 5,068 | + 5, 868 | ${ }^{\text {p } 5,789}$ |  |
| 3,695 | 3,817 | 3,886 | 3,873 | 4,022 | 4,032 | 3,923 | 3,831 | 3,851 | 3,757 | 3, 740 | r 3,784 | ${ }^{\text {p 3 3, }} 891$ |  |
| 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65. 95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65. 95 | 65. 95 | 65.95 |
| 66.00 | 66. 00 | 66.00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66. 00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | P66. 00 |  |
| 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | ${ }^{p} 66.50$ |  |
| 705 | 676 | 638 | 632 | 590 | F82 | 570 | 573 | 580 | 614 | 645 | 620 |  |  |
| 940 | 864 | 868 | 753 | 796 | 807 | 820 | 868 | 792 | 802 | 917 | 993 |  |  |
| 483 | 444 | 436 | 390 | 447 | 457 | 472 | 542 | 466 | 514 | 538 | 587 |  |  |
| 80,074 | 74, 863 | 67, 292 | 59,047 | 54,330 | 47,664 | 46,603 | 48,260 | 58,340 | 55,145 | 58,405 | 63, 425 |  |  |
| 67, 904 | 60, 425 | 62. 734 | 54.650 | 51,708 | 50, 695 | 48,306 | 51, 882 | 41, 865 | 49,252 | 56, 836 | 60, 981 |  |  |
| 38, 085 | 34, 343 | 34,920 | 31,006 | 29,624 | 29,388 | 26,656 | 31,077 | 24,479 | 29,414 | 31,999 | 40.014 |  |  |
| 8,393 | 7,420 | 6, 754 | 5, 782 | 6,255 | 5,533 | 6,301 | 7,127 | r 6, 442 | r 7, 308 | - 7,632 | - 8,840 | ז 8, 569 | p 8.713 |
|  | ${ }^{66}$ | ${ }^{57}$ | 54 | 852 | 80 48 | 53 | 62 | + 54 | 61 -1027 | + 66 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74 +124 | $p 73$ +1225 |
| 121.9 | 104.3 | 94.9 | 90.0 | 87.9 | 80.4 | 88.6 | 103.5 | \% 90.6 | r 102.7 | r 110.9 | r 124.3 | -124.5 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 122.5$ |
| 127, 115 | 120, 787 | 120, 722 | 103, 297 | 106, 233 | 91, 464 | 87,002 | 92,861 | 68.802 | 80, 886 | 85, 277 | 95, 389 |  |  |
| 98, 436 | 92, 125 | 94, 717 | 79,708 | 82, 195 | 69,121 | 66,086 | 71, 624 | 48,618 | 59, 816 | 64, 586 | 73, 367 |  |  |
| 26,892 | 23,403 | 22,545 | 16,647 | 16,180 | 11,956 | 10,416 | 14, 185 | 5,400 | 8,021 | 9,205 | 12, 254 |  |  |
| 364.5 | 342.8 | 317.9 | 288.4 | 265.9 | 241.9 | 240.1 | 242.0 | 256.5 | 270.1 | 280.1 | \% 302.9 | 306.7 |  |
| 104.8 | 98.5 | 107.8 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 82.5 | 78.5 | 86.6 | 67.4 | 79.9 | 89.0 | - 99.7 | 89.4 |  |
| 79.3 25.4 | 73.5 | 81.5 | 69.9 | 69.1 | 60.6 | 56.7 | 65.3 | 50.8 | 61.4 | 70.0 | .77.1 | 70.0 |  |
| 25.4 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 19.0 | -22.6 | 19.4 |  |
| . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0695 | . 0697 | . 0697 | . 0698 | . 0698 |
| 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 92.50 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | ${ }^{\sim} 95.00$ |  |
| . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0594 | . 0617 | . 0617 | . 0617 | p. 0617 |  |
|  |  | 32.99 | 36.08 | 35.58 | 33.12 | 32.36 | 34.69 | 36.02 | 41.81 | 41.77 | 41.48 | ${ }^{p} 41.68$ |  |
| 32.50 | 31.50 | ${ }^{1} 33.00$ | ${ }^{1} 33.50$ | 135.00 | 1. 234.00 | ${ }^{1} 32.00$ | ${ }^{1} 36.00$ | ${ }^{1} 36.00$ | 143.50 | 142.50 | 1.243 .00 | D 143.00 |  |
| 1,763 | 1, 820 | 1,767 | 1,703 | 1,781 | 1,690 | 1,602 | 1,646 | 1,638 | 1,666 | 1,707 | 1,613 |  |  |
| 1,759 | 1,649 | 1.846 | 1,692 | 1,786 | 1,814 | 1,832 | 1,883 | 1,852 | 1,846 | 2,142 | 1,913 |  |  |
| 60 | 70 | 79 | 89 | 81 | 87 | 76 | 80 | 88 | 80 | 74 | 89 |  |  |
| r284, 774 | 292, 210 | 323, 648 | 305, 458 | 352, 212 | 319, 748 | 365, 343 | 407, 669 | 475, 505 | 589,680 | 552,870 | r-448, 936 | 315, 806 |  |
| r168, 749 | 168,614 | 190, 949 | 181, 864 | 213, 521 | 178,441 | 198,646 | 222, 295 | 287, 120 | 415,647 | 389,407 | r 287, 309 | 183,971 |  |
| 116, 025 | 123, 596 | 132, 699 | 123, 594 | 138, 691 | 141, 307 | 166, 697 | 185, 374 | 188, 385 | 174,033 | 163, 463 | r 161,627 | 131, 835 |  |
| 242, 053 | 248, 644 | 269, 259 | 258,637 | 304, 212 | 261, 744 | 305, 622 | 350, 452 | 414,732 | 520,655 | 476,966 | r 390, 479 | 272,855 |  |
| 1,366 18,533 | 1,315 | 1,528 | 1,453 | 1, 654 | 1,583 | 1,444 | 1,434 | $\begin{array}{r}1,367 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,413 | 1,555 | 1, 652 |  |  |
| 18,533 | 19,990 | 33,992 | 32,549 | 22, 795 | 21,462 | 23, 135 | 27, 713 | 29,888 | 23,340 | 23,298 | 24, 142 |  |  |
| 5,606 | 5,093 | 5,215 | 4, 263 | 4,449 | 4,373 | 4,649 | 5, 746 | 4,082 | 4,835 | 5,386 | 6,225 | 5,187 |  |
| 242 589 | 213 | 206 | 184 | 207 | 178 | 193 | 232 | 120 | 176 | 220 | 246 | 246 |  |
| 589 462 | 548 | 484 | 296 | 317 | 337 | 388 | 448 | 295 | 349 | 352 | 399 461 | 352 |  |
| 462 | 636 100 | 524 | 435 90 | 471 101 | 401 | 404 104 | 502 | 321 | 398 43 | 394 54 | 461 68 | 452 58 |  |

2 Nominal
 production excludes blast-furnace production of ferromanganese and spiegel, areraging 80,300 tons pei month in 1957.




(including brokerage), delivered, at following markets: Pittsburgh district, Chicago, Philadelphia. Los Angcles, Birmingham.

$\oplus$ Beginning January 1957, data include light-type grease drums; see note marked " $\theta$ " in September 1958 SuRver. $\ddagger$ Revisions for 1956 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 195? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radiators and convectors, cast iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments ---.------thous. of sq. ft . of radiation.. | 1,995 | 1, 5,487 | 1,343 | 1,229 4,270 | 1,890 | 1,361 | 1,135 | 1,440 | 1,457 | $\stackrel{2,095}{4,950}$ | 2,643 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,510 | 5, 482 | 3,761 | 4,270 | 4,405 | 4,807 | 5,403 | 5,769 | 5,300 | 4,950 | 4,097 |  |  |  |
| Oil burners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments | 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 |  |  |
|  | 41,298 | 39,054 | 38,308 | 37, 950 | 45, 002 | 52, 440 | 49,881 | 52, 485 | 47, 782 | 41,968 | 35, 265 | 30,413 |  |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. built-ins: |  |  | 125,951 | 133, 652 | 145, 868 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146,778 3,328 | 126,521 2,350 | 125,951 3.674 | 133,052 3,003 | 145,868 3,493 | 140,666 2,764 | 138,614 2,924 | 142,564 | 122,019 3,668 | 148,303 4,489 | 170,490 5,659 | 198,602 5,616 |  |  |
| Gas (incl, bungalow and combination) | 137, 166 | 119, 189 | 115,391 | 121,655 | 132,798 | 133.541 | 129, 163 | 133, 660 | 113,362 | 136,936 | 158, 146 | 185, 604 |  |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.-.---- | 6, 283 | 4,982 | 6.886 | 8,994 | 9.577 | 4,361 | 6,527 | 5,246 | 4,980 | 6,878 | 6,685 | 7,382 |  |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total $\oplus$...--do | 173,398 | 78,066 | 75,764 | 94,988 | 114,983 | 100,038 | 97, 378 | 145, 234 | 202, 594 | 263, 185 | 333, 778 | 365, 983 |  |  |
|  | 17, 055 | 6,832 | 6,592 | 7,364 | 11,999 | 11,632 | 12,375 | 17,334 | 24,720 | 35,013 | 58, 129 | 61, 183 |  |  |
|  | 127, 137 | 59, 094 | 48, 412 | 54,931 | 69,387 | 61, 214 | 63,702 | 98, 481 | 131, 441 | 175,457 | 218,012 | 241, 898 |  |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel | 29, 206 | 12, 140 | 20,760 | 32,693 | 33, 597 | 27, 192 | 21, 301 | 29,419 | 46, 433 | 52,715 | 57, 637 | 62,902 |  |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total $\oplus$ | 96, 745 | 62, 542 | 70,961 | 68, 205 | 72, 716 | 71, 992 | 79,758 | 98, 608 | 94, 064 | 124, 199 | 153, 269 | 143, 675 |  |  |
|  | 61. 884 | 41,570 | 47,928 | 46, 651 | 52, 036 | 50, 808 | 56,373 | 69,800 | 65, 254 | 85,356 | 103, 852 | 98, 428 |  |  |
|  | 26,524 | 15, 804 | 21,160 | 19,712 | 18,884 | 19,314 | 21, 802 | 26,044 | 25,941 | 34, 911 | 43.818 | 40, 100 |  |  |
|  | 2, 892 | 1, 645 | 1,873 | 1, 842 | 1,796 | 1,870 | 1, 583 | 2, 764 | 2, 869 | 3,932 | 5. 599 | 5, 147 |  |  |
| Water heaters, gas, shipments.................................. MACHINERY AND APPARATUS | 169.261 | 168,719 | 232, 784 | 212, 464 | 220,009 | 218,673 | 205, 764 | 226, 886 | 217,383 | 211,634 | 224. 691 | 254,743 |  |  |
| Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: <br> Blowers and fans, new orders thous. of dol |  | 39,476 |  |  | 134,257 17 |  |  | 32, 884 |  |  | 30, 113 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 23,914 |  |  | 17,750 |  |  | 18,524 |  |  | 20,308 |  |  |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments, $1947-49=100$. | 59.6 | 61.4 | 57.9 | 57.6 | 85.9 | 88.7 | 136.1 | 87.7 | 77.9 | 74.1 | 64.5 | 118.9 | 83.3 |  |
| Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: <br> Electric processing - -........................thous. of dol. | 749 | 1,593 | 701 | 1,420 | 803 | 879 | 709 | 979 | 1, 217 | 1,177 | 1,119 | 908 | 777 |  |
| 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 | 771 | 854 | 3,874 |  |
| Industrial trucks (electric), shipments: Hand (motorized) | 532 | 504 | 515 | 471 | 459 | 456 | 415 | 353 | 453 | 233 | 385 | 467 | 426 |  |
|  | 366 | 389 | 383 | 370 | 394 | 373 | 325 | 277 | 353 | 211 | 294 | 295 | 238 |  |
| Industrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), <br>  | 1,518 | 1,812 | 1,305 | 1,264 | 1,453 | 1,563 | 1,365 | 1, 324 | 1,134 | 1,182 | 1,510 | 1,368 | 1,407 |  |
| Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming) $\dagger$ | 35.15 | 24.85 | 26. 85 | 28.30 | 36.15 | 28.30 | 28.05 | 32.10 | 26. 55 | 28.30 | 28. 10 | 37.00 | ¢ 29.15 |  |
| New orders (net), total...-....-....................... of dol.Domestic. $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 35.15 30 | 20.05 | 22. 00 | 23.75 | 29.80 | 20.85 | 23.85 | 24. 30 | 21.95 | 23. 20 | 24. 65 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 37.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 29.15$ |  |
|  | 59.75 | 70. 10 | 57.80 | 48.05 | 54. 15 | 50.90 | 50.10 | 45. 50 | 29.70 | 29.80 | 34.90 | - 41.40 | p 33.30 |  |
|  | 51.60 | 63.25 | 50.80 | 43.15 | 48.50 | 44.20 | 41.70 | 38. 90 | 24.50 | 24.95 | 29.65 | r 35.90 | - 27.20 |  |
|  | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | D 3.0 |  |
| Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments: Construction machinery (selected types), totalo* <br> thous. of dol |  |  |  |  | 177, 608 |  |  | 284, 895 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractors, tracklaying (crawler), total.......do. |  |  |  |  | 56, 852 |  |  | 91, 405 | -------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway) do --- |  | 10.562 |  |  | 14, 666 |  |  | 28,387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types) thous. of dol- |  |  |  |  | 30, 320 |  |  | 47,365 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm machines and equipment (selected products), excluding tractors $0^{1}$ thous. of dol. |  | 121, 331 |  |  | 218,593 |  |  | 255, 689 |  |  | 193,590 |  |  |  |
| Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off- <br>  |  | 99, 863 |  |  | 138,080 |  |  | 134,940 |  |  | 108, 625 | 253,684 |  |  |
| Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new <br>  | 5, 838 | 4,906 | 5,261 | 5.918 | 6,004 | 5,313 | 6,728 | 5,467 | 5,088 | 5,663 |  |  |  |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (automotive replacement only) shipments thousands.- | 2,359 | 2,015 | 2, 004 | 1, 803 | 1,577 | 1,242 | 1,454 | 1, 773 | 2,101 | 2,333 | 2, 704 | + 2,976 | 2, 223 |  |
| Household electrical appliances: <br> Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,101 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116.8 | 113.8 | 109.0 | 108.7 | 117.9 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 116.8 | 98.5 | 81.4 | 121.8 | ${ }^{+} 135.5$ | 129.3 |  |
| Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.) $\oplus \ldots-\ldots 1947-49=100 \ldots$ Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed | 148 | 125 | 111 | 129 | 122 | 106 | 121 | 140 | 145 | 152 | 155 | ${ }_{r} 173$ | 195 |  |
| Went thousands.- | 251.1 | 237.5 | 265.5 | 225.6 | 291.4 | 247.3 | 218.8 | 253.1 | 263.8 | 280.2 | 299.6 | 339.1 | 293.6 |  |
| Washers, sales billed (domestic and export) $\triangle$--do...- | 267.8 | 213.5 | 244.8 | 268.1 | 287.9 | 224.9 | 263.0 | 288.8 | 277.3 | 326.8 | 423.1 | 404.1 | 333.0 |  |
|  | 1,688.9 | ${ }^{4} 1,793.3$ | 1,026.5 | 876.9 | ${ }^{3} 931.3$ | 697.3 | 654.8 | ${ }^{3} 774.4$ | 621.5 | 1, 028.9 | 31,572.0 |  |  |  |
| Television sets (incl. combination), prod.§.-....-do....- | 1, 574.6 | ${ }^{4} 573.5$ | 1.434.0 | 370.4 | 3416.9 | 302.6 | 267.0 | ${ }^{3} 377.1$ | 275.0 | $1,028.9$ 507.5 | ${ }^{3} 1821.7$ | $1,395.6$ 495 | $\xrightarrow{+}+\mathbf{4 3 7 . 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} p, 3,396.9 \\ p 327.5 \end{array}$ |
| Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1947-49=100$ | 123.0 | 112.0 | 116.0 | 106.0 | 108.0 | 107.0 | 104.0 | 107.0 | 90.0 | 106.0 | 124.0 | 135.0 |  |  |
| Vulcanized fiber products, shipments. thous. of dol... | 1,692 | 1,575 | 1,802 | 1,314 | 1,317 | 1,362 | 1,188 | 1,154 | 1,015 | 1,147 | 1,509 | 1,829 |  |  |
| Steel conduit (rigid), shipments...--.-- - thous. of ft-- | 28,921 | 24,889 | 34, 510 | 24,773 | 26,053 | 27, 549 | 30, 762 | 41,033 | 32,941 | 36, 383 | 40,987 | 34,318 |  |  |
| Motors and generators, quarterly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders, index --.-.-----1.-.-. $1947-49=100$ |  | 150.0 |  |  | 135.0 |  |  | 140.0 |  |  | 144.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders, gross.-..--....------------ thous. of dol Billings |  | 39,178 |  |  | 33, 187 |  |  | 37,077 |  |  | 36,988 | 211,906 |  |  |
| Direct current motors and generators, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ : |  | 43,347 |  |  | 35, 486 |  |  | 34,817 |  |  | 33, 580 |  |  |  |
| New orders, gross...................- thous. of dol.. |  | 6,441 |  |  | 4,096 |  |  | 5,420 |  |  | 5,338 | 22,404 |  |  |
|  |  | 10,245 |  |  | 7,560 |  |  | 5,881 |  |  | 4,916 |  |  |  |

 4 th quarter 1957, comparable new orders totaled $\$ 34,770,000$. ${ }^{2}$ Data are for month shown. $\quad 3$ Represents 5 weeks' production. 4 Represents 6 weeks' production.
 heaters were less than $\$ 50,000$.



 industry; monthly data back to January 1956 will be shown later.
 §Radior 1958.


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthracite COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production......---.-.-.......thous. of short tons.- | 1,928 | 1,826 | 2, 197 | 1,782 | 1,501 | 1,571 | 1,639 | 1,995 | 1,400 | 1,779 | 2,084 | 1,999 | 1,585 | 2,324 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo..do_ | 510 | 500 | 420 | 291 | 275 | 283 | 341 | 366 | 395 | 446 | 501 | 527 | 580 |  |
| Exports | 240 | 270 | 225 | 200 | 137 | 117 | 190 | 232 | 139 | 164 | 235 | 252 | 198 |  |
| Prices: <br> Retail, stove, composite. $\qquad$ dol. per short ton-- | 28.90 | 28.90 | 29.14 | 29.14 | 29.14 | 28.21 | 27.66 | 27.63 | 27.76 | 27.76 | 27.80 | 27.95 | 28.13 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine....-do...- | 15.092 | 15.512 | 15.512 | 15.512 | 15.512 | 13.279 | 13.279 | 13.279 | 13.685 | 13.685 | 13.951 | r 14.343 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 14.411$ |  |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 38,508 | 37, 163 | 37, 700 | 31, 450 | 31,930 | 29,940 | 30,310 | 33,762 | 23,638 | 33,470 | 35, 960 | r 39, 400 | - 33, 810 | 38,230 |
| Industrial consumption total $\mathrm{st}^{\text {thous. of short tons.- }}$ | 34, 334 | 35, 163 | 36, 784 | 33, 653 | 32, 319 | 27, 130 | 26,044 | 25,650 | 26,278 | 28, 204 | 29,473 | + 31, 956 | 31, 864 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total $\$$ ¢ | 31,175 13,345 | 31,240 13,646 | - 31,778 | 28,622 | 28,692 13,165 | 24,932 11,290 | 24,477 11,012 | 24, 1199 | 24,824 11,821 | 26,141 12,381 | 26,647 12,087 | $+29,028$ 13,094 | -29,243 |  |
|  | 7,865 | 1,229 | 6,697 | 5,758 | 6,130 | 5, 446 | 5, 555 | 5, 577 | 5,641 | 6, 118 | 6,350 | 7, 207 | 7,393 |  |
| Beehive coke ovens | 153 | 139 | 84 | 63 | 72 | 60 | 65 | 78 | 54 | 68 | 94 | 105 | 110 |  |
|  | 621 | 680 | 800 | 787 | 734 | 583 | 559 | 486 | 438 | 466 | 472 | 538 | 575 |  |
|  | 786 | 817 | 706 | 615 | 626 | 629 | 700 | 718 | 729 | 673 | 683 | 735 | 682 |  |
| Other mfg. and mining industries \&-.-----do- | 7,685 | 8,123 | 8,407 | 7, 592 | 7, 562 | 6,556 | 6,150 | 5,806 | 5,829 | 6,097 | 6,609 | 6,931 | 6,833 |  |
| Railroads (class I) | 607 | 584 | 521 | 452 | 400 | 320 | 276 | 227 | 191 | 197 | 215 | 281 | 282 |  |
| Bunker fuel (foreign and lake vessel) \$.....do | 113 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 48 | 160 | 124 | 121 | 141 | 137 | 137 | 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 § $\dagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of short tons. | 81, 521 | 80, 779 | 77, 355 | 72,264 | 70,922 | 71, 296 | 72, 613 | 74,646 | 71, 144 | 72, 256 | 74,020 | 77, 807 | 77, 212 |  |
|  | 80,533 | 79, 868 | 76, 617 | 71, 692 | 70, 409 | 70, 749 | 71,931 | 73,789 | 70, 217 | 71, 256 | 73,003 | 76,745 | 76, 123 |  |
| Electric-power utilities..---------------- do | 51, 070 | 50, 289 | 48, 707 | 46, 025 | 45, 055 | 45,662 | 47, 296 | 48,670 11.74 | ${ }^{47,290}$ | 48,041 | 49,508 | 50,653 | 50, 326 |  |
| Oven-coke plants $\dagger$------------------------- do- | 14, 603 | 14, 092 | 13, 217 | 12,096 | 11,906 | 11, 782 | 11,585 | 11,784 | 10,040 | 10,119 | 10,523 | 11, 6666 | 12,336 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}652 \\ 1.573 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1. 524 | 1,364 | 1. 5928 | $\begin{array}{r}589 \\ 1,128 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }^{621}$ | ${ }_{1}^{613}$ | 680 | 540 | ${ }^{1} 561$ | 609 | 606 | 704 |  |
|  | 12,617 | 12,667 | 12,072 | 11, 142 | 11, 141 | 11, 074 | 10, 853 | 11,016 | 10,840 | 11,013 | 10,749 | 12,082 | 10,946 |  |
|  | 618 | 645 | 655 | 611 | 590 | 550 | 511 | 495 | 414 | 402 | 402 | 409 | 387 |  |
| Retail dealers | 988 | 911 | 738 | 572 | 513 | 547 | 682 | 857 | 927 | 1,000 | 1,017 | 1, 062 | 1,089 |  |
|  | 5,268 | 4,901 | 4, 104 | 2,933 | 3,629 | 4,412 | 4,351 | 4,828 | 4,386 | 5,475 | 4,626 | 4,510 | 4,086 |  |
| Prices: <br> Retail, composite. $\qquad$ dol. per short ton. | 16.58 | 16.6 | 16. 62 | 16. 63 | 16.66 | 16. 63 | 16.18 | 16.16 | . 28 | 16.31 | 16.60 | r 16.49 | 16.53 |  |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at mine_d | 5. 565 | 5. 559 | 5. 539 | 5. 555 | 5. 561 | 5. 449 | 5. 449 | 5.443 | 5. 385 | 5. 325 | 5. 326 | 5.329 | p 5.320 |  |
| Domestic, large sizes, f. o. b. car at mine ....do | 7.665 | 7.724 | 7.709 | 7.709 | 7.709 | 7. 182 | 7. 154 | 7. 122 | 7. 247 | 7.569 | 7.659 | 7.784 | ${ }^{\circ} 7.803$ |  |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Behivet........-.-.............thous. of short tons.- | 90 | 81 | 48 | 37 | 40 | 34 | 36 | 45 | 29 | 39 | 55 | 62 | 64 |  |
| Oven (byproduct) Petroleum coke | 5,541 | 5,098 | 4,715 | 4, 046 | 4, 302 | 3, 802 | 3,862 | 3, 889 | 3,928 | 4,276 | 4, 450 | 5,046 | 5,176 |  |
| Petroleum coke O - | 586 | 607 | 640 | 560 | 592 | 627 | 665 | 593 | 638 | 637 | 604 | 665 |  |  |
|  | 2,963 | 3,137 | 3,300 | 3,347 | 3,478 | 3,721 | 3,886 | 3,877 | 3,983 | 4,007 | 3,993 | 3,896 | 3,882 |  |
|  | 2,095 | 2, 183 | 2,273 | 2,312 | 2,346 | 2,479 | 2,580 | 2,531 | 2,585 | 2,588 | 2,577 | 2,507 | 2,482 |  |
|  | 868 | 954 | 1,027 | 1,035 | 1,133 | 1,243 | 1,306 | 1,346 | 1,398 | 1,419 | 1,416 | 1,389 | 1,400 |  |
|  | ${ }_{501}$ | 507 | 559 | 576 | ${ }_{622}$ | 669 | 728 | 725 | 795 | 821 | 845 | 882 |  |  |
|  | 56 | 50 | 41 | 33 | 32 | 16 | 25 | 30 | 48 | 25 | 28 | 42 | 42 |  |
| Price, oven foundry coke (merchant plants), f. o. b. Birmingham, Ala. $0^{7}$-.............-dol. per short ton. | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.80 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205, 2419 | r $\begin{array}{r}2,035 \\ 214,641\end{array}$ | 212,872 | 190,851 | 1,704 194,472 | 1,624 | 2,160 | 1,980 | 2,251 | 1,842 | 2,112 | 2,388 |  |  |
|  | 205, 249 | 214, 641 | 212,810 86 | 190, 651 | 194, 472 | 188, 631 | 193, 215 | 190, 240 | 203, 700 | 215, 114 | 212,972 | 216, 304 |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) ----------thous. of bbl- | 230, 773 | 242, 305 | 237, 827 | 210, 663 | 228, 050 | 215, 657 | 229, 754 | 225, 803 | 234, 164 | 242, 537 | 232,884 | 238, 695 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total..............do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total.................do- do. | 281, 769 | 281, 813 | 284, 539 | 285, 048 | 278, 534 | 273, 959 | 263, 105 | 253, 550 | 246,556 | 244, 810 | 251,701 | 255, 345 |  |  |
| At refineries-..-.-.-...-.-.................do | $\begin{array}{r}74,340 \\ \hline 1845 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 76, 776 | 79, 736 | 77,069 | 77, 556 | 76,981 | 72,351 | 71,419 | 70,356 | 68,692 | 「 69, 906 | 69, 932 |  |  |
|  | 184, 557 | 183, 526 | 183,043 | 186,877 | 179, 464 | 176, 112 | 169,908 | 161,373 | 156,037 | 154,943 | 160, 914 | 164, 563 |  |  |
|  | 22,872 | 21,711 | 21,760 | 21, 102 | 21,514 | 20,866 | 20,846 | 20,758 | 20, 163 | 21, 175 | 20, 881 | 20,850 |  |  |
|  | 926 | 1,088 | 425 | 213 | 838 | 643 | 503 | 216 | 308 | 334 | 170 | 330 | 275 |  |
|  | 28,392 | 31,281 | 34, 237 | 27,485 | 32,406 | 27, 608 | 31, 613 | 34, 460 | 32,056 | 31, 182 | 33,645 |  |  |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells....-. dol. per bbl Refined petroleum products: | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil | 52,006 | 58,455 | 57, 120 | 48, 179 | 51, 149 | 47,032 | 50, 723 | 48,342 | 51, 145 | 52,878 | - 53, 506 | 56, 372 |  |  |
|  | 32,059 | 35,398 | 33, 803 | 31,054 | 31, 468 | 28,412 | 28,537 | 27,346 | 30,407 | 29,789 | 29, 197 | 29,738 |  |  |
| d: <br> Distillate fuel oil $\dagger$ $\qquad$ | 60, 037 | 74,739 | 83, 604 | 82, 169 | 62, 298 | 46,221 | 37,290 | 32, 135 | 36,864 | 31,915 | r 38, 056 |  |  |  |
|  | 45,974 | 53,766 | 56,356 | 50,398 | 46, 294 | 41, 491 | 35, 816 | 34, 064 | 38, 118 | 39,019 | ${ }^{+37,070}$ | 39, 485 |  |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric-power plants $\dagger$.-.------------1.--- do | -6,719 | +7,050 | 7, 257 | 6,442 | 5,950 | 5,017 | 4,784 | 5,343 | 6,102 | 6,56i7 | 6,435 | 6,953 | 17,578 |  |
| Railways (class I) ${ }^{\text {Vessels (hunker oil) }}$ | 7,596 7 7 | 7, 7168 | $\begin{array}{r}7,812 \\ 7 \\ \hline 462\end{array}$ | 7,319 | 7,826 | 7,034 | 6,665 | 6,918 | 7,366 | 7,185 | 7, 389 | 17,777 |  |  |
| Vessels (bunker oil) | 7,345 | 7,168 | 7,462 | 6,456 | 6,886 | 7,491 | 7,351 | 6,629 | 7,130 | 6,647 | 6,861 | 7,482 | 6,148 |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.......-....................- do | 166, 763 | 149, 449 | 122,375 | 87,906 | 75,315 | 76,239 | 89, 160 | 105,311 | 119, 437 | 139,862 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59, 622 | 59,959 | 57, 562 | 55,095 | 54,929 | 57,975 | 61,589 | 63, 864 | 66,457 | 67, 230 | 67, 670 | 67,045 |  |  |
| Exports: ${ }_{\text {Distilat }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil | 2,239 1,898 | 1,825 |  | 1,657 $\mathbf{1}, 046$ | 1,753 1,769 | 1,057 1,218 | 1,436 2,506 | 1,138 | 1,910 | 1,757 | 1,395 | 1,119 | 1,830 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 163 | 1,805 | 2, 738 | 2,341 | 1,940 |  |
| Distillate (N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) - dol. per gal- | -105 | 105 | . 105 | . 101 | . 099 | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | . 096 | . 099 | . 099 |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1. 40 |  |  |
| Kerosene: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of bbl_ | 9,709 | 11,042 | 11,204 | 10.651 |  | 8.102 | 7036 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,451 | 14, 593 | 17, 459 | 16, 524 | 11, 020 | 6, 091 | 4, 379 | 4,278 | 5,538 | 5,272 | +6,031 | 9,778 |  |  |
|  | 32, 696 | 29, 200 | 23, 073 | 17, 202 | 16, 706 | 18, 729 | 21, 437 | 24, 167 | 25,655 | 28,662 | 31, 259 | 31,877 |  |  |
| Exports---.-.-.-.-.-. do |  |  |  | 71 |  | 73 |  | 58 | 29 | 51 | 44 | 231 | 261 |  |
| Price, whelesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal. | . 110 | . 110 | . 110 | . 106 | . 104 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 101 | . 104 | 104 |  |  |

Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revisions for October 1957 (thous. bbls.): Electrie-power plants, 6,416; railways, 8,131.
$\dagger$ Revisions will be published later for indicated items as follows: Bituminous-coal consumption (tanuary-August 1957); bituminous stocks (February, May, and October 1957); beehive-
and oven-coke production (1956); oil wells completed, crude production, and refined petroleum products (January-September 1957)
§Data for total industrial consumption, retail deliveries, total industrial and retail stocks, and for the indicated components have been revised to new benchmarks; bunker fuel fgures stocks begin with January 1957 (earlier figures for affeeted items not strictly comparable). $\%$ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
${ }^{\prime}$ 'Substituted series (averages of weekly quotations from Steel magazine); data prior to May 1957 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu. ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | December |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 2,766 | 2,813 | 3,184 | 2,801 | 2,789 | 2,394 | 2,568 | 2,632 | 2,646 | 3, 153 | 3,043 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{3}, 407$ | 2,871 |  |
|  | 3, 002 | 2,638 | 3, 063 | 2,714 | 2,953 | 2,846 | 2,840 | 2,788 | 2,640 | 2,994 | 2,934 | r 3,388 | 3,066 |  |
| Stocks, end of month....-........-.-....-....-....-do. | 6,548 | 6,653 | 6,768 | 6,878 | 6,700 | 6,226 | 5,953 | 5,810 | 5,793 | 5,995 | 6,120 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 103$ | 5,918 |  |
| Waste paper: Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.-.......-.-.-..-.thous. of short tons.-- | 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 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \sim \\ > \\ \hline\end{array} 4305.4$ | 726.9 441.8 |  |
| D $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades.-...-----.-. thous. of short tons.- | 1,850.6 | 1,606. 1 | 1,853.8 | 1,677.8 | 1,809.7 | 1,731. 4 | 1,741. 6 | 1,729.2 | 1,629.6 | 1,873.8 | 1,822. 6 | r2, 081.6 | 1,909. 1 |  |
|  | 1,87.0 | 1,67.4 | $1,88.3$ $1,016.3$ | 17.9 934 | 1,86.3 | 1, 65.4 | 1, 75.9 | 1,79.7 | 1,64.9 | 1,85.7 | 1, 72.1 | 8, 88.4 | 1, 84.7 |  |
|  | 1,037.3 | 872.9 | 1,016. 3 | 934.2 | 1,019.8 | 970.1 | 962.8 | 964.0 | 919.3 | 1,083.6 | 1,034.3 | $r 1,205.4$ | 1,111.7 |  |
|  | 208.8 | 191.7 | 224.4 | 188.4 | 210.4 | 208.9 | 195.5 | 189.9 | 166.7 | 182.7 | 189.1 | - 223.5 | 197.8 |  |
|  | 237.0 | 227.1 | 247.5 | 234.1 | 244, 4 | 243.5 | 252.9 | 235.0 | 222.9 | 243.1 | 234.5 | 258.3 | 235.7 |  |
|  | 94.0 | 82.1 | 96.2 | 89.4 | 94.8 | 84.4 | 93.5 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 101.8 | 102.8 | 104.8 | 93.8 |  |
| Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc. do.... | 186.5 | 164.9 | 171.1 | 157.7 | 164.0 | 159.1 | 160.9 | 164.8 | 159.1 | 186.9 | 189.9 | 201.4 | 185.5 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Total, all mills. | 904.9 | 888.6 | 889.5 | 894.7 | 920.2 | 919.6 | 929.5 | 944.4 | 912.4 | 883.8 | 873.3 | г 888.8 | 891.5 |  |
| Pulp mills | 239.9 | 225.0 | 250.2 | 261.9 | 266.1 | 276.5 | 283.5 | 293.1 | 276.0 | 265.6 | 858.9 258 | - 2788.0 | 277.4 |  |
|  | 561. 5 | 562.5 | 542.2 | 536.4 | 558.9 | 547.4 | 550.8 | 560.2 | 550.6 | 537.4 | 533.3 | - 533.8 | 529.5 |  |
|  | 103.5 | 101. 1 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 91.2 | 85.9 | 80.8 | 81.1 | 82.9 | 84.6 |  |
| Exports, all grades, total | 39.6 | 66.5 | 46. 1 | 43.7 | 49.9 | 42.7 | 41.7 | 47.4 | 40.8 | 35.8 | 38.8 | 41.1 | 46.9 |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha......-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do. | 12.9 | 31.9 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 22.8 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 22.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 22.0 | 17.0 |  |
|  | 26.7 | 34.6 | 27.9 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 26.2 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 19.5 | 24.6 | 19.1 | 30.0 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total. | 173.6 | 148. 1 | 141. 5 | 161. 5 | 178.7 | 167.4 | 151.1 | 185.6 | 174.5 | 159.6 | 193.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 8.8 | 6. 2 | 4. 5 | 5. 2 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 15.3 |  |  |  |
|  | 164.8 | 142.0 | 137.0 | 156.3 | 171.1 | 158.6 | 144.6 | 175.4 | 162.9 | 146.8 | 178.3 |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and board mills, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total..........thous. of short tons.- | r 2, +1 c | 2, 299 | 2,528 | 2, 372 | 2, 536 | $2,500$ | 2,518 | 2,504 | 2,355 | 2, 700 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,653 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,645 |  |
|  | + 1, 112 | 1,050 | 1,149 | 1,056 | 1,127 | 1,137 | 1,108 | 1,091 | 1, 018 | 1,149 | $\times 1,116$ 1 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 151 |  |
|  | -1, 184 | 1,038 | 1, 143 | 1, 092 | 1,170 13 | 1,112 12 | 1,142 11 | 1, 150 | 1,072 10 | 1, 260 | 1,249 12 | r 1,362 : 14 | 1,239 |  |
|  | .11 .232 | 13 199 | 13 224 | 12 213 | 13 227 | 12 239 | ${ }_{257}^{11}$ | 11 252 | 10 255 | 13 278 | 12 276 | F 14 r 285 | 12 |  |


 $\sigma^{\prime}$ Data prior to 1957 will be published later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| APER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 765.0 | 770.1 | 827.4 | 760.8 | 791.7 | 783.0 | 803.0 | 815.4 | 801.0 | 829.4 | +805.9 | 897.4 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month 9 .-..........--do. | 636.5 | 664.6 | 652.0 | 599.5 | 602.2 | 581.2 | 623.1 | 665.2 | 696.0 | 715.0 | r 647.1 | 679.3 |  |  |
|  | 974.6 | 954.1 | 997.2 | 912.2 | 981.8 | 994.5 | 966.3 | 953.8 | 891.6 | 1, 007.5 | +984.6 | 1,087. 1 |  |  |
|  | 803.2 | 764.2 | 824.5 | 740.6 | 775.3 | 806.2 | 805.2 | 792.1 | 740.0 | 841.4 | +796.1 +504 | 892.4 |  |  |
| Fine paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114.0 | 107.1 | 122.8 | 120.9 | 124.8 | 120.9 | 127.0 | 126.0 | 130.9 | 118.1 | ¢ 108.2 | 129.3 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month | 64.5 | 59.4 | 66.9 | 75.9 | 70.3 | 71.7 | 73.3 | 78.1 | 93.2 | 74.9 | ¢ 65.5 | 69.6 |  |  |
|  | 127.0 | 124.0 | 128.9 | 123.0 | 136.3 | 132.8 | 131.2 | 129.0 | 110.5 | 130.9 | ${ }_{\sim}{ }^{\text {r }} 138.2$ | 143.2 |  |  |
| Shipments | 118.7 | 113.8 | 124.0 | 115.4 | 124.8 | 122.3 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 117.7 | 122.4 123.9 | +111.0 ${ }_{\sim}^{+116.9}$ | 127.8 1298 |  |  |
| Printing paper:Orl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-------------------------- do | 321.5 | 330.6 | 343.6 | 323.6 | 316.2 | 338.1 | 344.1 | 363.2 | 336.8 | 340.9 | ${ }^{+} 320.8$ | 352.6 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-.-................ do | 395.5 330.9 | 421.7 314 | 418.7 342.9 | 368.5 315.1 | 334.9 <br> 334.8 | 354.6 342.8 | 397.5 348.3 | 433.8 338.9 | 432.7 314.3 | 461.5 347.8 3 |  | 409.4 354.0 |  |  |
|  | 331.5 | 320.2 | 342.6 | 308.0 | 308.5 | 345.6 | 345.9 | 339.4 | 311.2 | 347.6 | r 324.3 | 351.7 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month---------7.-........- do | 215.9 | 209.9 | 210.2 | 217.3 | 240.1 | 237.3 | 218.5 | 217.9 | 221.0 | 221.2 | + 225.1 | 227.4 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill.........dol. per 100 lb .- | 15.88 | 15.88 | 15.88 | 15.88 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15. 95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | > 15.95 |  |
| Coarse paper: Orders, new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, Orders, unfilled, end of month | 283.2 137.5 | 281.3 137.9 | 313.2 130.1 | 273.5 120.3 | 299.4 132.5 | 277.0 119.8 | 285.2 115.4 | 282.8 119.3 | 283.9 128.3 | 317.1 134.9 | r 323.5 +139.6 | $\begin{array}{r}356.1 \\ 151.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 308.9 | 282.9 | 304.6 | 280.1 | 300.3 | 297.4 | 279.7 | 281.5 | 269.5 | 314.3 | r 309.2 | 347.5 |  |  |
| Shipments | 304.4 | 282.4 | 306.6 | 275.5 | 296.1 | 288.3 | 288.8 | 281.2 | 263.2 | 315.6 | r 307.2 | 351.7 |  |  |
|  | 113.0 | 115.6 | 111.6 | 109.7 | 113.4 | 115.3 | 103.3 | 107.1 | 101.3 | 103.5 | г96.7 | 104.4 |  |  |
| Production..................................-- - do | 504.9 | 435.3 | 498.3 | 473.8 | 521.8 | 522.6 | 548.0 | 482.5 | 508.4 | 511.0 | 490.8 | 544.1 | 518.1 |  |
| Shipments from mills .-.......................-- do | 520.5 | 471.4 | 474.8 | 435.2 | 471.1 | 532.7 | 561.4 | 480.6 | 523.2 | 491.9 | 495. 3 | 555.1 | 527.7 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills--.-.-.......-.-........... do | 143.1 | 135.1 | 158.8 | 138.7 | 151.0 | 149.2 | 146.7 | 138.6 | 137.8 | 142.0 | 139.7 | 158.7 | 150.6 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month..-----..-....... do | 15.7 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 18.6 | 25.1 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 20.6 |  |
| Consumption by publisherso ${ }^{7}$ $\qquad$ do.-Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of month ${ }^{\circ}$. $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.- | 453.0 | 436.3 | 385.9 | 364.7 | 434.4 | 423.3 | 438.0 | 409.2 | 364.5 | 387.6 | 413.0 | 470.0 | 465.2 |  |
|  | 722.9 | 675.0 | 710.1 | 719.7 | 689.8 | 694.9 | 683.2 | 667.8 | 698.1 | 724.4 | 697.2 | 655.3 | 632.8 |  |
| Imports $\qquad$ do.... Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports | 406.9134.40 | 403.7 | 399.5 | 369.8 | 391.8134.40 | 434.0134 | 416.7134.40 | 422.3 | 411.6 | 367.7 | 391.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 |  |  |  | 422.3 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | D 134, 40 |  |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ Orders, unfilled, end of month -thous. of short tons.- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,135.1 \\ 355.2 \end{array}$ | 1, 090.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,047.9 \\ 340.8 \end{array}$ | $1,059.9$ 363.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,173.7 \\ 351.9 \end{array}$ | 1, 113.9 | 1, 175.6 | $1,147.3$ 356.5 | $1,130.3$ 465.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,247.7 \\ 407.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,299.7 \\ 482.8 \end{array}$ | $1,389.8$ 427.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,215.7 \\ 369.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,240.0 \\ 405.3 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,245.5 | 1, 057.2 | 1,081.7 | 1,044.3 | 1,171.2 | 1,112.9 | 1,163.5 | 1,125.6 | 1,033.2 | 1,284.4 | 1,247.6 | 1,398.8 | 1,270.3 | 1,203.5 |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, <br> sbipments $\ddagger$ mil. sq. ft. surface area-- | 92 | 79 | 80 | 86 | 87 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 76 | 93 | 90 | 95 | 92 | 81 |
|  | 8,065 | 6, 825 | 7,697 | 7,013 | 7,483 | 7,543 | 7,944 | 7,690 | 7,833 | 8,738 | 9,008 | 9,861 | 8,091 | 7,949 |
| Folding paper boxes, index of physical volume:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of boxboard . .......----1947-49=100.- <br> Shipments of boxes.............................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 117.7 \\ & 122.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.8 \\ & 121.9 \end{aligned}$ | 128.4 122.8 | 129.4 115.5 | 131.7 124.2 | 129.3 116.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 120.5 \\ & 120.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.3 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ | 139.7 118.8 | 128.0 129.7 | $\begin{array}{r}134.4 \\ r \\ \hline 133.4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ \begin{array}{r} 138.5 \\ \\ r \end{array} 139.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.8 \\ & 118.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total.---------number of editions.- | $\begin{array}{r}1,408 \\ 1,176 \\ \hline 232\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 11,271 \\ 11.043 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 579 \\ & 478 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,051 \\ 821 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1,302 \\ 11,087 \\ 1 \\ 1215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,109 \\ 883 \\ 226 \end{array}$ | 1,151$\mathbf{9 2 1}$$\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,344 \\ 11,137 \\ 1207 \end{array}$ | 97275220 | 679552127 | 1$\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array} 871$1 | 1,217 | 1,307 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 007 | 1,092 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 220 | 127 | 1152 | 210 | 215 |  |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 43, 723 | 38, 203 | 42, 597 | 36,711 | 38, 191 | 36,608 | 36, 014 | 37,607 | 34, 235 | 39, 444 | 44, 814 | 48, 957 | 43, 101 |  |
|  | 98, 224 | 101, 401 | 104, 979 | 110, 880 | 112, 863 | 107, 897 | 100, 985 | 91, 779 | 85, 577 | 85, 666 | 82, 6 2 2 | 77, 859 | 74, 969 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule .-.......do | 44, 583 | 53,922 | 45,564 | 46,017 | 40,444 | 34, 930 | 32, 061 | 28, 279 | 25,823 | 39,057 | 41,343 |  |  |  |
| , smoked sheets (New York dol. per lb.- | . 265 | . 285 | . 275 | . 263 | . 266 | . 269 | . 253 | . 2 f3 | . 281 | . 288 | . 294 | r. 313 | . 324 | . 299 |
| Synthetic rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.------------------------------10ng tons-- | 106,030 | 103,779 | 102, 716 | 81, 755 | 83, 641 | 73,757 | 76,411 | 74,050 | 77, 083 | 87,321 | 90, 979 | 100, 981 | 102,496 |  |
|  | 76, 177,967 | -67,386 | 210,397 | 208,914 | 209, 468 | 199, 226 | 191, 929 | 183, 721 | 181, 524 | 183, 921 | 182, 840 | 178, 534 | 183,511 |  |
|  | 16, 549 | 19, 620 | 19,082 | 14,565 | 20, 512 | 15, 780 | 19, 222 | 15,308 | 14, 844 | 12,873 | 13,100 | 17,151 | 17,078 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,286 | 20,286 | 21, 945 | 19,017 | 20, 225 | 20,735 | 19,567 | 21,220 | 18, 122 | 22, 432 | 22,596 | 26, 523 | 22,396 |  |
|  | 20,545 | 18,229 | 21, 186 | 18, 130 | 19,300 | 19,746 | 20, 104 | 20, 652 | 18,350 | 19,347 | 21, 771 | 23, 563 | 21, 271 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-....................................... TIRES AND TUBES | 27, 855 | 29,323 | 29, 569 | 28,838 | 28, 984 | 29,440 | 27, 862 | 27, 763 | 26, 442 | 27,961 | 26,676 | 27, 340 | 27, 680 |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...--.-........-...-.-..........thousands.- | 8,248 | 7,615 | 7,814 | 7,314 | 7, 573 | 7,477 | 7,653 | 8,293 | 7,288 | 7,762 | 8,277 | 9,344 | 8,303 |  |
|  | 7,171 | 6,560 | 8,271 | 6,737 | 7,543 | 8,175 | 8,503 | 9,231 | 9,573 | 7,848 | 7,912 | 8,454 | 7,788 |  |
|  | 3, 398 | 3, 070 | 2, 653 | 2,253 | 2, 114 | 1,876 | 2,173 | 1,932 | 2,020 | 1,055 | 1,442 | 1,838 | 3,369 |  |
| Replacement equipment | 3, 630 | 3, 342 | 5,511 | 4,374 | 5,334 | 6,183 | 6,220 | 7,182 | 7,442 | 6,679 | 6, 365 | 6,476 | 4, 320 |  |
|  | 143 | 148 | 107 | 110 | 95 | 116 | 110 | 117 | 111 | 115 | 105 | 140 | 100 |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-.-.....................-do. | 22, 171 | 23, 225 | 22, 769 | 23,392 | 23, 446 | 22,658 | 21,834 | 20, 920 | 18,615 | 18, 521 | 18,925 | 19,913 | 20,403 |  |
| Exports (Bur of Census).-............................do | 22, 142 | ${ }^{2} 163$ | ${ }^{2} 161$ | ${ }_{2} 97$ | ${ }^{2} 91$ | ${ }_{2} 93$ | 289 | 289 | 271 | ${ }_{2} 111$ | ${ }^{2} 109$ | 286 | 2118 |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-........---.........................-do.- | 3,243 | 2,778 | 3, 344 | 3,444 | 3,685 | 3,624 | 3,530 | 3,476 | 2, 890 | 3,305 | 3,390 | 3,768 | 3,319 |  |
|  | 2,736 | 2,717 | 4,309 | 3,296 | 3,764 | 3,243 | 3,035 | 3,602 | 3,466 | 3,331 | 3,498 | 3,567 | 2,899 |  |
|  | 7,444 | 7,671 84 | 6,700 3 3 | 6,983 | 7,066 373 | $\begin{array}{r}7,609 \\ \hline 370\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } 189 \\ \hline 30\end{array}$ | 8,156 | 7,680 367 | $\begin{array}{r}7,664 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,657 \\ \hline 669\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,869 \\ 3 \\ \hline 77\end{array}$ | 8,372 |  |
| Exports (Bur. of Census)...-..........---......d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | December | Janu- ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- | October | Novem. ber | Decem ber |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, finished cement....-.-.-.-...thous. of bbl - | 25, 014 | 22,386 | 18,230 | 14,125 | 18,038 | 24,001 | 29, 274 | 30,078 | 29,833 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent of capacity ........ |  | 73 |  |  | 58 | 79 | 92 |  | 90 |  |  |  | 86 |  |
| Shipments, finished cement...............thous. of bbl-- | 21,039 | 17,023 | 13,717 | 10,968 | 17,686 | 25,566 | 30, 770 | 30,513 | 32,536 | 34, 432 | 35,031 | 36, 880 | 24, 758 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Finished. | 23,187 | 28,566 | 33, 235 | 36,383 | 36,734 | 35, 170 | 33, 673 | 33, 350 | 30,646 | 27,883 | 24,445 | - 20,415 | 23, 688 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| Clay Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed (common and face): <br> Productionor'................thous. of standard brick.- | 546, 121 | 473,036 | 408, 100 | 338, 619 | 422, 800 | 541,649 | 587, 322 | 580, 880 | 591, 853 | 612,536 | 632, 660 | 661, 218 |  |  |
|  | 488, 394 | 393, 731 | 347, 749 | 269, 485 | 436, 589 | 569, 075 | 598, 554 | 616,518 | 618,355 | 634,767 | 660, 720 | 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 | 30.927 | ¢ 30.950 |  |
| Clay sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 145,230 | 123,524 | 133, 193 | 108, 154 | 117, 507 | 117, 536 | 144, 005 | 149,773 | 162,066 | 166, 901 | 168, 585 | 182,976 |  |  |
|  | 117, 111 | 87, 927 | 100.950 | 72,335 | 114, 563 | 142, 501 | 155, 448 | 165, 812 | 175,751 | 182, 345 | 183, 977 | 189, 642 |  |  |
|  | 48,631 | 45, 634 | 43,741 | 35, 115 | 40, 822 | 50, 131 | 51,763 | 52,460 | 58,977 | 56,680 | - 53,312 | 54, 190 |  |  |
| Shiprnents..----------------............-...- do...-- | 44, 625 | 38,354 | 37, 783 | 30, 716 | 41,392 | 48,889 | 52,750 | 52, 251 | 57, 257 | 50, 781 | + 47, 960 | 54, 350 |  |  |
| GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments (qtrly. total)* <br> thous. of dol. |  | 69. 299 |  |  | 47, 217 |  |  | 44, 121 |  |  | 57,596 |  |  |  |
| Plate and other flat glass, shipments.....-------do. |  | 35, 538 |  |  | 24, 672 |  |  | 23,005 |  |  | - 37,099 |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production. thous. 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, total. $\qquad$ do...-Gencral-use food: | 11,954 | 9.294 | 10,644 | 10,546 | 11, 015 | 10,914 | 12,275 | 12, 176 | 12,042 | 13,716 | 13,299 | - 12,757 | 10, 562 |  |
|  | 1,085 | 779 | 941 | 889 | 996 | 1,082 | 1,157 | 1,198 | 1,232 | 2,007 | 2,369 | 1,407 | 927 |  |
| glasses, and fruit jars) $\qquad$ 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 |  |
|  | 594 | 903 | 894 | 1,446 | 788 | 696 | 966 | 1,096 | 939 | 594 | 462 | 664 | 593 |  |
|  | -765 | ${ }_{986}^{546}$ | 582 | 1559 | $\begin{array}{r}855 \\ 185 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | 1,079 | 1,498 | 1,467 | 1,260 | 1994 | ${ }_{1}^{811}$ | r 6886 | ${ }^{639}$ |  |
|  | 1,441 | 986 | 965 | 1,018 | 1,195 | 1, 045 | 1,155 | 1,159 | -980 | 1,144 | 1,227 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.575$ | 1,317 |  |
|  | 1,414 1,035 | 2, 747 | $\begin{array}{r}2,891 \\ \hline 947\end{array}$ | 2,891 832 | $\begin{array}{r}1,929 \\ \hline 932\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,727 \\ \hline 947\end{array}$ | 2,812 1,039 | 2,555 945 | 2, 569 | 3, 161 1,077 | 2,915 1,052 | 1,330 <br> 1,052 | 2,814 889 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 154 | 152 | 138 | 139 | 128 | ${ }^{137}$ | 141 | 136 | 1, 219 | +192 | 1,052 176 | 159 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .....-..--.....---.........do. | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,061 |  |  | 827 1,970 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,117 \\ & 2,352 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,067 \\ & 2,680 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total.............do |  | 1,862 |  |  | 1,790 |  |  | 1,894 |  |  | 2, 285 |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncalcined uses |  | ${ }^{\text {ar868,667 }}$ |  |  | $594,437$ |  |  | $911,611$ |  |  | $920,082$ |  |  |  |
| Industrial uses $\qquad$ Building uses: |  | 76,674 |  |  | $63,622$ |  |  | $56,424$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulasters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 323, 847 |  |  | 293, 050 |  |  | 331, 536 |  |  | 375, 606 |  |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement)....-......-do.... |  | 303, 223 |  |  | 262, 112 |  |  | 302, 432 |  |  | 339, 607 |  |  |  |
| Lath |  | 529.3 |  |  | 496.3 |  |  | 494.5 |  |  | 620.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,060. 2 |  |  | 1, 138.0 |  |  | $1,134.4$ |  |  | 1,371.4 |  |  |  |
| All other© |  | 51.0 |  |  | 137.9 |  |  | 154.6 |  |  | 160.7 |  |  |  |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments $\ddagger$. $\qquad$ thous. of dozen pairs. Men's apparel, cuttings: $\ddagger \triangle \oplus$ |  |
|  |  |
| Tailored garments: ${ }^{\text {Men }}$ |  |
| Suits. thous. of units.- |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport*-..........-do.-.- <br> Trousers (separate), dress and sport ..........do |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz.- |  |
| Work clothing: <br> Dungarees and waistband overalls....................... <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: $\Delta \oplus$ Coats....................................-.-. thous. of units. Dresses. $\qquad$ <br> Suits. $\qquad$ do. $\square$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts................thous. of doz. |  |

 not strictly comparable).
*New series; from Bureau of the Census. Data for earlier pe
○Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and laminated board.
โData for January, April, July and October 1958 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks. $\triangle$ Revisions for $1955-57$ are available upon request
 cember 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. ${ }^{6}$ Revisions for 1057 (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 | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings§.-..................thous. of running bales.. Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | 8, 032 | 19,234 | ${ }^{2} 10,630$ |  | ${ }^{8} 10,880$ |  |  |  | 213 | 1,009 | 2,627 | 7,316 | 10,216 | 1 10,878 |
| thous. of bales.- |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 10,964$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 11,581$ |
| Consumption bales. Stocks in the United States, end of month, | r651, 599 | -569, 873 | r6797,774 | -639,471 | -629,665 | -5729,955 | -600, 256 | r 595, 408 | -6613,950 | 638, 767 | 647, 894 | 8833,366 | 672, 838 |  |
| stocks talf--- --- | r 17,594 | 16, 454 | 15, 160 | 14,086 | 12,992 | 11,784 | 10,661 | 9, 672 | - 8,737 | 19,561 | 18,410 | 17, 528 | 16,431 |  |
|  | -17,547 | 16, 398 | 15,098 | 14, 032 | 12,944 | 11,742 | 10,620 | 9,635 | -8,702 | 19,464 | 18,308 | 17, 427 | 16,339 |  |
| On farms and in transit...--------------- do---- | ${ }^{-1,796}$ | 2,283 | 1,256 | 738 | 729 | 715 | 493 | 434 | 291 | 11,206 | 9,710 | 5,916 | 3,092 |  |
| Public storage and compresses-.---------- do. | - 11,330 | 12,549 | 12,147 | 11,517 | 10,491 | 9,326 | 8,409 | 7,528 | r 6,825 | 6,782 | 7,221 | 10,205 | 11, 861 |  |
| Consuming establishments..------------ do | $\cdot 1,421$ | 1,565 | 1,695 | 1,728 | 1,724 | 1,701 | 1,719 | 1,673 | 1,586 | 1,476 | 1,377 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,305}$ | 1,386 |  |
| Foreign cotton, total.--------------------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{+47}$ | 57 | 62 | 54 | 48 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 97 | 101 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 102$ | 92 |  |
|  | 525, 502 | 608,635 | 516, 805 | 449,626 | 480, 138 | 500, 932 | 535, 180 | 433, 434 | 469, 011 | 208, 811 | 211, 910 | 181, 452 | 313, 762 |  |
|  | 27,718 | 36,670 | 6, 418 | 2, 276 | 4,279 | 1,812 | 3,859 | 1,974 | 913 308 | 84, 892 | 23, 400 |  |  |  |
| Prices (farm), American upland .-...-.-cents per 1 lb Prices, wholesale, middling $1^{\prime \prime}$, average 14 markets | 31.1 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 27.9 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 34.5 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 30.3 |
| Coton linters. 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 |
| Constumption.---------------......-thous. of bales.- | 103 | г99 | 99 | 91 | 89 | 75 | 82 | 86 | r 66 | ${ }^{6} 85$ | 88 | ${ }^{8} 104$ | 90 |  |
| Production $\triangle 0^{7}$ - | 178 | 156 | 156 | 119 | 96 | 69 | 49 | 34 | 35 | 43 | 94 | ${ }^{+} 217$ | 178 |  |
|  | - 844 | -876 | -909 | -937 | -959 | $\checkmark 943$ | 894 | - 829 | 785 | 680 | 678 | -782 | 827 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: <br> Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly $\triangle$.-......... mil. of linear yd. |  | 2, 324 |  |  | 2,341 |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 105 |  |  |  |
|  | 49,519 7,704 | 45,303 11,771 | 40,763 13,182 | 45,246 11,178 | 45,043 11,860 | 57,650 9,172 | 46,823 14,732 | 37,393 13,610 | 29,232 15,224 | 43,500 10,350 | 39,109 11,419 | 41,629 | 38,729 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill margins $\dagger$-.-....-.--------cents per lb-- | 22. 36 | 22.81 | 23.44 | 23. 26 | 23.11 | 22.75 | 22.00 | 21.71 | 21.65 | 22.30 | 22.24 | 22.16 | 23.36 | 25.06 |
| Denim, white back, $28-\mathrm{inch}, 802 / \mathrm{yd}$. cents per yd.- | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36. 4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36. 4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36. 4 | p 36.4 |  |
|  | 15. 1 | 15.4 | ${ }_{15}^{15.5}$ | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | p 15.6 |  |
|  | 15. | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.8 | P16.1 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20/2, carded, weaving-.-------------.- dol. per lb | . 660 | . 670 | - 670 | . 668 | . 662 | . 657 | . 657 | . 657 | . 657 | . 657 | ${ }^{661}$ | . 661 | p. 661 |  |
| 36/2, combed, knitting -----------------.-- do | . 941 | . 957 | . 957 | . 955 | . 945 | . 937 | . 931 | . 933 | .933 | . 935 | . 933 | 「. 931 | p. 931 |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindies) g $\Delta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,269 \\ & 17,611 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total..-mil. of hr.- | - 8, 984 | 7,951 | ${ }^{5} 11,045$ | 8, 843 | 8,643 | ${ }^{5} 10,221$ |  | 8,303 | ${ }^{6} 8,791$ | 8,777 | 8,870 | ${ }^{8} 11,447$ | 9,180 |  |
| A verage per working day-...................do | ${ }^{+} 449$ | 398 |  | 442 | 432 | 409 | 408 | 415 | 352 | 439 | 444 |  | 459 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 8,231 | 7,309 | ${ }^{5} 10,199$ | 8,161 | 7,984 | ${ }^{5} 9,451$ | 7,503 | 7,637 | ${ }^{8} 8,048$ | 8, 070 | 8,190 | ${ }^{8} 10,496$ | 8,389 |  |
| Manmade fibers and manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber production, quarterly total $¢ \oplus \ldots \ldots$...... mil. of lb |  | 445.3 |  |  | 370.9 |  |  | 347.7 |  |  | 391.1 |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate: Filament yarn........---- do.... |  | 173.9 |  |  | 161.9 |  |  | 144.4 |  |  | 182.0 | -757.4 | 752.6 |  |
|  |  | 113.4 |  |  | 78.9 |  |  | 66.3 |  |  | 81.3 | 730.9 | ${ }^{7} 30.2$ |  |
| Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, ete.) .--. do..-- |  | 133.5 |  |  | 108.1 |  |  | 113.6 |  |  | 122.0 |  |  |  |
| Exports: Yarns and monofilaments...-.-. -thous. of lb... | 1,680 | 2,405 | 3, 153 | 2, 917 | 3,282 | 4,732 | 2,842 | 3,397 | 3,326 | 4, 233 | 4, 078 | 3,750 | 3,565 |  |
|  | 3, 123 | 1,868 | 2, 588 | 1,653 | 1, 811 | 1,540 | 1,862 | 1,491 | 1,849 | 1,859 | 2, 562 | 1,986 | 2,246 |  |
| Imports: Yarns and monofilaments...-.-.-....... do | 194 | 134 | , 114 | 155 | 140 | 191 | 161 | 5, 275 | 139 | -287 | , 264 |  |  |  |
| Staple, tow, and tops.-................- do.. | 5,958 | 6, 499 | 6, 991 | 5,795 | 8,011 | 6,267 | 6, 583 | 5,772 | 7,224 | 6,870 | 4, 548 |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, producers', end of month, total $\oplus$.-mil. of lb_- | 124.8 | 130.4 | 124.2 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 126. 1 | 122.7 | 118.6 | 117.8 | 111.5 | 108.9 | - 104.3 | 98.0 |  |
|  | 70.1 | 71.8 | 69.9 | 69.9 | 69.8 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 67.3 | 66.0 | 61.3 | 60.6 | r 59.2 | 55.7 |  |
|  | 54.7 | 58.6 | 54.3 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 56.2 | 53.1 | 51.3 | 51.8 | 50.2 | 48.3 | 45.1 | 42.3 |  |
| Prices, rayon, viscose: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, filament, 150 denier.-.-.......-. dol. per lb.- | . 910 | . 910 | . 838 | . 838 | . 838 | . 838 | . 850 | . 850 | . 850 | . 760 | . 760 | . 760 | p. 760 |  |
|  | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | . 311 | D. 311 |  |
| Manmade-fiber broadwoven fabries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total $¢ \triangle$-thous, of linear yd-- |  | 577,022 |  |  | 567, 357 |  |  | 574, 525 |  |  | 579,319 |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric) .-.-.--- do...- |  | 375, 025 |  |  | 385, 239 |  |  | 413, 942 |  |  | 412,639 |  |  |  |
| Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures.-.-......-do.--- |  | 92, 317 |  |  | 81,639 |  |  | 69, 228 |  |  | 71, 213 |  |  |  |
| Exports, piece goods....---.......--thous. 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 |  |
| Imports raw SILK theus of 1 b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, raw $\qquad$ thous. of lb- | 549 4.34 |  | 678 4.32 | 231 4.31 |  | 193 4.27 | $\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ 4.27 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}304 \\ 4 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}422 \\ 4.27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier--.-.-.-.- dol. per lb-- | 4.34 | 4.33 $\mathbf{5}, 401$ | 4.32 | 4.31 | 4.24 6,186 | 4.27 | 4.27 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.93 \\ 5,775 \end{array}$ | 4.27 | 4.27 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.20 \\ 6,001 \end{array}$ | 3.72 | D3.69 |  |
| w OOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis) : $\downarrow \Delta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class.................--------.-thous. of lb.- | 13,551 | 12,886 | 517,335 | 15, 422 | 15,586 | ${ }^{\text {s }} 18,719$ | 16,965 | 18, 605 | ${ }^{5} 20,480$ | 18,630 | 18, 114 | ${ }^{5}$ 21, 001 | 17,418 |  |
| Carpet class...........................................-do.-.- | 8,122 | 7, 579 | '10, 121 | 8,664 | 8, 434 | 87,608 | 5,866 | 6,498 | 87,382 | 9,913 | 11, 446 | b 14, 224 | 12,444 | -------- |
| Wool imports, clean content -.-.--------------- do. | 11, 369 | 11,334 | 17,731 | 12,536 | 18, 274 | 17,115 | 12,979 | 11, 288 | 13,106 | 11,667 | 14, 834 |  |  |  |
| Apparel class (dutiable), clean content...-.-....do.... | 4, 416 | 4,253 | 6,659 | 5,390 | 7,548 | 8,029 | 6,508 | 6.116 | 5,540 | 4,119 | 5,032 |  |  |  |

Apparel class (dutiable), clean content.-.-.......do...... 4, 4


8Total pinnings to end of month indicated, except as noted.
iData for Jannarr, A pril, July, and October 1958 pover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.

 prices for 4 areas of cotton production; prior series calculated from 17 cloth prices and raw cotton prices for Memphis territory growth only.

O Includes data not shown separately.
 tow for cigarette filtration purposes.) For years $1955-57$, production of acetate staple plus tow (included in total staple through 1957) averaged 14.1 mil. lb. per quarter.

| Unless other wise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1957 |  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decerm－ ber |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS－Continued





TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT


## RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

American Railway Car Institute：
Freight cars：
Shipments，total．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 Railroad and private－ine shops，domestic．－do．．－
 Equipment manufacturers，total Domestic．
$\qquad$

Unfilled orders，end of month，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 Railroad and private－line shops，domestic do．．．

Passengers cars（equipment manufacturers）



Association of American Railroads：
Freight cars（class I）：
Number owned or leased，end of month ．．．．thous． Held for repairs，percent of total owned
Locomotives（elass I）：©
Diesnl－electric and electric：
Owned or leased，end of mo．．No．of power units
 nerviceable，in service（new） Unfilled orders，end of month

Exports of locomotives，total（railroad－service and in dustrial types）

| 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { er } \\ & 0 \text { 告 } \end{aligned}$ |  | FNNO <br>  |  | $000 \%$ N Nose |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{y} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 1 <br> 1 1 <br> 1 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | noumg式怠巻息 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sivis } \\ & \text { Sis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\omega 0 \\ & 000 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 感 } \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 8 |  | ¢ | ¢gisio |  | 19090 |  |  |  |  <br>  | FG岕芯 <br>  SUB＝Wis | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & : 8 \\ & 60 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| \＆ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H2 } \\ & \text { Gr } \\ & \text { co } \end{aligned}$ | $9 \times 8$ |  | －10000 | $-\operatorname{coseg}$ <br>  |  | －6．00 |  |  | N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 侖 } \\ & \text { 象 } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 8 |  | 慦 | ¢3゙った |  | － | ーロかp客念質思 |  |  |  |  \＆ 8 －$\infty$ | $$ |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ | 1 1  <br>   1 <br> 1 1 1 <br> 1 1  | －2 | çoos |  | 8－30100 | Wer |  | －600 |  |  | － － ¢ ¢ |  | （1） |
| ¢＇ |  | － | gisno |  | 9－500 |  | 成艺 | W0\％ |  <br>  －ルorr |  | $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $⿻ ⿰ 丨 丨 ⿱ 一 土 丷$ |  | ，1， |



Sections, by general subject:
Pages marked $\mathbf{S}$ General business indicators Commodity prices
Domestic trade
Employment and population Finance
International transactions of the U.S
Transportation and communications.
Chemicals and allied products
Electric power and gas
Leather and products
Lumber and manufactures
Metals and manufactures
Petroleum, coal, and products
Pulp, paper, and printing
Rubber and rubber products
Textile products.
Transportation equipment

Advertising
Advertising -
Agricultural loans and foreign trade $\ldots 16,17,21,22$

| Agricultural loans and foreign trade |
| :--- |
| Aircraft and parts...................2, $2,13,14,21,22$ | Airline operations

Alcohol, denatured and ethyl
Alcoholic beverages ................................. $\mathbf{2}, 8,9,24$
Aluminum
$2,3,6,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,38$
Apparel -.......... $2,3,6,8,10,1$
Automobiles.... 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, $1 \overline{7}, 22,40$
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$2,12,13,14,15$
Bakery products --
Balance of payments
Balance of
14, 1
Banking
28
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Barrels and drums
Battery shipments
Beef and vea
Beverages ....................................13, 14, 15, 27 Blowers and fans
Bonds, outstanding, issued, prices, sales
yields--ic.-.-.
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Business sales and inventories Butter

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Carloadings
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Chain-store sales, firms with 4 or more and 11
Cheese-
$2,3,4,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,10$
Chemicals_-....... $2,3,4$,
Cigarettes and cigars......
Clay products
-
Coal
6, 11, 13, 14, 15, $2 \overline{2}$
Coffee
Coffee
Coke.
Comm
23,35
22,29

Communications.
22,30
23,35
Confectionery, sales
23,35
20,24


Employment, hours, earnings, wage rates
Highways and roads
New construction, dollar value
onsumer credi
Consumer durables output, index
Consumer price index
Copper
Cost of living (see Consumer price index)
Cotton, raw and manufactures
Credit, short- and intermediate-term $\quad 16,17$

urrency in circulation
Dairy products ----
Debt, United States Government_-.-970, 1117
Deposits, bank...-
Distilled spirits
Drug-store sales.
19,20
9,10
Earnings, weekly and hourly
Eating and dininki
14, 15
2, 5, 29
lec. mach. and equip $-2,3,6,12,13,14,15,19,22$
Employment Service activities.

Exports (see also individual commodities)
express operations.

## 9

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues } \ldots \ldots & 6,26,27 \\ \text { Gasoline }\end{array}$

Gasoline
Glass and products.......
Generators and motors


| Grains and p | 5, 6, 22, 23, 28, 29 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grocery stores | 9, 10 |






Highways and roads.
$6,8,15$
7
Hogs
Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages.
Hosiery
Hotels
Housefurnishings..............................................
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6, 8, 9, 10
$3,6,9,34$
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instruments and rials produs 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15 Insulating materials
Insurance, life.............

Iron and steel, crude and manufactures

$$
6,8,12,14,15,19,22,32,33
$$

Kerosene.


Paint and paint materials
Panama Canal traffic.
Parity ratio
Passports issued
Personal consumption expenditures
Personal income.
Personal saving and disposable income
Petroleum and products.
$3,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,35,36$
Pig ironexpenditures.
Plant and equipment expend
Plastics and resin materials
Plywood.
Popula
Pork
Pork--.-----
Postal savings
Prices (see also individual commodities):
Received price index
Received and paid by farmers
Wholesale price index

Profits, corporate. $-\overline{7}, 11,13,14,15,18,19,20,26,27$
Public utilities_ 2,
Public utilities_ 2,
Pulp and pulpwood
Pumps.
Purchasing power of the dollar
Radiators and convec
Radio and television.
Radio and television
Railroads _........ $2,1 \overline{11}, 1 \overline{12}, 1 \overline{3}, 14,1 \overline{15}, 19,20,23,40$
Railways (local) and bus lines
Rayon and
Receipts, United States Government
Recreation.

Retail trade, all retail stores, firms with 4 or
more and 11 or more stores, general merchan
dise, department stores. $3,5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$
Rice
Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rubber and products
Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securvices.
$1,-7,11,13,14,15$
Sheep and lambs
hip and boat building .....................12,13,14, 15
hoes and other footwear
Shortening-
Silk, prices, imports, production
Silver--
Soybeans and soybean oil
Spindle activity, cotton
, 13, 14, 15, 31
$\begin{array}{r}18 \\ -\quad 26 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Iron and steel) steel manufactures (see also
Steel scrap_--.-.-----
Stocks, department stores_.
tocks, dividends, prices, yields, earnings,
Sales, listings

Stoves and rang
22,30
Sulfur
Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate
Tea imports
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele- 30
graph carriers........................11,13,14, 15, 20, 24
Television and radio-
$\underset{\substack{\text { Tin } \\ \text { Tires }}}{ }$

| oducts |
| :--- |
| $3,4,12$ |$\overline{13}, 14,15,19,2 \overline{2},-38,39,40$ tubes.

Tobacco and manufactures
$3,4,5,8,12,13,14,15,22,30$
Tools, machine.
Tractors

| Trade, |
| ---: | ---: |
| Transit lines, local $\quad . \quad 5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17,20$ |

Transportation and transportation equip-
Travel $\quad 10,11,12,13,14,15,19,22,23,24,40$
Truck trailers

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9,10
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Wheat and wheat four
Wholesale price indexes
Wholesale trade.---.---------
Wool and wool manufactures

| $3,5,11,13,14,15$ |
| :--- |
| $-\overline{5},-12,39,40$ |

Zinc.

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## - Still. Chailable <br> U. S. INVESTMENTS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMY



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Production-for export and local consumption.

Taxes paid-contributions to government revenues.

Foreign Exchange-earned and saved.
Employment-wase and salary payments.

Payments to local suppliers-incomes stimulated.
Gross capital outlays-and sources of funds.

## SEPARATE SECTIONS COVERING

Industries: Pefroleum, Manufacturing, Mining and Smelting, Agriculfure, and Public Utilities.
Countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and Central America.


[^0]:    1. Includes funds from parent companies and nonafliliated U. S. residents.
    2. Includes a minor amount for other sources.

    3 . Less than $1 / 2$ of 1 percent.
    4. Agriculture, public utilities, and trade.

    Note.-Based on reports of sample companies.
    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^1]:    1. Sce Survey of Current Business, October 1958-p. 18.
[^2]:    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.

[^3]:     o'Data beginning January 1958 are on a revised basis, reflecting reclassification of certain stores to department stores; comparable data prior to 1958 are not available.

[^4]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Inchudes $\$ 2.45$ retroactive mail pay increase
     p. S-19.
    © For bonds due or callable in 10 vears or more.
    o Includes data not shown separately
    ${ }^{-}$Number of stocks represents number currently used, the change in number does not affect the continuity of series.
    IData not shown in 1957 Business Statistics; indexes prior to August 1956 are available upon request.
    $\ddagger$ Revised to exclude sales of rights and warrants. Comparable data prior to May 195? will be shown later.

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Data include Southern British Africa.

[^6]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Not entirely comparable with earlier data.

