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OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE


# The <br> Susiness <br> Situation 

By the Office of Business Economics

Business expects some recovery in CAPITAL OUTLAYS in 1959 . . .

Billion Dollars
50

but large SALES increases

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

EECONOMIC activity has continued to expand under the impetus of high consumer buying, a shift from inventory liquidation to restocking by business firms, and higher investment in both residential construction and industrial plant and equipment. National output has been larger in the first quarter, as the high rate of activity reached at yearend was sustained or extended. The recovery in GNP in the past year has been largely in real terms and the volume of current output represents a new record for the economy, appreciably in excess of the cyclical high reached in the summer of 1957.
Employment has not changed much in the midwinter months, aside from the usual seasonal variations. As compared with the corresponding period of a year ago, both higher employment and longer hours of work have contributed to the enlarged output. New work force requirements have not matched the gain in output-a phenomenon typical of the earlier phase recovery periods-so that while unemployment has been reduced, the drop-off has not been at a rate commensurate with the expansion of activity.

Purchasing power has continued to rise. Personal income in February was at an annual rate of $\$ 364 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, up $\$ 1 / 2$ billion from January, and $\$ 5$ billion above the rate for the fourth quarter. It was $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or $31 / 2$ percent, above the previous high of the summer of 1957. The major part of the expansion of incomes in the past year reflected a gain in real buying power as consumer prices were up less than 1 percent.

Wages and salaries, which make up by far the major share of the total, accounted for most of the gain in income over the past year. This stemmed from increases in employment and hours worked, and from a continuing trend to higher pay scales.
Corporate profits-which are reflected in the personal income flow only to the extent of dividend disbursementsare up sharply. This national income component is especially volatile, shrinking sharply in recessions and rebounding in the same fashion as business improves. The lag in the availability of basic data makes impossible the calculation of corporate profits estimates with the same currency as the other income flows, but it is clear that the advance in profits is continuing.

## Consumer buying advances

As brought out in the article in this issue, the consumer has been a prime factor in the business recovery, just as he had been a sustaining influence in the preceding recession. Retail sales in January and February were at a seasonally adjusted monthly rate of $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, 2 percent above the fourth quarter average and 7 percent above a year ago.

The fourth-to-first quarter gain in sales reflects mainte-
nance of the higher volume of purchasing reached in the final months of 1958. Pre-Easter sales reports, for example, point to a continuing good record in March.
Most of the major consumer lines are being purchased at rates above a year ago. Domestically produced new model autos have been selling at an annual rate in excess of 5 million, compared with a volume of 4.3 million in 1958. An important feature of the automobile market in recent years has been the expanded sales of foreign cars. Sales so far this year are at an annual rate well above last year's total of 375,000 . Only 5 years ago, imports of foreign cars were 30,000 .

Demand for other major durable consumer goods has been well sustained, and the high rate of building activity is

## Shipments and New Orders Durable-Goods Manufacturers

## Major advance in steel


serving to support purchases of large ticket home items, sucl as furniture and appliances. Demand for soft goods, whicl was generally maintained during the downswing in activity has moved well ahead of the prerecession level.

## Business investment higher

Demand for fixed and working capital has firmed con. siderably in recent months. As reported in our regula: annual survey in this issue, business expects to install $\varepsilon$ moderately higher volume of plant and equipment in 1959

The quarterly pattern of fixed capital outlays indicate: that the modest turnaround in such spending took place in the final months of last year, and in the current quarte outlays are scheduled to be about $\$ 1 / \frac{1}{4}$ billion, or 4 percent above the fourth quarter annual rate.

Nonfarm residential building activity has been one of thr major expansionary forces in the economy. Construction put in place this quarter is expected to be at an annual rat. of around $\$ 22$ billion-higher than in the fourth quarter, anc very considerably above the volume a year ago. Privat housing starts, which lead activity by several months, havi been running at an annual rate of better than 1.3 millior units since last October; this compares with starts of arounc 900,000 a year ago.

## Factory stocks rise

The major recent shift in business investment program has been in inventories. While part of recent dollar in creases represents higher replacement costs, the major shar consists of additions to goods on hand. Thus, inventory in vestment is currently adding to output in contrast to earl. 1958 when final demand was being partly met by a drawin: down of stocks. At the end of January, business stock were still $\$ 41 / 2$ billion under the year-ago total. This reduc tion and improved sales have lowered the inventory-sale ratio from 1.7 months at the end of January 1958 to 1 , months this January. The latter ratio is the lowest sinc-mid-1955.

The early 1959 inventory investment was concentrated is manufacturing, principally in the metal-fabricating indus tries. Stocks of nonelectrical machinery producers and o the motor vehicle, electrical machinery, and metals group were up. Many segments of the machinery and transporta tion equipment industries had continued inventory liquida tion through December; the two groups accounted fo practically all of the $\$ 2$ billion reduction in heavy-good inventories over the year. Stocks held by primary meta and building materials producers at the end of January wer close to year-ago levels.

Stocks in most nondurable goods industries are moderatel. under year-ago figures, with those of paper producers abou the same and among food-beverage companies slightly higher The January rise in nondurable goods inventories stemmer from the food and chemical industries.

In both the durable and nondurable goods groups, pur chased materials stocks were increased in January for th first interruption to the recent downtrend. Finished good stocks held by durable goods producers rose in Januar after several months of stability. The increase occurred in large part, in the broadening of goods ready for shipmen by primary metal companies. Goods-in-process inventorie also rose in January, reflecting the rising trend in industria activity.

The turnaround in inventory policy, coupled with th considerable strength in residential building and the modes pickup in other fixed investment, has had its most apparen impact on manufacturing activity, mainly in hard-good lines, and more particularly in steel output and automobil
assemblies. Steel production reached a new peak in midMarch with the industry operating at better than 90 percent of capacity. No doubt a considerable factor in this picture is the restocking of steel by users of that metal. These stocks had been drawn down substantially during the recession and early recovery phase of the cycle. However, also of importance in the steel demand situation is the forward buying now going on, occasioned by the possibility of higher prices or a work stoppage later in the year.

Automobile production has also been notably in excess of consumer demand for the past several months as manufacturers sought to refill dealer showrooms with new models. Some production schedules were curtailed in earlier months by work stoppages on important component parts, but with the recent settlement of the strike in the glass industry full production is once again possible. Currently, dealer inventories are approaching desired levels and production may be expected to move into line with sales to consumers and business users.

Total manufacturing activity was tilting upward in the first quarter. The pace of the recovery in factory output was most rapid last summer and early fall, and in the last several months moderating tendencies were in evidence.

## Foreign demand

International markets have not been supplying any major stimulating influence to the economy. Export demand was off moderately in 1958 and thus far in 1959 there is no indication of any significant change. As shown in a following section which reviews international transactions, there has been a marked shift in our trade position.

## Government purchases up

Government purchases of goods and services appear to be up somewhat in the current quarter, principally reflecting a further increase by State and local governments. Federal purchasing has tended to flatten out following closely the pattern anticipated in the Budget presentation early in the year, and reviewed in last month's Survey.

Government revenues are responding to the substantial pickup in profits and other income. Again-as in the case of expenditures-the revenue picture emerging to this point is in line with projections which involve a considerable narrowing of the Federal deficit.

## Prices stable

The general wholesale price average so far this year has been virtually unchanged from a year ago, and the consumer price index continues to fluctuate within a narrow range.

Stock market prices rose to new peaks in early 1959, the average for January-February being about 5 percent above that of the fourth quarter and almost one-third above a year ago. Dividend yields remain close to their postwar lows, the flow of dividends not having changed recently with rising profits, just as they did not drop with the fall-off in profits during the recession.

The monetary authorities early in March increased the discount rate charged on bank borrowing from the Federal Reserve System. This was the third such action taken since early last fall, and the current rate charged by the New York hank is now 3 percent compared with the low of $13 / 4$ percent in effect last summer. Long-term U.S. bond yields reached 4 percent in March, a new high for the postwar period, and about three-fourths of a percentage point above a year ago. Yields on corporate long-term bonds have not changed appreciably since last fall and are currently about one-half of a percentage point above a year ago.

## Manufacturers' sales and orders

The rise in manufacturers' sales and new orders has continued into early 1959-although the most recent figures show some slackening in the rate of gain as compared with earlier months of recovery. Incoming orders in January were one-sixth above a year earlier, and just 5 percent off the late 1956 peak. All major industries were receiving orders in January well above year-earlier rates.

## Steel activity expands

January witnessed a sharp spurt in the ordering of iron and steel products (see chart) and a more moderate advance for nonferrous metals. In steel, incoming business expanded by a third over the December seasonally adjusted rate. This increase on top of the rapid acceleration in steel buying during 1958 brought the January total to a record in terms of both dollars and volume.

Backlogs on the books of iron and steel producers advanced sharply to bring the end-of-January aggregate well above a year ago.

In fabricated metals, including structural products, heating and plumbing equipment, and builders hardware, there was some expansion in sales and orders during January but on a more moderate scale than in the iron and steel industry. Backlogs-sales ratios were still well below year-ago rates.

## Machinery orders up moderately

The nonelectrical machinery group, which had shown the smallest recovery from early 1958 troughs of any major hard goods industry, reported an increase in the seasonally adjusted rate of deliveries for the opening month of 1959. The flow of new orders to the group advanced nearly 10 percent. The bulk of the rise occurred among companies producing agricultural, construction, mining, and office and store equipment. The unfilled orders rise in January for all nonelectrical machinery companies held the backlog-sales ratio over the month relatively unchanged following a considerable decline.

In electrical machinery, sales showed little change in January, while orders and backlogs edged off. This industry reacted only moderately to the recent recession and has since shown strength. The backlog-sales ratio for the electrical machinery group is close to that of a year ago-primarily on the performance of companies in the radio-electronicscommunications field.

## Divergence in transportation equipment

Activity in nonautomotive transportation in recent months has reflected divergent movements among component industries. In the dominant aircraft area, sales of commercial jetplanes and of missiles have risen substantially whereas deliveries of military aircraft have declined.

Sales and backlogs of unfilled orders have been improving in recent months for producers of other types of transportation equipment, although January figures were still well below year-ago rates. Trends in this industry reflect the turn up in investment programs of transportation companies (reported elsewhere in this Surver).
Sales of nondurable goods producers have shown a moderate but rather steady upturn and in January were 10 percent above their recession low. The petroleum and textile groups have recorded the largest relative improvementsin part reflecting their sharper previous declines. During January there was some further rise in deliveries by these industries. The paper and chemical industries reached new sales records in the late fall and early winter but January deliveries were off a little.

# Payments Excess in International Business Continues High 

UNITED States international payments exceeded receipts by nearly $\$ 800$ million in the fourth quarter of 1958 resulting in a corresponding increase in foreign gold and dollar holdings. About $\$ 350$ million of this amount was taken by foreign countries in the form of gold, the remainder was kept in various forms of dollar assets.

Total net payments were somewhat less than during the two preceding quarters, but this was mainly due to the annual service receipt on the British loan in December and to various other seasonal transactions. Adjusted for seasonal factors, net payments were somewhat more than during the earlier part of the year-nearly $\$ 1$ billion (or $\$ 4$ billion at an annual rate).
For 1958 as a whole, our net payments were about $\$ 3.4$ billion, of which about $\$ 2.3$ billion was paid in gold.

Although our international transactions during 1958 resulted in a large excess of payments over receipts, after allowance for seasonal factors, transactions showed a rising trend after the first quarter of the year, when both receipts and payments were at the lowest point in the recent recession.

Recorded payments increased from an annual rate of about $\$ 25.8$ billion in the first quarter of 1958 to about $\$ 27.6$ billion in the last quarter. The latter would have been a new high except for certain special transactions which raised payments during the second quarter of 1957 to a peak rate of $\$ 28.5$ billion. (Large imports of silver in repayment of lend-lease loans and investments in oil concessions in Venezuela added about $\$ 1.4$ billion-at an annual rate-to our payments at that time.)

Recorded receipts rose considerably less than payments, from an annual rate of $\$ 22.7$ billion in the first quarter of

Table 1.-U.S. Balance of Payments Seasonally Adjusted (Excluding Military Grant Aid)
[Millions of dollars]


## ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1. Import data in table 2 for the third quarter 1958 were increased by about $\$ 33$ million as a
result of changes in tabulation procedure affecting the data for July. The figure used for result of changes in tabulation procedure affecting the data for July. The figure used for seasonal adjustment excludes that amount. Errors and omissions are lowered by the same amount.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

1958 to $\$ 23.6$ billion in the last quarter. This was about $\$ 1.8$ billion under the rate a year earlier and $\$ 4.5$ billion below the recent peak rate of $\$ 28.1$ billion in the first quarter of 1957 (which was unusually high, however, because of many extraordinary transactions).

As the year progressed, the rise in recorded receipts (seasonally adjusted) gradually approached the rise in recorded payments, and in the last quarter both sides of the international accounts increased by about the same amount.

|  | Changes from previous quarter (millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | III | IV |
| Total recorded payments. | +232 | +114 | +92 |
| Total recorded receipts. | +43 | $+64$ | +101 |

While this development, if continued, would mean that the highest point in the net payments on our international transactions has been reached, and that the balance on our foreign transactions from now on will gradually improve, such a conclusion may still be premature. Special-and possibly temporary factors-may have affected recent transactions; the rise in payments was due to rather different types of transactions from the rise in receipts.

## Imports rise to new high

Merchandise imports advanced from the first to the fourth quarter by $\$ 2.1$ billion at an annual rate, and other purchases by $\$ 600$ million. Most important among the latter were military expenditures which reached a peak in the third quarter (due to large payments on construction contracts) but came down somewhat in the fourth. The rise in the outflow of funds through higher purchases abroad was, in part, offset, however, by a moderate decline in the net outflow of private capital.

Merchandise imports, which after seasonal adjustment, had advanced from the first to the second quarter and remained at the higher level during the third quarter, rose again sharply during the last quarter of the year. After having been below the previous peak annual rate of $\$ 13.4$ billion, reached in the latter half of 1957, for a period of about a year, merchandise imports passed the earlier high and advanced to a rate of $\$ 13.8$ billion per year in the last 3 months of 1958 .

The large year-end increase brought the total for 1958 to about $\$ 12.9$ billion-less than $\$ 200$ million, or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, below the previous year (omitting the special silver imports mentioned earlier).

The 1957-58 decline was considerably less, and the return to the previous high considerably faster than during the 1953-54 recession. At that time-with rising prices-it took 9 quarters before the previous peak was again exceeded, whereas during the more recent recession it occurred in 5 quarters although prices were declining. It is possible, however, that the fourth quarter 1958 figure contains an unusual
accumulation of transactions so that a relapse may still occur in the early part of this year.

The most recent rise in imports can be attributed only in part to the recovery in industrial production.

The major raw materials which were imported in larger volume in the last quarter of 1958 than during the corresponding period of 1957 were wool, sawmill products, and wood pulp. The rise of $\$ 32$ million in these imports reflected mainly the higher activity in residential construction and in the woolen textile and paper industries.

Of the major metals and metal ores, imports of copper rose by nearly one-third from the third to the fourth quarter of 1958, but were still less than in the last quarter of 1957. However, relatively low inventories and a firming of prices which continued into 1959 suggest that the fourth quarter rise constitutes a more than seasonal advance. Nickel imports dropped off sharply from the third quarter because of strikes in Canada. Only tin imports were slightly higher in the fourth than in the previous quarter and a year earlier. Imports of iron ore, manganese, tungsten, lead, zinc, and bauxite were less than a year ago, although for some of these metals imports rose slightly from the third to the fourth quarter.

In the aggregate, imports of metal ores and refined metals during the fourth quarter of 1958 were about $\$ 20$ million less than in the third, and about $\$ 80$ million lower than in the last quarter of 1957 . With allowance for seasonal factors and the interruption in nickel production, it seems that the drop in such imports was halted in the fourth quarter, but that any recovery was very slight and selective.

Of other major raw materials, imports of rubber rose considerably in the fourth quarter of 1958 , but still remained smaller than a year earlier; imports of hides, skins, and furs were up from the last quarter of 1957.

Although imports of raw materials at the end of 1958 did not quite reflect the increase in industrial production, it may be recalled that the effects on imports of the downswing in production during 1957 were also delayed by many months during which large inventories were accumulated. Also, in the case of many commodities the impact of the decline in demand was greater on domestic production than on imports and it may be expected, therefore, that the upswing in demand would stimulate domestic output more than imports.

The recent rise in imports appears to have been due mainly to higher purchases of commodities other than raw materials. Some of these increases may be due to special, temporary factors, and some to more basic trends not related to cyclical factors.

Petroleum imports in the fourth quarter of 1958 were up $\$ 50$ million from the previous quarter and by the same amount from the last quarter of 1957. Much of the rise which occurred in December and appears to have been slightly more than seasonal, was perhaps due to accelerated buying in anticipation of mandatory quotas imposed early in March.

Imports of meat products, cattle, and fish were about $\$ 50$ million higher than a year earlier, but only slightly more than in the third quarter of 1958. The rise in import demand for these products which started in the latter part of 1957 apparently lost most of its force. Cocoa imports were up by about $\$ 25$ million over the third quarter, and $\$ 9$ million over the last quarter of 1957 -reflecting relatively low imports during the earlier part of 1958. Sugar imports dropped somewhat less than usual from the third to the fourth quarter, and were well above the fourth quarter of 1957 . The strike in Hawaii earlier in the year and the decline in Puerto Rican production were responsible for most of the import rise.

Coffee receipts during the fourth quarter of 1958 were lower in value than a year earlier. Most of the change was in
prices which declined from 47 cents to 40 cents a pound. The volume was about 3 percent less than in the last quarter of 1957, when it was relatively high to make up for postponed imports earlier in that year and to replenish inventories. At the end of 1958 a comparable increase in stocks did not take place. In fact, yearend stocks were the lowest since 1954. Thus, the volume of imports in 1959 will have to be maintained even to meet current consumption requirements. The continued decline in prices, however, may hold down the value of imports.

Total foodstuff rose somewhat more than seasonally from the third to the fourth quarter of 1958 and thus contributed to the overall rise in seasonally adjusted imports. However, at least part of this rise appears to have been due to temporary factors.

Most of the upswing in total imports may be attributed to higher purchases of machinery and vehicles, iron and steel mill products, other durable producers and consumer goods, and gem diamonds. Imports of these commodities were up about $\$ 150$ million, or one-third, from the corresponding quarter of 1957-by about the same amount as total merchandise imports. In part this may be attributed to the rise in incomes and consumer expenditures and, as in the case of the higher steel imports and capital goods, to larger business expenditures. To some extent, however, the increase reflects changes in domestic consumer preferences, and in the competitive position of foreign products. These changes became evident earlier but were intensified last year and are largely independent of the cyclical upswing.

Summing up these various trends, it appears that a decline may be anticipated in imports which were temporarily enlarged by special factors, particularly those of petroleum and certain foodstuffs. The downward trend in coffee prices may also result in lower import values. These declining tendencies may be more than offset by the upward trend in imports of manufactured goods which so far has not shown a tendency to flatten out, and by some rise in lagging imports of raw materials for durable goods industries. The result, however, will be a slower rise than at the end of last year.

## Diverse trends in capital outflow

The aggregate net outflow of private capital during 1958 was about $\$ 2.9$ billion, only $\$ 300$ million less than in 1957 . The composition, however, changed considerably. Direct investments fell from $\$ 2.1$ billion to about $\$ 1.1$ billion, while other capital outflows increased from $\$ 1.1$ billion to $\$ 1.8$ billion.

The $\$ 1$ billion drop in new direct investments affected primarily the petroleum and manufacturing industries. The decline in petroleum investments-from about $\$ 1.3$ billion in 1957 to approximately $\$ 600$ million in 1958 -was in part due to the lack of large new cash outlays such as the purchases of oil concessions in Venezuela, which in 1957 absorbed about $\$ 360$ million. The completion of major pipeline projects in Canada was another factor in the decline.

Capital outflows to manufacturing enterprises which in 1957 amounted to $\$ 370$ million were reduced by about onehalf in 1958. A large part of the decline was due to lesser capital requirements in the aluminum industry which obtained relatively large amounts of new capital in 1957.
These declines affected mainly Latin America, where direct investments-mostly in the petroleum industry-dropped by $\$ 700$ million, and Canada where they were $\$ 230$ million less. Net capital outflows through direct investments to Europe were moderately lower and to Asia and Africa slightly higher.

The decline of new direct investments from the previous high occurred largely toward the end of 1957 when industrial expansion was falling off in many countries. Although much
[Millions of dollars]
Table 2.-U.S. Balance of Payments by Areas-


[^0]. Reported gold reserves of foreign Central Banks and governments, excluding U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries, plus liquid dollar holdings (lines 43, 44, and 45)
 individual areas.

1957 Annual; 1958 Annual, and by Quarters

3. Amount for "All areas" represents gold obtained by foreign countries outside the United States.

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

Table 3.-U.S. Balance of Payments with the Sterling Area-1957 Annual; 1958 Annual, and by Quarters
[Millions of dollars]

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{p}}$ Preliminary. nss Not shown separately. ${ }^{z}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. See footnote 1 to table 2.
2. See footnote 2 to table 2.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
smaller than in the previous year, direct investments within the year 1958 were rather stable, and in the last quarter were even slightly higher than a year earlier.

Other capital outflows, particularly new issues of foreign securities, were at a postwar record, but reached their high point during the first half of 1958 and fell off during the latter part of the year. Although there was some revival of new issues during the last quarter of the year, partly in conformance with the usual seasonal pattern, the broad trend reflected the changes in the capital market from relatively favorable conditions early in the year to a tighter money supply and higher interest rates during the second half.

The net outflow of funds through medium- and short-term credits showed a somewhat similar pattern. Such loans reached a peak in the last quarter of 1957, stayed rather high through the second quarter of 1958 , and then dropped sharply during the second half of the year. In the last quarter of 1958, the net outflow of such funds was down to $\$ 34$ million, compared with $\$ 212$ million a year earlier.

The tightening of the capital market and rise of interest rates, which in itself discourages borrowing, was also in contrast to the relative expansion of available capital and the decline in interest rates in certain parts of Europe. These tendencies continued into 1959. As long as these conditions prevail, the outflow of capital from the United States through new issues of bonds or loans is likely to remain comparatively low.

In contrast to these forms of capital movements, the outflow of funds through purchases of outstanding foreign securities, mainly stocks, increased steadily during 1958. Purchases of foreign stocks were stimulated by their higher yields compared with domestic stocks, and by the desire of domestic investors to diversify their portfolio. During the last quarter of 1958 recorded net purchases of foreign stocks were over $\$ 90$ million. A further increase of investments in European stocks was reported for January.

The net outflow of funds through Government grants and capital transactions in 1958 was almost the same as in the preceding year. The net accumulation of foreign currencies through the sale of agricultural products declined during the year and changed to a reduction of such holdings during the last quarter. Sales of agricultural products for foreign currencies during this quarter were higher than a year earlier, but the utilization of such currencies for grants, loans, and other Government operations overtook current acquisitions.

Disbursements by the Export-Import Bank increased during the year, although the fourth quarter was not quite so high as the third, when large disbursements were made to Brazil and the Bank took over from private United States banks a large loan to Colombia.

## EXPORTS REMAIN LOW

The rise in seasonally adjusted receipts during 1958 from the low point in the first quarter was mainly the result of higher incomes on United States private investments abroad and from various services transactions. The rise in investment incomes, however, reflected only in part higher current earnings of the foreign enterprises. About $\$ 75$ million of the incomes obtained during the last quarter of the year was due to dividend disbursements of foreign subsidiaries of American companies from earnings in prior years. The income figures for the entire year have been reduced to reflect the recent rise in tax liabilities to Venezuela.

Seasonally adjusted, exports during the last quarter of 1958 were at an annual rate of about $\$ 16.2$ billion, approximately the same as during the first three quarters of the year. The rise in actual exports from $\$ 3.8$ billion in the third quarter to $\$ 4.2$ billion in the fourth appears to have been not more than the normal seasonal movement. Compared with the corresponding period of 1957, the decline narrowed down from 20 percent in the first quarter to 10 percent in the fourth. For the year as a whole, exports were about 16 percent smaller than in 1957.

Although seasonally adjusted figures for commodity details are not available, comparisons with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year indicate certain differences in export developments.

During the early part of 1958 the decline from the previous year was most pronounced for agricultural products, coal, petroleum, copper, iron and steel mill products, and scrap. Foreign sales of finished manufactures fell only by 4 percent.

Exports of agricultural products other than cotton changed in trend, however, and by the last quarter were about 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

The year-to-year decline in petroleum exports was much smaller in the latter part of 1958 than during the first half, when it reflected the disappearance of the extraordinary exports early in 1957 following the closing of the Suez Canal. However, petroleum exports continued to drop even after these extraordinary shipments had stopped.

For coal, as well as iron and steel mill products, the export decline seems to have continued although perhaps at a slower rate than earlier in the year. Large stocks of coal in Europe and recent import restrictions imposed to protect local production, as well as the growing use of fuel oil, will depress the demand for coal from this country still further. Scrap exports have dropped to a very low point early in 1958; the decline since then has been relatively small.

Cotton exports, however, which seemed to be stabilizing earlier in the year, dropped again compared with 1957 during the last quarter of 1958 and, percentagewise, were even farther below the previous year as during the first quarter.

For machinery and vehicles, comprising the major part of the exports of manufactured goods, the decline from a year ago widened considerably during the second quarter of 1958 but narrowed somewhat during the latter half of the year. Within that group exports of construction machinery, tractors, miscellaneous industrial machinery, new passenger cars, and civilian aircraft indicate a continued weakening in foreign markets.

Electrical machinery and equipment (including household equipment) maintained their foreign sales, and exports of metalworking machinery including machine tools continued to rise. Shipments of railroad equipment were also higher than in 1957, but most of these shipments were financed under Government-aid programs.

Foreign markets for chemicals also appeared to have strengthened somewhat during 1958. Exports at the end of the year were slightly above those a year earlier, whereas in earlier quarters they had been smaller. The gain was mainly in industrial chemicals, while medicinals were generally weaker.

The stability in exports thus appears to have been due to rises in agricultural products other than cotton, copper, and in certain specialized industrial products such as metalworking machinery and certain chemicals for which foreign demand continued to expand or our products are technically more advanced than those of competing countries. These rises were offset, however, by declining exports of cotton, fuels, and other industrial products, but for many of these products the rate of decline slowed down toward the end of the year.

This general pattern does not yet indicate an early recovery in exports. (In fact, January 1959 exports were still 8 percent below those in January 1958.)

## Gold outflow slowed

Although the net payments balance on recorded transactions increased less in each quarter of 1958 than in the preceding quarter and declined somewhat in the last quarter, this development was not fully reflected in the outflow of gold and dollars. The reason was the relatively wide fluctuations in the net of unrecorded transactions ("Errors and Omissions"). For the year 1958 as a whole, these residual transactions amounted to net receipts of about $\$ 380$ million. This represents a considerable drop from net receipts of about $\$ 880$ million in 1957 and also from the residuals in 1955 and 1956.

To a certain extent this residual in the balance of payments reflects recurring transactions for which estimates cannot be made. The large increase in 1957, however, suggests certain special receipts, probably as a result of capital movements from Europe to the United States which escaped the usual recording procedures. Such capital movements occur generally in times of financial and political uncertainties.

The drop in the residual in 1958 may reflect some net return flow of capital. However, this is a net balance and consequently may be composed of cross currents in such capital transactions. Thus, the flow of such capital to Europe may have been considerably larger than suggested by the size of the overall residual and offset by inflows from other parts of the world, particularly the Far East earlier in 1958 and Latin America during the second half of the year. The rather low residual during the last quarter of 1958 may in part be due to purchases of foreign stocks by United States residents which were not made through United States brokers or banks and, therefore, were not reported by them.

Although net dollar payments to foreign countries remained at a quarterly rate of nearly $\$ 1$ billion beginning with the second quarter of the year, the outflow of gold declined steadily from the second quarter peak. The decline continued into this year, and in February foreign gold purchases had virtually stopped. The decline coincided with a rise in interest rates in the United States which made holdings of United States Government securities or time deposits in banks more remunerative, and consequently increased the potential loss in interest incomes which would result from the
conversion of such holdings into gold. During the first half of 1958 about $\$ 1.2$ billion of Government securities were sold by foreigners but about the same amount was purchased during the second half of the year.

Another factor may have been the need for dollars by the United Kingdom to meet the annual service charges of nearly $\$ 200$ million on the United States and Canadian postwar loan due at the end of the year. Dollar funds of a similar magnitude will be required by the United Kingdom this spring to repay a part of the 1956 dollar drawings from the Monetary Fund.

Preliminary estimates (reflected in memorandum lines 1 and 3 of table 2 in the columns for "All areas") also indicate that relatively large amounts of gold from sources outside the United States became available during the last quarter of the year, thus lessening the demand for U.S. gold. The share of gold in the total foreign gold and dollar gains was about the same in the third and fourth quarters.

About $\$ 3.7$ billion of the $\$ 4.3$ billion total gold and dollar gains in 1958 by all countries (including about $\$ 840$ million in gold acquired from other sources than the United States) was accumulated in Western Europe. Canada gained about $\$ 180$ million, Japan $\$ 375$ million, and the international institutions about $\$ 450$ million. Latin America, however, lost about $\$ 330$ million of its gold and dollar holdings.

The area distribution of foreign gold and dollar gains changed relatively little during the year, with Europe continuing to absorb by far the largest share. Within Europe, however, the gains of the United Kingdom were highest in the second quarter and slowed down during the second half of the year, while those of Italy rose throughout the year.

The large rise in European reserves during 1958 followed a period of more than a year during which many countries in the area lost reserves or had to incur short-term debts. The rise was large enough, however, to permit a further liberalization of exchange restrictions and to enable most European countries to make their currencies, if held by residents of other countries, convertible.

Although reserves of some of the major European countries are still low relative to the size of their foreign transactions and commitments, the continued increase of European gold and dollar holdings made it possible also for the various countries to adopt measures to stimulate their economic activity. The liberalization of trade and a faster expansion in business activity should-in time-have favorable repercussion on our exports.

# Business Anticipations of 1959 Investment and Sales 

BUSINESSMEN expect to make a moderate increase in their plant and equipment expenditures this year, according to the 1959 annual survey of investment and sales anticipations conducted by the Office of Business and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The scheduled rise is $\$ 1 / 4$ billion, or 4 percent, more than last year.

The corresponding expectation for 1959 sales is for a 9 percent increase in manufacturing and public utilities, and for a 6 -percent rise in trade.

The capital expansion for 1959 centers largely in manufacturing, the airlines, and gas utilities. Most of the other major industry divisions expect little change. Public utility spending will be close to the 1957 record, while the airlines, with large deliveries of jet aircraft coming, will make record capital outlays.

Table 1.-Percent Change in Plant and Equipment Expenditures

|  | 1957-58 | Anticipated, 1958-59 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing. | -28 | 7 |
| Durable goods. | -32 | 7 |
| Nondurable goods. | -25 | 8 |
| Mining | -24 | -1 |
| Railroads | -46 | 0 |
| Transportation, other than rail | -15 | 27 |
| Public utilities...---- | -2 | 1 |
| Commercial and other. | -6 | 0 |
| Total | -17 | 4 |

Sources: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Security Exchange Commission.

The quarterly figures indicate a rise from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 30$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1958 to $\$ 31$ billion in the first 3 months of 1959 and about $\$ 32$ billion in the second quarter.

The survey data also suggest an annual rate of expenditure in the second half of this year not much different from that expected for the second quarter. To judge from past experience the realization of the implied second half rate of expenditure will depend largely on the course of business activity through the year, and the prospects thus suggest that there may be an expansion of plans as the year develops.

Of the past 5 years, for example, for example, in the recession years of 1954 and 1958, expenditures were, respectively, about the same and a few percentage points lower than implied; in 1957 spending was slightly lower as a result of the general downturn in the fourth quarter of that year. By

[^1]way of contrast, actual second half expenditures were more than 10 percent greater than implied in 1955 when the economy recovered and rose to new highs, and a few percent higher in 1956, when the investment boom was in full swing.

While the annual change from 1958 to 1959 is not large and reflects a measure of uncertainty about future developments, the quarterly data indicate that there has been a distinct change in attitude by business toward capital expenditures over the past few months. First, actual investment in the fourth quarter was the same as the amount projected 3 months ago-a change from the pattern of downward revision which had been evident since the final quarter of 1957. Second, businessmen have made an upward revision in spending for the first quarter of this year-again, in contrast with the recent experience.

## Quarterly changes

The 1957-58 investment downturn reached its low in the third quarter of 1958 , with a seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditure of $\$ 29.6$ billion-some $\$ 8$ billion less than the high of four quarters earlier. The fourth quarter of last year reflects divergent movements, with small decreases in manufacturing and railroad investment more than offset by a large rise for airline equipment and small increases elsewhere.

The $\$ 2$ billion rise in the seasonally adjusted annual rate that business expects from the fourth quarter of 1958 to the second quarter of this year would bring the total back to where it was last spring. The advance is scheduled about equally in both durable and nondurable manufacturing groups. The gas utilities plan a sizable expansion over this period.

A number of factors may be cited in explanation of the currently reported intentions. Broadly speaking the pickup in investment is related to the recovery in overall economic conditions, with the marked improvement in sales and earnings from the recession low points; in turn, these developments have given rise to favorable expectations for sales and profits in the near-term. New orders have been rising, the decline in unfilled orders has been reversed. Profits in particular have recovered sharply since the first half of last year with a resultant favorable effect on the liquidity position of business.

Not all of the currently planned increase stems directly from the recovery. For example, in the case of the airlines the large investment rise is primarily of an autonomous nature, stemming from technological change, though the improvement in general business should facilitate its financing.

The most important factor that has tempered the magnitude of the recovery in investment is to be found in the degree of unused capacity in the economy, notably in manu-
facturing. In most manufacturing industries capacity is quite ample to satisfy current and near-term production requirements. Although precise measures of capacity are lacking in many lines, some notion of where we stand is provided by a comparison of recent rates of production with the peaks reached in the previous upswing.

If the top is measured not by the peak in overall output

## Plant and Equipment Expenditures


but by the individual high reached in each industry, it appears that in durable-goods manufacturing, the aggregate of these high marks is well above the rate of production in early 1959, although in nondurables, the combined high is little different from current output.

The significant point, however, is that these peaks were generally reached more than 2 years ago, so that subsequent capacity installations-which continued even with the reduced investment in 1958-must be added to gauge current capacity. Even allowing for the fact that industry undertakes new expansion at some point below full capacity opera-tions-and business, according to the latest survey, still expects an improvement in output in 1959 over current rates of operation-it seems reasonable to assume that output must increase further betore major increases in investment plans will be needed.

Aside from physical requirements industry may be expected to make further investment for new products, to step up its outlays for modernization and cost-cutting and to meet the needs of changing geographic markets.

## Manufacturing Programs

Since last spring manufacturing sales and output have regained much of the ground lost in the recent recession and manufacturing firms are now scheduling a rise in expenditures of almost $\$ 1$ billion, or 7 percent, over 1958. With few exceptions all industries are contributing to the advance, as may be seen in table 2.

Last year's outlay of about $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion was some $\$ 41 / 2$ billion less than the record expenditure made in 1957, and accounted for about two-thirds of the aggregate decline in plant and equipment expenditures in 1958. If rough allowance is made for changes in the cost of capital goods, the 1958 manufacturing outlay was lower than in all postwar years except 1949 and 1950.

By size of firm, the largest companies as a group are projecting a more-than-average increase from 1958 to 1959 while the medium and small companies expect less-thanaverage advances. This pattern is the reverse of the actual changes in plant and equipment expenditures that occurred from 1957 to 1958, when the large companies reduced their spending somewhat more than the overall decline of 28 percent, the medium companies' programs were reduced proportionally about the same as the aggregate, and the small companies cut spending relatively least of all.

Table 2.-Percent Change in Manufacturing Plant and Equipment Expenditures, by Industry, 1957-58 and Anticipated 1958-59

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual, } \\ \text { 1957-1958 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Antici- } \\ \text { pated, } 1958-1 \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing. | -28 | 7 |
| Durable-goods industries | -32 |  |
| Primary iron and steel. | $-31$ | -1 |
| Primary nonferrous metals.......-.-- | $-^{-46}$ | -12 |
| Machinery, except electrical........- | $-_{-28}^{-23}$ | 16 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 47 |  |
| Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles. | $-32$ | 19 |
|  | $-30$ | 20 |
| Other durable goods...------- | 1 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries | -25 |  |
| Food and beverages...... | $-13$ |  |
| Textile mill products | -29 | 19 |
| Paper and allied products-.-- | -29 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | -23 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products. | -30 | 13 |
| Rubber products........ | -33 | 28 |
| Other nondurable goods... | -4 | -11 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Small firms apparently picked up their seasonally adjusted rate of expenditures a little after midyear 1958 as the recovery progressed. The large companies, which in many industries were in a downward phase of major programs, as a group continued to reduce spending in the second halt.

Table 3.-Realization of Investment Programs, by Industry, 1955-58 Actual as Percent of Anticipated Expenditures

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A breakdown of the anticipated capital expenditures in manufacturing into plant and equipment shows that equipment is scheduled to rise about 10 percent over 1958. Construction expenditures (including oil-well drilling outlays of the large petroleum refiners) is expected to show little change in 1959, although if the petroleum companies are excluded a moderate decrease in construction is indicated.

## Durable-goods industries

Investment in durable-goods industries on a seasonally adjusted quarterly basis declined more than 40 percent from its peak in the recent investment downturn. Current schedules indicate a rise in the seasonally adjusted annual rate of close to $\$ 1$ billion-or 18 percent-from the fourth quarter of 1958 to the second quarter of 1959 , and a further increase is implied for the final 6 months of the year.

Iron and steel producers expect to spend about as much in 1959 as they did last year, when investment declined almost one-third from the 1957 peak. The year 1958 marked a completion phase for most steel companies programs and the 7 -million ton increase in ingot capacity in 1958 was almost as large as in the preceding year. With steel output up sharply from the lows of 1958 many steel companies are now activating new programs.

Of all the major manufacturing industries, nonferrous metals is the only one anticipating a decline from 1958 to 1959. Much of the year-to-year decrease in this group is accounted for by the fact that a major new aluminumproducing facility was completed last year; with this and the other completions there was a 400,000 -ton increase in aluminum capacity in 1958.

Despite the improvement in sales so far in 1959 over a year ago, the motor vehicle industry is still operating considerably below output peaks reached in 1955. Producers in this industry are expecting a rise in capital outlays of almost one-fourth but from the extremely low 1958 figure. Deflated investment in this group last year was lower than in all postwar years except 1949, and 1958 current dollar expenditures were even below depreciation allowances for the industry. A 20-percent increase in investment is scheduled by producers of transportation equipment other than automobiles. The implied seasonally adjusted expenditure rate in the second half is within 10 to 15 percent of previous peaks.

Electrical machinery companies are scheduling a sizable increase in investment over 1958. Examination of the quarterly data for 1958 indicates that the decline from the late 1956 peak was over by the third quarter of 1958; the defense program, continued strength in public utility demand, and the recovery in consumer appliance sales were the major influences in the reversal of trend in outlays.

Manufacturers of machinery other than electrical, on the other hand, have scheduled only a small rise in expenditures over 1958 with a rising trend evident for the current year. A good part of the annual increase is accounted for by producers of farm machinery, sales of which have shown considerable buoyancy in the last half year, in contrast with sales of industrial machinery.

## Investment up in nondurable goods

The nondurable-goods industries recovered comparatively quickly from the lows in production and sales in the 1958 downturn, and by the end of last year a number of important groups had achieved a rate of sales equal to or above previous highs. This development was an important influence in the stabilizing of investment in this field in the second half of 1958. The earlier 4-quarter 30 -percent decline in outlays, after seasonal adjustment, while sizable, was less than in durables and briefer.

Petroleum firms expect to increase their capital outlays this year about 13 percent over 1958, to $\$ 2.7$ billion; this amount is still well below the record expenditure of almost $\$ 3.5$ billion in 1957 . In 1958, petroleum company sales declined for the first time since 1949 . Finished stocks accumulated, especially in the first half of the year; and refinery operations were reduced so that relative capacity utilization was the lowest since World War II.

Table 4.-Anticipated Percent Increases in Manufacturers' Sales, by Industry 1958-59


Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; and the Securities and Exchange Cormmission.

The reductions in investment last year were relatively large for production, transportation, and refinery facilities while spending for the less important categories-marketing and other facilities-was fairly well maintained. From the peak annual rate of $\$ 31 / 2$ billion the decline to the third quarter of 1958 was almost 40 percent, to the lowest rate of outlays by this industry since early 1951.

The general improvement in the economy, the more favorable inventory position, and the unusually cold weather last December resulted in an improvement in demand and profits, which was reflected in a stepped-up rate of outlay in late 1958. The seasonally adjusted data for 1959 indicate a generally rising trend through the year.

The 7-percent capital investment increase for the chemicals industry reflects divergent movements by industry. Drug and pharmaceutical firms, which were little affected by the recession, expect a very substantial rise. Large companies primarily in the industrial chemical field are scheduling a further decrease as major programs started earlier are being completed.

The rise of almost 20 percent anticipated by textile producers reverses a 2 -year decline in textile investment; the seasonally adjusted data show that the rise began after

## Manufacturing Plant and Equipment Expenditures


mid-1958 and is continuing through the second quarter of 1959. Although some falling off is suggested in the second half, it should be noted that the industry typically does not hold firm to its investment expectations. Paper and paper products companies' investment is expected to be slightly higher in 1959. Realization of the increase scheduled in the first quarter this year would be the first seasonally adjusted advance of consequence in approximately 2 years.

With sales of the food-beverage group at record highs last year, 1958 investment was cut considerably less than in other industries; little change is anticipated in 1959. After the first quarter of 1958 seasonally adjusted investment picked up and then stabilized. An increase is scheduled in the first half of this year, although a reduction is suggested in the second half, attributable largely to reductions by the beverage companies.

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Investment in nonmanufacturing declined less than 10 percent last year. Typically this investment has been less volatile than in manufacturing, partly because the group encompasses a number of industries in which investment changes have been offsetting and partly because it embraces industries like communications, electric and gas utilities which are less sensitive to cyclical change than manufacturing. This year these industries as a group are scheduling an investment rise of about 2 percent over 1958, but there is no uniformity in the industrial pattern of change.

## Railroads initiate expansion

The railroads are planning capital investment of $\$ 750$ million in 1959, about the same as in 1958. According to the quarterly figures, however, it appears that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of outlays was at a low of $\$ 0.6$ billion in the closing 3 months of 1958 and a sizable pickup has been scheduled by the second quarter of this year-to an annual rate of $\$ 920$ million. The drop in outlays that is implied following the second quarter of 1959 probably represents the short-run nature of the railroad investment plans at the present time.

The reversal in railroad investment that is evident in the data for the first half of this year follows the improvement in carloadings and railroad income that began around mid1958. Seasonally adjusted carloadings, after falling sharply for six successive quarters, rose somewhat in the third quarter of 1958 and markedly in the last 3 months of the year. A gradual decline of 2 years' duration in construction expenditures, seasonally adjusted, came to a halt around the end of 1958 . Equipment expenditures, after falling about twothirds from the third quarter of 1957, are expected to increase starting early in 1959, and sharply in the second quarter.

Fixed investment by the railroads, though now improving, must be judged quite low by postwar standards. The 1958 and 1959 outlays are the lowest since 1946 in current dollars and well under that year in real terms. Freight cars owned by the roads declined last year after increasing slightly in 1957 and at the end of 1958 stood 3 percent lower than the peak reached at the end of 1953.

## Utility investment high

Electric utility companies are scheduling a decline in expenditures of about 4 percent from the record high of 1958. This decrease is probably a delayed reaction to the $1957-58$
recession and the earlier decline in homebuilding, as a result of which kilowatt hour sales showed relatively small year-to-year increases of 5 and 2 percent in 1957 and 1958, respectively. The quarterly seasonally adjusted figures indicate that capital outlays declined from the first to the second half of 1958; the 1959 anticipations show a further decline in the first half followed by a slight recovery in the second half.

According to trade sources the decrease in 1959 reflects a cutback in outlays for generating facilities, which reached a top in 1958; this is being offset in part by a rise in spending for distribution facilities, which had declined from 1957 to 1958. Capacity additions in 1958 totaled a record 12.5 million kilowatts and are currently scheduled to total almost 11 million in 1959.

Gas utilities have scheduled their highest annual expenditure for 1959 , more than 10 percent above 1958. The seasonally adjusted quarterly data indicate that the rise which began in early 1958 will reach a peak in the first half of this year but some decrease is suggested in the second half.

## Trade and communications hold even

Communications firms, after a record $\$ 3$ billion outlay in 1957, spent $\$ 2.6$ billion in 1958 and are planning a like amount for 1959. The quarterly projections, after seasonal adjustment, indicate a slightly rising movement during 1959.

The firming in this industry brings to a halt a decline in seasonally adjusted outlays of about six quarters' duration and of almost 20 percent from the peak reached in early 1957. The recent decline was the first in this industry since 1949. Investment by communications companies was maintained at 1953 rates during the 1954 recession but declined by approximately 40 percent from mid-1948 to the end of 1949, following the investment boom in the early postwar period.

Investment by commercial companies held up comparatively well in 1958 in contrast with the declines that occurred in most other areas of investment: spending by trade and service firms was within a few percent of the 1957 total. A year ago retailers were holding back on plans for new stores in shopping centers in view of the uncertainty attached to the course of retail sales in 1958 as well as to homebuilding activity. Investment programs firmed, especially in the second half of the year, as retail sales were bolstered by rising disposable income and housing activity rose steadily. Capital outlays in 1959 are expected to remain close to 1958 rates.

## Record spending by airlines

The $\$ 1.9$ billion expenditure that has been scheduled for 1959 by the transportation industry (aside from railroads) is a record amount and is attributable primarily to the airlines. The airlines expect to spend twice as much this year as last, according to current schedules, deliveries of jet aircraft, which began late last year, are expected to reach a peak in 1960. Water carriers are also anticipating higher expenditures but pipelines are expecting some cutback.

## Realization of 1958 Programs

Last year businessmen spent about $\$ 11 / 2$ billion less than they had anticipated in the survey conducted in the first quarter of 1958. Although the relative discrepancy of 5 percent was slightly above the average (median) deviation of 3 percent for the postwar years through 1957, the annual survey correctly projected the very sizable decline in capital expenditures. As table 3 indicates, all major industry
divisions cut actual spending below planned amounts, except the nonrail transportation and commercial groups.

In durable-goods manufacturing all industries, except the miscellaneous category, cut outlays in 1958 below projections. Deviations were greater than average in the machinery and transportation equipment groups and less than average in primary metals and stone, clay, and glass. In nondurable-goods manufacturing, only the textile and miscellaneous nondurable-goods groups spent more than scheduled, although the negative discrepancies in food and beverages and paper were comparatively small. About 70 percent of the negative deviation in nondurable manufacturing was brought about by the sharp reductions from planned outlays by the petroleum industry.

By size of firm, small manufacturing companies as a group exceeded expectations even after allowance for the usual small firm understatement, while medium and large-size firms spent less than planned, with the latter showing the greater shortfall.

The year 1958 was noteworthy in that the reduction in
Manufacturers' Sales Anticipations

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spending from anticipations was greater than occurred in the two previous downturn years of 1949 and 1954, when expenditures fell only 1 percent below expectations. The major difference with respect to the earlier downturns was that this time manufacturing companies reduced their outlays substantially below expectations; previously manufacturers' actual outlays were about in line with anticipations.

In 1954, it may be recalled, the automobile industry spent much more than it had programed and thus helped to offset decreases from earlier-reported programs of other durablegoods industries. In 1954, the petroleum industry maintained actual spending only slightly below the amount programed.

## 1959 SALES ANTICIPATIONS

Businessmen are looking forward to good-sized sales increases over 1958. Durable-goods producers are expecting a sales rise of 12 percent and nondurable-goods firms an increase of 6 percent over last year's recession figures, for a combined advance of 9 percent. The trade firms anticipate a rise of close to 6 percent while electric and gas utilities have projected expansions of 7 and 11 percent, respectively.

If the manufacturers' sales expectations are realized, the nondurable-goods total would be at a new high, exceeding the seasonally adjusted annual rate of sales in the opening month of 1959. In durable goods, the expected figure for the year 1959, would fall short of the previous peak by some 2 percent, but would also represent a gain from the current sales rate. The trade and utility figures, if attained, would represent new records.
All industries in manufacturing expect sales advances over 1958. Steel producers and motor vehicle manufacturers have projected substantially larger-than-a verage increasesfrom their depressed 1958 sales, while in food and beverages, petroleum, and transportation equipment other than motor vehicles, the expected increases are below the manufacturing average.
Last year sales fell below the expectations reported in the survey early in 1958. The shortfall in trade was quite small, the experience being a very slight decrease instead of the small projected increase. In manufacturing and utilities the direction was properly forecast, but the magnitude of change was wrong: manufacturers' sales fell 8 percent as compared with a projected 2 percent decline, while utilities' revenues rose about 2 percent less than the projected 9 percent advance. The 1958 experience with respect to the sales projections was essentially the same as the experience in the two previous downturn years of 1949 and 1954, although the relative discrepancy in 1958 was more nearly like that of 1949 .

These sales losses were undoubtedly a major factor behind the large negative discrepancies between actual and expected manufacturing plant and equipment expenditures. Except for textiles, every major manufacturing industry that experienced less-than-anticipated sales also spent less than planned.

## Work-in-Progress and the Initiation of New Projects

This year, as in 1958, companies were asked to provide a breakdown of their current year anticipations between work-in-progress and new work. The former is defined as that part of the 1959 expenditure expected to be made on any work (plant or equipment) started before January 1, 1959. The remainder of the 1959 anticipated expenditure reflects outlays on projects scheduled to be started this year. Companies were further requested to supply the total estimated cost-when complete-of the new work scheduled to be started this year. They were asked, for comparative purposes, to give the total cost of all work actually started in 1958.

As was pointed out last year, the anticipated expenditure on new starts is subject to considerable revision in either direction, depending chiefly on the subsequent course of business activity. Work-in-progress, however, is subject to less revision, though large construction projects may be speeded up or stretched out into another year.

Of the $\$ 12.3$ billion of capital outlays that manufacturers have scheduled in 1959, about $\$ 41 / 2$ billion, or 35 percent, is estimated to be spent on work already in progress on January 1, 1959. Manufacturers expect during 1959 to initiate projects with an estimated value of close to $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ billion-of which, $\$ 8$ billion would be completed this year.

In 1958 manufacturers completed $\$ 5.7$ billion of their carryover of work-in-progress on January 1, 1958. An additional $\$ 5.7$ billion was spent on the $\$ 10$ billion of new projects started during 1958. As noted previously, total capital spending in 1958 was lower than manufacturers' expectations at the beginning of that year, and the shortfall occurred mainly in the projected value of that part of new work which was to be done in 1958 .

Thus the results of the current survey suggest that as manufacturers start the year (1) they expect to spend less on work-in-progress than they did in 1958; (2) but this reduction is expected to be more than offset by a marked increase in new work. As of this time, moreover, manufacturers are not planning any substantial volume of large new projects. The total cost of the new 1959 starts- $\$ 10.5$ billion-compares with the total cost of work actually started in 1958 of about $\$ 10$ billion.

This comparatively small increase is roughly consistent with the overall advance in plant and equipment expenditures and the fact that construction outlays in manufacturing are not now expected to increase over last year. The total new starts-and thus total capital investment, as already indicated-may well be adjusted upward if business activity continues to improve through the year.

Table 5.-Business Facilities: Work-in-Progress and the Initiation of New Projects
[billions of dollars]

|  | Total cost, when complete, of projects initiated in- |  | Anticipated expenditures in 1959 on- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 1959 | Total | Work-in- progress Jan.1, 1959 | Projects <br> initiated <br> in 1959 |
| Manufacturing - | 10.13 | 10.55 | 12.27 | 4.26 | 8.01 |
| Durable-goods industries ${ }^{1}$ | 4.62 | 4.97 | 5.83 | 2.18 | 3.65 |
| Primary metals. | . 96 | 1. 29 | 1. 57 | . 81 | 76 |
| Electrical machinery and equip- | . 36 | . 44 | . 53 | . 21 | - 32 |
| Machinery except electrical-...----- | . 90 | . 93 | . 95 | . 18 | . 77 |
| Transportation equipment. | . 74 | 1.01 | 1. 13 | . 42 | 71 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | . 43 | . 33 | . 48 | . 24 | . 24 |
| Nondurable-goods industries ${ }^{1}$. | 5.51 | 5. 58 | 6.45 | 2.09 | 4.36 |
| Food and beverages. | . 73 | . 61 | . 75 | . 19 | . 56 |
| Textile mill products. | . 30 | . 28 | . 34 | . 07 | . 27 |
| Paper and allied products. | . 47 | . 48 | . 61 | . 22 | . 39 |
| Chemicals and allied products....... | 1.16 | 1. 16 | 1.41 | . 65 | . 76 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 2. 24 | 2. 56 | 2.74 | . 78 | 1. 96 |
| Rubber products.----- | . 17 | . 16 | . 17 | . 05 | . 12 |
| Public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities ${ }^{2}$ | 3.45 | 2.97 | 4.13 | 2. 23 | 1. 90 |
| Gas and other utilities. | 2.13 | 1.63 | 2.01 | . 50 | 1.51 |

1. Totals include industries not shown separately.
2. Includes mixed electric and gas utilities.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; and Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Technical Note

Attention is directed to a new method of presentation of the anticipated quarterly expenditures in the top part of table 2. Experience with the quarterly surveys has shown that some businessmen, is reporting their quarterly anticipations, do not fully make allowances ior a number of factors such as weather and aceounting adjustments. As a result, anticipations for particular quarters have exhibited recurrent over-or under-statements with respect to actual
expenditures as later reported. Because of the systematic character of these tendencies it has expenditures as later reported. Because of the systematic character of these tendencies it has
been possible to make adjustments in the quarterly anticipations which considerably improve the usefulness of the series.

In each industry the amount of adjustment to the ancitipation for a given quarter of the year is determined by selecting the median percentage deviation between actual and anticipated expenditures effect has been to lower the reported anticipations for the first quarter of 1959 by about 7 percent and the second quarter of 1959 by about 1 percent.
This adjustment was first incorporated in the seasonally adjusted anticipations in 19.52. Starting with the December 1958 survey, the unadjusted estimates shown in the top part of table 2 also incorporate thnse adjustments for systematic tendencies in the anticipatory data. The seasonally adjusted series (bottom part of table 2) is derived by applying conventional seasonal factors to the estimates shown at the top.

Table 6.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1956-59
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 19592 | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.- } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { furne } \\ & \text { fune } \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | 14,954 | 15, 959 | 11,433 | 12,274 | 3,505 | 4, 183 | 4,010 | 4,261 | 2,898 | 2,939 | 2,664 | 2,932 | 2,541 | 3, 132 |
| Durable-goods industries Primary inon and steel | 7,623 | 8,022 | 5,469 1,192 | 5,827 1,180 | $\begin{array}{r}1,759 \\ \hline 327\end{array}$ | 2,120 | 1,995 | 2, 148 | 1,441 | 1,395 | 1,257 | 1,376 | 1,168 | 1,449 |
| Primary nonferrous metals....-.- | 412 | 814 | ${ }^{1} 441$ | 1,388 | 147 | 217 | 223 | 227 | 151 | 107 | 87 | ${ }_{96}$ | 91 | 960 |
| Electrical machinery and equip- ment | 603 | 599 | 459 | 532 | 126 | 152 | 145 | 176 | 106 | 116 | 104 | 133 | 98 | 123 |
| Machinery, except electrical ---- | 1,078 | 1,275 | 915 | 951 | 270 | 317 | 308 | 380 | 255 | 234 | 201 | 225 | 192 | 233 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment -- | 1,689 | 1,058 | 558 | 688 | 297 | 314 | 252 | 195 | 143 | 155 | 137 | 123 | 123 | $1{ }^{6} 2$ |
| Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles | 440 | 544 | ${ }^{370}$ | 442 | 126 | 150 | 130 | 138 | 93 | 89 | 88 | 100 | 79 | 7 |
| Stone, clay and glass products.... | $\begin{array}{r}686 \\ \hline 1.447\end{array}$ | 572 1,438 | 399 1,135 | 1479 | 135 | 156 | 139 | 144 | 102 | 101 | 84 | 112 | 113 | 120 |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{3}$-------...- | 1,447 | 1,438 | 1,135 | 1,167 | 331 | 377 | 346 | 384 | 276 | 269 | 271 | 319 | 272 | 318 |
| Nondurable-goods industries | 7,331 | 7,937 | 5,964 | 6,447 | 1,746 | 2, ${ }_{205}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,015 } \\ \hline 209\end{array}$ | 2,113 | 1,457 | 1,544 | 1,407 | 1,556 | 1,373 | 1,683 |
| Textile mill products....------------ | 799 465 | 4 | 748 288 | ${ }_{342}$ | 111 | ${ }_{114}^{225}$ | ${ }_{9}^{209}$ | 115 90 | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{202}$ | 188 66 | 180 | 198 | $\underline{109}$ |
| Paper and allied products........ | 801 | 811 | 578 | 608 | 192 | 216 | 206 | 197 | 141 | 146 | 151 | 140 | 132 | 169 |
| Chemicals and allied products..- | 1,455 | 1,724 | 1,320 | 1.414 | 353 | 435 | 440 | 496 | 340 | 352 | 304 | 324 | 293 | 335 |
| Petroleum and coal products....- | 3,135 | 3,453 | 2, 431 | 2, 743 | 728 | ${ }_{53} 89$ | 894 | 939 | 587 | 629 | 554 | 661 | 524 | 681 |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{4}$ - | 475 | 491 | 471 | 418 | 115 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 109 | 116 | 117 | 129 | 104 | 121 |
| Mining | 1,241 | 1,243 | 941 | 932 | 300 | 327 | 314 | 302 | 225 | 239 | 223 | 254 | 214 | 234 |
| Railroads. | 1,231 | 1,396 | 754 | 753 | 342 | 362 | 358 | 334 | 256 | 202 | 140 | 156 | 173 | 24. |
| Transportation, other than rail | 1,712 | 1,771 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 358 | 478 | 447 | 488 | 398 | 369 | 320 | 413 | 451 | 470 |
| Public utilities | 4,895 | 6,195 | 6,088 | 6,143 | 1,205 | 1,510 | 1,720 | 1,760 | 1,227 | 1,511 | 1,633 | 1,717 | 1,236 | 1,547 |
| Communications-- | 2,684 | 3,032 | 2,615 |  | 725 | 797 | 728 | 782 | 659 | 683 | 603 | 670 |  |  |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ | 8,364 | 7,366 | 7,195 |  | 1,847 | 1,933 | 1,780 | 1,806 | 1,662 | 1,818 | 1,844 | 1,871 | 2,392 | 2,55 |
| Total | 35,081 | 36,962 | 30,526 | 31,792 | 8,282 | 9,590 | 9,357 | 9,733 | 7,325 | 7,761 | 7,427 | 8,013 | 7,007 | 8,193 |
|  | Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  | 16.12 | 16. 25 | 16.37 | 15. 27 | 13.20 | 11.53 | 10.86 | 10.58 | 11.56 | 12. 25 |
| Durable-goods industries ${ }^{6}$. |  |  |  |  | 8.09 | 8.31 | 8.23 | 7.57 | 6.58 | 5.57 | 5. 16 | 4.86 | 5.35 | 5. 74 |
| Primary iron and steel.-. |  |  |  |  | 1. 56 | 1. 78 | 1. 90 | 1. 72 | 1. 52 | 1. 27 | 1. 20 | . 90 | . 98 | 1. 16 |
| Primary nonferrous metals......- |  |  |  |  | . 66 | . 88 | . 89 | . 82 | 68 | . 44 | . 35 | . 34 | 40 | . 39 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 62 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 44 | 48 | E1 |
| Machinery except electrical. |  |  |  |  | 1. 17 | 1.29 | 1. 28 | 1.33 | 1.11 | . 96 | 84 | . 79 | 84 | 95 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment Transportation equipment ex- |  |  |  |  | 1.36 | 1.27 | . 97 | . 72 | . 66 | . 63 | . 52 | . 46 | 57 | 6 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 58 | . 59 | . 52 | . 50 | 43 | . 36 | . 35 | . 36 | . 36 | 35 |
| Nondurable-goods industries ${ }^{\text {E }}$ -Food and beverages |  |  |  |  | 8.03 | 7.94 | 8.14 | 7.70 | 6.62 | 5.96 | 5.70 | 5.72 | 6.21 | 6. 51 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 84 | . 83 | . 86 | . 87 | . 71 | . 76 | . 76 | . 75 | . 82 |  |
| Textile-mill products--t |  |  |  |  | . 86 | ${ }_{86}$ | . 81 | . 73 | $\stackrel{30}{63}$ | . 26 | . 29 | . 30 | ${ }_{59}^{37}$ | ${ }_{68}^{41}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products... |  |  |  |  | 1.57 | 1.71 | 1.83 | 1.77 | 1.51 | 1.38 | 1. 27 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1. 31 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... |  |  |  |  | 3.56 | 3. 43 | 3.54 | 3.32 | 2.86 | 2. 42 | 2.17 | 2.36 | 2. 56 | 2. 64 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.00 | . 92 | . 88 | . 97 | . 95 | . 90 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1.42 | 1.35 | 1.54 | 1.26 | 1.02 | . 77 | . 63 | . 58 | . 69 | . 92 |
| Transportation, other than rail.-........- |  |  |  |  | 1.52 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.91 | 1.69 | 1.40 | 1.29 | 1.62 | 1.90 | 1.84 |
| Public utilities. |  |  |  |  | 5.72 | 5.93 | 6.64 | 6.43 | 5.87 | 5.97 | 6.10 | 6.26 | 6.08 | 6.10 |
| Commercial and other ${ }^{5}$. |  |  |  |  | 10.76 | 10.40 | 10. 15 | 10.21 | 9.63 | 9. 73 | 9.85 | 9.96 | 9.98 | 10.02 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 36.89 | 37.03 | 37.75 | \% 6.23 | 32.41 | 30.32 | 29.61 | 29.97 | 31. 16 | 32.03 |

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
2. Estimates are based on anticipated capital expenditures reported by business between late January and early March 1959. The estimates for the first and second quarters of 1959 have been adjusted when necessary for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data. see technical note at end of text.
3. Includes fabricated metal products, lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance, and miscellaneous manufactures.
4. Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products, and printing and publishing.
5. Inciudes trade, service, finance, and construction. Figures for 1959 and seasonally adjusted data also include communications.
Note.-Data for earlier years were published in the June 1956 Survey of Current Businese, p. 6 .

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securitits Exchange Commission.

# Consumer Purchasing and Income Patterns 

THE RELATIVE stability of consumer purchasing was an important factor in the size and nature of the recent cyclical movement of business. The shift in the pattern of consumption, particularly that associated with the decline in borrowing as a buying supplement to current incomes, had important effects on many industries. It is of interest, therefore, to update consumer buying material heretofore presented in the Survey, and to take a new look at purchasing in relation to fluctuations in real income with the aid of recently developed Office of Business Economics data.

In most periods, overall consumer buying is closely geared to the flow of income to consumers. In the recent business decline, the shift in the pattern of consumer buying was as usual away from the large-ticket durable goods involving long-term future payments. But despite this changed mood, buying of nondurable goods and services remained strong, even at the bottom of the recession-in part because of the supplementation of income by the large rise in unemployment compensation and by the fortuitous timing of the effective date of laws providing expanded social security benefits.

With the turn-around in business in the spring of 1958 , consumer income rose with expanding employment, longer hours of work, and the further advance in wage rates. Buying of most durable goods picked up as consumer prospects improved. A noteworthy exception was automobiles, where the upturn was delayed until the introduction of the 1959 models in the final quarter:

The maintenance of consumption aided in the realignment of business inventories. The liquidation which occurred in 1958 was largely in durable goods, yet caution was the rule and it was only when it was clear that demand was in an uptrend that business purchasing became easier. Thus, the inventory drag on output was removed as a market influence by the end of 1958.

## Cyclical variations in output

The accompanying chart shows the shifts in the major types of demand during the three postwar cyclical swings of business. In the 1957-58 recession, investment bore the brunt of the decline-accounting for $\$ 19$ billion of the national product drop of $\$ 23$ billion (in 1957 prices) from the third quarter of 1957 to the first quarter of 1958. Consumer purchases declined $\$ 61 / 2$ billion, and Government buying actually rose $\$ 2$ billion. In the recovery period the rise in each of these groups was of roughly similar dollar size.

[^2]Postwar Cyclical Shifts in Output

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

59-3-7

In some respects, the decline differed from the pattern of the 1953-54 cycle, when Government buying dropped most as defense expenditures were sharply curtailed. The decline in business investment was moderate, while consumer purchases showed very little change as taxes were cut and real income thereby sustained.

In the recovery, from the second quarter of 1954 to the second quarter of 1955, national output at an annual rate increased $\$ 32$ billion (in 1957 prices). Consumer purchases and private investment each rose rapidly and extensively. Government purchasing continued to decline but at a much slower rate.

In that cycle, consumer buying was maintained in the downturn and advanced quickly once the recovery was underway. As a matter of fact, consumer borrowing to purchase durable goods was a feature of the recovery, and brought a flood of auto buying unequalled before or since.

In the 1948-49 recession, when the Government programs were sharply expanded by foreign aid, and a large consumer backlog of durable goods demand still existed, the only significant decline occurred in business inventories. During the down phase, real consumer purchases and Government buying both increased moderately. In the recovery period, consumers stepped up their buying, and, with the turnaround in inventory policy, business investment also advanced substantially.

Thus, each of these recessions turned out to be short and each was marked by broad governmental actions-some fortuitous and some designed to have an anticyclical effect. The relative strength of consumer purchases, under these conditions of sustained personal income and the absence of large-scale and prolonged unemployment, had a stabilizing effect on the economy. As will be developed, however, the shift in the composition of purchases among the various categories of goods and services had noticeable and, in some cases, sharp impacts on particular industries.

It is not to be implied that the stabilizing influence of consumption derived its primary impetus from the consumer as such. As indicated above, developments in other private sectors and in the Government played important roles in bolstering the flow of his income. Nonetheless, the consumer did maintain his overall propensity to consume in line with his current income.

## CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

When consumer purchases are viewed in relation to total income and output over the long-term, interesting patterns are apparent. The accompanying chart brings out several basic points on the behavior of consumer spending in relation to income and output, all expressed in constant dollars.
(1) Ratios of purchases to real disposable personal income. These fluctuated within a relatively narrow range around a 94 percent average in the 20 years prior to 1929, and again in the postwar period 1947-58. In the years of the 1930 depression, consumers' spending was naturally high from reduced incomes, and in the war years such spending was restricted by price controls and the limited availability of durable goods. In other years, the most pronounced deviations occurred in the 1921 recession and in the early postwar years of abnormality in production and distribution.
(2) Ratios of purchases to real gross national product. Here it is interesting to note that in the 20-year period before 1929, consumers took, on the average, 69 percent of the national output, with rather small fluctuations about this average. In World War I when the Government needs increased, the consumer ratio dropped to 63 percent. During the declining phase of the depression years, the ratio in-
creased to a top of 80 percent, and in 1944 a low of less than 50 percent was reached.

With the ending of the war, the consumers' share of the national output increased rapidly and eventually stabilized around an average of 65 percent. The lower ratio for the postwar than the pre-1929 period reflects the relatively large share of national output absorbed by the Government in recent years. The Government's purchases include, of course, a substantial amount of consumption goods and services. More than one-fifth of total output in 1958 was bought by Government, compared with an average of onetenth in the twenties.

## Relation of consumption-investment

Over the short-run, the correlation between consumption and the physical volume of plant and equipment purchased by business is not close because of differing cyclical sensitivities. Over the longer run, however, where periods of high-level economic activity are compared, there can be discerned some constancy in the level about which the ratio fluctuates.

The chart on page 20 shows the ratio of consumer expenditures to business plant and equipment purchases (GNP basis) in constant dollars. It is clear that both in the period prior to the great depression and in the current postwar period, this ratio has fluctuated around an average of $5 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$-that is, for every dollar of plant and equipment acquired by business, consumers bought, on the average, about $\$ 51 / 2$ of real goods and services. There appears to have been no substantial upward or downward drift in this ratio over the long-term period. Over the short run the ratio does fluctuate sharply.

## Shifts in consumption

The consumer "mix" of goods and services has varied considerably over time, with significant shifts taking place among groups of purchases.

In 1958 personal consumption expenditures totaled $\$ 291$

billion with personal income at $\$ 354$ billion. In the fourth quarter, the seasonally adjusted annual expenditures rate was at $\$ 296$ billion, with preliminary data indicating a further rise in the first quarter of this year. The advance from the recession low of $\$ 286$ billion in the first quarter of 1958 followed a modest decline of $\$ 2$ billion (annual rate) from the peak 1957 volume.

## Personal Consumption in Constant DollarsRatio to Plant and Equipment Investment


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

Current spending by consumers is equivalent to a per capita annual figure of $\$ 1,690$. This compares with a per capita disposable personal income rate of $\$ 1,800$. Real per capita expenditures declined 3 percent from the peak of the third quarter of 1957 to the first half of 1958 . Since then the recovery has been moderate in real per capita terms, amounting to only a little more than 1 percent by the fourth
quarter of last year. A similar pattern occurred in the movement of real disposable income per capita. Both real income and expenditures per capita are still 2 percent below the 1957 highs.

The chart on page 21 shows the 1958 distribution of the personal income dollar by major components. A little more than four-fifths of income was spent for goods and services. Expenditures for goods took half of the income dollar, with nondurables accounting for 40 cents of this and durables the other 10 cents. Services took almost one-third. The remainder was divided between payments for taxes ( 12 cents) and saving ( 6 cents). The variations in the ratio of consumer expenditures in current dollars, by groups, to disposable personal income (personal income after taxes) are shown in table 1 for selected years.

The consumption pattern in 1958 is set forth in the second diagram which depicts the proportion of consumer purchases represented by major categories. In that year 50 cents of the dollar went for the three groups of food, beverages, and tobacco ( 29 cents), of clothing ( 8 cents), and of housing ( 13 cents).

Of the remaining half, household operation (including furniture and household equipment) accounted for 12 cents, and transportation (including automobiles and gasoline), 12 cents. The rest was distributed over a wide variety of goods and services.

The distribution of personal consumption by major groups is given for the postwar years and for 1929 and 1940 in constant dollars in table 2. The food, clothing, and other items, which accounted for 50 cents of the consumer expenditure dollar in 1958, represented 55 cents in the thirties, rose to almost 60 cents during the war years when durables were in short supply, and then, except for the early postwar years, remained at roughly 50 cents. It should be noted that within the total of these three groups, trends were mixed, with the decline in the clothing ratio offsetting the rise in housing.

The proportion of total real purchases comprised by the food, beverages, and tobacco groups has varied within a rather narrow range in the last 8 years. The current 29 percent in constant dollars is close to that of 1929. Based

Table 1.-Personal Consumption Expenditures as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income, for Selected Years [Percent]

p Preliminary.

1. Includes data not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
on current dollars, the fluctuations in the ratio of these expenditures to the total in the past 8 years have been somewhat larger than in constant dollars, and the ratio currently is above that of 1929 .
The clothing and shoes portion of total purchases has clearly been declining in the postwar period-from 10 percent in 1947 to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1958 . This compares with a ratio of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1929. On a current dollar basis, the proportion of clothing and shoes expenditures shows a somewhat more pronounced drop in the postwar years than is the case in constant dollars. The nature of this relationship is brought out in a different manner in a later discussion. In the case of gasoline and oil purchases, the proportion of the total has shown a steady rise in the postwar years-from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1947 to nearly 4 percent currently.
In the durable goods categories, the proportion of automobiles and parts purchases has shown marked fluctuations in the postwar period, with the ratio to purchases of all goods and services ranging from less than 4 percent in 1947 to more than 7 percent in 1955. In the 1957-58 recession, the ratio dropped from a high of 6.2 percent to a low of 4.5 percent.
The ratio for housing and household operation services has shown a postwar rise-from 15 percent in 1947 to $181 / 2$ percent in 1958. In contrast, purchases of transportation services (in constant dollars) dropped from 4 percent in 1947 to the current 3 percent-reverting back to the percentage prevailing in 1929.
In view of the rapid expansion in the stock of many types of consumer durables, expenditures for the care and repair of these goods have shown a considerable expansion in recent years. In 1957, the repair bill for automobiles, radios and
television receivers, household appliances, and other housefurnishings amounted to $\$ 51 / 2$ billion and on the basis of preliminary data this total was exceeded in 1958 . In the past 10 years, these expenditures have risen steadily, with the current rate more than double that of $1947-a$ rise in excess of the increase in consumer income. Expenditures on radio and television repair showed the most marked expansion, increasing $3 \frac{1}{2}$, times over the 10 -year period.

It should be emphasized that within major groups the movements of the ratios for subgroups show, in many cases, a considerably mixed picture. To illustrate this point, in the case of transportation, the ratios for local transit and intercity railway and bus transportation have been steadily declining in the postwar period. On the other hand, travel by airlines and by automobile has been steadily rising.
In summary, while total consumer expenditures have borne a rather steady relation to income, aside from the depression and wartime periods, within this aggregate many categories shift in importance as consumers change their preferences or view their prospects differently. There is, of course, variation in the extent of stability associated with the degree of urgency of need. Also, for certain groups of items, definite growth tendencies are dominant while others have become of lesser importance in the consumer budget.

## CONSUMPTION-INCOME RELATIONS

The consumption-income relations will be viewed in this section through the use of correlation analysis. The relationships presented involve essentially an up-dating of

## Use of the 1958 Personal Income Dollar

Use of Income Dollar


Based on Total Personal Income

in 1958 - $\$ 354$ Billion

## Purchases of Goods and Services

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Based on Total Consumption Expenditures } \\
& \text { in 1958-\$291 Billion }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Consumer Purchases Related to Income in Constant Dollars, 1920-58



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
similar materials published earlier in the Survey, ${ }^{1}$ particularly to incorporate the revisions which have recently been made in the basic data for the postwar period. ${ }^{2}$ Also analyses are presented involving Office of Business Economics' new data in constant prices.

[^3]


Although the analyses will be considered in constant dollars, it should be noted that in certain instances there may be a significant difference from the current dollar relationships, which are of particular interest for marketing. ${ }^{3}$ The income-sensitivity coefficients-that is, the response of demand to a 1 percent change in disposable personal income -are shown in table 3 for the prewar period 1929-40 and for the postwar period, in constant dollars for major groups and in current dollars for more detailed subgroups.

Some summary facts may first be noted:

1. In real terms, total consumer purchases over the longrun period of the twenties and postwar years have shown a close relationship to consumer income; a change of 10 percent in real income was associated on the average with a change of approximately 10 percent in real purchases. In periods of sharp cyclical changes in business, a variation of 10 percent in real income was associated on the average with a change of 8 percent in real purchases.
2. The response of the major groups-durables, nondurables, and services-to income change over the long-run period of course differs from what occurred in the 1930 depression. The secular tendency has been for real purchases of durable goods to show a moderate upward response relative to income, while for nondurable goods and services the response has been approximately equal-a 1 to 1 association. During swings in the business cycle, however, durablegoods purchases in real terms have responded more intensely, nondurable goods rather moderately, and services have been fairly insensitive to income changes.
3. By subgroups of expenditures, there is a wide diversity of income response in all periods. In addition, purchases of durable goods, particularly automobiles, have shown wide fluctuations, often not directly related to the income flow, in the postwar years.

## Consumption-income patterns

A reexamination of past relationships provides the basis for some generalizations regarding the overall consumptionincome pattern. The upper left panel of the accompanying chart shows this pattern for the years 1920-58 with total consumption and income both in real terms. So far as the entire period since World War I is concerned, expenditures in relation to income show noticeable shifts. Consequently, a single relation or simple expressions such as ratios or linear forms will not account for all of the changes.

The consumption response to income change is considerably different over long periods than during swings in the business cycle. The line on the chart represents a regression fitted to the high-level activity years of the twenties and the postwar years. ${ }^{4}$ It may be seen that the points for these 22 years cluster closely about this line-the average departure being about 1 percent. This relationship indicates that the secular response of consumption to income change
in years of rising, high level economic activity is such that a given percent change in real income is associated with a closely similar percentage change in consumption. ${ }^{5}$

Two points may be made concerning this relation. First, in periods of brief and relatively small cyclical fluctuations, such as those of 1923-24, 1926-27, 1948-49, and 1953-54, the consumption-income pattern was approximately in line with the secular relationship shown on the chart.

Second, in the sharp cyclical swings of 1929-37 and 193738 , with large-scale unemployment, the relationship shifted. Both in the pronounced downswing and in the subsequent recovery, consumer demand exhibited a marked lag relative to the income advance.

All three major groups of expenditures show significant differences between the secular and cyclical relationships of consumption to income. This may be seen from the other panels of the chart.

As would be expected, the cyclical response to income change is sharply pronounced in the durable-goods group, much less so in the nondurables, and even less so in the services. The income coefficients are, respectively, 2.1, 0.7 , and $0.5 .{ }^{6}$

In the case of durable goods, the cyclical response has been sharp even in periods of relatively small busines fluctuations. Such behavior results from the longer life of these goods and the flexibility of replacement, and from the use of credit as an important element of financing. Consumers are more willing to increase installment debt when income is rising and are more reluctant to incur additional indebtedness when income declines and prospects appear less favorable. Lenders are likewise more agreeable to the process of debt creation in good times. Purchases of nondurable goods and services-much less postponable-have shown a smaller reaction to cyclical changes in income.
Real durable-goods purchases show wide swings around the long-term relation, which at times are autonomous and quite independent of income changes. For example, the Korean war touched off a wave of durable-goods buying in 1950 which brought purchases to a point considerably above the long-term relationship. In the next 2 years, 1951 and 1952, despite rising incomes but with production restricted, such purchases were cut back severely. Again in 1955, the unusually favorable conditions for automobile purchasing resulted in a bulge in durable-goods buying. In 1956 and 1957, purchases fell back to the long-term line. Finally,

Table 2.-Distribution of Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Groups of Goods and Services Based on Constant (1957) Dollars [Percent]

|  | 1929 | 1940 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total goods and services. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 12.9 |
| Automobiles and parts. | 4.7 | 4. 1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 5. 9 | 6.0 | 4.9 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$ | 50.3 | 54.9 | 53.3 | 52.1 | 51.4 | 49.8 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 49.7 | 49.6 | 48.4 | 48.8 | 48.5 | 48.9 |
| Clothing and shoes. | 13.5 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Food and beverages. | 26.1 | 31.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.7 |
| Gasoline and oil... | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$ | 38.1 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 38.3 |
| Household operation...---.------ | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Housing.-.-.-.---- | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11. 0 | 11. 4 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12. 4 | 12.8 |
| Transportation | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and beverages, tobacco, clothing and shoes, and housing | 51.8 | 55.1 | 53.7 | 53.0 | 52.6 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 51.8 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 49.1 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.3 |

[^4]1. Includes data not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
4. The equation for this line and all other regressions referred to in subsequent sections are. shown in the appendix to this article
5. As detailed in the september 1955 Survey article, the secular relations represent averages generally in the growth phase. Thus, these and other secular relations presented here are to
be interpreted for periods of growth and should not be used to evaluate the response in periods of sizable cyclical movements
percent is assoly that, other factors being constant, a given change in real income of, say. 10 ables 7 percent, and with a change in the same direction for durables of 21 percent, nondurables 7 percent, and services 5 percent.
they were reduced sharply under the adverse market conditions of 1958 to a point considerably below the long-term relation.

In contrast to the autonomous fluctuations in durablegoods spending, purchases of nondurable goods and services in constant dollars have been closely geared to income changes over the longer period. ${ }^{7}$ This simply means that consumers spend a high proportion of their incomes at all times, but are able to supplement them by borrowing to a greater extent under certain conditions of general business than at other times.

In the case of nondurable goods, the most marked deviations from the line of relation occurred in the years 1946-48, which were temporarily high due to the making up of wartime shortages. In all the other years these purchases bore a close proportionate relation to income change. Similarly, the long-term relation between purchases of services and income in constant dollars has been extremely close. Considering the close degree of association between real purchases of nondurable goods and services and income, it appears that variations in such purchases are not sufficient to provide an offset to the wide swings in durable-goods purchases.

## Analysis of special groups

Data for the 1920's are available only for the three major categories of consumption-durables, nondurables, and services. Therefore, analysis of the response of purchases of the more detailed categories of goods and services to income change under conditions of high level economic activity is confined to the experience of the postwar years alone. For many of these groups, the postwar responses to income change have varied significantly from those in the prewar years. In addition to the basic difference in cyclical characteristics between the two periods, there have been many special influences operating in the postwar years.
It should also be pointed out that there are difficulties involved in analysing the nature of the postwar patterns since the usual methods utilized in deriving consumptionincome relationships may be inapplicable. This arises in large part from the fact that the period has been characterized by a persistent upward movement in total economic activity with only three periods of relatively moderate decline interrupting the advance.

Thus, there is little or no basis for testing empirically the nature of the consumer response under conditions of pronounced cyclical changes. The difficulty is essentially a technical one, namely, that when the usual correlation techniques are applied to variables which have no pronounced cyclical movements, they are not likely to yield cyclical measures of sensitivity, but rather trend associations. Thus, these relationships are limited in their applications and considerable caution should be used in deriving generalizations from them.

The effect of the rather steady rise in the postwar period in consumption of most goods and services on the determination of their response to income change, may be brought out by introducing in the correlation time as a separate independent variable along with real income. The coefficients of income sensitivity thus obtained would be, in most cases, materially different from those derived without the use of the time variable, reflecting the influence of the strong intercorrelation between time and income. Taking into account

7 . For many groups of services, the consumer response to a change in income tends to lag. This is due to the reluctance on the part of consumers to change their habits or status with respect to these services immediately arter the change in the income status. Statistically, this aspect of consumer behavior was indicated by obtaining "much closer fits" in the correlations when an average of the curtent and previect, yeaproximates a 6 months' lag in income reiative to current year's purchases.
limitations of the sensitivity coefficients based on income alone, it is, nevertheless, of interest to examine the response of consumption of some of the more important categories of goods and services to income changes.

Analyses involving the use of one factor-consumer in-come-are not to be considered as complete since other

## Food Expenditures Related to Income in Constant Dollars


variables affecting demand would have, in some cases, important effects on purchases. Such other factors would be, for example, relative prices of the items, population changes, and substitute and competitive products. Deviations from the income relationship would reflect not only possible shortcomings in the data, but also the effect of the omission of other variables.

Nevertheless, consumption-income relations yield usefulthough incomplete-information on the impact of a change in the basic demand factor on consumption. This is so since income often represents by proxy, wholly or in part, the effects of other factors to which it is highly correlated.

## Automobiles highly volatile

Purchases of automobiles and parts are not closely correlated with short-run fluctuations in real income. Furthermore, in the prewar and postwar periods the responses differed as would be expected with different economic forces operating. In the 1929-40 period of depressed business, the response of purchases of automobiles and parts to a change in income in constant dollars was nearly 3 to 1 . This sharp reaction is explained by the ready postponability of such purchases and the reluctance of consumers to buy then in periods of pronounced business declines, while in the subsequent period of upswing automobile purchases are stepped up sharply not only as a result of rising incomes and employment but with the associated willingness of consumers to incur debt.

In the postwar period, aside from the early years when cars were in relatively short supply, autos and parts purchases have shown only a moderate rise in relation to income. However, the year-to-year purchases in relation to income have shown wide swings due to temporary and unusual factors. For example, in 1950 purchases of autos and parts (in constant prices) increased 28 percent from 1949 whereas the real income rise was only 1 percent. This sharper rise in purchases of autos and parts reflected, of course, the heavy buying following the outbreak of Korean hostilities. In 1955, due to special factors relating to more favorable credit terms and markedly different styling of cars and other innovations, purchases of automobiles and parts again increased substantially relative to income. Finally, in the 1957--58 period, a drop in automobile purchases of 20 percent occurred along with a decline in real income of less than 1 percent.

## Furniture and household equipment

Consumer purchases of furniture and household equipment in constant dollars have shown a closer degree of association with real purchasing power in both the prewar
and postwar periods than has been the case with automobiles and parts. In the postwar period the income-sensitivity of the furniture and household equipment group was less than in the prewar years of cyclical variability. Special factors affecting these purchases in the past decade or so included the moking up of the large wartime deficits in houses, and hence furnishings, and the large increase in the birth rate and in family formation. Thus, it should not be concluded that the relation to income thus observed will persist in the future.

## Food purchases

Food purchases in the 1957-58 recession were maintained in high volume, and due to higher food prices dollar expenditures for food reached new peaks. The chart shows that real food expenditures (excluding alcoholic beverages) tend to rise over the long-run with increases in real incomes. However, in certain periods the income relation has been affected materially by the available supplies of food.

The positive relation shown by these purchases to incomeon the average 7 percent more real food purchases were made

Table 3.-Sensitivity ${ }^{1}$ of Personal Consumption Expenditures to Changes in Disposable Personal Income

for every 10 percent increase in real income ${ }^{8}$-is partly explained by the increasing consumer preference over the years for higher quality and more highly processed foods, including the frozen food lines. The question of what is a "real" change here as elsewhere is often a difficult one, and in fact has to be constantly borne in mind when speaking of changes in real consumption or real income over time.

Table 4.-Real Personal Consumption Expenditures and Disposable Personal Income, 1920-58
[Billions of 1957 dollars]

|  | Personal consumption expenditures |  |  |  | Disposable personal income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | Services |  |
| 1920 | 88.9 | 8.7 | 46.0 | 34.2 | 94.3 |
| 1921 | 88.5 | 6.9 | 48.0 | 33.6 | 90.9 |
| 1922 | 100.7 | 9.8 | 54.7 | 36.2 | 101.8 |
| 1924 | 105.6 10.1 | 12.1 | 55.3 57.9 | 40.1 | 114.7 |
| 1925. | 115.2 | 14.0 | 59.1 | 42.1 | 120.1 |
| 1926. | 120.8 | 15.0 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 126.3 |
| 1927 | 123.5 | 14.3 | 63.9 | ${ }^{45.3}$ | 130.0 |
| 1928 | 126.9 | 15.0 | 64.1 | 47.8 | 132.2 |
| 1929 | 134.8 | 15.5 | 67.9 | 51.4 | 141.8 |
| 1930. | 126.6 | 12.4 | 64.5 | 49.7 | 132.8 |
| 1931. | 122.7 | 10.7 | 64.3 | 47.7 | 127.7 |
| 1932 | 111.6 | 8.1 | 59.2 | 44. 3 | 110.1 |
| 1933 | 109.0 | 7.9 | 57.4 | 43.7 | 107.4 114.7 |
| 1934 | 114.7 | 9.1 | 61.2 | 44.4 | 114.7 |
| 1935. | 121.8 | 11.2 | 64.6 | 46.0 | 126.2 |
| 1936 | 134.2 | 13.7 | 72.0 | 48.5 | 142.1 |
| 1938 | 139.0 <br> 136.6 | 14.4 11.7 | 74.5 75 | ${ }_{49}{ }^{1} 1$ | 146. 138.9 |
| 1939. | 144.3 | 13.9 | 79.8 | 50.6 | 150.5 |
| 1940 | 152.1 | 16.0 | 83.5 | 52.6 | 160.8 |
| 1941 | 162.2 | 18.5 | 89.0 | 54.7 | 184.1 |
| 1942 - | 158.5 | 11.4 | 90.8 | 56.3 | 207.6 |
| 1943 | 162.6 | 9.8 | 93.7 | 69.17 | ${ }_{225.1}^{216.1}$ |
| 1944 | 168.4 | 9.0 | 97.7 | 61.7 | 225.1 |
| 1945 | 180.2 | 10.2 | 105.5 | 64.5 | 222.7 |
| 1946 | 202.2 | 20.3 | 111.9 | 70.0 | 220.6 |
| 1947 | 205.7 | 24.4 | 109.5 | 71.8 | 211.6 |
| 1948. | 209.6 | 25.7 | 109.3 | 74.6 | 222.4 |
| 1949 | 214.9 | 27.5 | 110.6 | 76.8 | 225.0 |
| 1950 | 228.1 | 33.6 | 113.6 | 80.9 | 242.9 |
| 1951 | 229.9 | 30.5 | 115.7 | 83.7 | 249.2 |
| 1952 | 235.9 | 29.8 | 119.6 | 86.5 | 256.1 |
| 1953. | $\stackrel{247.3}{ }$ | 34.6 | 123.0 | 89.7 | $\stackrel{268.3}{ }$ |
| 1954 | 250.4 | 33.9 | 124.1 | 92.4 | 270.4 |
| 1955. | 269.4 | 41.5 | 130.4 | 97.5 | 287.7 |
| 1956 | 277.5 | 39.7 | 135.4 | 102.4 | 299.1 |
| 1957 | 284.4 | 39.9 | 138.0 | 106.5 | 305.1 |
|  | 283.9 | 36.5 | 138.8 | 108.6 | 304.3 |

${ }^{5}$ Preliminary.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.
Actually, consumer current-dollar expenditures for food as a percent of income have tended to vary within a narrow range- 22 to 24 percent. The ratio fell outside this range only during the war and the period immediately thereafter. In the last 4 years the food expenditure-income ratio has been around 22 percent.

## Relative decline in clothing and shoes

Clothing purchases relative to income have shown a persistent decline over a long period. A relationship based on the experience from 1929 to 1958, excluding the war years, indicates that consumers purchase on the average 9 percent more clothing and shoes for every 10 percent increase in real income, other factors assumed unchanged. However, actual purchases have been lower than is implied by the income relation alone due to the effect of other factors which have produced a steadily declining trend in real clothing purchases relative to income.

[^5]This loss has averaged 1.3 percent per year. The upper panel of the clothing chart shows the basic response of clothing expenditures to income change, expressed in constant dollars, while the lower panel shows the steady reduction in such purchases over the years, obtained after making allowance for the effect of real income on these purchasesi.e., dividing the actual purchases by the values from the income line of relationship. ${ }^{9}$ The final variations shown about the trend line in the lower panel are relatively smallfor the entire period of years, the average deviation from the total relationship being 2 percent, with the largest deviation of less than 5 percent occurring in 1937.

## Gasoline and oil up

Purchases of gasoline and oil illustrate a tendency quite the reverse of that for clothing and shoes. The right side of the accompanying chart portrays the basic relationship involved. As is shown in the upper panel, there is a somewhat lower response of these purchases to income change than is the case for clothing. Here the relation indicates that, other factors being equal, for every 10 -percent change in real income there is associated a 6 -percent change in real purchases of gasoline and oil-a rather modest response.

However, other factors have resulted in a strong upward trend in these purchases, after taking into account the income influence. As shown in the lower panel, the rate of increase in gasoline purchases has averaged 3 percent per year, after allowance for income change. It is this strong uptrend which has accounted for continued increases in purchases of gasoline and oil during recessionary periods of the postwar years as well as in the thirties-at times when incomes dropped. In the 1957-58 recession, for example, real purchases of gasoline and oil increased 3 percent although real income declined fractionally.

## Housing and household operation

As indicated earlier, consumer purchases of services in constant prices have comprised an approximately steady share of total real consumption over the long-run. Because of price differentials between services and all consumer items, the relation is less close in current dollars. Within various groups, consumers have used considerable discretion in the types of services purchased, so that divergent trends are apparent.

Perhaps the most striking expansion in the major groups of services purchased occurred in the categories of housing and household operation as shown in the chart on page 28. In the 1929-40 depression period these services ${ }^{10}$ showed only a moderate response to income change-for example, a 10 -percent change in real income was associated on the average, with a 5 -percent change in real purchases. ${ }^{11}$ The great expansion in population, the steady increase in number of families and households, the increasing tendency toward home ownership and other factors resulted in almost a basically new market in the postwar period. Since 1947

[^6]
## Differential Trends of Consumer Expenditures Relative to Income

## CLOTHING and SHOES Expenditures

 in Constant DollarsExpenditures moderately sensitive to income change...

and after allowance for income effects the trend has been declining

these purchases have increased on an average of 14 percent for each 10-percent rise in real income.

Within the household operation group, nearly all major components have shown strong growth. For example, in the past 10 years the average annual rate of increase of expenditures for utilities-electricity, gas, and telephone-has been in each case about 10 percent. Purchases of these utilities have been accelerated by the large postwar growth in home electrical appliances, in the use of gas for heating, and the increase in the number of telephones. Purchases of domestic service have followed a contrary course, showing a general downdrift in the postwar period due in part to the easing of the burden of household work through the use of home appliances and in part to the limited availability of household help.

Since housing and bousehold operation expenditures comprise almost half of the total purchases of services, they contribute importantly to the strong long-term growth of total

GASOLINE and OIL Expenditures in Constant Dollars

Expenditures not quite so sensitive to income change

ond the net terad has been vo


## Consumer Expenditures for Services in Constant Dollars Related to Income, 1929-58

## HOUSING and HOUSEHOLD OPERATION relation to income has shown a marked shift from prewar to postwar . . .


whereas ALL OTHER SERVICES have shown
a rather constant relation to income


Disposable Personal Income-Average of Current and Previous Year Billion 1957 Dollars (ratio scale)
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
services in the postwar period in line with the advance in income. When these two groups are excluded from the total services, the resulting series shows a notably stable relation to income in both the prewar and postwar years. In both periods a change of 10 percent in real income, for example, was accompanied on the average by a change of 8 percent in purchases of services other than housing and household operation.

The movements within this "all other" services group, however, have reflected contrasting trends and differential responses to income changes. For example, real purchases of recreation services have fluctuated within a very narrow range in the postwar years. The fact that this group did not rise in line with income in the postwar period was due to sharp reductions in admissions to movies, theatres, and spectator sports. The decline in admissions has its counterpart in the substantial increase in consumer purchases of repairs of radio and television sets. Recreational services other than admissions maintained the same rising relationship to real income as in the prewar period.

Equations for Consumption-Income Relationships

| Major groups | Long-term (twenties and postwar) | Prewar (1929-40) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Based on constant (1957) dollars ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Goods and services. | $\mathrm{C}=1.108 \mathrm{I} .969$ | $\mathrm{C}=2.920(1.002) \mathrm{t}$ I $m$ |
| Durable goods. | $\mathrm{C}=0.0407 \mathrm{I}^{1.203}$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.000391(0.984) \mathrm{I}^{1} \mathrm{I}^{2.044}$ |
| Nondurable goods | $\mathrm{C}=0.723 \mathrm{I} .919$ | $\mathrm{C}=2.197(1.012) \mathrm{I}$ I 116 |
| Services ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.443 \mathrm{I} .956$ | $\mathrm{C}=3.019(0.997)^{\text {t }} \mathrm{I}^{.565}$ |
|  | Based on current dollars ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Goods and services | $\mathrm{C}=1.048 \mathrm{I} .979$ | $\mathrm{C}=1.628 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{m}$ + |
| Durable goods.- | $\mathrm{C}=0.0702 \mathrm{I}^{1.113}$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.00721 \mathrm{I}^{1.603}$ |
| Nondurable goods | $\mathrm{C}=0.446 \mathrm{I}^{1.013}$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.735(1.010)^{\text {t }} \mathrm{I} .91 \pm$ |
| Services ${ }^{2}$. | $\mathrm{C}=0.538 \mathrm{I} .913$ | $\mathrm{C}=1.146$ (0.991) ${ }^{\text {t }} \mathrm{I} .59$ |
| Selected groups | Postwar | Prewar |
|  | Based on constant (1957) dollars ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Automobiles and parts .-...-.-.......- | $\mathrm{C}=0.0317 \mathrm{I}^{1.096}$ |  |
| Furniture and household equipment. - | $\mathrm{C}=0.0759 \mathrm{I}-931$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.00197(0.988) \mathrm{I}^{1.639}$ |
| Food (excluding alcoholic beverages) ${ }^{4}$. | $\mathrm{C}=0.929 \mathrm{I} .43$ |  |
| Clothing and shoes ${ }^{4}$.......-- | $\mathrm{C}=0.192(0.987)$ t I. 587 |  |
| Gasoline and cilt | $\mathrm{C}=0.198$ (1.031) ${ }^{\text {t }} \mathrm{I} \cdot{ }^{591}$ |  |
| Housing and household operation ${ }^{3}$ | $\mathrm{C}=0.0224 \mathrm{I}^{1.354}$ | $\mathrm{C}=2.123(1.002)^{4} \mathrm{I} 464$ |
| All other services ${ }^{34}$-......-------- | $\mathrm{C}=0.626 \mathrm{I} .8$ is |  |

1. C is real personal consumption expenditures, I is real disposable personal income, both $n$ billions of 1957 dollars, and $t$ is time with 0 at 1940 .
2. In the case of services, the average of current and previous years' income was used
3. C is personal consumption expenditures, I is disposable personal income, both in billions dollars, and $t$ is time with 0 at 1940
4 Both prewar and postwar years were used in this regression.
 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.

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| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novernber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PHODUCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ National income, total........-.-.-............ bil. of dol |  |  | 351.7 |  |  | 353.9 |  |  | 364.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation of employees, total.......--- do... |  |  | 250.9 |  |  | 250.7 |  |  | 255.3 |  |  | 258.4 |  |  |
| Wages and salaries, total.........-.........-d |  |  | 234.4 |  |  | 234.2 |  |  | 238.4 |  |  | 241.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 192.7 |  |  | 191.8 |  |  | 185.0 |  |  | 197.6 |  |  |
| Military--.-----.-.-.-...-.-.........- do |  |  | 9.4 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  |
| Government civilian --------.-.------ do - |  |  | 32.3 |  |  | 32.8 |  |  | 33.4 |  |  | 33.7 |  |  |
| Supplements to wages and salaries-..------do.--- |  |  | 16.5 |  |  | 16.4 |  |  | 16.9 |  |  | 17.1 |  |  |
| Proprietors' income, totalor---.--.......---- do. |  |  | 44.3 |  |  | 45.6 |  |  | 45.5 |  |  | 45.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30.6 |  |  | 30.7 |  |  | 31.1 |  |  | 31.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12.1 |  |  | 14.9 |  |  | 14.4 |  |  | 13.7 12.3 |  |  |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{31 .} 7$ |  |  | 32.5 32.0 |  |  | 38.0 37.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability ...-.-....-- - do |  |  | 16.1 |  |  | 16.3 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax----...-....- do. |  |  | 15.5 |  |  | 15.7 |  |  | 18.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.-.----.---do. |  |  | . 3 |  |  | . 5 |  |  | . 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13.0 |  |  | 13.1 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 13.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 427.1 |  |  | 430.4 |  |  | 439.8 |  |  | 453.0 |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total...-do. |  |  | 286.2 |  |  | 288.3 |  |  | 291.5 |  |  | 295.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 36.3 |  |  | 35.6 |  |  | 36.1 |  |  | 38.9 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods |  |  | 139.8 |  |  | 141.4 |  |  | 142.9 |  |  | 143.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment, total...-do. |  |  | 50.9 |  |  | 50.7 |  |  | 54.5 |  |  | 61.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 36. 3 |  |  | 34.9 |  |  | 36.3 |  |  | ${ }^{38.6}$ |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment.-..........-. do Change in business inventories. |  |  | -22.9 |  |  | -62.3 |  |  | 22.3 -4.2 |  |  | 23.0 |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services q-...-......do |  |  | 1.7 |  |  | 1.7 |  |  | 1.7 |  |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 21.9 |  |  | 22.4 |  |  | 22.8 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20.2 |  |  | 20.8 |  |  | 21.2 |  |  | 21.7 |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services, total 1 |  |  | 88.3 |  |  | 89.7 |  |  | 92.0 |  |  | 95.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 49.7 |  |  | 50.7 |  |  | 52.2 |  |  | 54.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 43.7 |  |  | 44. 1 |  |  | 44.5 |  |  | 45.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 38.6 |  |  | 39.1 |  |  | 39. 9 |  |  | 41.0 |  |  |
| Personal income, total ....-..................-do. |  |  | 348.3 |  |  | 351.3 |  |  | 358.6 |  |  | 359.5 |  |  |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments...-.-do. |  |  | 42.3 |  |  | 42.3 |  |  | 43.5 |  |  | 43.7 |  |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income.---------do. |  |  | 306.1 |  |  | 309.0 |  |  | 315.1 |  |  | 315.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19.9 |  |  | 20.7 |  |  | 23.6 |  |  | 19.9 |  |  |
| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\dagger$ <br> Total personal income. bil. of dol.- | 348.8 | 347.5 | 348.7 | 349.7 | 351.4 | 353.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1355.6 \\ & 1360.1 \end{aligned}$ | 357.2 | 358.7 | 358.2 | 360.7 | 359.9 | r 363.0 | 364.5 |
| Wage and salary disbursements, total ----- do. | 235.1 | 233.2 | 232.6 | 232.0 | 233.1 | 235.8 | ${ }^{1} 242.2$ | 238.5 | 239.4 | 239.0 | 242.0 | 243.3 | - 245.4 | 246.1 |
| Commodity-producing industries, total...do. | 97.9 | 95.6 | ${ }^{95 .} 3$ | 95.0 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 100.3 | 101.0 | r 102.1 | 102.1 |
| Distributive industries | 76.9 63.5 | ${ }_{63.4}^{75}$ | 74.9 62.9 | 74.3 <br> 62.4 | 74.6 62.6 | ${ }^{75.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}75.9 \\ 63.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76.5 <br> 63.6 | 77.4 | 76.5 63.7 | 79.1 63.9 | 79.9 64.2 |  | 81.1 |
|  | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.4 | ${ }_{33.6}^{63.6}$ | ${ }_{33.7}$ | ${ }_{33.8}^{63}$ | ${ }_{33.9}$ | 33.9 | 34.2 | 34. 3 | +6.8 +34.5 | ${ }_{34.7}^{60.1}$ |
|  | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 148.0 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 43.9 | r 44.0 | 44.2 |
| Other labor income. | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| Proprietors' income: Business and professional . .-............-do | 30.9 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.3 |  |
|  | 12.6 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Rental income of persons...................-do. | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
|  | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
|  | ${ }^{19} 3$ |  | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 |  |  |  |  | 19.6 |  |
| Transfer payments-i-diond | 23.9 6.7 | 23.8 6.7 | 24.8 6.6 | 26.1 6.6 | 26.4 6.7 | 26.0 6.7 | 26.5 7.0 | $\begin{array}{r}26.8 \\ 6.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27.0 6.8 | 26.9 6.8 | 26.6 6.8 | 26.0 6.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 25.8 \\ r \\ \hline 7.7\end{array}$ | 26.3 7.8 |
| Total nonagricultural income.....-............-do... | 332.5 | 330.1 | 330.5 | 331.0 | 332.4 | 335.1 | 1342.0 | 339.2 | 340.9 | 340.3 | 343.2 | 342.4 | - 345.8 | 347.5 |



 shown as a component of gross national product above.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febry } \\ \text { ary }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { arbu- }}}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Onadjusted quarterly totals: \\
All industries. mil. of dol.-
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 7,325 \& \& \& 7,761 \& \& \& 7,427 \& \& \& r 8,013 \& -17,007 \& 2 8,198 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 2,898 \& \& \& 2,939 \& \& \& 2,664 \& \& --..--- \& + 2,932 \& F 2,541 \& 3,132 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1,441 \& \& \& 1,395 \& \& \& 1,257 \& ---.-...- \& \& r 1, 376 \& r 1,168 \& 1,449 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1,457 \& \& \& 1,544 \& \& \& 1,407 \& \& \& r 1,556 \& - 1, 373 \& 1,683 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 225 \& \& \& 239 \& \& \& 223 \& \& \& - 254 \& г 214 \& 234 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 256 \& \& \& 202 \& \& \& 140 \& \& \& r 156 \& r 173 \& 240 \\
\hline Transportation, other than rail..---.-.-...-. do \& \& \& 398 \& \& \& 369 \& \& \& 320 \& \& \& r 413 \& \(r 451\) \& 470 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1,227 \& \& \& 1,511 \& \& \& 1,633 \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {r 1, }} 717\) \& + 1,236 \& 1,547 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 2,321 \& \& \& 2,501 \& \& \& 2,447 \& \& \& r 2, 541 \& - 2,392 \& 2,575 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: \\
All industries. bil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 32.41 \& \& \& 30.32 \& \& \& 29.61 \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {r } 29.97}\) \& r 131.16 \& \({ }^{2} 32.03\) \\
\hline  \& \& \& 13.20 \& \& \& 11. 53 \& \& \& 10.86 \& \& \& + 10.58 \& r 11.56 \& 12. 25 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 6.58 \& \& \& 5.57 \& \& \& 5. 16 \& \& \& +4.86 \& 5.35 \& 5.74 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 6.62 \& \& \& 5. 96 \& \& \& 5. 70 \& \& \& +5.72 \& \({ }^{+} 6.21\) \& 6.51 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1.00 \& \& \& . 92 \& \& \& . 88 \& \& \& r. 97 \& г. 95 \& . 90 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 1. 02 \& \& \& . 77 \& \& \& . 63 \& \& \& r. 58 \& \(r .69\) \& . 92 \\
\hline Transportation, other than rail.---.-...--.... do. \& \& \& 1. 69 \& \& \& 1. 40 \& \& \& 1. 29 \& \& \& \({ }^{+} 1.62\) \& \({ }^{+} 1.90\) \& 1. 84 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 5.87 \& \& \& 5.97 \& \& \& 6. 10 \& \& \& \({ }^{+} 6.26\) \& \({ }^{+} 6.08\) \& 6.10 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 9.63 \& \& \& 9.73 \& \& \& 9.85 \& \& \& r 9.96 \& r 9.98 \& 10.02 \\
\hline FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total \(\qquad\) mil. of dol.- \& 2,753 \& 2,175 \& 2,133 \& 2, 214 \& 2, 305 \& 2,532 \& 2,920 \& 3,025 \& 3,553 \& \({ }^{*} 4,052\) \& 3,544 \& 3,087 \& 2,909 \& \\
\hline Farm marketings and CCC loans, total....... do. \& 2,708 \& 2,144 \& 2,108 \& 2, 198 \& 2,286 \& 2, 423 \& 2, 743 \& 2, 862 \& 3,286 \&  \& 3,478 \& 3,034 \& 2, 862 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,171 \& 799 \& 630 \& 624 \& 645 \& , 908 \& 1, 212 \& 1, 356 \& 1, 583 \& + 2,083 \& 1,832 \& 1,516 \& 1, 344 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,537 \& 1,345 \& 1,478 \& 1,574 \& 1,641 \& 1,515 \& 1, 531 \& 1,506 \& 1, 703 \& r 1, 852 \& 1,646 \& 1,518 \& 1, 518 \& \\
\hline  \& 377 \& 355 \& 406 \& 392 \& 421 \& - 399 \& 1,383 \& - 371 \& 1,354 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 360\) \& 364 \& 1, 363 \& 1, 366 \& \\
\hline  \& 886 \& 738 \& 762 \& 885 \& 905 \& 833 \& 870 \& 848 \& 1,052 \& + 1,173 \& 958 \& 881 \& 888 \& \\
\hline  \& 246 \& 223 \& 276 \& 259 \& 270 \& 254 \& 258 \& 272 \& 282 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 304\) \& 310 \& 260 \& 238 \& \\
\hline Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 111 \& 88 \& 87 \& 90 \& 94 \& 99 \& 113 \& 118 \& 135 \& r 162 \& 143 \& 125 \& 118 \& \\
\hline  \& 109 \& 74 \& 59 \& 58 \& 60 \& 85 \& 113 \& 126 \& 148 \& +194 \& 171 \& 141 \& 125 \& \\
\hline Livestock and products \& 113 \& 99 \& 108 \& 115 \& 120 \& 111 \& 112 \& 111 \& 125 \& \({ }^{r} 136\) \& 121 \& 111 \& 111 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: \\
All commodities.
\[
1947-49=100
\]
\end{tabular} \& 126 \& 97 \& 89 \& 91 \& 96 \& 111 \& 125 \& 131 \& 145 \& 178 \& 156 \& 139 \& 127 \& \\
\hline  \& 131 \& 86 \& 55 \& 49 \& 53 \& 97 \& 131 \& 144 \& 161 \& 218 \& 191 \& 155 \& 135 \& \\
\hline  \& 122 \& 105 \& 114 \& 123 \& 128 \& 121 \& 121 \& 121 \& 133 \& 148 \& 129 \& 126 \& 120 \& \\
\hline INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION \(\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{7}\) Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Unadjusted, combined index-.----------1947-49=100.- \& 132 \& 131 \& 129 \& 127 \& 127 \& 131 \& 125 \& 136 \& 140 \& 143 \& 144 \& 140 \& 142 \& p 145 \\
\hline Manufactures_----------------------------.- do. \& 134 \& 133 \& 131 \& 129 \& 129 \& 133 \& 127 \& 138 \& 141 \& 145 \& 146 \& \({ }^{+141}\) \& r 144 \& p 148 \\
\hline Durable manufactures.---------------------------- do- \& 143 \& 139 \& 138 \& 133. \& 133 \& 138 \& 132 \& 140 \& 146 \& 149 \& +155 \& 152 \& r 153 \& D 157 \\
\hline Primary metals \(¢\) \& 102 \& 99 \& 95 \& 89 \& 93 \& 106 \& 90 \& 102 \& 111 \& 123 \& 124 \& +119 \& r 127 \& p 140 \\
\hline  \& 99 \& 93 \& 91 \& 82 \& 91 \& 105 \& 92 \& 105 \& 114 \& 129 \& 128 \& 127 \& r 136 \& p 155 \\
\hline Primary nonferrous metals.-..-.-.---.-.- do \& 160 \& 157 \& 149 \& 146 \& 141 \& 133 \& 126 \& 128 \& 138 \& 150 \& 157 \& 162 \& 165 \& \\
\hline Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).--.....-do.-.- \& 161 \& 156 \& 154 \& 148 \& 146 \& 149 \& 144 \& 150 \& 156 \& 158 \& 167 \& 168 \& r 168 \& ¢ 170 \\
\hline  \& 127 \& 124 \& 122 \& 118 \& 119 \& 125 \& 123 \& 133 \& 141 \& 136 \& 136 \& 136 \& r 134 \& - 137 \\
\hline Machinery ---.---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...-- \& 153 \& 148 \& 146 \& 139 \& 135 \& 138 \& 133 \& 142 \& 151 \& 150 \& 153 \& +152 \& r 156 \& p 160 \\
\hline  \& 133
192 \& 131 \& 132
174 \& 126
165 \& 124
159 \& 125 \& 120 \& 119 \& 128 \& 127 \& 131 \& 133 \& r 134 \& p 139 \\
\hline  \& 192 \& 181 \& 174 \& 165 \& 159 \& 162 \& 158 \& 186 \& 195 \& 194 \& 197 \& 190 \& r 199 \& \(p 201\) \\
\hline Transportation equipment 9 .-..--...-.-do.-.-- \& 196 \& 191 \& 189 \& 181 \& 181 \& 183 \& 175 \& 173 \& 170 \& 184 \& 211 \& r 214 \& r 210 \& p 208 \\
\hline  \& 132 \& 122 \& 106 \& 89 \& 99 \& 100 \& 87 \& 53 \& 37 \& 71 \& 160 \& 161 \& 154 \& ¢ 149 \\
\hline  \& 91 \& 92 \& 95 \& 90 \& 96 \& 91 \& 76 \& 78 \& 67 \& 89 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 112\) \& 100 \& r 109 \& p 121 \\
\hline  \& 570 \& 562 \& 566 \& 561 \& 553 \& 568 \& 561 \& 573 \& 583 \& 582 \& 591 \& \({ }_{r} 595\) \& -586 \& - 576 \\
\hline Instruments and related products........do.--- \& 166 \& 163 \& 161 \& 160 \& 157 \& 159 \& 157 \& 160 \& 168 \& 171 \& 174 \& + 176 \& \({ }^{+} 176\) \& - 179 \\
\hline  \& 113 \& 112 \& 111 \& 108 \& 108 \& 113 \& 113 \& 124 \& 130 \& 132 \& 132 \& +132 \& 131 \& ¢ 133 \\
\hline  \& 100 \& 105 \& 106 \& 107 \& 110 \& 120 \& 106 \& 130 \& 127 \& 131 \& 126 \& \({ }^{+} 109\) \& 113 \& \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products.-.....-...- do..--- \& 136 \& 130 \& 131 \& 135 \& 141 \& 148 \& 148 \& 155 \& 160 \& 155 \& 153 \& \({ }^{r} 145\) \& +142 \& p 144 \\
\hline  \& 125 \& 127 \& 127 \& 125 \& 125 \& 130 \& 126 \& 135 \& 143 \& 147 \& 144 \& -137 \& r 133 \& \({ }^{p} 137\) \\
\hline Nondurable manufactures..----------.-.-.- do..-- \& 125 \& 126 \& 125 \& 125 \& 124 \& 128 \& 123 \& 135 \& 137 \& 142 \& 138 \& r 130 \& 135 \& p 138 \\
\hline Food and beverage manufactures.-------- do----- \& 104 \& 104 \& 104 \& 106 \& 110 \& 119 \& 119 \& 126 \& 131 \& 129 \& 120 \& +110 \& 107 \& \\
\hline  \& 106 \& 103 \& 102 \& 104 \& 106 \& 114 \& 116 \& 127 \& 134 \& 130 \& 121 \& r 112 \& 109 \& \\
\hline  \& 134 \& 121 \& 120 \& 123 \& 115 \& 121 \& 115 \& 120 \& 130 \& 138 \& 134 \& 133 \& 139 \& \\
\hline  \& 98 \& 98 \& 98 \& 98 \& 100 \& 103 \& 104 \& 102 \& 102 \& 103 \& 101 \& 101 \& 98 \& \\
\hline  \& 93 \& 104 \& 110 \& 110 \& 122 \& 138 \& 128 \& 122 \& 119 \& 124 \& 113 \& 104 \& \& \\
\hline Alcoholic beverages.--------------.-.-. do..-- \& 88 \& 99 \& 106 \& 101 \& 112 \& 125 \& 107 \& 104 \& 108 \& 124 \& 111 \& 94 \& \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures \& 112 \& 112 \& 112 \& 112 \& 118 \& 125 \& 109 \& 130 \& 125 \& 130 \& 128 \& 103 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 94 \& 95 \& 94 \& 94 \& 93 \& 94 \& 86 \& 103 \& 103 \& 109 \& 107 \& 100 \& 108 \& \\
\hline Cotton and synthetic fabrics...--.....-- do...-- \& 102 \& 103 \& 103 \& 96 \& 98 \& 100 \& 86 \& 107 \& 111 \& 112 \& 118 \& 106 \& 120 \& \\
\hline  \& 55 \& 61 \& 64 \& 67 \& 71 \& 82 \& 67 \& 76 \& 75 \& 75 \& 71 \& +62 \& \& \\
\hline Apparel and allied products..-.-.-.-.-.--- do.-.-- \& 106 \& 113 \& 109 \& 108 \& 105 \& 106 \& 99 \& 117 \& 113 \& 121 \& 117 \& r 105 \& 120 \& \\
\hline Leather and products -..---------------- do---- \& 101 \& 108 \& 107 \& 95 \& 92 \& 99 \& 92 \& 108 \& 105 \& 109 \& 108 \& 101 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 153 \& 158 \& 155 \& 156 \& 153 \& 159 \& 145 \& 168 \& 169 \& 181 \& 170 \& 153 \& 166 \& \\
\hline  \& 151 \& 156 \& 152 \& 152 \& 147 \& 153 \& 137 \& 159 \& 159 \& 171 \& r 164 \& 148 \& 162 \& --------* \\
\hline Printing and publishing-.-.------------. do..-- \& 136 \& 137 \& 140 \& 140 \& 139 \& 137 \& 132 \& 136 \& 142 \& 147 \& 146 \& 140 \& 139 \& p 141 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.----------- do----- \& 183 \& 180 \& 179 \& 180 \& 177 \& 177 \& 174 \& 182 \& 187 \& 195 \& 195 \& 195 \& 197 \& \\
\hline Industrial chemicals \& 197 \& 190 \& 188 \& 186 \& 184 \& 184 \& 183 \& 190 \& 202 \& 211 \& 214 \& 216 \& 197 \& \\
\hline  \& 134 \& 130 \& 125 \& 124 \& 127 \& 131 \& 133 \& 140 \& 138 \& 137 \& 140 \& 144 \& +p 146 \& p147 \\
\hline  \& 148
123 \& 144
120 \& 137 \& 134
115 \& 136 \& 141 \& 146 \& 149 \& 148 \& 147
143 \& 151
145 \& 199

137 \& p 161
151 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 expenditures of business. Anticipated expenditures for the year 1959, and comparative data for 1956-58, appear on p. I7 of this issue of the Surver.

Includes data not shown separatel
$o^{7}$ Revisions for 1956 for the seasonally adjusted inde-57) appear on pp. 18 and 19 of the November 1958 Surver; monthly data prior to 1956 are not available
orevisions for 1956 for the seasonally adjusted indexes of industrial production and consumer durables output appear on p. 18 of the July 1958 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septerm- }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {Continued }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted index-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120 | 118 | 111 | 109 | 109 | 115 | 110 | 120 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 122 | ${ }^{2} 123$ |
|  | 73 | 70 | 67 | 60 | 61 | 72 | 46 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 71 | ${ }^{7} 72$ |
| Crude oil and natural gas..-.-...............- do - | 147 | 145 | 134 | 132 | 130 | 133 | 137 | 142 | 145 | 144 | 147 | 150 | 150 | p 150 |
|  | 83 | 85 | 79 | 81 | 86 | 100 | 91 | 96 | 107 | 107 | 93 | 81 | 86 |  |
|  | 130 | 121 | 128 | 136 | 144 | 150 | 151 | 153 | 158 | 156 | 151 | r 139 | 133 | ---..--- |
| Seasonally adjusted, combined index....-----.-.do...- | 133 | 130 | 128 | 126 | 128 | 132 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 141 | 142 | 143 | ${ }^{p} 144$ |
|  | 135 | 131 | 129 | 128 | 130 | 134 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 143 | 144 | 145 | ${ }^{p} 146$ |
| Durable manufactures-------------------.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 142 | 137 | 135 | 131 | 134 91 | ${ }_{103}^{139}$ | 141 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 151 | -152 | 153 125 125 | $p 155$ $p 135$ |
|  | 100 | 95 | 91 | 86 | 91 | 103 | 102 | 109 | 113 | 122 | 123 | , 123 | 125 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 135$ |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).------- do | 159 | 153 | 150 | 146 | 148 | 151 | 154 | 156 | 155 | 156 | 163 | 165 | ${ }^{1} 166$ | ${ }^{\square} 166$ |
| Fabricated metal products.-.----------do-.-- | 129 | 124 | 122 | 118 | 120 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 135 | 133 | 136 | 136 | ${ }^{r} 136$ | - 137 |
|  | 151 | 144 | 141 | 137 | 137 | 141 | 144 | 147 | 148 | 147 | 150 | 152 | ${ }^{1} 154$ | ${ }^{p} 156$ |
| Nonelectrical machinery--.-----.--------- do- | 130 192 | 127 177 | 126 170 | 122 | 122 167 | 125 171 | 125 181 | 126 188 | 129 186 | 130 180 180 | 133 183 | 132 190 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | $p 135$ $p 197$ |
| Transportation equipment-.-.-...-...--do | 191 | 185 | 183 | 178 | 182 | 185 | 185 | 186 | 178 | 183 | ${ }^{+203}$ | 204 | r 204 | ${ }^{2} 201$ |
| Autos, trucks, and parts..............-do | 107 | 99 | 93 | 86 | 93 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 82 | ${ }_{91}$ | ${ }^{+} 119$ | 123 | ${ }^{1} 124$ | ${ }_{\square} 121$ |
| Other transportation equipment----- - do | 318 | 313 | 316 | 316 | 314 | 320 | 318 | 321 | 322 | 321 | 327 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 322$ | ${ }^{+321}$ | ${ }_{p} 316$ |
| Instruments and related products..-----do- | 166 | 163 | 160 | 159 | 158 | 160 | 162 | 162 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 175 | ${ }^{+176}$ | ${ }^{p} 179$ |
|  | 114 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 113 | 116 | 119 | 123 | 126 | 127 | 129 | ${ }_{+} 127$ | 133 | ${ }^{1} 132$ |
|  | 110 | 108 | 109 | 107 | 109 | 113 | 114 | 120 | 118 | 120 | 125 | 125 | 125 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .-.......-- do | 142 | 134 | 133 | 135 | 139 | 145 | 152 | 150 | 157 | 149 | 151 | ${ }^{\tau} 148$ | ${ }^{r} 148$ | ${ }_{p} 149$ |
| Miscellaneous manufactures.------------- do | 129 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 132 | 135 | 134 | 137 | 138 | 137 | ${ }^{\tau} 134$ | ${ }^{+137}$ | p137 |
| Nondurable manufactures.---.------------ do-..- | 127 | 125 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 129 | 132 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 137 | ${ }^{p} 138$ |
| Food and beverage manufactures.........-do....- | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 115 | 116 | r117 | 117 |  |
|  | 113 | 112 | 112 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 116 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116$ | 116 |  |
|  | 117 | 120 | 114 | 108 | 114 | 116 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 119 | 121 |  |  |
|  | 112 | 112 | 112 | 117 | 115 | 116 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 126 | 126 | 121 |  |
| Textile-mill products .-.----------------- do | 93 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 | ${ }^{-104}$ | 106 |  |
| Apparel and allied products.-.-.---------do..-- | 103 | 103 | 99 | 106 | 106 | 110 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 117 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116$ | 116 |  |
| Leather and products-.......---...--.....-do.- | 100 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 108 | 113 | 108 |  |  |
|  | 155 | 153 | 149 | 152 | 153 | 157 | 163 | 166 | 167 | 171 | ${ }^{1} 168$ | 166 | 168 |  |
| Printing and publishing --.------------ do | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 142 | 142 | $r 139$ | $r 143$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 143$ |
| Chemicals and aliied products-.....---- --do | 182 | 177 | 176 | 178 | 178 | 181 | 184 | 186 | 187 | 189 | 192 | 194 | 196 |  |
|  | 195 | 187 | 184 | 182 | 182 | 187 | 193 | 196 | 204 | 209 | 212 | 214 |  |  |
|  | 131 116 | 129 | 127 116 | 127 112 | 129 113 | 131 125 | 136 125 | 139 132 13 | 135 136 | ${ }_{137}^{137}$ | 131 | 142 140 | $\underset{\substack{r \\ r \\ r 143 \\ 143 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | D 145 |
|  | 121 | 118 | 112 | 109 | 108 | 112 | 116 |  | 123 |  | 123 | 123 |  |  |
|  | 69 | 70 | 70 | 63 | 62 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 67 | ${ }_{p 72}$ |
| Crude oil and natural gas ----------------- do- | 144 | 141 | 130 | 129 | 130 | 134 | 141 | 146 | 149 | 148 | 147 | ${ }^{1} 148$ | 147 | >146 |
|  | 110 | 106 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 90 | 92 | 101 | 108 | 113 |  |
| Stone and earth minerals.....---------.-..-do...- | 144 | 133 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 146 | 144 | 149 | 148 | 148 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 142$ | 148 |  |
| CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT $\sigma^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total output---------------1947-49=100.- | 117 | 116 | 111 | 101 | 103 | 109 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 116 | 143 | 137 | ${ }^{136}$ | p 138 |
|  | 123 | 120 | 114 | 100 | 103 | 109 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 113 | 155 | r147 | '145 | ${ }^{p} 148$ |
|  | 132 | 122 | 106 | 89 | 99 | 100 | 87 | 53 | 37 | 71 | 160 | 161 | 154 | ${ }^{2} 149$ |
| Major household goods.-.--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do- | 117 108 | 121 | 122 | 110 | 108 | 119 | 108 | 130 | 150 | 151 | 153 | $r 138$ $r$ $r$ | 140 |  |
| Furniture and floor coverings-.--.-.-.-...-. do | 108 | 108 | 108 | 104 | 101 | 105 | 105 | 118 | 126 | 131 | 130 | ${ }^{\text {r } 130}$ | 130 |  |
| Appliances and heaters Radio and television | 103 | 121 | 131 | 112 | 115 | 132 | 109 | 114 | 150 | 147 | 156 | ${ }^{\text {r } 137}$ | 133 |  |
|  | 187 | 159 | 139 | 125 | 112 | 122 | 114 | 214 | 222 | 221 | 212 | 113 | 193 |  |
|  | 102 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 108 | 107 | 115 | 119 | 123 | 117 | 113 | r 115 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 117$ |
| Seasonally adjusted, total output.-.-.-.-......-.do..-- | 113 | 110 | 104 | 97 | 105 | 111 | 114 | 115 | 103 | 108 | 133 | 134 | ${ }^{1} 133$ | ${ }^{2} 131$ |
|  | 117 | 111 | 103 | 94 | 104 | 111 | 116 | 116 | 99 | 105 | 142 | 143 | r 140 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 136$ |
|  | 117 | 117 | 92 | 81 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 56 | 67 | 139 | 143 | 139 | ${ }^{2} 130$ |
| Major household goods | 118 | 117 | 114 | 107 | 113 | 123 | 133 | 137 | 138 | 141 | 148 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 145 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 144 |  |
| Furniture and floor coverings...----------- do | 110 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 124 | 127 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127$ | 132 |  |
| Appliances and heaters..-.-----------.-- do- | 106 | 115 | 115 | 102 | 112 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 137 | 148 | 159 | ${ }^{+156}$ | 141 |  |
|  | 181 | 151 | 133 | 131 | 138 | 155 | 191 | 207 | 197 | 166 | 174 | 162 | 187 |  |
|  | 105 | 107 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 114 | ${ }^{1} 188$ | ${ }^{1} 119$ |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§ $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total bil. of dol | 53.8 | 52.1 | 51.3 | 52.1 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 54.0 | 54.4 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 57.4 |  |
|  | 26.4 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.5 | ${ }^{\text {r } 28.1}$ | 28.2 |  |
| Durable-goods industries..----------------- do. | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.7 |  |
|  | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.2 | $r 14.5$ | 14.5 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total ------------..........do.. | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments.-.-...-...-...-do.. | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-.-.-.-.....d. do...-- | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | r 7.4 | 7.5 |  |
|  | 16.7 | 16. 1 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.4 |  |
| Durable-goods stores .-.------------------- do - | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores ------------------ do...- | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11. 4 | 11.8 | 11.6 |  |
| Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), total. $\qquad$ bil. of dol. | 90.0 | 89.3 | 88.5 | 87.6 | 86.9 | 86.4 | 85.9 | 85.4 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 85.2 | 85.5 |  |
|  | 52.9 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 51.5 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 49.5 |  |
|  | ${ }^{30.6}$ | 30.3 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.9 | +27.9 | 28.1 |  |
|  | 22.3 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.4 | - 21.3 | 21.4 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total -------------......... do.. | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 |  |  |
| Durable-goods establishments........-.....-. do.- | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6. 2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |  |
|  | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 |  |
|  | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 24.1 |  |
|  | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.0 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | ${ }^{+13.2}$ | 13.1 |  |

[^7] 1957 SURVEY.

| Ciniess otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jantr－ ary | Fehru－ ary | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Covem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

－Revised．oIncludes data not shown separately．


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { On on on } \\ & \text { on oo } \end{aligned}$ | －wn－Nーゅ N <br>  |  | Se von |  |  <br>  | cos 0 0 0 |  | N |  | No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oo H $=\infty$ |  |  | Twe $\omega 0$ |  | 上ーNow Now <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 留 } \\ & \text { 赑 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 華 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times \infty \\ & -\infty+\infty \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & W 00 \\ & \text { Wo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | N |  | N <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 8 |
| － $\wedge \infty$ |  | ールN MoN受 |  |  | －uno wontic <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & c_{\pi}^{c} \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | N00 |
|  | －comment Non <br>  |  | O－ －00 | سcoment N ooro <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cor } \\ & \text { op } \\ & \text { 先 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { O} \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
|  |  |  |  |  | －rno w onw <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty N \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | －ートO wonNa品 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { 10 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty, 0 \infty \\ & -10 \sim \sim \end{aligned}$ | －woment <br>  | －rNo wons品 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 N \infty \\ & 0-\infty i n \end{aligned}$ |  | 上ーNow wns |  | N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \infty \end{aligned}$ | $N \sim$ | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 N \infty \\ & \rightarrow \infty \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | －ーNo o woncion <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{8} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 心 \end{aligned}$ |  | N |

I

| Uniess otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm- ber | October | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru- ary |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



COMMODITY PRICES


| 241 | 246 | 256 | 257 | 256 | 249 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 215 | 219 | 232 | 239 | 232 | 223 |
| ${ }^{+} 273$ | ${ }^{+} 306$ | ${ }^{+} 339$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 312$ | r 255 | 208 |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{r}}^{231}$ | $\begin{array}{r}211 \\ r \\ \hline 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}220 \\ r \\ \hline 149\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}236 \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | ${ }_{+}^{246}$ | 246 |
| r 219 | r 221 | - 225 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 225$ | r 222 | ${ }_{r} 199$ |
| ${ }^{r} 184$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 199$ | +225 | r 262 | r 264 | r 270 |
| ${ }^{\text {r } 228}$ | +225 | , 230 | + 234 | ${ }^{\text {r } 233}$ | +234 |
| ${ }^{+} 172$ | 204 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 269$ | ${ }^{r} 256$ | ${ }^{+} 200$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 168$ |
| ${ }^{r} 476$ | 475 | 475 | ${ }^{+} 474$ | 475 | 474 |
| 263 | 269 | 277 | 272 | 277 | 271 |
| ${ }^{2} 268$ | -263 | r 254 | +239 | ${ }^{\text {r } 231}$ | r 228 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }} 306$ | ${ }^{+321}$ | ${ }^{r} 335$ | 339 | 355 | $\stackrel{347}{ }$ |
| ${ }^{\text {r }} 172$ | 169 | r 186 | - 171 | 168 | r 165 |
| ' 265 | ${ }^{\text {r } 244}$ | - 234 | 212 | 204 | 212 |
| 270 | 271 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 274 |
| 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 288 | 287 |
| 259 | 260 | 263 | 265 | 266 | 265 |
| 290 | 291 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 294 |
| 83 | 85 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 85 |


| 250 | 248 | 254 | 249 | 247 | 244 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 222 | 221 | 228 | 221 | 217 | 213 |
|  | ${ }^{176}$ | ${ }^{r} 182$ | - 2205 | r ${ }_{\text {r }}^{238}$ | ${ }_{2}^{220}$ |
| -163 | ${ }^{1} 160$ | ${ }^{1} 157$ | -149 | ${ }^{1} 143$ | $r 151$ |
| -192 | ${ }^{-192}$ | -196 | - 201 | - 201 | ${ }^{1} 199$ |
| -274 | $\stackrel{+265}{+}$ | ${ }^{7} 32$ | ${ }^{2} 267$ | -241 | 217 |
| - 2228 |  | - ${ }^{2} 217$ | - 212 |  |  |
| + ${ }^{473}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \hline 183 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 124 482 | - 301 | + 485 | ${ }_{505}^{126}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 273 \\ +238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | ${ }_{262}^{277}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}273 \\ +270\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}272 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline 273\end{array}$ | ${ }_{270}^{269}$ |
| -346 | ${ }^{+337}$ | ${ }_{339}$ | - 332 | - 329 | ${ }^{-327}$ |
| ${ }^{-165}$ | ${ }^{+164}$ | -169 | - 159 | - 160 |  |
| 210 | 210 | 207 | 202 | 203 | 203 |
| ${ }_{27}^{274}$ | ${ }_{287}^{274}$ | ${ }_{278}^{274}$ | ${ }_{27}^{274}$ | ${ }_{2}^{274}$ | ${ }_{28}^{274}$ |
| 268 | ${ }_{264}^{288}$ | ${ }_{265}^{286}$ | ${ }_{265}^{287}$ | 288 <br> 283 <br> 1 | ${ }_{265}^{288}$ |
| 293 | 293 | 294 | 294 | 294 | 295 |
| 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 83 |

[^8]r Revised.
SCorrections of March 1955 new orders figures in 1957 Business STATISTics appear in corresponding note in October 1957 Surver and later issues. $\odot$ Includes data not shown separately. $\$$ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfiled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero. 1 For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders. ${ }^{\circ}$ Data are from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. * New series; based on number Expenditure Survey Dum \& Bradstreet Reference Book. Data back to 1934 are available upon request. $\ddagger$ Revised beginning September 1952 to incorporate information from the 1955 Farm

$498438^{\circ}-59-5$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary: } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | Juy | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem. }}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decerm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| RETAIL PRICES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) --................................... $1935-39=100$ |  |  |
| Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):All items....................-1947-49 $=100$. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Foodo |  |  |
| Dairy products .--.....---..----- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Housing ¢ .-.......... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Reading and recreation...-.-.-........-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  |
| Transportation. |  |  |
| Private. |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## WHOLESALE PRICES $\sigma^{\prime \prime} \ddagger$

(U. S. Department of Labor indexes)

```
By stage of processing:
    Intermediate materials, supplics, etc..-
```

        Grains.
    Livestoc:
Livestock and live poultry-
Foods, processed 9
Cereal and bakery products...
Driry products and ice cream.-................
Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen....
Meats, poultry, and fish
Commodities other than farm prod. and foods do

Chemicald, industrial -....
Fats and oils, inedible.
Fertilizer materials.
Prepared paint.....................................
Fuel, power, and lighting materials 9
Coal...............------- do
Flectrie power...--------------January 1958=100

Furniture, other household durables 9 .-..... do
Appliances, household
Furniture, household


Footwear - -......
Hides and skins.
Leather.
Lumber an
Lumber and wood products
ts.-------
Machinery and motive products $\circ$---
Agricultural machinery and equip.--
Electrical machinery and equipment....





Pulp, paper, and allied products




Silk products
Manmade fiber textile products...-.-..............

Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages $\%$.-
Tobacco mfs. and bottle
Beverages, alcoholic.
Cigarettes.


|  |
| :--- |
|  |
| 217.8 |
|  |
| 122.3 |
| 106.9 |
| 118.2 |
| 114.6 |
| 121.9 |
| 110.2 |
|  |
| 127.1 |
| 115.7 |
| 104.2 |
| 136.8 |
| 141.7 |
| 127.8 |
| 116.6 |
| 138.7 |
| 128.4 |
| 182.4 |
| 127.0 |


-- do
do
do
-

        Intermediate materials, suphlics, etc..----.-.-. do
    Farm products 9

    Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried..............................
    Farm products $\circ$Grains.-.-.....................
Livestock and live poutryCereal and bakery products.-


--------Dereal and bakery products.Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen........................................
Meats, poultry, and fish.....Chemicals and allied products 9.Drugs and pharmaceuticalsFats and oils, inedible
1
218
122
1
1
118
121
1
1
1
10
131
1
128
1
1
1
1
1
218.0
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items.
Apparel. ..... do.
Fruits and verota ..... do
Honsing of ..... do.
Gas and electricity ..... do- ..... do
do

        Medical care
    
            do
    -do
do

            do
    do
$-49=100$97.5
125.4
120.6
$r$
123.7F
$\infty$
$\infty$
93.7
120.9
93.7
120.9
79.0
86.
109.5
118.
110.2
101.
12
93.7
120.9
79.0
86.
109.5
118.
110.2
101.
12 ©ON

| ---- |
| :---: |
| - |

${ }_{2} 2$

${ }^{-}$
--------

Hides, skins, and lea
Footwear

Hides and skins | do-.-. |
| :--- |
| do | Lumber andAgricultural machinery and equipElectrical machinery and equipment.


Iron and steel.
tals. 1
0
0
0 0 do------... Nonferrous metals
五erals, structural
$\qquad$Textile products and apparel $\%$.Apparel.-.Silk productsBeverages, alcoholic.Miscellaneous

Toys, sporting goods
$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Index based on $1035-39=100$ is 207.0
orevised. Index based on $1935-39=100$ is 207.0 . ${ }^{2}$ Comparable data prior to January 1958 are not available.
 $\oplus$ Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total...-.-.mil. of dol.- | 3,326 | 3,106 | 3,342 | 3,636 | 4,000 | 4,347 | 4,548 | 4,707 | 4,751 | 4,745 | 4,448 | 4,024 | 「3,674 | 3,475 |
|  | 2,408 | 2,270 | 2,410 | 2,551 | 2,752 | 2,959 | 3,082 | 3,153 | 3,172 | 3, 184 | 3,119 | 2,887 | r 2,618 | 2,500 |
| Residential (nonfarm) ¢ .----........-.-.......do. | 1.165 | 1,078 | 1,177 | 1,289 | 1,421 | 1,559 | 1,645 | 1.708 | 1,732 | 1,764 | 1,741 | 1,605 | r 1,448 | 1,369 |
| New dwelling units------------------- do | ${ }_{29} 89$ | 810 | 890 | 945 | 1,015 | 1,125 | 1,205 | 1,275 | 1,315 | 1,340 | 1,330 | 1,260 | $\cdots 1,150$ | 1.070 |
| Additions and alterations.-..---......-do--- | 220 | 219 | 239 | 296 | 355 | 382 | 388 | 382 | 366 | 370 | 354 | 288 | ${ }_{r} 243$ | 245 |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total $\%$.--.------.-................... | 746 | 705 | 689 | 677 | 698 | 735 | 754 | 743 | 741 | 750 | 760 | 722 | 660 | 638 |
|  | 274 | 252 | 235 | 218 | 204 | 193 | 185 | 179 | 174 | 175 | 178 | 176 | 173 | 167 |
|  | 270 | 258 | 262 | ${ }^{263}$ | 285 | 315 | 326 | 316 | 315 | 319 | 327 | 305 | 268 | 262 |
|  | 100 385 | 104 <br> 372 | 113 419 | 126 446 | 146 470 | 160 486 | 169 494 | 173 512 | 161 | 134 | 114 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Public utility----------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 385 | 372 | 419 | 446 | 470 | 486 | 494 | 512 | 520 | 519 | 487 | 444 | 398 | 380 |
|  | 918 | 836 | 932 | 1,085 | 1,248 | 1,388 | 1,466 | 1,554 | 1, 579 | 1,561 | 1,329 | 1,137 | r 1,056 | 975 |
|  | 343 | 312 | 350 | 374 | 386 | 411 | 421 | 428 | 430 | 427 | 379 | 361 | 356 | 322 |
|  | 87 | 73 | 77 | 80 | 88 | 95 | 105 | 120 | 135 | 140 | 125 | 110 | 105 | 98 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{230}$ | 220 | 235 | 335 | 455 | ${ }_{5}^{545}$ | ${ }^{585}$ | ${ }^{635}$ | ${ }^{645}$ | 630 | 485 | 350 | 285 | 265 |
|  | 258 | 231 | 270 | 296 | 319 | 337 | 355 | 371 | 369 | 364 | 340 | 316 | r 310 | 290 |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted), total.-- do..-- | 4,068 | 4,004 | 3,966 | 3,881 | 3,879 | 3,929 | 3,981 | 4,041 | 4,119 | 4,279 | 4,378 | 4,473 | r 4, 549 | 4, 537 |
|  | 2,830 | 2,796 | 2,757 | 2,699 | 2,696 | 2,725 | 2.760 | 2.799 | 2.847 | 2.944 | 3,015 | 3,049 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 105$ | 3, 120 |
| Residential (nonfarm)...-.-.-----1.-.-.--do-.--- Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public | 1,445 | 1,435 | 1,397 | 1,351 | 1,348 | 1,386 | 1,434 | 1,496 | 1,540 | 1,623 | 1,682 | 1,715 | r 1,787 | 1,817 |
| utility, total $\qquad$ mil. of dol | 769 | 748 | 742 | 733 | 733 | 729 | 724 | 702 | 695 | 706 | 717 | 716 | 688 | 684 |
| Industriall ----------------------------- do----- | ${ }_{2}^{269}$ | 252 | 240 | 222 | 210 | 195 | 187 | 179 | 172 | 172 | 175 | 173 | 170 | 167 |
|  | 288 | 281 | 288 | 294 | 302 | 311 | 308 | 294 | 291 | 296 | 302 | 305 | 288 | 287 |
| Farm construction------------------------ | 134 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 130 | 129 |
|  | 469 | 466 | 471 | 468 | 466 | 459 | 453 | 453 | 460 | 464 | 464 | 467 | 485 | 476 |
|  | 1,238 | 1,208 | 1,209 | 1,182 | 1,183 | 1,204 | 1,221 | 1,242 | 1,272 | 1,335 | 1,363 | 1,424 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,444$ | 1,417 |
|  | 382 | 360 | 374 | 380 | 375 | 384 | 385 | 383 | 390 | 406 | 395 | 408 | 399 |  |
|  | 107 | 96 | 95 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 94 | 102 | 112 | 118 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 129 |
|  | 451 | 458 | 443 | 414 | 410 | 426 | 424 | 432 | 436 | 470 | 505 | 538 | 559 |  |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total valuation---------------------.-mil. of dol..- | 2,066 | 1,953 | 2,721 | 2,881 | 3,403 | 3,820 | 3,607 | 3,467 | 3,216 | 3,309 | 2,594 | 2,282 | 2,319 |  |
|  | 758 | 769 | 1,027 | 1,053 | 1,463 | 1,720 | 1,550 | 1,233 | 1,049 | 1,071 | 927 |  | 800 |  |
| Private ownership Nonresidential buildings:----------------.-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 1,308 | 1,185 | 1,694 | 1,828 | 1,939 | 2,100 | 2,058 | 2,234 | 2,167 | 2, 238 | 1,667 | 1,395 | 1,519 |  |
|  | 54,942 | 52, 313 | 66, 456 | 63,836 | 76, 099 | 68, 128 | 75,453 | 75,653 | 62,943 | 69,698 | 57, 331 | 52,569 | 55,865 |  |
| Valuation---------------------mil. of dol | 759 | 751 | 967 | 958 | 1,124 | 976 | 1,076 | 1,079 | 892 | 955 | 775 | 748 | 818 |  |
| Residential buildings: Floor area | 71653 |  |  |  | 124,189 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 777 | 727 | 1,071 | 1, 240 | 1,346 | 1, 364 | 1,557 | 1,451 | $1,460$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,1,84 \\ 1,595 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.11200 \\ 1,206 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{88}, 981$ | $\begin{array}{r} r, 468 \\ 1,022 \end{array}$ |  |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 328 | 358 | 501 | 551 | 713 | 876 | 723 | 705 | 541 | 532 | 518 | 481 | 372 |  |
| Valuation $\qquad$ do | 201 | 117 | 183 | 132 | 220 | 603 | 250 | 232 | 323 | 228 | 95 | 72 | 108 |  |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (ENR) § $\qquad$ mil. of dol. | 1,259 | 1,175 | 1,398 | 1,583 | 2,314 | 1,900 | 2,482 | 1,622 | 1,348 | 1,621 | 1,112 | 1,352 | 1,641 | 1,175 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,488 | 4, 554 | 7,553 | 13, 328 | 11,637 | r 11, 863 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 18,366$ | 11, 173 | 10, 354 | 7,905 | 8,589 | 10,261 | 8. 964 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}196 \\ 3.972 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 209 | \% 470 | 2,239 7 7 4 | 3,685 4 4 261 | $\underset{r}{2,475}$ |  | 1,256 | $\begin{array}{r}1512 \\ 6,609 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -143 | -604 | ${ }^{794}$ | 2,076 4 4 |  |
|  | 1,320 | 1,705 | 1,584 | 3,651 | 3,691 | 2,938 | 3,737 | 3,398 | 3, 233 | 2,572 | 2,288 | 2,692 | 2,114 |  |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS <br> (U.S. Department of Labor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, privately and publicly owned...-thousands..- | 67.9 | 66.1 | 81.4 | 99.1 | 108.5 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 124.0 | 121.0 | 115.0 | ${ }^{r} 109.4$ | 91.0 | 86.0 | 89.0 |
| Privately owned, total.....-...-.-.-.-...-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 62.9 | 61.0 | 77.3 | 94.2 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 108.6 | 114.6 | 110.9 | 112.9 | \% 107.0 | 89.5 | 83.3 | 87.9 |
| In metropolitan areas-----.--.--------- do | 43.3 | 42.1 | 51.8 | 65.0 | 69.5 | 70.6 |  | 78.3 | 76.9 | 78.3 | ${ }^{*} 72.3$ | 62.7 | 58.8 | 60.6 |
|  | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 2.1 | ${ }^{2} 2.4$ | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: <br> Privately owned, totalł $\qquad$ do | 1,020.0 | 915.0 | 918.0 | 983.0 | 1,039.0 | 1,057.0 | 1,174.0 | 1,228.0 | 1,255.0 | 1,303.0 | r1, 427.0 | 1,430.0 | 1,350.0 | 1,320.0 |
| Residential construction authorized, all permit-issuing places: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New dwelling units, total.-------------thousands.- | ${ }^{3} 54.6$ | 50.7 | 71.2 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 95.8 | 98.5 | 95.7 | 101.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 100.8$ | 82.7 | 69.1 |  |  |
| Privately financed, total | 53.1 | 47.7 | 68.4 | 85.4 | 86.2 | 88.5 | 96.4 | 91.6 | 93.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ 98.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80.8 | 67.7 |  |  |
| Units in 1 family structures.------------- do | 40.4 | 36. 4 | 52.2 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 71.3 | 74.7 | 72.9 | 75.3 | 79.0 | 60.4 | 50.2 |  |  |
| Units in 2 family structures..--.-----.-.-.-do. | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 |  |  |
| Units in multitamily structures---------- do- | 10.4 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 18. 5 | 15.3 | 14.8 | ${ }^{7} 16.0$ | 17.1 | 14.6 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 1.4$ | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 |  |  |




 months, 4 weeks. $\sigma^{7 D}$ Data for April, July, September, and December 1958 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | Febritary | March | April | May | June | Juls | Angust | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | November | Decen:ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE—Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department of Commerce composite $\ldots . . .1947-49=100 \ldots$ American Appraisal Co., The: | 137 | 137 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 139$ | 139 | 140 | 39 |  |
|  | ${ }^{673}$ | 673 | 674 | 675 | ${ }_{6}^{677}$ | ${ }_{680}$ | 681 | 683 | 690 | 691 | ${ }_{691}$ | 692 | 693 |  |
|  | 729 | 732 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 738 | 751 | 756 | 756 | 756 | 756 |  |
| New York | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 736 | 737 | 741 | 741 | 741 | 741 | 733 |  |
|  | ${ }_{667}^{621}$ | ${ }_{6}^{620}$ | ${ }_{6}^{619}$ | ${ }_{6}^{619}$ | 619 680 | 635 670 | 635 | ${ }_{671}^{637}$ | ${ }_{6}^{639}$ | ${ }_{6}^{640}$ | ${ }_{6}^{641}$ | ${ }_{\substack{641 \\ 681}}$ | ${ }^{641}$ |  |
|  | 493 | 493 | 493 | 494 | 498 | ${ }_{498}$ | 502 | ${ }_{503}^{651}$ | ${ }_{504}^{671}$ | 504 | 504 |  | 50.5 | 506 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates: 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A A partments, hoteis, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete......-.U.S. avg. 1926-29=100 - | 291.5 | 291.4 | 290.7 | 291.4 | 292.2 | 294.7 | 296.1 | 296.7 | 296.9 | 298.3 | 298.8 | 299.6 | 301.1 | 301.2 |
| Brick and steel.................-.-.------- do | 284.4 | 284.2 | 282.8 | 283.0 | 283.5 | 285.8 | 286.9 | 287.7 | 288.0 | 289.6 | 290.1 | 290.7 | 291.9 | 292.1 |
| Brick and wood-actory buildings: | 282.4 | 28.5 | 280.7 | 281.1 | 281.6 | 283.4 | 284.3 | 285.5 | 285.6 | 286.7 | 287.0 | 287.4 | 288.5 | 289.3 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: <br> Brick and concrete. $\qquad$ | 301.7 | 302.0 | 301.3 | 302.3 | 303.4 | 305.9 | 307.6 | 308.3 | 308.5 | 309.7 | 310.1 | 311.2 | 312.8 | 312.9 |
| Brick and steel | 301.2 | 301.3 | 300.8 | 301.7 | 302.5 | 304.5 | 305.8 | 306.6 | 307.2 | 308.1 | 308.7 | 309.5 | 310.7 | 310.9 |
|  | 282.5 | 282.1 | 281.4 | 281.8 | $\stackrel{282.2}{ }$ | 284.2 | 285.1 | 286.0 | 236.2 | ${ }^{287.1}$ | 287.4 | 287.8 | 288.9 | 289. 5 |
|  | 278.7 | 277.0 | ${ }^{276.2}$ | 276.8 | 277.2 | 279.5 | 280.3 | 281.8 | 281.8 | 282.7 | 282.9 | 283.2 | 284.5 | 285.7 |
|  | 288.6 | 288.7 | 288.0 | 288.5 | 289.0 | 290.7 | 291.5 | 292.1 | 293.2 | 293.8 | 294.4 | 295.0 | 295. 9 | 296.0 |
| Residences: Brick | 282.9 | 281.9 | 281.2 | 281.6 | 282.2 | 284.1 | 285.0 | 286.3 | 286.3 | 287.3 | 287.5 | 288.10 | 289.2 |  |
| Frame | 273.9 | 272.5 | 271.7 | 272.1 | 272.4 | 274.4 | 275.2 | 276.4 | 276.5 | 277.5 | 277.7 | 278.0 | 279.3 | 280.2 |
| Engineering News-Record: $\sigma^{\prime}$ | 152.5 | 152.6 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 155.1 | 155.5 | 158.2 | 158.7 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.6 | 1.58 .9 |  |
|  | 154.2 | 164.3 | 164.6 | 165.9 | 167.2 | 168.3 | 168.7 | 170.7 | 171.1 | 170.9 | 170.8 | 171.8 | 171.9 | 172.5 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile....................... $1946=100$ |  |  | 140.4 |  |  | 141.6 |  |  | 139.2 |  |  | 14.6 |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output index, composite, unadjusted $\ldots-1947-49=100$ | 109.8 | ${ }^{98.0}$ | 109.7 | 119.2 | 131.4 | 137.4 | 128.9 | 138.9 | 133.0 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \hline\end{array} 146.2$ | 120.8 | 113.9 |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted--.-.--.........------- do | 117.9 | 110.7 | 112.7 | 117.0 | 122.9 | 125.2 | 133.5 | 126.3 | 133.0 | - 129.8 | 126.7 | 132.1 |  |  |
| Iron and steel products, unadj -----.--------do. | 115.2 | 100.7 | 116.3 | 121.9 | 1392 | 153.3 117.5 | 122.0 | 129.3 | 131.4 | 134.2 | 112.1 | 108.2 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products, unadj..........-.do- | 112.7 110.6 | 102.8 84.6 | 110.5 106.2 | 115.3 143.6 | 119.5 175.1 | 117.5 179.9 | 118.7 178.5 | 131.2 189.5 | 131.8 189.0 | $\stackrel{144.1}{196.5}$ | 119.1 167.7 | 117.9 141.1 |  |  |
| Portland cement, unadi. 9 .-....................-- - do...... <br> REAL ESTATE |  | 84.6 | 106.2 | 143.6 | 175.1 | 179.9 | 178.5 | 189.5 | 189.0 | 196.5 | 167.7 | 141.1 |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm. Face amount------thous. of dol.- | 306, 392 | 278, 834 | 319, 198 | 305, 559 | 311, 111 | 342,568 | 367, 940 | 371,405 | 479, 877 | 590,786 | 457, 422 | 510, 264 | 585, 280 |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Face amount--------.-........do-.- | 160, 352 | 141,697 | 123, 176 | 85,017 | 72, 703 | 97, 505 | 126,727 | 155,860 | 189, 350 | 239, 396 | 216, 058 | 257, 108 | 276, 178 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions................................. of dol. | 906 | 790 | 696 | 815 | 803 | 929 | 901 | 939 | 1,010 | 1,083 | 1,123 | 1,298 |  |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- <br>  | 723 | 704 | 819 | 920 | 1,019 | 1,107 | 1,180 | 1,180 | 1,215 | 1,290 | 1, 053 | 1,136 |  |  |
| By purnose of loan: <br> Home construction $\qquad$ | 245 | 233 | 281 | 316 | 346 | 379 | 374 | 373 |  | 428 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 308 | 289 | 318 | 354 | 406 | 461 | 511 | 538 | 537 | 570 | 469 | 488 |  |  |
|  | 171 | 182 | 220 | 250 | 266 | 268 | 296 | 269 | 277 | 291 | 239 | 272 |  |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total ............................-mil. of dol |  |  |  | 2, 022 |  |  | 2,543 |  | 2,596 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,276 | 2,929 | 3,477 | 3, 669 | 3. 507 | 3, 663 | 3,774 | 3, 518 | $\stackrel{\text { 3, }}{320}$ | 3,881 | 3, 2339 | 3, 522 |  |  |
|  | 99,918 | 103, 853 | 102, 722 | 99, 061 | 85, 633 | 90,048 | 80,782 | 75, 491 | 73,303 | 73,393 | 71, 339 | 100, 523 | 112,983 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE





 of Advertising, Inc.; data compiled by N. C. Rorabaugh Co., Inc.); data back to 4th quarter 1955 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | Ausust | Septem- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janti- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magazine advertising linage, total....--thous. of lines_- | 4, 171 | 4,375 | 5,449 | 4,835 | 4,357 | 3,615 | 3,172 | 4,032 | 4,990 | 4,942 | 4,678 | 3,637 | 4,069 |  |
| Newspaper advertising linage ( 52 cities), total....do | 197, 123 | 188, 297 | 227, 825 | 228, 010 | 240, 879 | 226,239 | 197, 970 | 211,567 | 224, 642 | 259,226 | 252.862 | 230, 978 | 193, 525 |  |
|  | 49,376 | 45,896 | 53,704 | 53,490 | 56,766 | 54,976 | 51,455 | 55,555 | 53,406 | 55, 071 | 53, 268 | 45,796 | 51, 738 |  |
|  | 147,747 | 142, 401 | 174, 122 | 174, 520 | 184, 113 | 171, 263 | 146, 516 | 156, 022 | 171,236 | 204, 155 | 199, 594 | 185, 182 | 141,787 |  |
| Automotive | 11,733 | 10,499 | 11,492 | 13,314 | 13,729 | 12,564 | 10,349 | 10,028 | 8,938 | 17,092 | 13,565 | 8 8,458 | 8, 831 |  |
| General | 23,431 | 28,355 | 32,017 | 32,660 | 34, 841 | 33, 022 | 25,806 | 23,859 | 39,508 29 | 39,486 | 33, 309 | - 24.451 | 22,058 |  |
|  | 106,941 | 100,342 | 126,776 | 124,668 | 132, 127 | 121,860 | 105,955 | 119,526 | 129, 167 | 143,447 | 149, 047 | 148, 008 | 105, 155 |  |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eeasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ Goods and services, total-.....-...-.-.-.-.-.-. bil. of dol. |  |  | 286.2 |  |  | 288.3 |  |  | 291.5 |  |  | 295.9 |  |  |
| Durable goods, total P ..........................do |  |  | 36.3 |  |  | 35.6 |  |  | 36.1 |  |  | 38.9 |  |  |
| Automobiles and parts-.....................-- do |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 13.5 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 15.9 |  |  |
| Furniture and household equipment |  |  | 17.1 |  |  | 16.6 |  |  | 17.3 |  |  | 17.4 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods, total 9 ......------------ - do |  |  | 139.8 |  |  | 141.4 |  |  | 142.9 |  |  | 143.3 |  |  |
| Clothing and shoes. |  |  | 23.9 |  |  | 24.0 |  |  | 24.8 |  |  | 24.9 |  |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages......................do Gasoline and oil |  |  | 77.5 10.3 |  |  | 78.6 10 |  |  | 78.5 |  |  | 78.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 110.1 |  |  | 111.3 |  |  | 112.5 |  |  | 113.6 |  |  |
| Household operation--------------------- |  |  | 16.4 |  |  | 16.7 |  |  | 17.0 |  |  | 17.2 |  |  |
| Trausing |  |  | 36.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 37.2 |  |  | $\stackrel{37}{ } 9$ |  |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alr Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.......mil. of dol... | 15,286 | 13,783 | 15,549 | 16,273 | 17,364 | 16, 603 | 16,596 | 17,000 | 16,326 | 17,360 | 17,039 | 21, 174 | 16, 223 | 1 14, 193 |
|  | 4,810 | 4,290 | 4. 8609 | 5,261 | 5,625 | 5,590 | 5,444 | 5,360 | 5,080 | 5,379 | 5, 343 | 6,390 | 5,121 | 4.910 |
| Automotive group $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 2,810 2,665 | 2,471 2,338 | 2,789 2,633 | 2,934 2,751 | 3,082 $\mathbf{2 , 8 7 9}$ | 3,047 2,842 | 2, 2,697 | 2, 789 <br> 2 <br> 88 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \stackrel{447}{ } \mathbf{2 5 9} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 613 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline 107\end{array}$ | 2,756 2,561 | 3,214 <br> 2,965 | 3,016 2 856 | 2,911 |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers-........-do.... | $\begin{array}{r}2,665 \\ \hline 145\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{2} 1338$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,633 \\ \hline 156\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,751 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 2, 203 | 2,842 205 8 | 2,692 | 2,583 206 | 2,259 188 | 2,407 | ${ }^{2}, 561$ | 2,965 | 2,856 161 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group --.......-.-do-..- Furniture hometurnishines stores | 777 | 719 | 772 | 761 | 840 | 847 | 840 | 872 | 850 | 932 | 937 | 1,176 | 784 | ${ }^{1} 718$ |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores......- do | 496 <br> 282 <br> 68 | 461 259 | 500 <br> 272 | ${ }_{263}^{498}$ | 557 <br> 284 <br> 8 | 539 <br> 308 | 528 312 | $\begin{aligned} & 567 \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ | 546 <br> 304 | $\begin{aligned} & 609 \\ & 323 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 613 <br> 325 | 723 453 | 486 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group .-....--do...- | 683 | 591 | 700 | 876 | 991 | 992 | 1,002 | 1,005 | 1,038 | 1,083 | 929 | 919 | 697 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers.......do. <br> Hardware stores........ do. | 511 172 | 437 154 | 521 178 | 662 264 | 734 257 | 754 238 | 775 227 | 782 223 | 1012 225 | 841 242 | 704 225 | 631 288 | 523 174 |  |
|  | 10,476 | 9,493 | 10,688 | 11,012 | 11,739 | 11, 013 | 11, 153 | 11,639 | 11,246 | 11,981 | 11,695 | 14,784 | -11, 102 | ${ }^{1} 10,033$ |
| A Menarel group --.-..-.-.-.----------- do | 85. | 698 | 958 | 1,056 | 1,058 | 963 | ${ }^{867}$ | 954 | 1,042 | 1,135 | 1,119 | 1. 854 | 868 | 1722 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores-........-- do | 183 | 144 | 159 | 183 | 191 | 197 | 166 | 160 | 167 | 198 | 210 | 391 | 172 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores..-...-do Family and other apparel stores $\qquad$ do | 341 <br> 186 | 278 | 394 | 420 | 425 | 358 | 334 | 373 | 418 | 457 | 451 | 744 | 359 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores <br> Shoe stores. | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 | 227 178 | ${ }_{210}^{243}$ | ${ }_{202}^{238}$ | 226 182 | 206 162 | 236 185 | 256 200 | 287 194 | ${ }_{185}^{273}$ | 459 260 | 183 154 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores .....-.-.-.-.-.-do. | 538 | 507 | 534 | 521 | 544 | 520 | 524 | 539 | 538 | 5.56 | 541 | 738 | 581 | ${ }_{1}^{1549}$ |
| Eating and drinking places | 1,133 | 1,027 | 1,124 | 1,171 | 1,272 | 1,283 | 1,372 | 1,406 | 1,276 | 1.280 | 1,204 | 1,243 | 1,158 | ${ }^{1} 1,086$ |
| Food croup- | 4,126 | 3,778 | 4, 103 | 4,048 | 4, 418 | 4, $1 \oplus 4$ | 4, 251 | 4, 360 | 4,068 | 4, 344 | 4, 188 | 4,475 | 4, 382 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 3,847$ |
| Grocery stores---7---- | 3,662 1,209 | 3,342 <br> 1,122 | 3,636 1,214 | 3,575 1,252 | 3,930 1,335 | 3,621 1,331 | 3,767 1,410 | 3,877 1,448 | 3, <br> 1,346 | 3,875 1,384 | 3,720 1,338 | 3,947 1,369 | 3,914 1,282 | 13,433 11,187 |
|  | 1,376 | 1,201 | 1,553 | 1,667 | 1,784 | 1,651 | 1,576 | 1,768 | 1,781 | 1,932 | 2,018 | 3,358 | 1,442 |  |
| Department stores, excl. mail-order ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - do | 780 | 664 | , 904 | 963 | 1,035 | 961 | 893 | 1,013 | 1,049 | 1,146 | 1,201 | 1,952 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 842$ | ${ }_{1} 173$ |
| Mail-order (eatalog sales) -------------- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 105 | 97 | 111 | 112 | 120 | 108 | 106 | 120 | 129 | 147 | 161 | 234 | 106 | ${ }^{1} 107$ |
|  | 221 | 203 | 244 | 275 | 283 | 266 | 270 | 298 | 289 | 305 | 308 | 649 | 223 |  |
| Liquor stores.-.-.-----...----........---- do | 316 | 296 | 328 | 323 | 364 | 337 | 362 | 381 | 360 | 384 | 390 | 596 | 354 |  |
| Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), total._do.. | 16,718 | 16,089 | 16,066 | 16,502 | 16,562 | 16, 581 | 16, 721 | 16,859 | 16,562 | 16, 941 | 16,961 | 17,605 | 17,454 | 117,542 |
| Durable-goods stores $9 .-$------------------- - do. | 5,538 | 5, 055 | 5,020 | 5,163 | 5,235 | 5,149 | 5,221 | 5,214 | 5,095 | 5,374 | 5,521 | 5,827 | 5,836 | 15,845 |
| Automotive group | 3,094 <br> 2,906 | 2,741 2,565 | 2,665 2,485 | - 2,769 | $\underset{2,616}{2,812}$ |  | 2,803 <br> 2,615 <br> 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2,703}$ | 2,600 | $\stackrel{2}{2,819}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,906}$ | 3,256 3 | 3,257 |  |
| Motor-vehicle, other ant Tire, battery, accessory dealers ................... | $\begin{array}{r}2,906 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,565 \\ \hline 176\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,485 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{185}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,616 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | 2,551 185 | $\begin{array}{r}2,615 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,510 \\ \hline 193\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2,412} 189$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,625 \\ \hline 194\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,702 \\ \hline 204\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,060 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | 3,046 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group .........-. do | 869 | 852 | 868 | 827 | 840 | 843 | 851 |  | 858 |  | 883 |  |  |  |
| Furniture, horeefurnishings stores------do- | 561 | 546 | 553 | 532 | 543 | 546 | 541 | 575 | 559 | 565 | 568 | 548 | 549 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores.------do-.-- | 308 | 306 | 315 | 294 | 297 | 297 | 310 | 316 | 299 | 306 | 315 | 321 | 331 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group.-.-.--d |  |  | 822 | 875 | 903 |  |  |  | 926 | 940 | 942 | 919 | 905 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers.....-do... | ${ }_{6}^{662}$ | ${ }^{613}$ | 611 | 648 | 668 | 677 | 681 | 692 | 711 | 718 | 722 | 706 | 677 |  |
|  | 226 | 217 | 212 | 227 | 234 | 226 | 214 | 226 | 215 | 222 | 220 | 213 | 228 |  |
|  | 11, 180 | 11,033 | 11,046 | 11, 339 | 11, 327 | 11,432 | 11,500 | 11,645 | 11,468 | 11, 567 | 11,441 | 11,778 | 11,618 | ${ }^{1} 11,697$ |
|  | 1, 059 | 1,004 | 988 <br> 181 <br> 1 | 1,045 | 1,013 | 1,012 | 1,060 | 1,094 | 1,042 | 1,068 | 1,033 | 1, 191 | 1,032 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores------do- | 412 | 380 | 392 | 404 | 395 | 392 | 414 | 433 | 432 | 434 | 429 | 446 | 182 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores.......-.do | 248 | 237 | 234 | 253 | 247 | 250 | 257 | 261 | 242 | 257 | 235 | 261 | 232 |  |
|  | 186 | 178 | 181 | 188 | 182 | 176 | 183 | 197 | 177 | 185 | 188 | 196 | 190 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores..-.-.-.-.----.-do | 539 | 540 | 540 | 539 | 539 | 532 | 536 | 551 | 563 | 568 | 565 | 580 | 579 |  |
|  |  | 1,186 | 1,199 | 1,237 | 1,248 <br> 4 <br> 159 | 1,228 | 1,247 | 1,255 | 1,221 | 1,244 | 1, 232 | 1,243 | ${ }_{1}^{1,263}$ |  |
|  | 4,116 3,635 | 4,167 <br> 3,684 | 4,162 <br> 3,678 | 4, 217 <br> 3,731 | 4,159 3,686 | 4,272 3,781 | 4,216 3,734 | 4,152 <br> $\mathbf{3 , 6 8 8}$ | 4, 169 <br> 3,686 | 4,187 3,726 | 4,215 <br> $\mathbf{3 , 7 5 4}$ | 4,242 3,772 | 4,244 <br> 3,768 <br> , |  |
|  | 1,290 | 1,282 | 1,267 | 1,283 | 1,297 | 1,274 | 1,306 | 1,340 | 1, 338 | 1,358 | 1,342 | 1,356 | 1,367 |  |
| General-merchandise group $\%$.............--do...- | 1,772 | 1,640 | 1,729 | 1,766 | 1,798 | 1,787 | 1,879 | 1,918 | 1,817 | 1,805 | 1,777 | 1,887 | 1,824 |  |
| Department stores, exch. mail-order ${ }^{\text {ch }}$--.-do- | 998 | 931 | 1,012 | 1,008 | 1,041 | 1,040 | 1,089 | 1,134 | 1,055 | 1,042 | 1,051 | 1. 099 | 1,077 |  |
| Mail-order (catalog sales) | 129 | 121 | ${ }_{276}^{125}$ | 126 | 129 | 119 | 136 | 129 | 129 | 134 | 127 | 139 | 134 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3} 316$ | 278 | ${ }_{348}^{276}$ | 289 365 | 290 359 | 295 | 313 | 312 | 309 | ${ }_{310}$ | 292 | 314 | 298 |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. $\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions (back to 1st quarter 1946) appear on p. 24 of the September 1958 SURver. $\%$ Includes data not shown separately. $0^{\circ}$ 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Felbru- }}{\text { ary }}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jann- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\dagger \quad 1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{147}^{132}$ | 146 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 147 | 148 | 148 | 150 | 152 | 153 | 150 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 151$ |  |
| Mail-order and store sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co.----.........-thous. of dol.- | 160,194 | 1 55,098 | 171,468 | 192,615 | 189, 194 | 183, 199 | ${ }^{1} 81,387$ | 192,465 | 193,210 | 1110,006 | 1108,401 | 1164, 588 | 159,300 | 281,148 |
|  | 236, 560 | 208, 771 | 264, 740 | 303, 708 | 339, 121 | 322, 188 | 315,358 | 343, 279 | 337, 148 | 363, 667 | 367, 657 | 500, 789 | 271, 009 | 242, 482 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj.), total---.-........-bil. of dol-- | 10.4 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.1 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments-.-.----.......-- do- | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj), total.--------- do - | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.8 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments------------.- do | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-....---.-.... do...- | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5 5 | 5.6 |  |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

 June-to-July increase results from technical difficulties in achieving precise seasonal adjustment factors for June; a more valid comparison may be made between July and May. estimate for Alaska.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-10. $\quad \ddagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-3. o Includes data for industries not shown separately,
$\$$ Data beginning Tebruary 1959 include an estimate for Alaska; earlier revisions back to January 1955 are shown in the September 1958 issue of the Surver.
 prior to 1957, see note in the December 1957 Surver and earlier issues. *New series. Monthly rates, back to January 1947 , are available upon request. 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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production workers in manufacturing industries: \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total (U.S. Dept. of Labor)..............- thousands.- \& 12,024 \& 11,767 \& 11,542 \& 11,310 \& 11,245 \& 11,415 \& 11,353
6,270 \& 11,645
6,339 \& 11,940
6,579 \&  \& 11,981 \& \({ }_{r}^{\text {r }} \mathrm{r} 61,980\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}11,849 \\ r 6.732\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{p}^{p 11,898}\) \\
\hline  \& 6,869 68 \& 6,67 \& \({ }_{68} 68\) \& - 69 \& 68 \& 68 \& \({ }^{6} 267\) \& , 67 \& 68 \& 67 \& \({ }^{6} 71\) \& \({ }_{7}{ }_{7}\) \& + \({ }_{73}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}p 6,775 \\ \hline 82\end{array}\) \\
\hline Lumber and wood products (except furniture) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline thousands.. \& 526 \& 517 \& 515 \& 520 \& 542 \& 578 \& 572 \& 581 \& 590 \& 594 \& 579 \& r 565 \& 546 \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 540\) \\
\hline Saw mills and planing mills.-.-----.-...- do...- \& 272 \& 268 \& 268 \& 269 \& 280 \& 291 \& 293 \& 297 \& 297 \& \({ }_{313}^{298}\) \& 290 \& r 282 \& 274 \& \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures...-..................do..- \& 299 \& 295 \& 290 \& 283 \& 284 \& 287 \& 286 \& 301 \& 310 \& 313 \& 312 \& 309 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 312\) \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 316\) \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products.....-.....-do-.-- \& 419 \& 408 \& 403 \& 402 \& 405 \& 417 \& 422 \& 430 \& 438 \& 422 \& 426 \& 422 \& \(\checkmark 411\) \& \({ }^{p} 409\) \\
\hline Primary metal industries \(?\)-...........................
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills \& 958 \& 913 \& 885 \& 849 \& 840 \& 859 \& 852 \& 864 \& 897 \& 899 \& 930 \& r 943 \& r 954 \& - 982 \\
\hline , thousands... \& 462 \& 440 \& 427 \& 407 \& 408 \& 425 \& 419 \& 428 \& 445 \& 457 \& 459 \& \({ }^{+} 464\) \& 470 \& \\
\hline Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals thousands \& 50 \& 47 \& . 45 \& 44 \& 42 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 41 \& 42 \& 43 \& 43 \& \\
\hline Fabricated metai prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equip.) .... thousands \& 840 \& 806 \& 787 \& 766 \& 756 \& 773 \& 765 \& 788 \& 822 \& 791 \& 827 \& 824 \& - 819 \& p 825 \\
\hline Machinery (except electrical) -.............do..- \& 1,134 \& 1,109 \& 1,090 \& 1,061 \& 1,029 \& 1,014 \& 990 \& 977 \& 1,007 \& 1,005 \& 1,020 \& \({ }^{\cdot 1,038}\) \& 1,053 \& - 1,071 \\
\hline  \& 793 \& 767 \& 749 \& 729 \& 715 \& 716 \& 712 \& 734 \& 762 \& 746 \& 788 \& \({ }^{7} 789\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 791\) \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 791\) \\
\hline Transportation equipment 9 --------...- - - do \& 1,267 \& 1,207 \& 1,153 \& 1, 103 \& 1,081 \& 1,084 \& 1,063 \& 1,034 \& 1,100 \& \({ }_{358}^{992}\) \& 1, 199 \& 1,208
+567 \& - \({ }^{1,214}\) \& \({ }^{p} 1,197\) \\
\hline Motor vehicles and equipmentor.......- do \& 599
490 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
548 \\
484 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 496
483 \& 454
479 \& 446
468 \& 444
476 \& 433
471 \& 402
474 \& 463
480 \& 358
481 \& 554
484 \& r

$r$ 4868 \& 581
473 \& <br>
\hline  \& 490 \& 484 \& 483 \& 479 \& 468 \& 476 \& 471 \& 474 \& \& 481 \& 484 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 483}$ \& 473 \& <br>
\hline Ship and boat building and repairs.....-do \& 124 \& 125 \& 123 \& 122 \& 124 \& 124 \& 119 \& 118 \& 118 \& 118 \& 122 \& +119 \& 121 \& <br>
\hline Railroad equinment- \& $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 215 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 46
211 \& $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 199 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 31
199
19 \& $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 31
209 \& $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 210 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous mfg, industries .-..----...---- - \& 351 \& 355 \& 354 \& 351 \& 348 \& 355 \& 346 \& 366 \& 380 \& 386 \& 379 \& r 360 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 351$ \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 360$ <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods industries......-.-.-.-....-do \& 5,155 \& 5,114 \& 5, 040 \& 4,973 \& 4,976 \& 5,065 \& 5,083 \& 5,306 \& 5,361 \& 5,300 \& 5,239 \& - 5, 190 \& 5,117 \& ${ }^{\text {p } 5,123}$ <br>
\hline Food and kindred products $9 .-\ldots-$-------- do \& 969 \& 951 \& 942 \& 949 \& 978 \& 1,039 \& 1,081 \& 1,172 \& 1,178 \& 1,115 \& 1,050 \& ${ }^{5} 1,001$ \& r 951 \& ${ }^{5} 935$ <br>
\hline  \& 248 \& 239 \& 233 \& 231 \& 239 \& 243 \& 244 \& 246 \& 249 \& 251 \& 261 \& r 250 \& 243 \& <br>
\hline Dairy products -...-........-.---------- do \& 63
130 \& $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 70
141 \& 73
177 \& 73
220 \& $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 307 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 312 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 237 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving..--.-...------...- do \& 130 \& 128 \& 124 \& \& 141 \& 177 \& 220 \& ${ }_{16} 307$ \& 312 \& \& 178 \& 148 \& \& <br>

\hline | Bakery products |
| :--- |
| Beverages | \& 165

106 \& 165

105 \& | 163 |
| :--- |
| 108 | \& 163

106 \& 164 \& 168
120 \& 167
121 \& 166
118 \& 1166 \& 166
115 \& 164 \& 162
109 \& 160 \& <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures \& 84 \& 79 \& 74 \& 70 \& 70 \& 70 \& 70 \& 86 \& 96 \& 94 \& 85 \& +83 \& 79 \& ${ }^{\prime} 75$ <br>
\hline Textile-mill products \& 881 \& 855 \& 844 \& ${ }_{8}^{87}$ \& 831 \& 840 \& 830 \& 855 \& 860 \& 863 \& 867 \& 862 \& 855 \& $p 861$ <br>
\hline Broadwoven fabric mills.-.-.-.-. - .-. - - - do \& 384 \& 381 \& 377 \& 372 \& 366 \& 367 \& 365 \& 370 \& 371 \& 371 \& 372 \& r 372 \& 370 \& <br>
\hline  \& 177 \& 178 \& 177 \& 180 \& 183 \& 189 \& 184 \& 195 \& 196 \& 197 \& 195 \& 190 \& 186 \& <br>
\hline Apparel and other finshed textile products thousands.. \& 1,037 \& \& 1,018 \& 987 \& \& 994 \& 992 \& 1,044 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products....-.........-- do... \& 1,445 \& ${ }^{1,438}$ \& 1,438 \& ${ }_{434}^{987}$ \& 432 \& 433 \& 429 \& , 442 \& 1,055 \& + 447 \& 1,053 \& -1,068 \& 1,052
+441 \& ${ }_{p}^{1,040}$ <br>
\hline Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.-.--do---- \& 224 \& 221 \& 220 \& 220 \& 219 \& 219 \& 215 \& 223 \& 223 \& 222 \& 223 \& 221 \& 221 \& <br>
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands. \& 549 \& 546 \& 547 \& 545 \& 540 \& 541 \& 7 \& 12 \& \& 551 \& 548 \& 50 \& 43 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products...........-do.-.- \& 525 \& 519 \& 519 \& 519 \& 510 \& 500 \& 496 \& 504 \& 511 \& 517 \& 514 \& ${ }^{+} 514$ \& r 513 \& P 514 <br>
\hline Industrial organic chemicals.---------- do \& 200 \& 196 \& 192 \& 190 \& 188 \& 187 \& 186 \& 190 \& 191 \& 193 \& 194 \& ${ }^{+} 195$ \& 195 \& <br>
\hline Products of petroleum and coal...-------- do \& 161 \& 159 \& 156 \& 157 \& 158 \& 158 \& 157 \& 157 \& 158 \& 153 \& 156 \& 155 \& 154 \& p 149 <br>
\hline Pubber products \& 12.1 \& 123 \& 123 \& 122 \& 122 \& 122 \& 122 \& 121 \& 120 \& 116 \& 120 \& 198 \& 118 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}201 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 191
79 \& $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ 76 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 176
72 \& $\begin{array}{r}172 \\ 70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 176
71 \& 175
71 \& $\begin{array}{r}181 \\ 73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 195
75 \& 195
76 \& 198
77 \& 199 \& p 19 <br>
\hline Leather and leather products.-.--.-.---.-. do \& 323 \& 326 \& 320 \& 300 \& 302 \& 314 \& 317 \& 323 \& 321 \& 315 \& 324 \& 329 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 330$ \& P334 <br>
\hline Footwear (except rubber)...-.....-....--do. \& 221 \& 221 \& 217 \& 202 \& 205 \& 213 \& 215 \& 217 \& 213 \& 206 \& 214 \& 221 \& 224 \& <br>
\hline Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total ${ }^{\text {Durable-goods }}$ industries \& 12, 118 \& 11.818
6.642 \& 11,571 \& 11. 438 \& 11, 415 \& 11,484
6,344
5 \& 11,512
6,372
5 \& 11,530
6,377 \& 11,725 \& 11, 551 \& 11,876 \& r 11, 884 \& 11,934 \& ${ }^{\circ} 11,940$ <br>
\hline  \& 5, 234 \& 5, 176 \& 5,093 \& 5, 100 \& 5,130 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 6,140 \& ${ }_{5}^{6,153}$ \& 5, 157 \& 5,166 \& 5,183 \& + 5,176 \& +5, 187 \& ${ }^{p} 5,177$ <br>
\hline Production workers in manufacturing industries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Indexes of employment: \& 97.2 \& 95.1 \& 93.3 \& 91.4 \& 90.9 \& 92.3 \& 91.8 \& 94.1 \& 96.5 \& 94.8 \& 96.9 \& r 96.5 \& r95. 8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 98.0 \& 95.5 \& 93.5 \& 92.5 \& 92.3 \& 92.8 \& 93.1 \& 93.2 \& 94.8 \& 93.4 \& 96.0 \& ${ }^{+96.1}$ \& -96.5 \& ${ }^{2} 96.5$ <br>
\hline Miscellaneous employment data: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Federal civilian employees (executive branch): 9 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline United States, continental..........-thousands..
Washington, D.C., metropolitan area \& 2, 110.7 \& 2, 113.7 \& $2,115.2$
204.5 \& 2, 124.4 204 \& -2, 2124.4 \& $2,157.0$
209.2 \& r2, 165.0 \& -2, 164.7 \& 2, 146.7 \& 2, 2045.7 \& 2, 145.5 \& $12,460.4$

1215.5 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,129.6 \\
207.3
\end{array}
$$ \& <br>

\hline Railway employees (class I railways): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Total |
| :--- |
| Indexes: -thousands.- | \& 913 \& 888 \& 866 \& 853 \& 851 \& 861 \& 864 \& 80 \& 864 \& 867 \& 85 \& 852 \& ¢ 836 \& - 839 <br>

\hline  \& 68.5 \& 66.7 \& 65.1 \& 64.2 \& 64.0 \& 64.8 \& 65.0 \& 65.4 \& 65.0 \& 65.2 \& 64.4 \& r 63.8 \& ${ }^{\circ} 62.8$ \& p 62.9 <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted...-..............---..-do. \& 67.9 \& 66.8 \& 65.6 \& 65.0 \& 63.1 \& 63.4 \& 63.6 \& 64.3 \& 64.9 \& 66.6 \& 65.9 \& '65. 2 \& ${ }^{p} 62.3$ \& $p 63.0$ <br>
\hline PAYROLLS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor) $\ddagger-\ldots--\quad-\quad 1947-49=100$ \& 149.9 \& 144.9 \& 143.6 \& 139.6 \& 140.9 \& 144.9 \& 144.8 \& 150.0 \& 155.7 \& 152.5 \& 158.4 \& r 160.4 \& r 158.1 \& p 158.4 <br>
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Average weekly hours per worker (U.S. Dept. of |
| :--- |
| All manufacturing industries | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 38.7 \& 38.4 \& 38.6 \& 38.3 \& 38.7 \& 39.2 \& 39.2 \& 39.6 \& 39.9 \& 39.8 \& 39.9 \& ' 40.2 \& 39. 9 \& p 39.8 <br>
\hline  \& 38.9 \& 1.6
38.6 \& 1.6
39.0 \& 38.8 \& 39.1 \& 31.9 \& 1.9
39 \& $\begin{array}{r}29.3 \\ 398 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{40} 2.4$ \& 2.4
40.1 \& ${ }_{40} 2.6$ \& 2.6
408
8 \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{\circ} 2.3$ <br>
\hline Average overtime........................do. \& 1.6 \& 1.5 \& 1.5 \& 1.4 \& 1.5 \& 1.7 \& 1.8 \& 2.1 \& 2.3 \& 2.4 \& 2.6 \& 2.7 \& 2.3 \& ${ }_{\square} 2.3$ <br>
\hline Ordnance and accessories .-.-.-...---.-.-.- do \& 41.3 \& 40.6 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.6 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.6 \& 41.2 \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 41.9 \& ${ }^{+} 41.7$ \& -41.4 <br>
\hline Lumber and wood products (except furniture) hours. \& 38.5 \& 38.7 \& 38.9 \& 38.8 \& 39.6 \& 40.5 \& 39.3 \& 40.7 \& 41.3 \& 41.1 \& 40.2 \& \& \& $p 39$ <br>
\hline Sawmills and planing mills..-------.-.-.do.- \& 37.9 \& 38.1 \& 38.6 \& 38.5 \& 39.7 \& 40.5 \& 39.6 \& 40.8 \& 41.1 \& 40.9 \& 40.1 \& 40.2 \& 39.1 \& p 39.6 <br>
\hline Furniture and fixtures...-.......-.............do \& 38.5 \& 38.4 \& 38.6 \& 38.0 \& 37.8 \& 38.8 \& 38.9 \& 40.5 \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& r 41.2 \& - 40.2 \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products............-do. \& 39.2 \& 38.6 \& 39.1 \& 39.0 \& 39.7 \& 40.3 \& 40.0 \& 40.8 \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 40.9 \& 40.4 \& ${ }^{\top} 40.3$ \& ${ }^{2} 40.5$ <br>

\hline | Primary metal industries of $\qquad$ do... |
| :--- |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | \& 37.2 \& 36.8 \& 37.1 \& 36.9 \& 37.3 \& 38.3 \& 38.4 \& 33.5 \& 39.1 \& 38.9 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& ${ }^{+} 40.1$ \& - 40.0 <br>

\hline , \& 36. 4 \& 35.7 \& 36.4 \& 36.3 \& 3.7 \& 7 8 \& 38.0 \& 37.9 \& 38.7 \& 38.3 \& 38.5 \& 38.8 \& 39.6 \& <br>
\hline Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. $\qquad$ hours.. \& 40.1 \& 40.2 \& 40.2 \& 40.1 \& 39.9 \& 39.9 \& 39.9 \& 39.5 \& 40.1 \& 40.3 \& 40.8 \& 41.2 \& 41.3 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu- <br> ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- ary | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued \\
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc. \(\ddagger-\) Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued \\
Durable-goods industries-Continued \\
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- \\
chinery, transportation equipment)--.-hours \\
Machinery (except electrical) \(\qquad\) \\
Electrical machinery. \(\qquad\) -do do-...
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39.3 \\
\& 39.7 \\
\& 39.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{38.9
39.2
39.0} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38.9 \\
\& 39.3 \\
\& 39.0
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39.4 \\
\& 39.4 \\
\& 39.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{40.0
39.6
39.6} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
40.0 \\
39.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
40.4 \\
39.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41.0 \\
\& 40.0
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40.8 \\
\& 39.5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40.8 \\
\& 39.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{+41.2
+40.6
+40.6} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}740.5 \\ \hline 40.6 \\ \hline 40.3\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& p 40.5 \\
\& p 40.8 \\
\& p 40.3
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 39.3 \& 39.7 \& 40.4 \& 39.9 \& 40.6 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 38.8 \& 38.6 \& 39.4 \& 39.3 \& 39.7 \& 39.8 \& 39.6
388
8 \& 40.0 \& 39.6 \& 40.9 \& 40.6 \& \(\begin{array}{r} \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array} 1.7\) \& - 40.9 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 39.5\) \\
\hline \& 37.3
40 \& 37.3
4
4 \& 38.3 \& 38.4
48 \& 38.9 \& 39.11 \& 38.8
40
4 \& 39.3
408 \& 38.6
40.8 \& 39.7
405 \& 41.0
40 \& \(\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 43.0\) \& 41.3 \& \\
\hline \& 40.6
38.9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.4 \\
37.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 40.6
39.5 \& 40.3
39.1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}40.5 \\ 39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 40.7
39.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.4 \\
39.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 40.8
39.6
3.6 \& 40.8
39.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.5 \\
39.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
40.7 \\
38.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 40.9
+392 \& 40.9 \& \\
\hline \& 39.2 \& 38.5 \& 39.0
39.0 \& 37.9 \& 37.6
39 \& 37.2 \& 37.0 \& 37.1 \& 36.7 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.8 \\
35.7 \\
\hline 0.7
\end{tabular} \& 38.8
38.3 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 39.2 \\ +39.1 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 37.7 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Instruments and related products.........-do....Miscellaneous mfg. industries.-.-............do.......} \& 39.6 \& 39.3 \& 39.4 \& 39.5 \& 39.2 \& 39.8 \& 39.7 \& 39.8 \& 40.3 \& 40.4 \& 40.7 \& 40.9 \& r 40.8 \& p 40.6 \\
\hline \& 39.2 \& 39.0 \& 39.2 \& 39.0 \& 39.1 \& 39.5 \& 39.2 \& 39.5 \& 40.1 \& 40.3 \& 40.4 \& ¢ 40.4 \& 40.2 \& \% 40.2 \\
\hline Nondurable-goods industries .-.------------ do \& 38.3 \& 38.1 \& 38.1 \& 37.7 \& 38.1 \& 38.7 \& 39.0 \& 39.4 \& 39.5 \& 39. 4 \& 39.4 \& 39.6 \& 39.3 \& 8 39.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1.9 \& 1. 9 \& 1.9 \& 1.7 \& 1.9 \& 2.1 \& 2.2 \& 2.4 \& 2.6 \& 2.5 \& 2.5 \& +2.6 \& 2.4 \& \({ }^{5} 2.4\) \\
\hline \& 40.1
39.8 \& 39.7 \& 39.6
38 \& 39.7 \& 40.2 \& 40.7 \& 41.2 \& 41.4
40
4 \& \({ }_{41}{ }_{4}{ }^{2}\) \& 40.9 \& 41.0 \& \(r\)

41.0
4 \& ${ }^{7} 40.5$ \& $\bigcirc 39.8$ <br>
\hline Food and kindred products
Meat products \& 39.8

42.1 \& | 38.7 |
| :--- |
| 41.8 | \& 38.9

41.3 \& 39.3
41.7 \& 39.8
42.0 \& 40.6
42.8 \& 40.7
43.0 \& 42.5 \& ${ }_{42.3}^{41.2}$ \& 40.9

41.8 \& 42.0 \& | 41.4 |
| :--- |
| 41.7 | \& 40.7 \& <br>

\hline Meat products. \& 48.0
38 \& 47.3 \& 37.2 \& 37.4 \& 38.6 \& 38.3 \& 40.7 \& 42.1 \& 42.3 \& 40.2 \& 37.9 \& ${ }_{38}^{41.0}$ \& 4.7 \& <br>
\hline Canning and prese
Bakery products. \& 39.8 \& 39.7 \& 39.8 \& 39.8 \& 40.3 \& 40.6 \& 40.8 \& 40.3 \& 40.1 \& 40.2 \& 39.9 \& 40.2 \& 39.6 \& <br>
\hline  \& 39.2 \& 30.0 \& 39.3 \& 39.3 \& 40.3 \& 41.1 \& 41.2 \& 40.9 \& 40.1 \& 40.0 \& 39.9 \& - 40.3 \& 39.7 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 39.0 \& 37.9 \& 37.1 \& 38.0 \& 38.7 \& 39.7 \& 39.6 \& 39.6 \& 40. 1 \& 39.6 \& 39.2 \& r 40.1 \& r 39.0 \& \% 38.5 <br>
\hline \& 37.6 \& 37.8 \& 37.6 \& 36.6 \& 37.3 \& 38. 4 \& 38.6 \& 39.2 \& 39.7 \& 40.1 \& 40.3 \& 40.2 \& ¢ 39.7 \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 40.1$ <br>
\hline Textile-mill products 9 -----.-.-........-do.... \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 37.8 \& 36. 7 \& 37.4 \& 38.4 \& 38.9 \& 39.3 \& 39.7 \& 40.4 \& 40.7 \& - 40.5 \& 40.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 35.6 \& 36.2 \& 36.4 \& 35.2 \& 36.5 \& 37.5 \& 37.7 \& 38.7 \& 38.9 \& 39.1 \& 39.3 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.6$ \& 37.8 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Apparel and other finished textile prod.....do.... |
| :--- |
| Paper and allied products. |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills--..-.--do.-. |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries |} \& 35.1 \& 35.1 \& 34.7 \& 34.5 \& 34.8 \& 35.0 \& 35.6 \& 36. 4 \& 36.1 \& 36.0 \& 35.8 \& - 36.1 \& + 36.0 \& ${ }^{p} 35.9$ <br>

\hline \& 41.4 \& 41.1 \& 41.4 \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 41.8
428 \& 41.9
42.8 \& 42.5 \& 42.7 \& 42.7 \& 42.5
43 \& r
$r$
$r$ 43.4 \& 43.4 \& P 42.2 <br>
\hline \& 42.7 \& 42.2 \& 42.3 \& 42.1 \& 42.0 \& 42.8 \& 42.8 \& 43.5 \& 43.7 \& 43.5 \& 43.3 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 43.4$ \& 43.7 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chemicals and allied products............-do.---} \& 37.7 \& 37.7 \& 37.9 \& 37.7 \& 37.6 \& 37.6 \& 37.6 \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 37.9 \& 37.9 \& 38.4 \& r 37.8 \& * 37.8 <br>
\hline \& 40.8 \& 40.6 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.8 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 40.7 \& 41.0 \& 41.0 \& 41.2 \& ${ }^{41.4}$ \& 41.3 \& ${ }^{2} 41.2$ <br>
\hline Industrial organic chemicals-..........--- \& 40.4
40.4 \& 40.1
39.9 \& 40.1 \& 40.0
40.5 \& 40.4
40.5 \& 40.7
41.0 \& 40.6
41.0 \& 40.5
40.4 \& 40.9
40.7 \& 40.6
40.2 \& 40.9
40.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}41.1 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 41.2 \& <br>
\hline Products of petroleum and coal Petroleum refining. \& 40.8 \& 39.3 \& 40.6 \& 40.7 \& 40.3 \& 40.9 \& 41.0 \& 40.1 \& 40.7 \& 40.1 \& 40.6
40.8 \& \& 41.3 \& ${ }^{p} 40.8$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rubber products--.-.
Tires and inner tubes} \& 38.2 \& 37.3 \& 38.0 \& 37.5 \& 38.2 \& 39.1 \& 39.1 \& 40. 5 \& 40.8 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& r 41.9 \& 41.1 \& ${ }^{p} 41.5$ <br>
\hline \& 36.9 \& 35. 1 \& 37.0 \& 36.1 \& 37.4 \& 38.1 \& 38.9 \& 40.7 \& 40.5 \& 40.3 \& 40.9 \& ז 42.3 \& 40.8 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 37.3 \& 36.8 \& 36. 2 \& 34.1 \& 35.3 \& 36.6 \& 37.4 \& 37.3 \& 36.7 \& 37.0 \& 37.5 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.5$ \& 38.8 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 38.9$ <br>
\hline \& 37.2 \& 36.4 \& 35.5 \& 32.9 \& 34.4 \& 36.0 \& 37.2 \& 36.8 \& 35.9 \& 36.0 \& 36.5 \& 38.1 \& 38.9 \& <br>
\hline Nonmanufacturing industries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mining ${ }_{\text {Metal }}$} \& 38.8 \& 38.3 \& 37.9 \& 37.4 \& 38.1 \& 39.8 \& 39.2 \& 39.7 \& 39.9 \& 40.0 \& 40. 0 \& - 40.6 \& 40.2 \& <br>
\hline \& 39.7 \& 39.5 \& 39.1
25.0 \& 38.4
22.3 \& $\begin{array}{r}37.8 \\ 25.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 38.0

30 \& | 38.3 |
| :--- |
| 30.8 | \& 37.8 \& 38.6 \& 38.7 \& 39.7 \& 39.7 \& 40. 7 \& <br>

\hline Anthracite \& 30.5 \& ${ }_{33.1}^{27.5}$ \& 25.0 \& 22.3
30.0 \& 25.8 \& 30. 9 \& 30.8 \& 28.8 \& 30.8 \& 29.7 \& 29.9 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 35.3$ \& 34.0 \& ..... <br>
\hline Cituminous coal Crude-petroleum and naturaj--.-.-.-.-.-.-do production: \& 34.0 \& 33.1 \& 31.7 \& 30.0 \& 31.1 \& 35.2 \& 32.4 \& 35.3 \& 35.4 \& 35.8 \& 35.3 \& - 38.1 \& 36.3 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and natural-gas production. .hours \& 41.1 \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 40.6 \& 40.4 \& 40.8 \& 41.2 \& 40.1 \& 40.9 \& 40.3 \& 41.2 \& +40.5
+8 \& 41.4 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-......- do} \& 41. 5 \& 39.9 \& 41.2 \& 42.3 \& 43.7 \& 44.2 \& 44.2 \& 44.9 \& 45.4 \& 45.2 \& 44.0 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 42.1$ \& 42.0 \& <br>
\hline \& 35.7 \& 33.4 \& 35.6 \& 36.2 \& 37.4 \& 37.2 \& 37.3 \& 37.9 \& 37.8 \& 38.1 \& 36.4 \& ${ }^{+} 35.3$ \& 35.8 \& <br>
\hline Nonbuilding construct \& 38.3 \& 35.5 \& 37. 6 \& ${ }^{38.6}$ \& ${ }^{41.1}$ \& 40.7 \& 40.8 \& 42.0 \& 42.2 \& 42.7 \& 39.6 \& ${ }^{7} 37.9$ \& 38.5 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 35.2 \& 33.0 \& 35.2 \& 35.5 \& 36.3 \& 36. 2 \& 36.3 \& 36.7 \& 36.5 \& 36.8 \& 35.4 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 34.6$ \& 35.2 \& <br>
\hline \& 42.6 \& 42.5 \& 42.6 \& 42.7 \& 43.0 \& 43.0 \& 42.9 \& 42.9 \& 42.4 \& 42.5 \& 42.6 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Telephone.} \& 38.0 \& 38.2 \& 37.8 \& 37.7 \& 37.8 \& 38.2 \& 38.5 \& 32.6 \& 32.4 \& \& ${ }_{39}^{42.6}$ \& +42.9

+38.6 \& 42.9 \& <br>
\hline \& 41.1 \& 41.0 \& 41.2 \& 41.4 \& 42.0 \& 41.9 \& 41.9 \& 42.1 \& 41.8 \& 41.7 \& 41.3 \& 41.6 \& 41.4 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Gas and electric utilities. |
| :--- |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |} \& 40.8 \& 41.0 \& 40.4 \& 40.8 \& 40.5 \& 40.7 \& 40.7 \& 40.9 \& 40.9 \& 40.9 \& 41.1 \& 41.1 \& 40.9 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 40.1 \& 39.8 \& 39.9 \& 39.6 \& 0.0 \& 40.1 \& 40.3 \& 40.2 \& 40.3 \& -0. 3 \& 40.1 \& 40.4 \& 10.1 \& <br>
\hline \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 37.8 \& 38.2 \& 38.7 \& 38.7 \& 38.0 \& 37.9 \& 37.7 \& 38.5 \& 38.1 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{General-merchandise stores . .-.........-.do....} \& 33.9 \& 34.1 \& 34.4 \& 34.2 \& 34.3 \& 34.8 \& 35.2 \& 35.2 \& 34.5 \& 34.3 \& 34.0 \& - 36.6 \& 34.6 \& <br>
\hline \& 35.9 \& 35.8 \& 35.8 \& 35.8 \& 35.9 \& 36.6 \& 37.4 \& 37.3 \& 36.6 \& 36.2 \& 36.3 \& ${ }^{+} 36.3$ \& 36.5 \& <br>
\hline Automotive and aceessories dealers....-...do....- \& 43.8 \& 43.3 \& 43.7 \& 43.7 \& 43.8 \& 43.8 \& 43.8 \& 43.9 \& 43.7 \& 43.8 \& 43.7 \& ${ }^{+} 44.0$ \& 44.0 \& <br>
\hline Serrice and misecllaneous:
Hotele year-round \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Hotels, year-round...... \& 40.0 \& 39.8 \& 39.9
39.0 \& 39.9
39.2 \& 40.0
39.6 \& 40.1 \& ${ }_{39} 0.0$ \& 40.1 \& 39.9
39 \& 40.4 \& 39.9 \& 40.0 \& 39.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 37.9 \& 38.8
36.5 \& 38.1 \& 38.7 \& 39.7 \& 39.9 \& 38.4 \& 37.2 \& 38.6 \& 39.4 \& 38.8
38 \& 39.2
+38.3 \& 38.6 \& <br>
\hline Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Beyinning in month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Workers involved -.......-..-.-.-.-.--thousands..} \& 200
90 \& 150
45 \& 165 \& 275 \& 350 \& 350 \& 350 \& 300 \& 400 \& 300 \& 200 \& 50 \& 25 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 110 \& 150 \& 160 \& 160 \& 140 \& 400 \& 450 \& 225 \& 60 \& 75 \& <br>
\hline  \& 300 \& 275 \& 300 \& 375 \& 475 \& 500 \& 525 \& 475 \& 575 \& 525 \& 400 \& 300 \& 325 \& <br>
\hline  \& 110 \& 70 \& 200 \& 160 \& 200 \& 250 \& 240 \& 250 \& 500 \& 525 \& 300 \& 180 \& 150 \& <br>
\hline Man-days idle during month...-...--.-.-.-.-do...- \& 750 \& 500 \& 1,200 \& 1,250 \& 2,000 \& 1,650 \& 1,700 \& 2,000 \& 2,500 \& 5,250 \& 2,500 \& 2,000 \& 2,000 \& <br>
\hline U.S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonarricultural placements. thousands \& 355 \& 312 \& 332 \& 404 \& 439 \& 456 \& 459 \& 489 \& 545 \& 514 \& 413 \& 406 \& 398 \& <br>
\hline Unemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Bureau of Employment Security): : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 413 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Initial claims.......-.-...-.-......---thousands.- \& 2,285 \& 1,815 \& 1,795 \& 1, 983 \& 1,538 \& 1,513 \& 1.659 \& 1,251 \& 1,186 \& 1,259 \& 1,258 \& 1,924 \& 1.790 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Insured unemployment, weekly average\$......do....-
Percent of covered employment*-...-.......} \& 2,877 \& 3,163 \& 3, 276 \& 3,302 \& 2, 984 \& 2,667 \& 2,511 \& 2, 203 \& 1,906 \& 1,722 \& 1,781 \& 2, 111 \& 2, 518 \& 2,396 <br>
\hline \& 6.9 \& 7.6 \& 7.9 \& 7.9 \& 7.1 \& 6.3 \& 6.0 \& 5.2 \& 4.5 \& 4.1 \& 4.3 \& 5.1 \& 6.0 \& 5.7 <br>
\hline Benefit payments: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bencficiaries, weekly average_--------thousands.Amount of payments} \& 2. 344 \& 2,698 \& 2,966 \& 2,967 \& 2,732 \& 2,590 \& 2, 234 \& 2,044 \& 1,767 \& 1,556 \& 1,487 \& 1. 739 \& 2.166 \& <br>
\hline \& 313, 012 \& 320, 181 \& 370, 248 \& 403, 845 \& 363, 550 \& 325,039 \& 305, 638 \& 255, 432 \& 231, 141 \& 210, 300 \& 174,470 \& 234, 683 \& 279, 461 \& <br>
\hline Veterans' unemployment program: $\oplus$ \& 37 \& 31 \& 30 \& \& \& 38 \& 30 \& 19 \& 14 \& 13 \& 12 \& 14 \& 13 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Insured unemployment, weekly average $\oplus$.-.-.-do..--} \& 58 \& 72 \& 81 \& 80 \& 74 \& 78 \& 78 \& 53 \& 39 \& 27 \& 26 \& 28 \& 31 \& 28 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 96 \& 87 \& 89 \& 92 \& 65 \& 48 \& 30 \& 28 \& 30 \& 33 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,924 \& 7,546 \& 9,285 \& 9,833 \& 8,922 \& 8,853 \& 10, 151 \& 6,553 \& 5,047 \& 3,391 \& 2,693 \& 3,311 \& 3,480 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

'Revised, $p$ Preliminary.

* See note marked "O"" for p. S-11. O Includes data for industries not shown. of Formerly "Automobiles." Data not affected.
insured unemployment in each month as a percentage of a verare covered employment for the most recent 12 -month period for which datast. Rate of covered employment expresses arerage insured unemployment in each month as a percentage or a aerage covered employment for the most recent 12 -month period for which data are available (the lag for covered employment data $\S$ Excludes data for persons eligible for compensation under temporary programs; in February 1959, insured unemployment averaged 340,000 persons under TUC programs. in February 1959 averaged 67,000 persons.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Febry }}{\text { ary }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



[^9]
ivinoivein
 and miscellaneous rates（included in total separations）are not published separately after December 1958.

New series．Monthly data for January 1947 －February 1957 are available upon request．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriplive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| WAGES-Continued <br> Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing industries-.------.-------- dollars--- | 2.11 2.06 | 2.10 2.06 | 2.11 2.07 | 2.11 ${ }_{2}^{2.07}$ | 2.12 | $\begin{array}{r}2.12 \\ 2.07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.13 <br> 2.08 | 2.13 <br> 2.07 | 2.14 2.08 | 2.14 2.08 | ${ }_{2}^{2.17}$ | 2.19 2.12 | 2. ${ }_{2}^{2} 19$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 2.19$ |
|  | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2. 27 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2. 29 | 2. 34 | +2.36 | +2.35 | ${ }^{2} 2.36$ |
|  | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2. 22 | 2. 23 | 2. 23 | 2.24 | 2. 23 | 2.26 | 2. 28 | 2. 29 |  |
| Ordnance and accessories............----.-do | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.54 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.53}$ | -2. 54 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) $\begin{gathered}\text { dollars... }\end{gathered}$ | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1. 94 | 1.95 | 1.93 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.92$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.90$ | 1. 89 |
| Sawmills and planing mills.-.---....-...-do.- | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1. 79 | 1.79 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1. 88 | 1. 89 | 1. 89 | 1.88 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.87$ | 1.84 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1. 80 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.80 | ${ }^{+1} 180$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.79$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-------- do- | 2. 10 | 2.09 | 2. 09 | 2.09 2.58 | 2. 29 | 2. 10 | 2. 11 | 2. 13 | 2. 163 | 2. 11 | 2. 14 | 2. 16 | 2. 16 | ${ }^{p} 2.17$ |
|  | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.61 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 2.73 | 2.74 | 2.75 | 2. 75 | +2.77 | ${ }^{\text {p } 2.78}$ |
| cimary smetting and refing dollars.- | 2.76 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.78 | 2.77 | 2.82 | 2.94 | 2. 96 | 2. 99 | 2.99 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.03 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ....---------................-- dollars- | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.42 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.54 | 2.55 | ${ }^{+} 2.55$ | 2.54 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment).-.-dollars - | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2. 28 | 2. 29 | 2. 29 | 2. 28 | 2.32 | 2.33 | 2. 32 | - 2.33 |
| Machinery (except electrical) -.-.......--..-do...- | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2. 39 | 2. 39 | 2. 43 | 2.44 | 2.44 | ${ }^{\text {P2 }} 2.44$ |
|  | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2. 14 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2. 16 | 2.15 | 2. 19 | 2. 20 | +2.21 | P2. 21 |
| Transportation equipment 9 ------------do.. | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.49 | 2.50 | 2. 53 | 2. 55 | 2.55 | 2. 55 | 2. 63 | 2. 66 | 2.62 | p 2.62 |
| Mictor vehicles and equipment ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A---------- do- | 2. ${ }_{2}{ }^{48} 48$ | 2. 2.48 | 2.50 2.44 | 2. 2.40 | 2. 51 | 2. 21 | $\begin{array}{r}2.51 \\ 2.54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.54 2.55 2. | 2.55 2.55 | 2.52 <br> 2.57 | 2.70 <br> 2.56 <br> 8 | +2.74 +2.58 $+\quad$ | 2.65 |  |
| Ship and boat buiding and repairs-----do- | 2. 42 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.51 | 2. 55 | 2. 56 | ${ }_{2.58}$ | 2. 57 | + +59 | 2. 59 |  |
| Railroad equipment ----------------.- do | 2.60 | 2. 60 | 2.64 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2.72 | +2.73 | 2.69 |  |
| Instruments and related products....-....do | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2. 19 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2. 22 | ${ }^{2} .21$ | 2. 23 | - 2.24 | +2. 25 | ${ }^{2} 2.24$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries...--------. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.88$ | -1.90 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1.89$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries.-.----------- do- | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1. 93 | 1.94 | 1. 94 | 1.94 | 1. 94 | 1. 98 | 1. 95 | 1.95 | 1. 96 | 1.97 | 1. 98 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 1.98$ |
| Excluding overtimed--------------- do- | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1. 89 | 1.89 | 1. 88 | 1. 89 | 1. 89 | 1. 911 | 1. 91 | 1. 92 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1.01 \\ 2.24 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2. 2.21 | 2. 21 2.23 | 2.01 2.22 | 2.01 2.22 | 2. 21 | 1. 99 2.25 | 1.97 <br> 2.23 | 1. 199 | 2. 2.00 | 2. 04 | +2.06 +2.31 $+\quad$. | 2.09 2.34 | P2. |
|  | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.99 | r 2.00 | 2.02 |  |
| Canning and preserving.-.--------......-do. | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1. 69 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.58 | 1. 65 | 1.68 | 1. 66 | 1.64 | 1.71 | 1. 75 |  |
|  | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1. 94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1. 97 | 1. 98 | 1. 98 | 1. 99 | 1. 99 | 2. 00 | ${ }^{+2} 202$ | 2. 01 |  |
|  | 2.26 | 2. 26 | 2.26 | 2. 25 | 2. 30 | 2. 32 | 2.33 | 2. 30 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.33 | r 2.35 | 2.33 |  |
|  | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.59 | 1.65 | 1. 66 | 1. 67 | 1. 66 | 1. 59 | 1. 50 | 1. 52 | 1. 60 | +1.65 | 1.64 | ${ }^{p} 1.65$ |
|  | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1. 51 | 1. 51 | 1. 52 | 1.52 | 1. 52 | 1. 53 | ${ }^{p} 1.53$ |
| Broadwoven fabric mills-.-...-....-.-.-- do | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1. 45 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1. 46 | 1. 46 | 1. 46 | 1. 46 | 1.47 | 1. 47 |  |
|  | 1.46 | 1.46 | 146 | 1. 47 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1. 47 | 1. 47 | 1.48 | +1.47 | 1. 48 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 52 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1. 52 | 1. 52 | 1. 53 |  |
| Paper and allied products..---------.-..-do | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2.15 | 2.16 | ${ }^{\text {8 } 2.17}$ |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .-.-. do | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2. 22 | 2. 24 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2. 27 | 2. 27 | 2. 28 | 2. 29 | 2. 29 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries_do. | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2. 58 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2. 60 | 2. 62 | 2.63 | 2. 62 | 2.65 | 2. 63 | ${ }^{\circ} 2.65$ |
| Chemicals and allied products...-------.-do. | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2. 27 | 2. 29 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.37 | ${ }^{5} 2.36$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals----------.-do.- | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2. 44 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.49 | 2,50 | 2.51 | 2. 52 | 2.52 | 2. 53 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal..--------.-do | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.74 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2.76 | 2.73 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2. 77 | 2.77 | 2.78 | 2.80 |
| Petroleum refining-..-....----------- do | ${ }_{2}^{2.82}$ | 2. 81 | 2. 81 | 2. 84 | 2. 22 | 2. 83 | 2.86 | 2.82 | 2.85 | 2.83 2.39 | 2. 2.85 | 2. 85 | ${ }_{2} 286$ |  |
| Rubber products--.-- | 2.29 2.67 | $\stackrel{\text { 2. }}{2} \mathrm{28}$ | 2.29 2.65 | 2.29 2.65 | 2. 2.60 | 2. 238 | 2.35 <br> 2.74 <br> 1 | 2.39 2.80 | 2.39 2. 80 1 | 2.39 2.81 | 2.41 2.83 | 2.45 2.87 2. | 2.43 | 2 |
| Leather and leather products..-----------do | 1. 56 | 1.56 | 1. 57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1. 58 | 1. 58 | 1. 59 | 1.59 | 1.60 | -1.61 |
| Footwear (except rubber)..--.-.-...-.-. - do. | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1. 52 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1. 50 | 1. 51 | 1. 53 | 1. 53 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.55 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.57 | 2. 58 | 2. 56 | ${ }_{2}^{2.53}$ | 2. 52 | 2. 56 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2. 56 | 2. 56 | 2. 59 | 2. 60 | 2. 64 |  |
|  | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2. 44 | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.43 | 2.51 | 2. 53 | 2. 54 | 2. 54 | 2. 54 | 2.55 | 2.57 |  |
|  | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.59 | 2. 59 | 2. 60 | 2. 61 | 2.61 | 2.64 | 2.66 |  |
|  | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.04 | ${ }^{+} 3.04$ | 3.16 |  |
| a-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas prod........dollars. | 2.69 | 2. 69 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.71 | 2.69 | 2.66 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 2.72 | 2.68 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-...-...-do..-- | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2. 11 | r ${ }_{2}^{2.13}$ | 2. 12 |  |
| Contract construction------.-.-.-.------.-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3.00 | 3.01 | 2.99 | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.04 | 3. 04 | 3. 04 | r 3.10 | 3. 10 |  |
|  | 2.71 | 2. 71 | 2.71 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.73 | r 2.78 | 2.73 |  |
|  | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.14 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3.19$ | 3. 19 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines-------------- do | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2. 13 | 2.14 | r2.16 | 2.17 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} .01$ | 2.01 | 2. 02 | 2. 03 | 2. 04 | 2. 05 | 2.06 |  | 2. 28 | 2. 29 |  | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.10}$ | 2. 11 |  |
|  | 2.09 2.39 | 2. 210 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2. 12 | 2. 18 | 2. ${ }_{\text {2. }} 19$ | 2.18 2.47 | 2. 24 | 2.24 <br> 2.51 <br> 2.8 | 2.24 2.52 | 2. 24 | 2. 27 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.47 |  |  | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2. 52 |  |
|  Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) $q$ | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2. 19 | 2.21 |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) $\begin{gathered}\text { dollars.- }\end{gathered}$ | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.70 |  | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.68 |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores...---.---.-...do... | 1. 35 | 1. 34 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1. 33 | 1. 40 |  |
| Food and liquor stores.---..........-. do-- | 1. 83 | 1.84 | 1. 84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1. 89 | 1. 90 | 1. 88 | 1. 87 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers.---.-do.. | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1. 92 | 1.93 | 1. 93 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.92 | r1.94 | 1.97 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries | 1.12 | 1.12 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | + 1.16 | 1.15 |  |
|  | 1. 30 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1. 34 | 1.34 | 1. 34 | 1. 35 |  |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wages (ENR):§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. 373 | 2.379 | 2. 382 | 2. 389 | 2. 411 | 2. 440 | 2. 463 | 2. 468 | 2. 472 | 2. 477 | 2. 480 | 2. 482 | 2. 504 | 2. 504 |
|  | 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. 781 | 3. 792 |
| Equipment operators*--.-.-.-.-.-. | 3.247 | 3. 286 | 3. 286 | 3.302 | 3.336 | 3.359 | 3.369 | 3.386 | 3.389 | 3. 390 | 3.393 | 3.394 | 3.378 | 3.417 |
| dol. per hr-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94 |  |  | 88 |  |  | 1.03 |  |
| Railway wages (average, class 1) .-.....-.-...do.... | 2. 385 | 2. 445 | 2.407 | 2.391 | 2. 438 | 2. 453 | 2. 433 | 2.456 | 2. 453 | 2.431 | 2.568 | 2.529 |  |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor (qtrly) ...do..... | 1.96 |  |  | 1.87 |  |  | 2.07 |  |  | 2.12 |  |  | 1.94 |  |

rRevised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. tSee note marked "o"" for p. S-11.
Trs now regularly collected Bevisions for 1956 apear in the保
${ }^{\circ}$ Rates as of March 1, 1959: Common labor, $\$ 2.503$; skilled labor, $\$ 3.796$; equipment operators $\$ 3.418$
Rates as of March 1, 1959: Common labor, $\$ 2.503$; skilled labor, $\$ 3.796 ;$ equipment operators, $\$ 3.418$. Scattered revisions for 1952-55 for skilled labor rates are available upon request. in 20 cities. The three types of equipment covered are tractors (including bulldozers, on $70-100 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. machines), power cranes and shovels ( $3 / 4$ cubic yard), and air compressors; for wages back to January 1956, see the December 1957 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decemher | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Fibru- ary |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rankers' acceptances------------------mil. of dol-- | 1,422 | 1,523 | 1,529 | 1, 479 | 1, 441 | 1,352 | 1,353 | 1,363 | 1,281 | 1,255 | 1,209 | 1,194 | 1,133 |  |
| Commercial paper | 654 | 776 | 862 | 919 | 946 | 965 | 966 | 981 | 958 | 961 | 940 | 840 | 875 |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,363 | 3,404 | 3,464 | 3,527 | 3,595 | 3. 670 | 3. 725 | 3, 766 | 3, 784 | 3. 802 | 3, 791 | 3. 812 | 3,868 | 3. 959 |
| Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks..do | 1, 925 | 1,934 | 1,947 | 1,958 | 1.972 | 1, 989 | 2, 002 | 2,017 | 2,036 | 2, 052 | 2, 065 | 2. 089 | 2, 109 | 2. 138 |
|  | 456 | 442 | 428 | 413 | 405 | 408 | 425 | 453 | 473 | , 507 | 526 | 510 | 519 | 518 |
| Other loans and discounts | 982 | 1,028 | 1,089 | 1,155 | 1,218 | 1,273 | 1,298 | 1,295 | 1,275 | 1,243 | 1,199 | 1,214 | 1,240 | 1,303 |
| Bank debits, total (344 centers) ...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. . do | 212,908 | 181,729 | 203,870 | 204,126 | 195,116 | 219, 465 | 206, 524 | 185, 849 | 195, 205 | 212,894 | 183,092 | + 238.975 | 221,925 | 195, 20 |
| New Yorl City | 84,355 | 72,803 | 84, 409 | 85, 510 | 77, 315 | 95,473 | 32, 214 | 68, 620 | 70,887 | 79, 620 | 64, 804 | 92, 711 | 86.507 | 74,346 |
|  | 41,992 | 36, 188 | 40,363 | 39,354 | 38, 645 | 41.228 | 40, 701 | 37,942 | 40, 520 | 43, 594 | 38, 224 | 48,680 | 44,505 | 39,635 |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51,428 | 51, 159 | 50, 731 | 51.315 | 50,917 | 51, 458 | 50, 060 | 51,471 | 51,264 | 51,538 | 53, 254 | 53,095 | 52, 223 | 52. 226 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total $¢$. ... do | 24, 352 | 24, 330 | 24, 570 | 24, 672 | 25,313 | 26, 283 | 25,477 | 26,739 | 26, 130 | 26,675 | 28, 006 | 27,755 | 27,197 | 27,020 |
| Discounts and advances.-......-.......--- do | 217 | 122 | 137 | 156 | 144 | 41 | 94 | 555 | 255 | , 407 | 717 | 64 | 492 | 632 |
| United States Government securities---...do. | 23,331 | 23.240 | 23.628 | 23, 681 | 24.162 | 25, 438 | 24.480 | 25,346 | 24.980 | 25,443 | 26,229 | 26,347 | 25,715 | 25.350 |
| Gold certificate reserves | 22, 104 | 22,099 | 21, 804 | 21,409 | 21,005 | 20.767 | 20,621 | 20, 424 | 20.288 | 20, 105 | 20,019 | 19,951 | 19,892 | 19, 893 |
|  | 51,428 | 51.159 | 50. 731 | 51, 315 | 50, 917 | 51,4.58 | 50,960 | 51, 471 | 51, 264 | 51,538 | 53, 254 | 53,095 | 52, 223 | 52. 226 |
|  | 19,956 | 19,785 | 19.650 | 19.516 | 19,416 | 19.883 | 18, 999 | 19,723 | 19,171 | 19, 448 | 20, 074 | 19,526 | 19,943 | 19.677 |
| Member-bank reserve balances..-......-.-- | 18,958 | 18, 667 | 18. 532 | 18, 254 | 18, 176 | 18,784 | 17.764 | 18,538 | 18, 147 | 18,462 | 18, 994 | 18, 504 | 18.878 | 18. 540 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) --...-.......--d | ${ }^{415}$ | ${ }_{6} 481$ | 675 | [ 568 | ${ }^{633}$ | ${ }^{6} 620$ | -37 | 678 | 362 | 453 | 777 | $-7$ | $\pm 523$ | P 527 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation...--....-d | 26,711 | 26,559 | 26,537 | 26,375 | 26,570 | 26,705 | 26.802 | 26,961 | 26,871 | 27,003 | 27, 529 | 27,872 | 27,163 | $2 \overline{-}, 022$ |
| Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined. $\qquad$ percent-- | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.2 | 46.7 | 45.7 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.6 |
| WeekIy reporting member banks of Fed. Reserve System. condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demonand, adjusted¢....-.-.-.-.-.......mil. of dol.- | 56, 134 | 54,943 | 54,119 | 55,699 | 55,434 | 54, 560 | 56,647 | 55, 509 | 55, 967 | 57, 283 | 57, 214 | 59,045 | 58,620 | 57,070 |
| Demand, except interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol.- | 57,924 | 57,040 | 56, 070 | 57, 863 | 56,917 | 57, 176 | 58, 520 | 58,015 | 59, 152 | 60,097 | 60, 209 | 64, 427 | 61, 235 | 60, 358 |
| States and politieal subdivisions....-...-. do. | 4.176 | 4, 141 | 4,286 | 4,937 | 4,739 | 4,426 | 4,222 | 4, 242 | 4, 151 | 3,966 | 4, 185 | 4, 410 | 4,325 | 4,172 |
| United States Government.-.----------.-. do | 1,048 | 2,308 | 3,092 | 3,945 | 3,556 | 6,372 | 2,695 | 3, 527 | 2, 487 | 1,966 | 2,780 | 2,838 | 2,766 | 2,723 |
| Time, except interbank, total $\%$ $\qquad$ do-... Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 23,415 | 23,967 | 24, 693 | 25,212 | 25,627 | 26, 295 | 26,432 | 26,477 | 26,347 | 26,350 | 25,977 | 26,461 | 26,340 | 26,368 |
| mil. of dol_- | 22,062 | 22,390 | 23, 003 | 23,367 | 23, 701 | 24, 168 | 24.376 | 24, 519 | 24, 506 | 24,577 | 24, 331 | 24, 740 | 24,613 | 24, 647 |
| States and political subdivisions...----.-. do. | 1,216 | 1,443 | 1. 551 | 1,703 | 1,781 | 1,956 | 1.888 | 1,790 | 1,674 | 1,603 | 1,476 | 1,538 | 1,543 | 1,544 |
| Interbank (demand and time) ....-----.-.-.-.- do | 13,293 | 13, 639 | 15, 155 | 14,777 | 14, 500 | 15, 797 | 14,980 | 15, 229 | 15,046 | 14, 531 | 14, 591 | 16,209 | 13, 824 | 13,544 |
|  | 33, 942 | 35, 080 | 36,842 | 39,488 | 40,032 | 41, 749 | 41,356 | 42, 133 | 40,920 | 41, 126 | 41,287 | 41, 181 | 41,283 | 40,017 |
| U.S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. total...................................... of dol.- | 25,923 | 26, 856 | 28,113 | 30, 548 | 31,093 | 32,575 | 32, 002 | 32, 674 | 31,431 | 31,632 | 32, 149 | 31, 894 | 32, 126 | 30, 825 |
| Bills | 1,431 | 1, 552 | 2,057 | 2,146 | 1,964 | 2,294 | 1. 923 | 1,389 | 1,364 | 1, 770 | 2,410 | 2, 280 | 2, 069 | 2,229 |
|  | 1,799 | 1,119 | 1,140 | 1,169 | 1,298 | 1, 6.50 | 1,663 | 4,421 | 4,168 | 3,999 | 4,160 | 4, 111 | 3, 640 | 3, 629 |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations....-.-.- do | 18, 028 | 19,338 | 19,965 | 20, 159 | 20, 564 | 21,763 | 21,428 | 19,957 | 19,226 | 19, 112 | 18, 680 | 18.637 | 18,294 | 18.003 |
|  | 4,665 | 4, 847 | 4,951 | 7,074 | 7, 267 | 6, 868 | 6,988 | 6, 907 | 6,673 | 6,751 | 6, 899 | 6, 866 | 8, 123 | 6,964 |
|  | 8,019 | 8,224 | 8,729 | 8,940 | 8,939 | 9, 174 | 9,354 | 9,459 | 9,489 | 9, 494 | 9, 138 | 9, 287 | 9, 157 | 9,192 |
| Loans (adjusted), total®.....-.-----..........-d | 52,245 | 52,281 | 52.699 | 52,995 | 52,068 | 53,513 | 52, 156 | 52, 165 | 52,675 | 52,780 | 53, 643 | 55,393 | 33, 396 | 53.840 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agrienltural....do | 30,638 | 30, 448 | 30,842 | 30, 185 | 29,795 | 30.371 | 29,545 | 29,885 | 30,287 | 30, 337 | 30, 675 | 31, 418 | 30, 275 | 30, 258 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities.........-do...-- | 1,645 | 1,882 | 1,983 | 2, 749 | 2,204 | 2,819 | 2,303 | 1,831 | 1, 808 | 1,641 | 1,856 | 2,504 | 2,119 | 1,908 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying sectrities mil. of dol.- | 1,125 | 1,178 | 1.274 | 1,315 | 1,288 | 1, 433 | 1,344 | 1,245 | 1,237 | 1,240 | 1,234 | 1,270 | 1,319 | 1,339 |
|  | 8,744 | 8,742 | 8,695 | 8, 746 | 8,821 | 8,890 | 8,970 | 9,074 | 9, 182 | 9, 350 | 9,505 | 9, 601 | 9, 665 | 9, 757 |
|  | 11,226 | 11, 170 | 11,056 | 11, 157 | 11, 118 | 11, 182 | 11,168 | 11, 314 | 11,342 | 11,388 | 11,556 | 11,825 | 11, 744 | 11,809 |
| Money and interest rates:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.49 |  |  | 4.17 |  |  | 4.21 |  |  | 4. 50 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.29 |  |  | 3.88 |  |  | 4. 00 |  |  | 4. 29 |  |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities..-.-...- do |  |  | 4. 49 |  |  | 4.17 |  |  | 4.21 |  |  | 4. 50 |  |  |
| 11 southern and western cities..--....-....-do |  |  | 4. 77 |  |  | 4. 58 |  |  | 4. 54 |  |  | 4. 79 |  |  |
|  | 2. 75 | 2. 75 | 2.25 | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 1. 75 | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2. 50 | 2.50 | 2. 50 |  |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans........-do. | 4. 55 | 4. 42 | 4. 10 | 4. 00 | 3. 29 | 3.17 | 3.15 | 3.09 | 3.02 | 3.06 | 3.23 | 3.64 | 3.78 | 3.87 |
| Federal land bank loans.-.-.-...-.-.-..........-do. | 5.63 | 5.50 | 5.38 | 5.21 | 5.17 | 5. 17 | 5.17 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | +5.25 | 5.25 |
| Open market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) --.....do...- | 3. 06 | 2. 30 | 1. 80 | 1. 52 | 1. 30 | 1. 13 | 1.13 | 1. 65 | 2. 39 | 2. 75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2. 75 | 2.75 |
| Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months) - ...-do...- | 3.49 | 2. 63 | 2.33 | 1. 90 | 1. 71 | 1. 54 | 1. 50 | 1.96 | 2. 93 | 3. 23 | 3.08 | 3. 33 | 3.30 | 3. 26 |
| Stock Exchange call loans, going rate*-.-...-do. | 4.27 | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.76 | 3. 50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.65 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3. 75 | 3. 75 | 3. 75 |
| Y ield on U. S. Government securities: 3-month bills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.698 2.77 | 1.562 2.67 | 1.354 2.50 | 1.126 2.33 | 1.046 2.25 | .881 2.25 | . 962 | 1.686 3.11 | 2.484 3.57 | 2.793 3.63 | 2.756 3.60 | 2.814 3.65 | 2.837 3.86 | 2.712 3.85 |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: <br> New York State savings banks...............mil. of dol.- | 18, 701 | 18,780 | 19,009 | 19,024 | 19, 128 | 19,340 | 19,378 | 19,453 | 19.641 | 19,667 | 19.778 | 20,044 | 20, 067 | 20, 119 |
|  | 1,306 | 1,288 | 1,271 | 1,256 | 1,241 | 1,213 | 1,198 | 1,184 | 1,169 | 1,158 | 1,146 | 1,134 | 1,121 | 1, 107 |
| CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$ (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of month......-....mil. of dol.. | 43,904 | 43,017 | 42.500 | 42,617 | 42,985 | 43.079 | 42,923 | 43,188 | 43.144 | 43,164 | 43,464 | 45,065 | 44,415 |  |
|  | 33, 713 | 33, 278 | 32,949 | 32,888 | 32,910 | 33.008 | 33,074 | 33,165 | 33,079 | 33,052 | 33, 126 | 33,865 | 33, 768 |  |
|  | 15, 235 | 15.030 | 14. 793 | 14,691 | 14.613 | 14. 590 | 14. 567 | 14.514 | 14,332 | 14, 164 | 14,066 | 14,131 | 14. 155 |  |
| Other consumer-goods paper-...-.............-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8,195 | 8.277 | 8.179 | 8. 124 | 8. 158 | 8. 190 | 8. 147 | 8,254 | 8.312 | 8,411 | 8,528 | $9,00 \overline{7}$ | 8.881 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans....-.-......-do.....- | 2,064 | 2.041 | 2.019 | 2.017 | 2.098 | 2, 048 | 2.061 | 2,091 | 2. 107 | 2, 128 | 2,146 | 2,145 | 2,125 |  |
|  | 7,014 | 7.830 | 7.940 | 8,056 | \&,101 | 8.180 | 8.249 | 8,306 | 8.328 | 8,349 | 8,386 | 8,582 | 8,607 |  |

ZIncludes Boston Padelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. $\%$ Includes data not shown separately
$\bigcirc$ For demand doposits, the term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U.S. Government deposits and of cash items reported as in process of collection; for loans, exclusion of loan:
$o$ banks and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves). § For bond yields, see p. S-20.
Dew series (from Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System). Data (available back to January 1957) are averages of daily rates for both renewal and new loans.
$\ddagger$ Revisions, incorporating more comprehensive information, appear in the Federal Reserve Bulletin as follows: $1955-56$ data, in December 1957 issue; 1957 data, in November 1958 issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fubru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |


| CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$-Continued (Shori- and Intermediate-term) |
| :---: |
| Total outstanding, end of month-Continued |
| Installment credit, total-Continued |
| By type of holder: |
| Financial institutions, total.........-.mil. of dol- |
| Sales-finance companies. |
| Credit unions |
| Consumer finance companie |
| Other |
| Retail outlets, total |
| Department stores |
| Furniture stores |
| Automobile deale |
| Other |
|  |
| Single-payment loans |
| Charge accounts |
| Service credit |
| By type of holder: |
| Financial institutions.---.-.-.............-. - do |
| Retail outlets |
|  |
| Installment credit extended and repaid: |
| Cnadjusted: |
|  |
| Automobile paper------...........-...-.-do |
| Other consumer-goods paper. |
| All other------------------------------.-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
| Repaid, total |
| Automobile paper |
| Other consumer-goods |
| All oth |
| Adjusted: |
| Extended, total. |
| Automobile paper- |
| Other consumer-goods paper |
|  |
| Repaid, total. |
| Automobile paper |
| Other consumer-goo |
| All other. |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |

Budget receipts and expenditures:

| $\boldsymbol{R}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Individual income taxes
Corporation income and profits taxes
Employment tares.-......................
$\qquad$

Expenditures, total
Interest on public debt
benefits
Major national security 우... All other expenditures.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ - -do.

Public debt and guaranteed obligations:
Gross debt (direct), end of month, total
Interest bearing, total.-
Publie issues. Public issues_
Special issues Noninterest bearing
obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government end
of month.......-................................... dol
T. S. Savings honds:

Amount outstanding, end of month. Sales, series E through K $\delta$ -
Redemptions

Federal business-type activities, end of quarter:o
Assets, excent interagency, total........-mil. of dol
$\qquad$ To air agricuiture-Foreign loans
All other...

Commodities, supplies, and materials Other securities and investme
Land, structures, and equipment
All other assets
Liabilities, except interagency, total
Bonds, notes, and debentures.
Other liabiities ---..........
C. S. Government proprietary interest $\qquad$
$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. 1 See note marked " $o$ ""
${ }^{4}$ See corresponding note on p. S-16. $\quad$ I Includes data for defense support beginning January 1957
 , Fipur ansments on ascontinued scries ( $\mathcal{J}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{J}$ ).
 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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## FINANCE—Continued



| MONETARY STATISTICS |
| :---: |
| Gold and silver: |
|  |
| Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.)....mil. of dol.- |
| Net release from earmark |
| Exports-.---------------------------thous. of dol.- |
|  |
| Production, reported monthly total \% .-...-. do |
| Africa |
| Canada |
| United |
| Silver: |
| Exports |
| Imports |
| Price at New York................-dol. per fine oz.- |
| Production: |
| Canada |
| Mexi |
| United States |
| Money supply (end of month): |
| Currency in circulation |
| Deposits and currencr, total |
| Foreign banks deposits, n |
|  |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total9 |
| Demand deposits, adjusted |
| Time deposits, adjusted |
| Currency outside banks |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and |
| U. S. Government, annual rate: |
| $6 \text { other centers }{ }^{\circ}$ $\qquad$ |
|  |


${ }^{T}$ Revised. Preliminary ${ }^{1}$ Effective January 1959, data for Alaska are included,
$\ddagger$ 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 insurance written for 1956 are shown in the July 1957 SURVEY.
$\oplus$ Data for 1956 -A pril 1958 include revisions not distributed by areas; revised area data for 1956 are available upon request
8
$\$$ Includes 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. "rem "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exclusion of cash items reported as in process of collection.
o'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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu- | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Noven- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

FINANCE-Continued

| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2, 472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 77 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products-.-.-..........-- do...- |  |  | 101 |  |  | 113 |  |  | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohemicals and allied products.----.-.-----do- |  |  | 341 |  |  | 392 |  |  | 426 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 533 |  |  | 503 |  |  | 648 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-----------do- |  |  | 51 |  |  | 145 |  |  | 199 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal.....------------- do. |  |  | 84 |  |  | 69 |  |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 159 |  |  | 198 |  |  | 199 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) _-_mil. of dol. |  |  | 80 |  |  | 118 |  |  | 143 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electrical) .-.-...-.-.-.-.- do.... |  |  | 190 |  |  | 255 |  |  | 240 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery ...----.-.-.-----.-do-.-- |  |  | 162 |  |  | 178 |  |  | 204 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, <br>  |  |  | 101 |  |  | 92 |  |  | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts.-.-.-.-..-------- do..-- |  |  | 213 |  |  | 152 |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other manufacturing industries...--.-...do...- |  |  | 222 |  |  | 284 |  |  | 453 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries....-...-do - |  |  | 1,832 |  |  | 1,784 |  |  | 1,706 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) $\ddagger$ |  |  | 421 |  |  | 349 |  |  | 357 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24). SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\ddagger$ mil ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total..........-mil. of dol.By type of security: | 3,473 | 2,487 | 3,959 | 6,963 | 2,160 | 3,049 | 2,423 | 1,340 | 2,197 | 3,076 | 1,408 | 1,900 | 5,695 |  |
|  | 3, 401 | 2, 220 | 3,830 | 6, 832 | 2,041 | 2,953 | 2,133 | 1,259 | 2,120 | 2,839 | 1,289 | 1,649 | 5,536 |  |
| Common stock | 744 | 607 | 1, 494 | 1, 101 | 594 | 868 | 907 | 492 | 1,098 | 652 | 379 |  | 646 |  |
| Common stock | $\stackrel{44}{28}$ | 182 85 | ${ }_{69}^{61}$ | 41 | 84 36 | 38 58 | 219 70 | 12 | ${ }_{23}^{55}$ | 170 67 | 107 12 | 201 50 | 125 34 |  |
| By type of issuer: ${ }_{\text {Corporate }}$ total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 816 <br> 155 | 875 <br> 180 | $\begin{array}{r}1,623 \\ \hline 240\end{array}$ | 1,232 640 | 714 | 963 319 | 1, 195 | ${ }_{139} 57$ | 1,175 $\mathbf{5 0 3}$ | 878 | 497 <br> 124 | 1,002 256 | 805 |  |
| Mining- | 14 | 18 | 22 | 35 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 29 | 13 | 25 | 41 | 14 | 10 |  |
| Public utility | 326 | 373 | 415 | 320 | 345 | 412 | 403 | 287 | 189 | 316 | 131 | 280 | 298 |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | 17 | 40 800 | ${ }_{79}^{20}$ | 12 | 12 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 21 |  |
|  | 86 | 36 211 | 800 50 | 79 42 | 41 79 | ${ }_{8}^{12}$ | 102 | 13 51 | 14 | 45 | 90 | 104 | 27 |  |
| Real estate and financial.---.-------.--do | 111 | 211 | 50 | 42 | 79 | 83 | 34 | 51 | 30 | 117 | 61 | 151 | 211 |  |
|  | 2,657 | 1,613 | 2,336 | 5,731 | 1,447 | 2,086 | 1,226 | 767 | 1,022 | 2,187 | 910 | 898 | 4,890 |  |
|  | 511 | 407 | 1,802 | 4, 269 | 368 | 1,411 | 418 | 369 | 352 | 1,461 | 324 | 370 | 3,972 |  |
| State and municipal <br> New corporate security issues: | 782 | 899 | 524 | 798 | 877 | 554 | 631 | 389 | 647 | 439 | 459 | 448 |  |  |
| Estimated net proceeds, total...-.-.-.-.-...- do | 805 | 856 | 1,608 | 1,213 | 699 | 948 | 1,174 | 563 | 1,159 | 873 | 489 | 985 | 789 |  |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: New money total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total---- | 711 | 832 577 | 1,525 1,390 | 1,037 | 532 439 | 709 572 | 1,026 | 518 | 1,038 | 739 | 424 | 845 | 736 |  |
|  | 119 | $\stackrel{577}{255}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,395 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | 152 | ${ }_{4}^{49}$ | ${ }_{137}^{57}$ | 149 | 424 93 | 635 403 | 231 | 116 | ${ }_{253}^{592}$ |  |  |
| Retirement of securities---.--------------- do | 82 | 5 | 47 | 72 | 99 | 67 | 72 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 72 |  |  |
| Other purposes.------------------- do-.--- | 11 | 19 | 35 | 104 | 68 | 172 | 76 | 20 | 106 | 119 | 54 | 69 | 46 |  |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): | 782,437 | 899, 485 | 524,355 | 797,617 | 876, 838 | 58 | 631.365 | 389,004 |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |
|  | 232, 803 | 459,779 | 272, 890 | 356, 990 | 353, 774 | 263,860 | 288,907 | 423, 300 | 369,359 | 231, 298 | 414,697 | ${ }_{2} 242,808$ | 189, 186 | 852, 489 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks....------.-...-mil. of dol.. | 328 | 312 | 312 | 322 | 312 | 324 | 331 | 332 | 345 | 346 | 346 | 357 | 374 |  |
| Customers', debit balances (net) .-...------.....-do. | 2,613 | 2, ${ }_{939}$ | 2, 776 | 2, 889 | 2,997 | 3,168 | 3,170 | 3,152 | 3,231 | 3,311 | 3,369 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{3}, 431$ | 3,452 |  |
|  |  |  | 954 | 985 | 979 | 1,047 | 1,080 | 1,103 | 1,119 | 1,140 | 1,148 | 1,159 | 1,226 |  |
|  | 1, 740 | 1,846 | 1,990 | 2, 051 | 2,052 | 2, 398 | 2,208 | 2,002 | 2,075 | 2,025 | 2, 133 | 2,306 | 2,221 |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: <br> A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95. 38 | 96.18 | 96.87 | 97.50 | 97.78 | 96.82 | 95.69 | 92.32 | 91.74 | 91.77 | 92.47 | 91.28 | 90.99 |  |
|  | 95. 63 | ${ }^{96.43}$ | ${ }^{97.12}$ | 97.74 | 98.03 | 97.04 | 95.89 | 92.47 | 91.90 | 91.92 | 92.63 | 91.41 | 91.12 |  |
|  | 78.74 | 78. 99 | 79.79 | 80.39 | 80.64 | 80.80 | 81.11 | 81.46 | 80.72 | 80.92 | 80.95 | 80.88 | 81.67 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite ( 21 bonds) ${ }^{\prime}$..... dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.- | 105.9 | 105.7 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 104.2 | 102.0 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.1 |  |
| Domestic municipal (15 bonds).......-...-- do...- | 110.0 | 109.1 | 107.9 | 110.0 | ${ }^{\text {r } 111.0}$ | 110.8 | 108.0 | 103.7 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.1 |
|  | 96.48 | 96.20 | 96.34 | 98.23 | 97.94 | 97.17 | 94.78 | 91.51 | 89.51 | 89.36 | 90.13 | 88.90 | 87.54 | 87.38 |
| Sales: <br> Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All registered exchanges: <br> Market value <br> thous. of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 126, 929 | $\stackrel{80,412}{89}$ | 143, 165 | 127, 627 | 124, 411 | 129, ${ }^{1217}$ | 126, 294 | 120,651 | 122, 494 | 156,838 | 156, 107 | 165, 1514 | $\begin{aligned} & 173,645 \\ & 173,744 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 78,859 | 146, 703 | 118, 129 |  |  | 119, 247 | 119,220 | 120,972 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face value | 124, 912 | 87, 914 | 141, 614 | 125, 249 | 122, 367 | 127, 603 | 124, 171 | 125, 769 | 124, 673 | 154, 274 | 145, 264 | 156, 751 | $\begin{aligned} & 164,584 \\ & 164,981 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total8-.........---thous. of dol.. <br> U. S. Government | 117, 884 | 88,898 | 95, 197 | 116, 482 | 106, 176 | 113,936 | 113, 220 | 106, 733 | 119,875 | 137,703 0 | 130, 267 | 135, 872 | 148, 943 |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, total§.-.-...-. - | 117,880 | 88,898 | 95, 197 | 116, 482 | 106, 176 | 113,936 | 113, 220 | 106, 633 | 119,875 | 137, 703 | 130, 262 | 135, 872 | 148, 942 |  |
|  | 112, 166 | 84, 293 | 90, 058 | 111,368 | 101, 236 | 107, 332 | 106, 551 | 101, 128 | 114, 465 | 131, 844 | 124, 296 | 129, 349 | 142, 361 |  |
|  | 5,714 | 4, 572 | 5,140 | 5,090 | 4,941 | 6,598 | 6,637 | 5,506 | 5,408 | 5,859 | 5,966 | 6,523 | 6,577 |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

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
§Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing average price of all listed bonds.
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Number of bonds represent number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.
$\odot$ 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

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 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Market value, total, all issues §-..-......-mil. of dol.- \& 106.780 \& 111, 805 \& 114, 816 \& 115, 751 \& 116,027 \& 118,287 \& 116,425 \& 110,165 \& 107,711 \& 108, 045 \& 109, 238 \& 105, 866 \& 106, 401 \& \\
\hline  \& 104, 682 \& 109,579 \& 112,566 \& 113, 456 \& 113, 688 \& 115, 802 \& 113, 955 \& 107, 683 \& 105, 251 \& 105, 549 \& 106, 718 \& 103, 266 \& 103. 768 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,339 \& 1,340 \& 1,365 \& 1, 383 \& 1,416 \& 1,423 \& 1,425 \& 1,462 \& 1,448 \& 1,461 \& 1,481 \& 1,475 \& 1,515 \& \\
\hline Face value, total, all issues \&-.....-...-...-----do..-- \& 111.951 \& 116,247 \& 118, 525 \& 118, 720 \& 118,662 \& 122, 178 \& 121, 673 \& 119,336 \& 117,407 \& 117, 734 \& 118, 133 \& 115,981 \& 116,934 \& \\
\hline  \& 109, 464 \& 113, 639 \& 115,903 \& 116, 075 \& 115,976 \& 119,338 \& 118,836 \& 116,455 \& 114,527 \& 114,831 \& 115, 204 \& 112,965 \& 113.883 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,701 \& 1,696 \& 1,711 \& 1,721 \& 1,756 \& 1,762 \& 1,756 \& 1,795 \& 1,794 \& 1,805 \& 1,829 \& 1,823 \& 1.855 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Y'jelds: \\
Domestic corporate (Moody's) percent
\end{tabular} \& 4.06 \& 4.01 \& 4.04 \& 4.02 \& 4.00 \& 3.98 \& 4.02 \& 4.17 \& 4.39 \& 4.42 \& 4.40 \& 4.38 \& 4.41 \& 4.43 \\
\hline By ratings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4.02 \& 4.17 \& \& 4.42 \& 4.40 \& 4.38 \& 4.41 \& 4. 43 \\
\hline  \& 3.60 \& 3.59 \& 3.63 \& 3.60 \& 3. 57 \& 3.57 \& 3.67 \& 3.85 \& 4.09 \& 4.11 \& 4.09 \& 4.08 \& 4.12 \& 4.14 \\
\hline  \& 3.81 \& 3. 77 \& 3.78 \& 3.78 \& 3.78 \& 3.78 \& 3.83 \& 3.98 \& 4.20 \& 4.21 \& 4.21 \& 4.18 \& 4.22 \& 4.24 \\
\hline  \& 4.01 \& 4.00 \& 4.06 \& 4.01 \& 4.02 \& 4.00 \& 4.04 \& 4.19 \& 4.40 \& 4.45 \& 4.43 \& 4.42 \& 4.43 \& 4.43 \\
\hline  \& 4.83 \& 4.66 \& 4.68 \& 4.67 \& 4.62 \& 4. 55 \& 4.53 \& 4.67 \& 4.87 \& 4.92 \& 4.87 \& 4.85 \& 4.87 \& 4.89 \\
\hline By groups: Industrial \& 3.91 \& 3.86 \& 3.86 \& 3.83 \& 3.80 \& 3.77 \& 3.81 \& 3.94 \& 4. 24 \& 4. 25 \& 4. 23 \& 4. 24 \& 4.28 \& 4.31 \\
\hline Public utilit \& 3. 99 \& 3.87 \& 3. 95 \& 3. 90 \& 3.89 \& 3.88 \& 3.94 \& 4. 16 \& 4.41 \& 4. 46 \& 4.40 \& 4.39 \& 4.43 \& 4.46 \\
\hline  \& 4.30 \& 4.29 \& 4.30 \& 4. 32 \& 4.30 \& 4. 28 \& 4. 30 \& 4.42 \& 4.52 \& 4. 56 \& 4. 56 \& 4. 52 \& 4. 53 \& 4.51 \\
\hline Domestic municipal: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bond Bryer (20 bonds) \(\qquad\) do...Standard and Poor's Corp (15 bonds) \& 2. 90
3.32 \& 3.08
3.37
3. \& 3.02
3.45 \& 2.91
3.31 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2.92 \\
3.25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.05 \\
3.26 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.13
3.45 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
3. 52 \\
3.74 \\
\hline 3.
\end{tabular} \& 3.54
3.96
3.95 \& 3.38
3.94
3. \& 3. 30
3.84
3.84 \& 3.40
3.84
3.80 \& 3. 4.85 \& 3.29
3.85

3. <br>
\hline  \& 3.24 \& 3.26 \& 3.25 \& 3. 12 \& 3.14 \& 3.19 \& 3.36 \& 3.60 \& 3.75 \& 3.76 \& 3. 70 \& 3.80 \& 3.90 \& 3.92 <br>
\hline Stocks \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cash diridend payments publicly reported: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 852.7 \& 376.4 \& 1,762.7 \& 780.4 \& 311.2 \& 1,742.5 \& 806.6 \& 321.0 \& 1,723. 1 \& 819.5 \& 314.1 \& 2, 139.0 \& 873.7 \& 387.1 <br>
\hline Finance \& 193.3 \& 12 \& 1116.0 \& 145.9 \& 68.9 \& 118.8 \& 164.8 \& 73.6 \& 119.2 \& 173.3 \& 79.0 \& 268.9 \& 192.3 \& 134.4 <br>
\hline Mining \& 8.6 \& 2.4 \& 119.0 \& 8.8 \& 2.8 \& 118.0 \& 7.5 \& 2.3 \& 110.7 \& 8.5 \& 2.5 \& 141.0 \& 7.8 \& 2.5 <br>
\hline Public utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Communications.------------------------ do \& - 162.0 \& 1.2 \& 66.7 \& 166.6 \& 1.3 \& 69.2 \& 173.2 \& 1. 4 \& 71.6 \& 174.4 \& 1.3 \& 73.4 \& 175.1 \& 1.4 <br>
\hline  \& 93.6 \& 88. 4 \& 147.2 \& 99.1 \& 88.8 \& 150.2 \& 99.9 \& 91.1 \& 151.3 \& 100.5 \& 91.5 \& 161.7 \& 100.5 \& 93.4 <br>
\hline  \& 28.5 \& 6.5 \& 61.8 \& 21.3 \& 2.7 \& 61.8 \& 18.7 \& 5.8 \& 59.0 \& 19.4 \& 2.8 \& 73.8 \& 29.8 \& 6.1 <br>
\hline  \& 85.6 \& 22.5 \& ${ }^{43.6}$ \& 62.9 \& 15.0 \& 41.4 \& 64.3 \& 14. 4 \& 41.5 \& 65.4 \& 13. 2 \& 50.8 \& 88.2 \& 23. 1 <br>
\hline  \& 10.2 \& 6.5 \& 30.6 \& 5.8 \& 7.1 \& 28.4 \& 7.0 \& 8.5 \& 26.6 \& 6.2 \& 6.4 \& 31.9 \& 10.4 \& 8.2 <br>
\hline Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends per share, annual rate ( 200 stocks) dollars.- \& 5.37 \& 5. 34 \& 5.34 \& 5.32 \& 5. 30 \& 5. 30 \& 5. 28 \& 5. 26 \& 5.25 \& 5. 27 \& 5. 22 \& 5.24 \& 5. 27 \& 5.35 <br>
\hline  \& 5. 86 \& 5.83 \& 5.83 \& 5.80 \& 5. 77 \& 5. 76 \& 5. 74 \& 5.71 \& 5.71 \& 5. 69 \& 5.63 \& 5.64 \& 5. 75 \& 5. 72 <br>
\hline  \& 2.46 \& 2.46 \& 2. 46 \& 2.50 \& 2.50 \& 2. 50 \& 2.51 \& 2.51 \& 2.51 \& 2.51 \& 2. 52 \& 2.57 \& 2.59 \& 2. 59 <br>
\hline  \& 3. 44 \& 3.36 \& 3.33 \& 3. 33 \& 3.29 \& 3.27 \& 3.27 \& 3.27 \& 3.25 \& 3.32 \& 3.35 \& 3.40 \& 3. 40 \& 3.40 <br>
\hline  \& 3.72 \& 3.75 \& 3.75 \& 3.75 \& 3.75 \& 3.75 \& 3.75 \& 3.76 \& 3.77 \& 3. 77 \& 3.77 \& 3.77 \& 3.78 \& 3.78 <br>
\hline  \& 4.04 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.07 \& 4.23 \& 4.23 \& 4.23 <br>
\hline Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) ¢ . .-do \& 117.76 \& 115. 69 \& 118.75 \& 122.35 \& 124.05 \& 127.67 \& 132.89 \& 134. 46 \& 141.29 \& 144.82 \& 147.66 \& 156.81 \& 156.98 \& 156.96 <br>
\hline  \& 133.06 \& 129.97 \& 134.17 \& 138.30 \& 139.97 \& 144.74 \& 151. 57 \& 153.48 \& 161.34 \& 165.03 \& 168.37 \& 177.75 \& 176.93 \& 175. 43 <br>
\hline  \& 53.04 \& 53.27 \& 54.16 \& 56.05 \& 56.78 \& 57.74 \& 58.21 \& 57.20 \& 59.38 \& 61.08 \& 62. 18 \& 66.37 \& 66. 66 \& 67.40 <br>
\hline  \& 50.61 \& 47.59 \& 48. 11 \& 52.22 \& 54.25 \& 55. 29 \& 60.16 \& 61.12 \& 66.43 \& 69.12 \& 72.71 \& 73.89 \& 74.82 \& 75.48 <br>
\hline  \& 4.56 \& 4.62 \& 4. 50 \& 4.35 \& 4.27 \& 4.15 \& 3.97 \& 3.91 \& 3.72 \& 3. 64 \& 3.54 \& 3.34 \& 3.36 \& 3.41 <br>
\hline  \& 4. 40 \& 4.49 \& 4.35 \& 4. 19 \& 4. 12 \& 3.98 \& 3. 79 \& 3.72 \& 3.54 \& 3.45 \& 3.34 \& 3. 17 \& 3. 21 \& 3. 26 <br>
\hline  \& 4.64 \& 4.62 \& 4. 54 \& 4. 46 \& 4. 40 \& 4.33 \& 4.31 \& 4.39 \& 4.23 \& 4.11 \& 4.05 \& 3.87 \& 3.89 \& 3. 84 <br>
\hline  \& 6.80 \& 7.06 \& 6.92 \& 6. 38 \& 6.06 \& 5.91 \& 5. 44 \& 5.35 \& 4.89 \& 4.80 \& 4.61 \& 4.60 \& 4. 54 \& 4. 50 <br>
\hline Bank (15 stocks) \& 4.93 \& 4. 78 \& 4. 71 \& 4.76 \& 4. 58 \& 4.53 \& 4.54 \& 4.43 \& 4.15 \& 4.14 \& 4. 09 \& 4. 00 \& 3.92 \& 3.69 <br>
\hline  \& 3.16 \& 3.12 \& 3.08 \& 3.08 \& 3.08 \& 2.99 \& 2.94 \& 2.97 \& 2.98 \& 2.75 \& 2.68 \& 2. 54 \& 2.51 \& 2.48 <br>
\hline Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial ( 125 stocks) $\qquad$ dollars. \& \& \& 7.35 \& \& \& 7.30 \& \& \& 8. 10 \& \& \& 10.65 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 3. 50 \& \& \& 3. 53 \& \& \& 3.60 \& \& \& 3.62 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& r1. 16 \& \& \& r 3.50 \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 19.09$ \& \& \& 9.52 \& \& <br>
\hline Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) $\qquad$ percent- \& 4.36 \& 4.38 \& 4. 42 \& 4.37 \& 4.31 \& 4.28 \& 4.36 \& 4. 45 \& 4.58 \& 4.64 \& 4.65 \& 4.63 \& 4.54 \& 4.52 <br>
\hline Prices: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dow Jones \& Co., Inc. ( 65 stocks) ....diol, per share.- \& 151.01 \& 151.63 \& 152. 79 \& 153.74 \& 159.15 \& 163.12 \& 168.87 \& 174.55 \& 179.36 \& 186. 56 \& 193.59 \& 196.91 \& 206.21 \& 205. 02 <br>
\hline  \& 445. 68 \& 444. 16 \& 450.14 \& $4 \pm 6.90$ \& 460.04 \& 471.97 \& 488.28 \& 507.55 \& 521.82 \& 539.85 \& 557.10 \& 566.43 \& 592.29 \& 590.72 <br>
\hline  \& 71.08 \& 72. 19 \& 73.23 \& 75. 75 \& 77.65 \& 78.64 \& 79.64 \& 78.71 \& 80.06 \& 82.07 \& 85.56 \& 88.09 \& 91.66 \& 91.03 <br>
\hline  \& 104.90 \& 106.64 \& 104.75 \& 106.86 \& 113.73 \& 177.68 \& 124.78 \& 132.32 \& 136.96 \& 146.52 \& 153.80 \& 155.00 \& 163.87 \& 161.69 <br>
\hline Standard and Poor's Corporation: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial, public uthlity, and railroad: $\sigma^{7}$ Combined index ( 500 stoeks) ......... $1941-43=10 .$. \& 41. 12 \& 41.26 \& 42.11 \& 42.34 \& 43.70 \& 44.75 \& 45.98 \& 47. 70 \& 48.96 \& 50.95 \& 52.50 \& 53.49 \& 55.62 \& 54.77 <br>
\hline Industrial, total (425 storks) ¢ ..--------- do..-- \& 43.98 \& 44.01 \& 44.97 \& 45.09 \& 46.51 \& 47.62 \& 48.96 \& 51.00 \& 52.40 \& 54. 55 \& 56. 11 \& 57.09 \& 59.30 \& 58.33 <br>
\hline  \& 43. 00 \& 43.32 \& 43. 60 \& 42.61 \& 43. 86 \& 45.17 \& 46.92 \& 49.75 \& 51.34 \& 53. 60 \& 55. 20 \& 56.84 \& 58.98 \& 59.33 <br>
\hline Consumers' goods (196 stocks) -......... do \& 31.43 \& 31.60 \& 32.35 \& 32.78 \& 34. 18 \& 34.78 \& 36.01 \& 37.44 \& 38.90 \& 40.65 \& 42. 47 \& 43.31 \& 44.65 \& 44. 23 <br>
\hline  \& 33.30 \& 34.12 \& 34.57 \& 35. 54 \& 36.57 \& 37.31 \& 37.82 \& 37. 50 \& 37.97 \& 39.15 \& 40.75 \& 42. 05 \& 43. 96 \& 43. 71 <br>
\hline  \& 22.69 \& 23.00 \& 22.60 \& 23.20 \& 24.74 \& 25.54 \& 26.86 \& 28.43 \& 29.51 \& 31.23 \& 33.07 \& 33.70 \& 35. 53 \& 35. 20 <br>

\hline | Banks: 1 |
| :--- |
| N. Y. City (12 stocks) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline N. Y. City (12 stocks) $\qquad$ do...- \& 19.08 \& 19. 55 \& 20.21 \& 20.26 \& 20.54 \& 21.23 \& 21.24 \& 21.47 \& 22.54 \& 23. 28 \& 23. 55 \& 24. 03 \& 24.56 \& 25.23 <br>
\hline Outside N. Y. City (17 stocks)
Fire insurance (17 stocks) \& 37.98
25.88 \& 38.87
26.81 \& 39.56
27.49 \& 40.17
27.36 \& 40.96
27.51 \& 41.44
28.16 \& 41.94
28.38 \& 42.62
28.72 \& 43.98
28.54 \& 45. 25
29.49 \& 46. 68
31.83 \& 48. 16 \& 50.35 \& 50.08 <br>
\hline Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): \& 25.88 \& 26.81 \& 27.49 \& 27.30 \& 27.51 \& 28.16 \& 28.38 \& 28.72 \& 28.54 \& 29.49 \& 31.83 \& 33. 42 \& 34.96 \& 34.78 <br>
\hline Total on all registered exchanges: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Market valne $\ddagger$....-...................-mil. of dol-- \& 2, 625 \& 2.112 \& 2,316 \& 2,361 \& 2,748 \& 2,771 \& 3,322 \& 3,350 \& 3,442 \& 4,823 \& 3,991 \& 4,368 \& 4,982 \& <br>
\hline Shares sold $\ddagger$ - \& 96, 960 \& 76,684 \& 79,417 \& 81, 569 \& 97, 823 \& 93,976 \& 110,944 \& 115, 724 \& 115,052 \& 161, 286 \& 130, 626 \& 146,227 \& 166,987 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2. 292 \& 1,832 \& 2,008 \& 2,019 \& 2,319 \& 2,340 \& 2,829 \& 2,895 \& 2,922 \& 4,172 \& 3,407 \& 3,682 \& 4,195 \& <br>
\hline  \& 69,335 \& 51,841 \& 56, 673 \& 58, 502 \& 69, 192 \& 65,812 \& 80, 233 \& 83,502 \& 80,695 \& 118, 112 \& 91, 504 \& 96, 124 \& 105, 627 \& <br>

\hline | Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. |
| :--- |
| Times) $\qquad$ thousands.- | \& 49,871 \& 40, 198 \& 46,675 \& 50,305 \& 54, 179 \& 56,618 \& 69,496 \& 62,373 \& 71,972 \& 95,987 \& 74,366 \& 75,018 \& 83,253 \& 65, 793 <br>

\hline Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Market value, all listed shares............mil. of dol.. \& 204, 969 \& 201, 174 \& 207,795 \& 214. 040 \& 218,773 \& 224,904 \& 234, 507 \& 237,509 \& 248, 388 \& 255, 117 \& 261, 828 \& 276. 665 \& 280.826 \& <br>
\hline Number of shares listed.-.-.--..............-millions.- \& 4,813 \& 4, 826 \& 4,852 \& 4, 861 \& 4,870 \& 4, 883 \& 4,903 \& 4,906 \& 4,916 \& 4, 933 \& 4,959 \& 5,017 \& 5, 075 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Includes $\$ 2.71$ retroactive mail pay increase

© For bonds due or callable in 10 vears or more.
$\dagger$ Revisions for $1955-$ November 1957 will be shown later
of Includes data not shown separately
$0^{7}$ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect the continuity of series.
Data not shown in 1957 Business Statistics: indexes prior to August 1956 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Revised to exclude sales of rights and warrants. Comparable data prior to May 195: will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu- | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services, total_........mil. of dol. |  |  | + 6, 214 |  |  | + 6,654 |  |  | - 6,092 |  |  | 6,625 |  |  |
| Military transfers under grants, net -.......-.- do.-. |  |  | 668 |  |  | 769 |  |  | 548 |  |  | 525 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans- <br>  |  |  | 4,053 |  |  | 4,186 |  |  | + 3,804 |  |  | 4,164 |  |  |
| Income on investments abroad....----.-....-- do.-.- |  |  | r 588 |  |  | ${ }^{*} 684$ |  |  | +698 + |  |  | , 906 |  |  |
| Other services and military transactions...-.-.do..-- |  |  | 905 |  |  | 1.015 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 1042$ |  |  | 1,030 |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services, total...-...-...... do |  |  | 4,850 |  |  | 5. 211 |  |  | +5,318 |  |  | 5, 312 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted $\odot \delta^{2}-$--------------- do |  |  | 3, 143 |  |  | 3,170 |  |  | + 3, 117 |  |  | 3,514 |  |  |
| Income on foreign investments in U. S. ....... do |  |  | 154 |  |  | 130 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 146$ |  |  | 174 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 829 |  |  | 904 |  |  | r 844 |  |  | 788 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 724 |  |  | 1,007 |  |  | + 1,211 |  |  | 836 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $r+1,364$ |  |  | $\uparrow+1,443$ |  |  | $r+774$ |  |  | 1,313 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $-1,215$ -121 |  |  | $-1,365$ |  |  | $r-1,097$ |  |  | -1,140 |  |  |
| Private. $\qquad$ do <br> Government $\qquad$ do $\square$ |  |  | -121 |  |  | -125 $-1,240$ |  |  | -131 -966 |  |  | -1,000 |  |  |
| U.S. Iong- and short-term capital (net), total.--do |  |  | -927 |  |  | -1.248 |  |  | r - 795 |  |  | -917 |  |  |
|  |  |  | -684 |  |  | $-1,030$ |  |  | + -467 |  |  | $-743$ |  |  |
| Government |  |  | -243 |  |  | -218 |  |  | 「-328 |  |  | -174 |  |  |
| Foreign long- and short-term capital (net) .-...-do |  |  | ${ }^{+}+238$ |  |  | $r+22$ |  |  | $r+415$ |  |  | $+479$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $+370$ |  |  | +1.075 |  |  | +483 |  |  | +347 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $+170$ |  |  | +73 |  |  | $++220$ |  |  | -82 |  |  |
| FOREIGN TRADE <br> Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 281 | 250 | 289 | 287 | 309 | 266 | 267 | 264 | 257 | 300 | 300 |  |  |  |
|  | 613 | 547 | 632 | 622 | 666 | 573 | 577 | 567 | 55.5 | 650 | 649 |  |  |  |
|  | 218 | 219 | 219 | 216 | 216 | 215 | 216 | 215 | 216 | 216 | 216 |  |  |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ <br> Quantity | 191 | 165 | 186 | 182 | 185 | 180 | 184 | 171 | 191 | 206 | 193 | 220 |  |  |
|  | 541 | 466 | 519 | 511 | 514 | 497 | 510 | 470 | 523 | 562 | 529 | 599 |  |  |
|  | 283 | 282 | 279 | 280 | 277 | 276 | 276 | 275 | 273 | 273 | 274 | 273 |  |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: $\dagger$ <br> Exports, U. S, merchandise, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted $\qquad$ $1952-54=100$ <br> Seasonally adjusted $\qquad$ do | 145 135 | 128 120 108 | 134 | 141 146 | 152 | 143 | 143 185 | 130 | 130 143 | 151 |  | 148 |  |  |
|  | 122 | 109 | 127 130 | 146 155 | 156 | 142 | 185 354 | 162 | 143 99 | 137 62 | 124 94 | 120 67 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total: <br> Unadjusted. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supplementary imports, seas. adj.....-.-...-do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complementary importe, seas. adj....-......do.-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fxports, incl. reexports §-------thous. of long tons.- | 7.901 12.825 | 6,270 10,678 | 7,288 | 8,483 11,675 | 9,043 | 9,299 | 9,293 | 10,240 | 9,013 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,825 | 10,678 | 11,346 | 11,675 | 12,491 | 14, 134 | 13,996 | 12,830 | 13,614 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (mdse.), including reexports, total mil. of dol.- | 1,510.9 | 1,344.9 | 1,556.9 | 1,530.6 | 1,637.9 | 1,407.9 | 1,419.0 | 1,395.9 | 1,361.7 | 1,599.1 | 1,596.2 | 1,513.6 | 1,400. 4 |  |
| By geographic regions: $\triangle$ <br> Africa | 51.9 | 45.6 | 1, 63.2 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 36.2 | 40.5 | 73.7 | 46.8 |  |  |
|  | 257.0 | 238.4 | 268.1 | 256.6 | 261.1 | 240.5 | 208.6 | 218.3 | 213.1 | 223.9 | 247.9 | 250.8 |  |  |
|  | 400.7 | 335.2 | 398.8 | 375.3 | 436.8 | 350.7 | 369.9 | 358.7 | 344.7 | 416.4 | 412.0 | 384.0 |  |  |
| Northern North A merica.-.-.....-.-..........do. | 248.5 | 257.3 | 292.6 | 294.3 | 315.0 | 306.6 | 271.5 | 265.9 | 290.5 | 322.1 | 283.5 | 278.0 |  |  |
|  | 179.6 | 167.4 | 182.0 | 184. 2 | 184.0 | 163.9 | 176.9 | 163.5 | 168.3 | 183.7 | 161.7 | 166.5 |  |  |
|  | 202.2 | 169.8 | 196.9 | 185.8 | 197.9 | 160.0 | 171.9 | 192.8 | 158.1 | 185.6 | 187.3 | 205.3 |  |  |
| A Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Region) ...do... | 3. 7 | 4. 3 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5. 9 | 4. 5 |  |  |
| Union of South Africa..----------.-.......do. | 26.6 | 19.6 | 27.9 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 20.0 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 17.8 |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea..........do.... | 13.8 | 12.5 | 17.8 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 22.9 | 13.3 |  |  |
|  | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3. 2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1. 5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |  |  |
|  | 43.3 | 40.0 | 46.1 | 34.6 | 27.8 | 26.8 | 22.7 | 32.3 | 39.0 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 38.5 |  |  |
|  | 78.1 | 69.3 | 67.9 | 72.0 | 83.2 | 72.8 | 67.6 | 64.1 | 52.1 | 59.9 | 67.3 | 81.0 |  |  |
|  | 5.5 | 6. 5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 |  |  |
| Repuhlic of the Philippines....-...........- do...-. | 22.5 | 19.5 | 26.9 | 21.8 | 28.1 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 24.0 | 22.1 | 27.9 | 34.2 | 25.0 |  |  |
| Europe: $\quad$ France |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) ${ }^{4}$ | (1) ${ }^{34 .}$ | ${ }_{0}^{43.9}$ | ${ }_{0}^{38.5}$ | 47.3 | ${ }^{31.6}$ | 35.6 .2 | $\underset{(1)}{31.6}$ | 25.7 | ${ }_{(1)}^{33.3}$ | 32.1 | 33.2 |  |  |
| West Germany | 76.3 | 49.9 | 64.2 | 54.3 | 65.4 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 60.3 | 53.8 | 68.0 | 62.2 | 62.7 |  |  |
|  | 38.9 | 41.3 | 49.5 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 41.7 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 42.3 | 35.3 |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....-....do. | (1) | . 1 | (1) | . 1 | (1) | (1) | . 6 | (1) | (1) | . 3 | . 6 | 1.4 |  |  |
|  | 73.6 | 67.3 | 64.6 | 58.3 | 62.7 | 53.4 | 55.9 | 58.3 | 73.7 | 102.1 | 81.8 | 85.5 |  |  |
| North and South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 248.4 | 257.3 | 292.5 | 294.3 | 314.9 | 306.6 | 271.5 | 265.8 | 290.5 | 322.1 | 283.5 | 278.0 |  |  |
| Latin American Republics, total ¢ .-...... do...- | 361.6 | 319.0 | 360.5 | 351.0 | 359.6 | 305.9 | 327.9 | 337.3 | 307.4 | 344.7 | 325.6 | 350.5 |  |  |
| Argentina.-.-.----...--------...------- do. | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 16.8 | 20.4 | 26.5 | 18.8 | 23.2 | 26.4 | 30.6 |  |  |
|  | 45.8 | 37.4 | 45.1 | 44.2 | 46.3 | 34.9 | 46.0 | 49.5 | 39.9 | 45.0 | 39.5 | 58.1 |  |  |
|  | 14.0 | 10.2 | 15.6 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 10.7 |  |  |
|  | 19.4 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 14.4 | 16. 4 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 13. 9 |  |  |
|  | 50.9 | 51.1 | 48.2 | 44.9 | 42.5 | 40. 2 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 45.7 | 53.1 | 43.2 | 40.5 |  |  |
|  | 76.1 | 67.8 | 80.5 | 87.9 | 81.8 | 72.7 | 82.6 | 68.7 | 61.5 | 73.3 | 60.8 | 71.8 |  |  |
|  | 82.4 | 65.7 | 72.6 | 74.8 | 75.3 | 61.7 | 55.8 | 60.0 | 54.1 | 64.5 | 71.6 | 69.5 |  |  |

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. tRevisions for balance of payments for $1919-56$ appear in the 1958 Balance of Payments Supplement. Revisions for following periods will be shown later: 1 st qtr. 1957 for balance of pay-
tits ments; January 1956-January 1957 (general revisions in both esports and imports); July-December 1955 and January-May 1954 (total exports and
©Adjusted for balance-of-payments purposes, malinly for valuation, coverage, and timing.
®Adjusted for balance-of-payments purposes, mainly for val
$\dagger$ Revised series; see similar note in September 1958 SURVEY.
8Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-ald programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.
ion" ata include shipments (military and economic aid) under the Mutual Security Program, Total MSP military shipments (including, since early 1956, also"consumables and construc-


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, total\|----.-.mil. of dol-- | 1,495.0 | 1,334.1 | 1,541.2 | 1,516. 3 | 1,623.3 | 1,395.9 | 1,405.3 | 1,381.4 | 1,351.8 | 1,584.3 | 1,581.6 | 1,493.6 | 1,384.8 |  |
|  | 199.2 | 150.9 | 178.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 199.2 | 159.9 89.4 | 178.3 87.5 | 1704.8 104 | 188.5 100.2 | 175.5 112.5 | 184.0 | 160.4 120.0 | 160.7 108.8 | 199.1 114.9 | 195.8 109.0 | 161.4 | 143.4 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.....- do | 75.9 | 79.9 | 101.5 | 92.8 | 110.4 | 103.3 | 88.4 | 77.3 | 88.7 | 104.4 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 78.6 |  |
| Semimanufactures \% .-..-.................----.- do | 186.5 | 168.1 | 192.7 | 187.4 | 207.5 | 168.9 | 169.2 | 186.5 | 183.8 | 222.4 | 213.4 | 191.9 | 189.2 |  |
|  | 928.3 | 836.7 | 981.2 | 956.5 | 1,016. 6 | 835.8 | 859.2 | 837.2 | 809.7 | 943.6 | 975.6 | 925.2 | 843.6 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $\oplus$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 324.1 | 285.3 | 315.8 | 315.8 | 344.4 | 327.8 | 315.3 | 293.4 | 297.2 | 357.8 | 341.8 | 337.5 |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured .--..-.-.-.----.- do | 79.5 | 66.8 | 70.4 | 73.0 | 76.7 | 61.5 | 64.1 | 28.4 | 30.2 | 25.1 | 45.6 | 39.8 |  |  |
| Fruits, vegetahles, and preparations.-.-..-do | 25.0 | 30.9 | 35.7 | 28.9 | 34.4 | 37.7 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 31.6 | 40.4 | 28.8 | 28.7 |  |  |
| Grains and preparations..---.----------- do | 107.0 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 112.3 | 95.1 | 111.8 | 109.4 | 120.4 | 110.4 | 117.3 | 109.5 | 119.5 |  |  |
| Packing-house products...--.---------.-.- do | 18.5 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 21.2 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 22.1 | $\stackrel{24.2}{ }$ | 19.1 |  |  |
| Tobacco and manufactures...---.------.- do | 24.2 | 22.7 | 31.3 | 21.8 | 25.7 | 30.9 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 52.6 | 71.3 | 47.8 | 43.0 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\oplus$.---------- do.--- | 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 | 1,156.1 |  |  |
| Automobiles, parts, and accessories...-....do. | 118.7 | 109.5 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 131.5 | 99.7 | 92.6 | 84.1 | 80.5 | 97.3 | 114.9 | 127.7 |  |  |
| Chemicals and related products§.....-...-. do | 104.2 46.4 | 106.8 34.0 | 120.2 39.8 | 114.2 | 127.9 | 113.3 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 106. 5 | 119.9 | 117.9 | 113.5 |  |  |
|  | 74.9 | 34.0 59.6 | 66.6 | 46.1 66.2 | 46.9 61.9 | 54. 4 | 45.4 42.1 | 55.6 42.6 | 47.9 46.9 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 31.8 44.6 |  |  |
|  | 332.5 | 295.9 | 363.9 | 346.6 | 368.2 | 319.4 | 312.4 | 298.9 | 288.7 | 316. 2 | 319.8 | 313.9 |  |  |
|  | 9.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 |  |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories.-...-..-- do | 27.3 | 27.1 | 31.5 | 29.9 | 31.6 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 24.1 | 18. 2 | 17.8 |  |  |
|  | 81.5 | 72.1 | 88.7 | 87.2 | 88.7 | 79.3 | 80.2 | 76.2 | 80.2 | 89.2 | 91.7 | 92.8 |  |  |
|  | 24.8 | 18.9 155.9 | 27.8 186.3 | 28.1 | 35.4 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 22.5 | 27.6 | 33.2 | 35.7 |  |  |
| Other industrial | 174.2 | 155.9 | 186.3 | 174.1 | 181.4 | 158.0 | 151.9 | 150.3 | 141.7 | 152.7 | 154.9 | 143.0 |  |  |
|  | 44.3 | 41.4 | 45.9 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 39.1 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 44.7 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 39.4 |  |  |
|  | 47.0 | 48.6 | 59.1 | 62.6 | 52.8 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 54.8 | 49.5 | 47.7 |  |  |
| General imports, total..---------.-....----mil. of dol. | 1,095.3 | 961.5 | 1,071.1 | 1,057.2 | 1,063.0 | 1,036.6 | ${ }^{\text {a } 1,050.0}$ | 952.5 | 1,074.3 | 1,141.8 | 1,089, 0 | 1,253.4 |  |  |
| By geographic regions: | 61.5 | 47.6 | 62.1 | 57.8 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 41.7 | 25.7 | 38.0 | 46.2 | 35.9 | 53.5 |  |  |
|  | 185.8 | 154.8 | 196.3 | 180.5 | 175.6 | 185.9 | 184.3 | 182.2 | 178.3 | 193.7 | 181. 6 | 209.8 |  |  |
|  | 265.2 | 245.5 | 257.5 | 258.7 | 270.6 | 246.9 | 286.1 | 252.4 | 285.3 | 319.8 | 316.1 | 353.6 |  |  |
|  | 206. 173 | 186.3 | 215.4 | 207.5 | 219.9 | 236.0 | 235.2 | 210.0 | 258.0 | 252.2 | 230.0 | 233.0 |  |  |
|  | 173.3 203.4 | 143.8 183.5 | 157.7 182.1 | 171.5 | 156.6 195.3 | 149.6 173.0 | 151.0 184.9 | 110.8 171.5 | 125.7 188.9 | 120.2 7 | 123.3 202.1 | 161.1 |  |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 184. |  | 188.9 |  |  | 242.5 |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt Region)...do. | 6. 9 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 6 | 1.7 | 6.0 | . 6 | 2 | . 1 | 3 | 3 |  |  |
|  | 10.9 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 5. 2 | 10.7 |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea--..-...... do...Colony of Singapore............................................ | 9.3 3.1 | 7.3 3.4 | 10.8 2.0 | 6.9 2.7 | 10.8 2.2 | 9.1 2.9 | 7.2 1.5 | 4.6 2.3 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 5. 4 | 10.6 |  |  |
|  | 3.1 25.6 | 7.4 19.4 | 2.0 24.1 | 2.7 18.0 | 2.2 17.4 | 2.9 13.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 14.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2. 9 | 4.1 |  |  |
|  | 57.6 | 41.4 | 51.6 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 20.7 |  |  |
|  | 57.0 | 12.6 12.2 | 51.6 16.0 | 49.9 | 49.3 | 52.3 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 55.4 | 64.1 | 62.3 | 66.3 |  |  |
| Republic of Indonesia- | 13.1 19.1 | 12.2 16.6 | 16.0 | 13. 25. | 14.3 26.0 | 18.1 25.9 | $\begin{array}{r}9.9 \\ \hline 0.7\end{array}$ | 11.4 | 15.3 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 16. 4 |  |  |
| Republic of the Philipp Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.2 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 15.5 |  |  |
|  | 22.2 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 28.5 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 31.5 | 30.0 | 36.2 |  |  |
|  | . 6 | . 6 | . 1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 8 | . 2 | . 6 |  |  |
|  | 50.4 | 42. 3 | 52. 4 | 52.0 | 51.1 | 48.2 | 54.4 | 48.8 | 55.8 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 65.5 |  |  |
|  | 23.7 | 16.3 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 18. 7 | 19.5 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 20.2 | 33.2 | 26.1 | 31.9 |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.-...---d | . 7 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | . 4 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2,3 | . 8 | . 6 |  |  |
|  | 63.4 | 65.5 | 74.8 | 64.7 | 71.9 | 59.9 | 78.7 | 61.3 | 78.0 | 82.8 | 84.3 | 84.3 |  |  |
| North and South America: $\qquad$ | 206.1 | 186.3 | 215.4 | 207.4 | 219.8 | 235.9 | 235.0 | 209.4 | 257.8 | 252.1 | 229.6 | 233.0 |  |  |
| Latin American Republics, total $\oplus$.....---do...- | 333.7 | 295.2 | 303.9 | 314.4 | 315.1 | 279.6 | 292.8 | 248.4 | 276.2 | 289.7 | 292.7 | 354.1 |  |  |
|  | 8.3 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11. 4 | 17.1 |  |  |
|  | 53.4 | 43.5 | 35.0 | 46.2 | 59.2 | 47.7 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 44.3 | 49.9 | 51.2 | 69.4 |  |  |
|  | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 8.7 | 12. 1 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 19.3 |  |  |
|  | 23.8 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 21.0 | 26.6 | 17.1 | 33.1 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 36.5 | 31.4 | 25.9 |  |  |
| Cuba | 46.3 | 46.2 | 52.9 | 48.8 | 43.8 | 51.8 | 50.9 | 40.0 | 44.3 | 32.7 | 34.2 | 35.9 |  |  |
|  | 45. 7 | 39.6 | 41.2 | 51.2 | 47.8 | 30.4 | 34.5 | 25.0 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 43.2 |  |  |
|  | 86.2 | 71.8 | 75.0 | 71.1 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 74.5 | 64.6 | 68.8 | 77.7 | 75.0 | 87.5 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total.....-.......mil. of dol.. | 1,109.0 | 956.4 | 1,064.6 | 1,047.2 | 1,053.2 | 1,018.5 | -1,045.0 | 963.8 | 1,072.0 | 1,153.3 | 1,084.8 | 1,229.1 |  |  |
| By economic classes: ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 283.7 | 218.3 | 228.5 | 218.6 | 217.3 | 220.6 | 214.4 | 221.9 | 239.0 | 244.5 | 222.7 | 266.6 |  |  |
|  | 186.6 | 157.1 | 170.4 | 182.7 | 181.5 | 134.8 | 146.9 | 120.4 | 137.3 | 173.0 | 159.5 | 192.6 |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstufis and beverages....-.do...- | 109.1 | 104. 9 | 128.3 | 126.7 | 128.8 | 133.2 | 147.1 | 119.6 | 131. 1 | 130.3 | 128. 6 | 128.3 |  |  |
|  | 220.3 | 202.8 | 228.5 | 211.0 | 207.0 | 215.8 | 216.5 | 197.9 | 236.5 | 241.2 | 219.4 | 259.9 |  |  |
| Finished manufactures.-. | 309.3 | 273.2 | 309.0 | 308.2 | 318.6 | 314.1 | 353.6 | 304.1 | 328.2 | 364.2 | 354.6 | 381.7 |  |  |
| By principal commodities:or <br> Agricultural products, total $\oplus$ $\qquad$ do | 356.4 | 307.2 | 339.4 | 348.2 | 342.5 | 290.1 | 313.3 | 284.7 | 302.8 | 334.9 | 316.0 | 369.4 |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl, shells...........-do....- | 18.3 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 34.1 |  |  |
|  | 116.1 | 94.6 | 93.0 | 116.5 | 118.8 | 76.5 | 87.2 | 73.2 | 83.5 | 109.0 | 100.6 | 103.5 |  |  |
|  | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 5. 0 | 5.2 | 4. 7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 |  |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule..........do...- | 25.1 | 25.1 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 30.8 |  |  |
|  | 43.4 | 44.2 | 54.9 | 50.9 | 43.9 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 41.4 | 43.5 | 32.0 | 30.6 | 32.1 |  |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured.-.-.-.-do..-- | 17.6 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 18.0 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\oplus$......-.....-do...- | 752.6 | 649.2 | 725.3 | 699.0 | 710.8 | 728.4 | 765.2 | 679.1 | 769.2 | 818.4 | 768.8 | 859.7 |  |  |
| Furs and manufactures...----.-.---.-.-.-.do...-- | 14.1 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 21.4 |  |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and mfs., total $\oplus$-.do-..- | 114.4 | 79.1 | 100.3 | 99.5 | 88.0 | 94.3 | 68.4 | 57.6 | 93.8 | 72.2 | 74.2 | 81.5 |  |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures...-- - do.--- | 40.1 | 24.8 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 18.2 | 29.1 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.8 |  |  |
| Tin, including ore--------------------- do- | 5.9 | 5. 9 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 9.2 |  |  |
|  | 22.1 | 24.1 | 25. 6 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 27.8 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 27.7 | 28.4 |  |  |
|  | 50.5 | 46.2 | 48.7 | 53.1 | 52.8 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 46.1 | 48.7 | 55.2 | 55.9 | 54.3 |  |  |
| Petroleum and products.......-.............d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 154.0 | 126.4 | 137.1 | 127. 1 | 119.8 | 141.2 | 141. 1 | 123.8 | 129.1 | 142.7 | 135.6 | 166.7 |  |  |

[^10]tsee similar note on $p$. $S$-21. ISee similar note on p. S-21. \$ D Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures.
$\oplus$ Includes data not shown separately. §Excludes "special category, type 1 " exports. o'See similar note in September 1958 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu- ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- ary | February |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue--.-.-.--..----- thousands.- | ${ }^{61,5588}$ | 53,713 | 59,455 | 58,833 | ${ }^{60,353}$ | 62, 149 | ${ }^{7}$ \% 64,014 | 64, 195 | ${ }^{61,695}$ | 59,373 | 49,049 | 46, 182 |  |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown.-...-......-do-.-- | 20,599 | 19, 193 | 21, 904 | 21,063 | 22,613 | 22,658 | r 22.820 | 28, 224 | 28, 188 | 29,487 | 24, 263 | 25,380 |  |  |
| Mail ton-miles flown-..------------------.- do | 8,275 | 7, 829 | 8,629 | 8,693 | 8,622 | 8,037 | r8,276 | 8,099 | 8,190 | 9, 124 | 8,348 | 11, 835 |  |  |
| Passengers originated, revenue-.------.---.- do | 3, 341 | 2, 889 | 3,274 | 3,339 | ${ }^{3,274}$ | -3, 574 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} \mathbf{2}$, 538 | 3, 682 | 3,433 | 3, 564 | 2, 958 | 2, 741 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue-----------milions.. | 2,072 | 1,716 | 2,003 | 2, 028 | 1,963 | 2,280 | 2, 236 | 2,381 | 2, 100 | 2, 101 | 1,777 | 1,779 |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation revenues--------------thous. of dol.- | 28, 265 | 25,781 4,865 | $\stackrel{29,931}{9117}$ | $\stackrel{29,428}{9}$ | 28,553 8,478 | 29,667 | 27, 477 | 30, 449 | 33, 940 | 33, 363 | ${ }^{30,671}$ | 41, 998 |  |  |
| Express privilege payments.--..-.-----...-----do---- | 6,997 | 4,865 | 9, 117 | 9,270 | 8,478 | 10,095 | 8,309 | 10,474 | 12, 268 | 11,832 | 8,737 | 16, 154 |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate $\oplus$--------------------cents.- | 16.2 | 16.2 | . 2 | . 4 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 |  |
|  | 7679 111.7 | 615 102.7 | 681 111.7 | 677 113.2 | 683 113.0 | 622 104.6 | 595 105.4 | 590 104.5 | 641 104.8 |  | 635 108.9 | 693 122.2 | 641 |  |
| Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 878 |  |  | ${ }^{875}$ |  |  | 875 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.--------....thous. of dol.- |  |  | 885, 162 |  |  | 939,824 | ----- |  | 966,732 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 877, 857 |  |  | 901,029 |  |  | 925,025 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue freight carried.-------------thous. of tons.- |  |  | 56,268 |  |  | 57, 750 |  |  | 58,010 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reporting carriers-...-....- |  |  | 143 |  |  | 141 |  |  | 139 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.----------.-thous. of dol.- |  |  | 83, 113 |  |  | 106, 509 |  |  | 126, 167 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses, total.........-................---- do-.... |  |  | 87, 205 |  |  | 94, 597 |  |  | 100, 764 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passengers carried...-..-.......thousands.- |  |  | 55, 077 |  |  | 60, 532 |  |  | 63, 630 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars-.------.------------------thousands.- | 2, 717 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, } 112}$ | 2, 702 | 2, 105 | 2, 729 | 2,489 | 2,138 | 3,146 | 2,570 | 2,733 | 3,135 | 2,186 | 2,742 | 2, 291 |
|  | 569 | r 433 | 533 | 366 | 467 | 467 | 259 | 560 | 460 | 477 |  | 467 | 557 | 446. |
|  | 35 | 28 | 30 | 21 | 26 | ${ }^{23}$ | 20 | 29 | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{161}^{31}$ | 42 190 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{176}^{42}$ | 148. |
| Forest products---------------------------10 | 172 | ${ }^{+137}$ | 166 | 131 | 169 | 148 | 128 | 192 | 156 | 161 | 190 | 135 | 176 | 148 |
| Grain and grain products-.---------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 260 | - 192 | 244 | 200 | 230 | 242 | 265 | 317 | 214 | 264 | 291 | 201 | 267 | 214 |
|  | 25 | 17 | 24 | ${ }^{20}$ | 127 | 18 | 15 | 24 | 34 | 50 | 40 | 18 |  |  |
|  | 78 | r 55 | 74 | 56 | 149 | 208 | 204 | 276 | 221 | 210 | 174 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 156 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 76 | ${ }_{168}^{62}$ |
| Merchandise, 1. c. $1 .-$--------------------- do | - 212 | $r 180$ $r 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 1.391 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +185 | 1,218 1 | 178 1,207 | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 1,083 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 237 1,511 | 200 1,256 | 191 1.349 |  | 1 $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 1,121\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Miscellaneous. <br> Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve index | 1,365 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 069$ | 1,391 | 1,126 | 1,443 | 1,207 | 1,083 | 1,511 | 1,256 | 1,349 | 1,596 | 1,121 | 1,408 | 1,199 |
| Total, unadjusted | 99 | ${ }_{99}^{93}$ | 94 | 93 | 97 | 106 | 97 | 107 | 114 | 117 | 112 | 101 | 101 | 101. |
|  | 97 | 89 | 85 | 75 | 79 | 93 | 62 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 92 |
|  | 92 | 88 | 75 | 65 | 67 | 71 | 67 | 75 125 | 92 131 | 99 131 | 112 | 115 | 109 119 | 120. |
|  | 115 | 111 | 108 | 106 | 112 | 118 | 110 | 125 | 131 | 131 | 125 | 112 | 119 | 120. |
|  | 152 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 131 | 172 | 196 | 173 | 158 | 188 | 166 | 148 | 156 | 151 |
|  | 38 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 32 | 28 | 35 | 64 | 88 | 55 | 32 | 36 |  |
| Ore- | ${ }_{58}^{56}$ | ${ }_{4}^{48}$ | 52 <br> 30 | ${ }_{59}^{50}$ | 112 | 182 | 188 | 194 30 | $\begin{array}{r}202 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 179 30 | 119 | $\stackrel{51}{26}$ | 55 |  |
| Miscellaneous $\qquad$ do | 106 | 101 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 107 | 114 | 124 | 127 | 124 | 110 | 110 | 113 |
| Total, seasonally adjusted¢...-.-.-............. do | 109 | 101 | 100 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 93 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 111 |
| Coal. | 97 | 89 | 85 | 75 | 79 | 93 | 62 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 94 |  |
| Coke | 87 | 83 | 74 | 67 | 68 | 73 | 69 | 79 | 93 | 101 | 112 | 109 | 104 | 113 |
| Forest products | 128 | 115 | 108 | 106 | 108 | 114 | 110 | 119 | 121 | 124 | 128 | 126 | 133 | 125 |
| Grain and grain products...---------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 152 | 139 | 150 | 159 | 149 | 169 | 164 | 160 | 141 | 188 | 169 | 157 | 156 | 154 |
| Livestock...----------------------------10.- | 40 | 38 | ${ }_{181}^{44}$ | 42 | 42 | 37 | 37 | +36 | - 134 | ${ }^{127}$ | ${ }^{43}$ | 165 | 38 | -34 |
|  | 222 | 191 | ${ }^{181}$ | 70 | 70 | 118 | 117 | 129 30 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 122 29 1 | 128 | 165 27 | $\stackrel{221}{26}$ |  |
|  | 116 | 30 110 | 108 | 29 108 | 110 | 110 | 27 106 | 30 113 | 31 115 | 117 | 119 | 117 | 120 | 123 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105, 263 | 112,229 | 110,576 | 124,247 | 129,834 | 83, 218 | 92,047 | 61, 094 | 33, 307 | 18,030 | 17, 173 | 35, 328 | 54, 397 | ${ }_{13}^{38,294}$ |
|  | 35,032 52,482 | 34,259 57,700 | 58, 148 | - 67,579 | 45, 808 63,514 | -39, <br> 29, <br> 133 | 29, 4630 | - ${ }^{17,51,959}$ | 11,903 | 4,268 4,738 | 5,260 | 8,389 10,918 | 18,732 17,220 | 10, 754 |
|  | ${ }^{46}$ | 67 | 160 | 19 | 35 | 614 | 569 | 1,577 | 2,694 | 6,402 | 2,316 | 540 | 256 |  |
| Boxcars.......... | 18 | 4 | 31 0 | 0 | ${ }_{21}^{6}$ | 399 183 | 525 17 | 1,441 | 2,096 | 5,217 1.017 | 1,794 | 362 169 | 209 25 | 628 96 |
| Financial operations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total $9 .-$------...-- - mil. of dol. | ${ }^{7} 779.8$ | 699.8 | 767.6 | ${ }^{743.7}$ | 758.9 | 791.6 | 779.5 | 833.6 | 846. 9 | 903.0 | 809.5 | ${ }^{836.8}$ | 784.2 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 661.4}$ | 589.9 | ${ }_{5}^{65.0}$ | ${ }^{630.8}$ | 643.7 | 666.0 | 648.5 | 700.0 |  | 777.2 50.5 |  |  | 660.5 |  |
|  | 57.7 | 48.7 | 50.5 | 51.5 609.9 | 53.6 621.4 | 63.0 620.4 | 65.4 627.4 |  | 53.1 630.1 | 50.5 651.2 | 51.2 623.8 | 66.9 656.0 | 57.9 |  |
| Operating expenses | 650.0 | 599.4 | 623.6 | 609.9 | 621.4 | 620.4 | 627.4 | 629.9 | 630.1 | 651.2 | 623.8 | 656.0 |  |  |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol |  | 84.4 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 93.6 | 104.1 | 100.5 | 111.9 | 123.3 | 137.1 | 105.5 | 103.2 |  |  |
| Net railway operating income...-...----.-...-do... | - 31.9 | 8.9 | 44.0 | 36.9 | 44.0 | 67.2 | 51.6 | 91.8 | ${ }^{93.6}$ | 114.7 | 80.2 | 77.5 | 36.2 |  |
| Net income- | 16.7 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 10.7$ | 24.5 | 16.7 | 27.3 | 49.4 | 30.9 | 74.5 | 72.7 | 96.8 | 63.1 |  |  |  |
| Operating resuits: ${ }_{\text {Freight carred }} 1$ mile.........-.-.-mil. of ton-miles. | 46,508 | 41,300 | 46,592 | 43, 002 | 46,335 | 47,113 | 43, 945 | 51, 174 | 50, 164 | 54,643 | 50, 131 | 46,661 |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile.-.-...------.-.-.---- cents.- | 1.468 | 1.472 | 1. 454 | 1. 503 | 1.443 | 1. 458 | 1. 516 | 1.417 | 1.475 | 1.460 | 1. 416 |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.--------millions.- | 1,966 | 1,621 | 1,719 | 1,764 | 1,831 | 2,212 | 2,396 | 2,368 | 1,806 | 1,706 | 1,689 |  |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11, 571 | 9,759 | 11,680 | 11,692 | 13, 107 | 12, 724 | 13,045 | 13,606 | 12, 916 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{3}{2,024}$ | 7, 7 1,849 | 9,550 2,130 | $\stackrel{9}{2,146}$ | 10,588 2,519 | 10,430 $\mathbf{2} 294$ | 10,648 2,397 | -11, 2,379 | 10,741 2,175 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,735 | 3, 420 | 4,055 | 3, 863 | 4,072 | 3,911 | 4,102 | 4, 088 | 3,494 | 4, 0978 | 4,072 | 4, 106 | 4, 365 |  |
| In United States vessels.-.--.................do.-- | 813 | 771 | 950 | 953 | 930 | 1,087 | 1,087 | 986 | 949 | 873 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Deficit. p Preliminary.
$\oplus$ Revisions for 1956 for average cash fares are shown in the January 1958 Surver and for operating revenues, in the April 1958 issue.
$\sigma^{2}$ Data for January, March, May, August, and November 1958, and January 1959 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\odot$ Revisions for February and March 1955 and 1956 appear in the April 1958 SURver.
\& Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jamu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hotels: | 8.31 | 8.31 | 8.04 | 8. 68 | 8.15 | 8.73 | 8.17 | 9.14 | 8.84 | 9.37 | 9.07 | 8.22 |  | .6. 4 |
| Rooms occupied.-.--.-.-.-......-- percent of total-- | 68 | 69 | 67 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 60 | 65 | 69 | 75 | 65 | 54 |  | 69 |
| Restaurant sales index.-.-.--same month $1929=100 .-$ | 259 | 254 | 243 | 265 | 303 | 280 | 242 | 262 | 266 | 275 | 257 | 246 |  | 2.62 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 95,814 \\ 107711 \end{array}$ | 93,460 100,548 | 109,116 113,162 | 105,173 117,156 | 117.417 134,768 | 141, 362 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 189, } \\ \hline 205 \\ \hline 20512\end{array}$ | $+242,940$ $r 173,204$ | 188,348 128,860 | 140.998 105.437 | 109,133 91.280 | 105. 190 115, 074 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 107.711 \\ 66.587 \end{array}$ | 100,548 56,307 | 113,162 77,174 | 117.156 77,151 | $\begin{array}{r}134,768 \\ 86.398 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}196,429 \\ 91,989 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 205,112 $r 105,749$ | r 173,204 $\mathrm{r} 111,245$ | 128,860 | 105,437 87,446 | 91.280 72,553 | $115,074$ |  |  |
|  | 37. 206 | 45, 516 | 57, 642 | 60.139 | 70,774 | 86, 052 | +86, 129 | r91, 482 | 79,353 | 69, 629 | 60.468 | 76, 559 |  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed | 48.238 | 56, 521 | 75, 652 | 99,054 | 88, 168 | 73, 251 | 59, 062 | 46, 924 | 38,039 | 33.715 | 27,829 | 30,44\% | 47,645 | 58.011 |
|  | 382 | 371 | 410 | 687 | 1,350 | 3, 096 | 5,116 | 5,507 | 2,026 | 1,297 | 553 | 378 | 392 |  |
| Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles....-.-.-.........-millions.-- | 462 | 374 | 5 381 | \% 359 | 345 | 397 | 337 | 346 | 283 | 305 | 297 | 415 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues. $\qquad$ thous. of dol.COMMUNICATIONS | 7,044 | 5,765 | 5,938 | 5,585 | 5,376 | 6,153 | 5,209 | 5,347 | 4, 389 | 4,726 | 4,645 | 6, 440 |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: <br> Operating revenues $\%$ thous. of dol | 577, 513 | 559, 574 | 579, 203 | 582, 147 | 589, 161 | 590, 595 | 595, 002 | 599, 589 | 601, 052 | 619,977 | 602, 677 | 635. 298 |  |  |
| Station revenues... | 333, 297 | 330, 850 | 333, 729 | 336, 933 | 338, 344 | 339,292 | 337, 800 | 339, 333 | 343, 959 | 351, 685 | 348,792 | ${ }^{635} 57.898$ |  |  |
|  | 191, 674 | 176,685 | 192,665 | 192, 266 | 196, 798 | 197, 21.8 | 203, 105 | 204, 719 | 201,615 | 212, 139 | 197. 100 | 219, 084 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes.....-.-.-....-- do. | 381.312 | 358, 127 | 374, 632 | 371.723 | 369, 177 | 360, 538 | 370, 246 | 362.219 | 363.844 | 393, 520 | 360, 499 | 398, 769 |  |  |
|  | 79.442 | 81,826 | 84, 489 | 87, 478 | 93.071 | 97, 391 | 93,851 | 99, 959 | 100, 471 | 100, 407 | 102, 644 | 99, 651 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month --.....-- thousands-- | 55, 959 | 56, 101 | 56,244 | 56, 426 | 56,635 | 56, 834 | 57, 044 | 57, 269 | 57, 563 | 57, 873 | 58, 133 | 58, 466 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 19,467 17972 | 17,952 | 19.360 17,413 | 19,698 17770 | 19,961 18,070 | 20,229 18,011 | 19,789 18,825 | $20,981$ | 21,276 18,873 | $22,706$ | $19,053$ | $20,257$ |  |  |
| Operating expenses, inel. depreciation........do. Net openting revenues | 17.972 497 | 16.489 | 17,413 986 | 17,770 1,032 | 18,070 977 | 18,011 | 18,825 | 18,483 | 18,873 | 19.594 $\sim$ | $17,585$ | $16,612$ |  |  |
| Net operating revenues $\qquad$ do Ocean-cable: | 497 | 536 | 986 | 1,032 | 977 | 1,335 | 94 | 1,679 | 1,726 | 2,506 | 926 | 3,287 |  |  |
|  | 3. 188 | 2,801 | 3,071 | 2,854 | 2,946 | 2,899 | 3,029 | 2,575 | 2, 830 | 3,006 | 2,682 | 3,095 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.......d do | 2,415 | 2,200 | 2, 288 | 2,213 | 2, 394 | 2,245 | 2,501 | 2,362 | 2,211 | 2, 239 | 2,011 | 2, 204 |  |  |
|  | 464 | 418 | 500 | 361 | 283 | 382 | 247 | ${ }^{4} 40$ | 357 | 505 | 432 | 637 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues. Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.........do...... | 3.432 2,815 | 3,101 2,646 | 3,343 2,737 | 3,340 2,705 | 3.508 2,814 | 3,395 2,725 | 3, 578 $\mathbf{2 , 8 5 1}$ | 3, 588 2,686 | 3,645 2,837 | 3,856 2,887 | 3,458 2,804 | 3,876 3.185 |  |  |
|  | -503 | -342 | 2, 493 | -522 | - 574 | 2, 551 | 2619 | ${ }^{2} 798$ | , 701 | 2,876 | 2,860 | 3.619 |  |  |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\boldsymbol{J}}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- | February |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,847 | 37,788 | 44,166 | 32, 888 | 30, 597 | 26,343 | 19,147 | 37, 155 | 51,486 | 52, 278 | 45, 472 | 43, 738 | 45,500 |  |
| Consumption, fact | ${ }^{32,616}$ | 29, 177 | 35, 016 | 32, 226 | ${ }^{33,168}$ | 39,901 | 39,646 | 42, 831 | 40, 343 | 40,636 | 30, 614 | 32, 319 |  |  |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$ - | 87, 429 | 95, 766 | 103, 080 | 99, 184 | 93, 066 | 77, 364 | 57, 279 | 52, 138 | 60, 034 | 70,576 | 81, 493 | 94, 998 |  |  |
| Price, Wholesale (Minneapolis) -------- Soybeans: |  |  |  |  |  | . 137 | . 137 |  | . 131 | . 132 | . 130 | . 129 | P. 125 |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-......-thous. of bu.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 574,413$ |  |  |
|  | 31,091 70,010 | 27, 104 | 30,850 57,983 | ${ }^{31,747}$ | 32,208 40,879 | 28,706 | 29,956 30,916 | -31,620 <br> 13 <br> 100 | 25,066 13,871 | 33, 470 | 10,530 | 34. 443 | 36,687 |  |
| Stocks, end of mon Soybean oil: | 70,010 |  |  |  | 40,879 |  |  | 13,990 | 13,871 | 98, 112 | 107,704 | 98,610 | 94,310 |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude-------.-..----------------thous. of lb.- | 328, 321 | 288, 663 | 330, 112 | 335, 600 | 347, 301 | 310, 913 | 327, 856 | 340, 868 | 269, 825 | 352, 574 | 351, 240 | 359, 893 | 385, 500 |  |
| Refined | 292, 857 | 276,880 | 280, 886 | 290, 285 | 333,009 | 299,924 | 251,997 | 279,672 | 281,373 | 274,815 | 294,040 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory, rems | 285, 901 | 271, 887 | 255, 936 | 299, 146 | 344, 673 | 307, 519 | 268, 445 | 308, 269 | 316, 579 | 302, 844 | 280, 674 | 305, 428 |  |  |
|  | 261, 537 | 242, 552 | 264, 859 | 282, 648 | 245, 125 | 222.903 | 243, 232 | 238, 214 | 148, 462 | 126,969 | 147, 253 | r 173, 100 | 215, 100 |  |
| Refined | 114, 704 | 116, 994 | 142, 617 | 159,474 | 147, 884 | 119, 796 | 120, 324 | 98, 526 | 82,047 | 65, 799 | 88, 432 | 105, 703 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)......- dol. per lb-- Margarim: | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 170 | . 166 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 157 | . 157 | p. 150 |  |
|  | 150, 862 | 135, 202 | 124,382 | 131, 531 | 121, 338 | 112,912 | 120, 884 | 118, 020 | 136, 552 | 143, 623 | 129,009 | r148, 300 | 149,400 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo-- do- | 28,930 | 34, 324 | 36,625 | 33, 163 | 34, 520 | 33, 906 | 32, 406 | 30,752 | 26,794 | 34,743 | 32,157 | 「38,400 | 34, 000 |  |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U.S.) dol. per lb. | . 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | . 275 | . 272 | . 265 | . 265 | 26 | . 262 | 262 | 262 | p. 262 |  |
| Shortening: <br> Production $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of lb_ | 175, 410 | 167,332 | 149,601 | 154,348 | 158, 197 | 158, 180 | 151, 599 | 168,755 | 177,044 | 206, 994 | 176, 594 | 161,494 |  |  |
|  | 116, 209 | 124, 689 | 134, 781 | 134, 633 | 132, 677 | 132, 324 | 122, 856 | 115, 321 | 117,739 | 121, 294 | 125, 180 | 127, 250 |  |  |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total....-.----..-------mil. of dol. |  |  |  | 145.5 | 156.9 | 158.6 | 149.3 | 148.3 | 145.4 | 140.6 | 121.7 | 108.2 | 122.4 |  |
| Trade products. <br> Industrial finishes. do $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 95.2 50.3 | 106.2 50.7 | 107.9 50.7 | 101.9 47.4 | $\stackrel{97.1}{51.2}$ | 96.6 48.8 | 87.6 53.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 73.5 \\ & 48.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.2 \\ & 48.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74.0 \\ 48.4 \end{array}$ |  |
| SXNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,564 <br> 6,138 | 3,283 6,677 | 3,823 7,653 | 3,752 6,452 | 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 26874 | 24,043 26,176 | 23,497 26.911 | 23,549 28,734 | 23,947 28,215 | 23,717 210,035 | 23,475 28,542 | 24,238 28,432 |  |  |
|  | - 874 | ${ }^{6} 671$ | ${ }^{7} 738$ | -775 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |  |  | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes.....-....-do...- | 348 | 290 | 278 | 229 | 246 | 231 | 205 | 229 | 223 | 271 | 227 | 161 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins..-.------..-do...- | 38,813 | 32,500 | 33, 260 | 29,403 | 30, 249 | 31,176 | 28,476 | 34, 270 | 39,900 | 46, 205 | 43,786 | 44, 295 |  |  |
| Polystyrene--.....-- | ${ }_{25}^{41,701}$ | 42,216 21,871 | - 45.838 | + 42,237 | 48, 215 | 47,513 21,049 | 40,988 17,940 | ${ }^{47,199}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 55,257 \\ & 28,302\end{aligned}$ | 58,823 30,108 | 62,560 <br> 27 <br> 692 | 61,003 26,503 | ---- |  |
| Vinyl resins. | 68,977 | 58,327 | 62, 698 | 54, 436 | 56,785 | 57,986 | 53,747 | 69,672 | 82, 133 | 88,551 | 85, 649 | 81, 563 |  |  |
|  | 27,927 | 25,805 | 25, 876 | 27, 914 | 28, 099 | 29,677 | 28,552 | 28, 314 | 30,375 | 32, 558 | 26, 262 | 26,901 |  |  |
|  | 10,340 | 8.643 | 8,506 | 10, 117 | ${ }^{11,056}$ | 9,238 | 8,876 | 11,076 | 10,665 | 11, 327 | 10, 382 | 10, 145 |  |  |
| Polyester resins-.-- | 7,533 69.522 |  |  |  |  | 10,743 68,068 18 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,730 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 12, 793 | 9,246 78.666 | 10, 848 |  |  |
| Polyethylene resins | -69,522 | 61, 601 | 74, 778 | 66,813 15,313 | 70,963 | 68,068 15,343 | 70,035 14,389 | 6s, ${ }_{15}^{684}$ | 75,252 15,816 | 79,309 19,386 | 78,666 18,666 | 83,692 19,137 |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of buSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued


FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,774 | 6, 273 | 7,277 | 7,465 | 8.675 | 9,568 | 9, 712 | 7,680 | 7,227 | 6,824 | 5,810 | 6,834 | 6,353 |  |
| Taxable withdrawals.---.--------.-...........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5,938 | 5,235 | 6,253 | 6,746 | 7,963 | 8,580 | 8,945 | 8, 184 | 7,185 | 6,893 | 5,852 | 6,651 | 5,565 |  |
|  | 8,941 | 9,618 | 10, 233 | 10,527 | 10, 760 | 11, 223 | 11, 446 | 10, 470 | 10,053 | 9,586 | 9,212 | 9, 005 | 9, 437 |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. of tax gal_ Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes | 19,729 | 18,804 | 19, 770 | 18,886 | 16,538 | 12,208 | 7,672 | 9,758 | 24,794 | 39,878 | 25, 054 | 24, 177 | 21,966 |  |
| thous. of wine gal. | 14,515 | 14,632 | 16,426 | 15,785 | 18, 192 | 16,935 | 16,388 | 17, 407 | 16,577 | 21,515 | 21,291 | 25, 806 |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.---------thous. of tax gal.- | 10, 278 | 10,990 | 12,523 | 11,590 | 13, 158 | 13, 802 | 11, 411 | 13, 056 | 13, 809 | 19,727 | 15, 870 | 10, 175 | 11, 043 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 849, 714 | 853, 894 | 858, 391 | 863, 089 | 862, 770 | 858, 281 | 852,617 | 845, 697 | 845, 026 | 843, 626 | 844,385 | 854, 946 | 861, 884 |  |
| Whisky: | 1, 744 | 1,848 | 1,963 | 1,987 | 2, 385 | 1,978 | 2,438 | 2, 052 | 2,947 | 3,392 | 4,277 | 3,280 |  |  |
|  | 11, 951 | 11,477 | 12,676 | 11,710 | 10,337 | 7,563 | 4,282 | 4,033 | 9,172 | 15, 188 | 14,220 | 16,343 | 14,441 |  |
|  | 5,519 | 6,009 | 6,285 | 5,734 | 6,511 | 6,955 | 5, 219 | 6,815 | 7,062 | 10, 374 | 8, 699 | 5,347 | 5,901 |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-.-.-.---.-.-.-.-.-. do. | 742, 111 | 745, 319 | 749, 063 | 751, 881 | 752, 486 | 750, 528 | 747, 534 | 742, 319 | 741, 769 | 742,531 | 744,602 | 753, 073 | 759, 106 |  |
| Imports---.-.-.-.-.-.....thous. of proof gal | 1,570 | 1, 640 | 1,736 | 1,768 | 2,143 | 1,736 | 2,219 | 1, 815 | 2,587 | 3, 010 | 3,875 | 2,898 |  |  |
| thous. of proof gal. | 4,924 3,805 | 5,540 $.4,587$ | 5,895 4,870 | 5, 642 4,523 | 6,443 5,094 | 6,415 5,066 | 5,922 4,837 | 5,946 4,533 | 6,865 5,429 | 10,892 9,069 | 8,849 | 5,776 | 5,141 3,939 |  |
| Wines and distilling materlal |  |  |  |  |  | 5,060 |  |  |  | 9,069 | 7,480 |  |  |  |
| Effervescent wines: <br> Production. thous. of wine gal- | 251 | 272 | 289 | 281 | 208 | 284 | 159 | 259 | 113 | 201 | 185 | 268 | 224 |  |
|  | 166 | 119 | 138 | 154 | 183 | 199 | 146 | 136 | 212 | 306 | 353 | 389 | 197 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.........----.-.---.----- do | 1,668 | 1,814 | 1,949 | 2,060 | 2,069 | 2,140 | 2,140 | 2,243 | 2, 124 | 1,986 | 1,795 | 1,635 | 1,645 |  |
|  | 52 | 34 | 45 | 44 | 67 | 53 | 43 | 38 | 58 | 99 | 131 | 123 |  |  |
| Still wines: Production | 2,411 | 1,720 | 2, 056 | 1,757 | 1,061 | 1,414 | 1,336 | 3,109 | 47, 185 | 78,613 | 15,228 | 6,111 | 2, 384 |  |
|  | 11, 501 | 10,793 | 12,766 | 11,520 | 11, 378 | 11,178 | 10, 117 | 11,037 | 12, 668 | 13,945 | 12, 631 | 13, 487 | 11,439 |  |
|  | 181,691 | 171, 127 | 160,446 | 148,876 | 139, 479 | 127, 727 | 115, 921 | 109, 499 | 145, 116 | 209, 363 | 212,516 | 200, 303 | 190,040 |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 622$ | , 488 | ${ }^{591}$ | ${ }^{653}$ | 777 | ${ }^{589}$ | 599 | 580 | ${ }^{115} 677$ | 827 | 979 | 946 |  |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries.-.-.-do | 3,192 | 1,116 | 1,861 | 1,082 | 888 | 1,481 | 2,154 | 13,298 | 115, 853 | 154,877 | 35,661 | 13,353 | 3,111 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118, 610 | 113, 405 | 129, 495 | 130,320 | 150, 560 | 144, 730 | 126,910 | ז 97, 710 | 86,740 | 91, 895 | 90, 610 | 105, 110 | 115, 980 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month---1-do | 86,114 .604 | 87,684 .604 | 106,315 .599 | 115,548 .588 | 135,492 .586 | 170,575 .586 | 190,439 .586 | 178,352 .594 | 145,671 .613 | $\begin{array}{r}119,703 \\ \hline, 598\end{array}$ | 93,347 596 | 69, 295 | $r^{r} 63,708$ | $63,643$ |
| Cheese: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory), total $\ddagger$----.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {thous. }}$ of lb.- | 99,219 | 95, 610 | 117,035 | 128, 395 | 154,745 | 157, 150 | 135, 430 | 117, 135 | 103, 785 | 101, 925 | 95, 955 | 101, 625 | 100, 550 |  |
|  | 66,485 | 64,795 | 79,950 | 92, 240 | 116, 710 | 118, 445 | 100,715 | 85, 890 | 72, 660 | 68, 425 | 62, 785 | 64, 405 | 67,325 |  |
| Stocks, eold storage, end of month, total...--- do..-- | 380,531 | 353,469 | 339, 873 | 328,349 | 330, 770 | 353, 801 | 364, 804 | 363, 026 | 350, 449 | 327,843 | 302, 999 | 293, 189 | + 269,469 | 259, 067 |
| American, whole milk --------------.-.....- do.--- | 344, 943 | 318,444 | 307, 487 | 203, 270 | 295, 554 | 315, 778 | 319, 160 | 315, 275 | 304, 842 | 282,444 | 257, 405 | 249, 042 | r 235, 998 | 226, 922 |
|  | 4,562 | 3,898 | 5,273 | 4,220 | 4,776 | 4,360 | 3,281 | 2,840 | 4,197 | 5,755 | 6,277 | 6,648 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) dol. per lb- | . 395 | . 395 | . 394 | . 380 | . 384 | . 388 | . 389 | . 389 | . 390 | . 391 | . 390 | . 384 | . 381 | . 382 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) .-....-.-.....-.thous. of lb_- | 4,150 | 2. 650 | 4,250 | 6,375 | 6,275 | 5,900 | 5, 050 | 4, 175 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 3,670 | 3,700 | 3, 700 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) .-.-.-.---...-.-. do | 143, 500 | 155, 700 | 175, 700 | 207, 400 | 279,900 | 271, 200 | 249, 700 | 215, 200 | 184, 000 | 162,500 | 132,600 | 138, 200 | 143, 500 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened) --.-.-.-.-.-.--thous. of lb-- | 5,384 | 4,287 | 5,501 | +6,308 | ¢ 6,744 | г 8, 136 | r 7, 346 | r 5, 838 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} 740$ | 5,956 | 5,604 | 4, 537 | 3,936 |  |
|  | 158, 966 | r 106,973 | 87, 190 | -106,829 | -186, 490 | r270, 743 | r333, 421 | r373,684 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 387$, 966 | 353, 048 | 274, 851 | 190, 141 | 135, 833 |  |
| Exports: <br> Condensed (sweetened) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Evaporated (unsweetened)............................do. | 2,183 9,547 | 2,781 6,881 | 1,752 7,322 | 1,710 6,353 | 5,435 9,781 | 2,633 11,928 | 3,017 9,730 | 2,486 3,338 | 3,112 4,358 | 2,922 8,568 | 3, 962 29,793 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,985 \\ 19,853 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: <br> Evaporated (unsweetened).............dol. per case | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6. 12 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.14 | 6.14 | 6.15 | 6.16 |  |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r 9, 781 | ${ }^{r} 9,356$ | r 10,734 | ${ }^{r} 11,177$ | r 12, 712 | r 12, 332 | r 11, 450 | r 10, 487 | ${ }^{7} 9,492$ | r 9,455 | + 8,889 | r 9,371 | 9,754 | 9,344 |
| Utilization in manfactured dairy productst.--do--- | 3,771 | 3,565 | 4.217 | 4,462 | 5,308 | 5, 163 | 4,533 | 3,489 | 3,255 | 3,293 | 3,102 | 3,490 | 3,725 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. average-...--dol. per 100 lb -- | 4.42 | 4.33 | 4.16 | 3.88 | 3.74 | 3.68 | 3.87 | 4.06 | 4.32 | 4.46 | 4.51 | 4.45 | r 4.34 | ग 4.24 |
| Dry milk: Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,650 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 7,600 | 9,000 | 8,600 | 7,650 | 6,750 | 7,050 | 7,100 | 5,400 | 5, 500 | 7,050 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) .--....- do.-.- | 139, 100 | 131, 550 | 160,300 | 171, 700 | 209,600 | 203, 000 | 153, 200 | 112,000 | 91,450 | 98, 800 | 98,050 | 121, 100 | 137, 100 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: <br> Dry whole milk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) $\ddagger$ o. $\qquad$ | r 9, r87, 800 | $r$ $r$ $r 82,745$ | 7,503 $\times 89,268$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,178 \\ \hline 84,836\end{array}$ | r 8,971 $r 119,550$ | r $\begin{array}{r}10,067 \\ \text { 144, } 521\end{array}$ | $+10,123$ $r$ | $r 9,189$ $r 113,936$ | r 9,515 r 95,315 | r 9, 273 $r 82,383$ | r 7, $r$ 79,744 | 6,211 87,113 | 6,390 87,475 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) $\ddagger$----.--do.-.-- Exports: | r 87,800 | r 82, 745 | r 89, 268 | r 84,836 | r 119, 550 | r 144, 521 | ${ }^{\text {r } 134,483}$ | г 113,936 | r 95,315 | r 82, 383 | r 79, 744 | 87, 113 | 87,475 |  |
| Dry whole milk --.-.---------------------- do---- | 3,000 | 3,610 | 1,823 | 2,133 | 3,250 | 2,348 | 1,754 | 1,888 | 9,024 | 2,340 | 3,798 | 1,875 |  |  |
| Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) -...-.-. do...- | 13, 052 | 7,756 | 10,117 | 33, 009 | 6,723 | 31, 053 | 15,912 | 22, 450 | 7,551 | 10,698 | 10, 822 | 32,366 |  |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk solids (human food) $\qquad$ | . 154 | . 153 | . 152 | . 141 | . 137 | . 136 | . 137 | . 137 | . 136 | . 136 | . 137 | . 136 | . 136 |  |

「Revised. ${ }_{\text {o }}{ }^{2}$ Totals include dataninary.
OData beginning July 1958 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1957-June 1958, such production totaled 112,000 gal.


[^11]| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\underset{\text { Jany }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO－Continued

| Apples：FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A Production（erop estimate）．－．．．－－－－－－－－thous．of bu．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 124,717$ |  |  |
| Shipments，carlot．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－no．of carloads | 3，199 | 3，102 | 3，464 | 2，115 | 1， 1840 | 440 | 171 | 33 | 832 | 2，365 | r1， 793 | r2， 493 | r2，120 | 1， 959 |
| Stocks，cold storage，end of month．．．－－thous．of bu－－ | 25，310 | 18， 229 | 9，412 | 4， 195 | 1，188 |  | 140 | 175 | 16， 401 | 54， 123 | 47，409 | 37， 547 | r 27,955 | 20， 897 |
| Citrus fruits，carlot shipments ．－－－．－－．no．of carloads．－ | 7，059 | 6，043 | 6， 323 | 6，114 | 7，500 | 5，388 | 4，792 | 3，833 | 2，708 | 2， 249 | r 4，084 | r 9，045 | r 7,594 | 6，904 |
| Frozen fruits，juices，and vegetables： Stocks，cold storage，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 443， 980 | 402， 077 | 361， 732 | 297， 391 | 316， 493 | 425， 922 | 502， 334 | 536， 253 | 539，084 | 530， 821 | 511， 597 | 493， 172 | －458， 198 | 411， 871 |
|  | 362， 743 | 413，994 | 439， 761 | 490， 771 | 513， 471 | 464， 06 | 412， 398 | 356， 516 | 292， 215 | 245， 039 | 206， 758 | 222， 711 | 「297， 741 | 397． 993 |
| Vegetables．－－－－－．．．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 780，616 | 698，325 | 621， 568 | 576， 539 | 535， 770 | 550， 078 | 650， 924 | 793， 100 | 860， 752 | 904， 594 | 899，570 | 846， 853 | 761，248 | 687.936 |
| Potatoes，white： <br> Production（crop estimate） $\qquad$ thous．of cwt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 263,782$ |  |  |
| Shipments，carlot | 16，743 | 16，711 | 20，306 | 15， 320 | 17，475 | 16，909 | 11，020 | 6，720 | 9，094 | 10， 106 | r 10，087 | ${ }^{\text {r 12，} 206}$ | r 11，945 | 14，038 |
| dol．per 100 lb | 3.800 | 3.808 | 5． 300 | 5.675 | 4.675 | 4.783 | 3.315 | 3.213 | 3.125 | 2.863 | 3.225 | ＋2．888 | ᄃ2．925 |  |
| Exports（barley， | 64， 831 | 52，391 | 48，840 | 65，912 | 55，585 | 64，054 | 59，175 | 68，300 | 60， 100 | 63， 683 | 61，668 | 69，508 |  |  |
| Barley： <br> Production（crop estimate） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 470，449 |  |  |
| Receipts， 4 principal mark | 14，995 | r 11,861 | \％9，842 | r 7,438 | 9，694 | 13， 532 | 10，637 | 31， 833 | 19，825 | 17， 430 | 10，746 | 13，606 | 14， 238 | 12，378 |
| Stocks，domestic，end of month： | 31， 760 | 29，080 | 25， 073 | 20，068 | 15，921 | －31， 923 | 41，601 | －45，005 | 44，270 | 48，520 | 47，924 | 46，918 | 47，149 | 47，639 |
| Commercia | 3， |  | 149，981 |  |  | 262， 768 |  |  | 306， 800 |  |  | 225， 368 |  | 47，639 |
| Exports，including maits | 9，011 | 7，179 | 8，153 | 11，910 | 10，382 | 9，601 | 14， 423 | 13，684 | 10，678 | 9， 62 | 7，135 | 12，912 |  |  |
| Prices，wholesale（Minneapolis）： <br> No．2，malting |  |  |  |  |  | 1.310 | 1.328 | 1． 204 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.230 1.172 | 1.250 1.185 | 1.259 1.187 | 1.289 1.216 | 1.311 1.218 | 1.215 | 1． 1.229 | 1.146 | 1．137 | 1.182 1.145 | 1.172 1.132 | 1． 1.163 | 1.169 1.139 | 1.214 1.175 |
| Corn： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11，822 | 11，336 | 11，638 | 12,064 | 12，139 | 12，053 | 732 | 12，088 | 12，333 | 13，802 | 11， 531 | 13， 300 11,539 | 11，885 | 11，847 |
| Receipts，interior primary markets－－－－．．．．．．－．do．．－－ | 46，017 | 29，586 | 37， 744 | 43， 900 | 26，039 | 24， 303 | 22， 440 | 23， 259 | 27，006 | 33， 229 | 47， 306 | 29，600 | 28，388 |  |
| Stocks，domestic，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 112， 728 | 110， 864 | 111，375 | 112， 538 | 110， 526 | r107，622 | 99， 309 | ${ }^{\text {r 91，}} 470$ | $88,563$ | 90， 153 | 109， 234 | 100,026 2696.0 | 97， 973 | 105， 231 |
| On farms－ | 20 | 16， | 1.680 .9 7,963 | 15， | 11，185 | $1,031.6$ 10,753 | 13，207 | 13，389 | 2844.2 17,052 | 15，698 | 20， 564 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,696.0 \\ 19,277 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Prices，whelesale： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No．3，yellow（Chicago）－－－－－－－－－－－－dol．per bu ． Weighted average， 5 markets，all grades．．．．－do．．． | 1.108 1.005 | 1.128 1.067 | 1.165 1.081 | 1.288 1.201 | 1.311 1.258 | 1.350 1.284 | 1.344 1.273 | 1.340 1.255 | 1． 1.266 | 1.149 1.068 | 1.117 1.074 | 1.167 1.096 | 1.171 1.098 | 1.179 1.101 |
| Oats： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate） $\qquad$ mil．of bu－ Receipts，interior primary markets．．．．．thous．of bu ． | 5，418 | 4，111 | 6，758 | 5， 174 | 4，125 | 6， 533 | 14，915 | 32， 517 | ， 292 | 5，162 | 3，672 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,422 \\ & 7,381 \end{aligned}$ | 0 |  |
| Stocks dorrestic end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12，971 | 12，600 | 10， 846 | 8，698 | 5，804 | 8. | 13， 113 | ${ }^{\text {r 31，451 }}$ | 9 | 33， 943 | 28， 297 | 25， 672 | 23，013 | 22， 183 |
| On farms ${ }_{\text {Oxports，including oatm }}$ | 1，570 | 1，9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 540，} 627 \\ 559 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2，597 | 4，131 | 2， 2 288 | 3，$\overline{31}$ | 2，120 | 1，202，549 | 1，830 | 2，100 | － $\begin{array}{r}952,566 \\ 3,122\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Price，wholesale，No．3，white（Chicago）．－dol per bu．．－ | ${ }^{\text {，} 647}$ | ． 654 | ． 662 | ${ }_{.} .685$ | ${ }^{.} .633$ | ． 641 | 664 | ． 642 | ． 621 | ${ }_{.} .612$ | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 698 | ． 699 | ． 676 |
| Rice： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．－－－－－－－－thous．of bags $\square_{\text {－}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147， 015 |  |  |
| California： Receipts，domestic，rough ．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of lb．． | 65，842 | 65， 374 | 34， 390 | 55， 794 | 51，975 | 86，628 | 115， 583 | 169， 218 | 125， 914 | 168， 809 | 92， 469 | 92， 062 | 133， 123 |  |
| Shiprents from mills，milled rice－－．－．．．．．．．do．．．． | 43， 117 | 38，961 | 31， 809 | 35， 958 | 38， 140 | 52， 702 | 79， 224 | 112， 412 | 105， 497 | 57，019 | 45， 755 | 54， 010 | 60， 326 | 92， 837 |
| Stocks，rrugh and cleaned（cleaned basis），end of month thous，of lb | 58，335 | 59，873 | 49， 433 | 47，331 | 43，026 | 47，735 | 46， 736 | 47， 663 | 28，329 | 73， 452 | 78，735 | 74， 871 | 93， 683 | 55，408 |
| Southern States（Ark．，Lo．，Tenn．，Tex．）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts，rough，at mills． <br> Shipments from mills，milled rice do | 74,187 137,416 | $\begin{array}{r} 75,812 \\ 143,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,428 \\ 137,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,464 \\ 110,265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,323 \\ & 86,687 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,067 \\ 104,771 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,965 \\ 127,503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143,466 \\ 78,804 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,449 \\ & 120,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,075,108 \\ 163,518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312,735 \\ & 120,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196,864 \\ & 113,685 \end{aligned}$ | 135.098 131.856 |  |
| Shipments from mills，milled rice $\qquad$ Stocks，dorestic，rough and cleaned（cleaned | $137,416$ | $143,910$ | 137， 968 | 110， 265 | $86,687$ | $\text { 104, } 771$ | 127，503 | $\text { 78, } 804$ | 120， 794 | $163,518$ | $120,766$ | 113， 685 |  |  |
| basis），end of month＿．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．mil．of lb－－ | 913．0 | ${ }_{110}^{82}{ }^{2}$ | r ${ }_{1576.3}$ | ${ }_{1161.7}{ }^{561}$ | 507.7 41 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，137．1 |  |
| Exports． | 53,896 .096 | $\begin{array}{r} 110,835 \\ .098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,219 \\ .098 \end{array}$ | 116,030 .103 | 41， 678 .101 | 96,815 .101 | $\begin{array}{r} 181,617 \\ .102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 112,349 \\ .101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133,979 \\ .091 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,699 \\ .093 \end{array}$ | 69,316 . .091 | $\begin{array}{r} 55,606 \\ r .093 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} .094$ |  |
| Rye： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．－－－－－－－－－thous．of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 132,485 420 |  |  |
| Receipts，interior primary markets Stocks，commercigl domestic end of month | 215 3,512 | － 2957 | $\begin{array}{r}336 \\ 2 \\ 236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}206 \\ 1,866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，047 | 5，516 | 2，${ }_{517}$ | 2， 982 <br> 6,59 | 6， 1,095 | 6．843 | $\begin{array}{r}408 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 420 4.973 | 1，042 |  |
| Price，whelesale，No． 2 （Minneapolis）．－．dol．per bu．． | 1． 284 | 1． 323 | 1． 335 | 1． 354 | 1． 386 | 1． 228 | 1． 215 | 1．158 | 1． 253 | 1． 262 | 1． 231 | 1． 230 | 1． 274 | 1． 289 |
| Wheat： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate），total．－－－．－．．．mil．of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＇ $1,462.2$ 1282.3 18 |  |  |
| Spring ar eat <br> Winter whea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts，ir terior primary markets．．．．－thous．of bu | 28， 823 | 28，937 | 26，612 | 24，153 | 20， 509 | 33， 261 | 95， 634 | 83， 264 | 56，821 | 36，172 | 28， 747 | 29， 394 | 31，988 |  |
| Disapreerarce（quarterly total）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． |  |  | 262，635 |  |  | 245， 370 |  |  | 202，858 |  |  | 327， 204 |  |  |
| Stocks，erd rimonth： <br> Canada（Canadian wheat） $\qquad$ do．－－ | 380， 072 | 373， 483 | 361，862 | ヶ358， 939 | 347， 510 | 370，607 | 394， 941 | 388， 003 | 381， 512 | 「372，660 | 371， 059 | 379， 269 | 380， 133 |  |
| United States，domestic，totalor |  |  | 1，122．8 |  |  | 2880.6 |  |  | 2，141．1 |  |  | 1，815．8 |  |  |
| Comrercialy－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thmus．of bu－ | 362， 829 | 356，640 | 335，916 | 346，820 | 338，279 | 304， 782 | 447， 554 | 491，068 | 472，590 | －475，989 | 456， 812 | 422，047 | 429， 989 | 433，776 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms |  |  | 535,579 176,737 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2447,128 \\ 250,465 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 940,838 \\ & 643,900 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 849， 899 |  |  |
| Exports，total，including flcur．－．．．．－．－－－－．．．．．do．．－ | 33， 516 | 27， 184 | 32， 164 | 34， 962 | 29，887 | 40， 741 | 25，771 | 37，331 | 30，543 | 36， 237 | 31， 159 | 34， 107 |  |  |
|  | 27， 813 | 22， 479 | 26， 823 | 28，620 | 24， 799 | 34，963 | 20， 844 | 33， 345 | 26，387 | 29，587 | 25，927 | 28， 744 |  |  |
| Prices，wholesale： <br> No．1，dark northern spring（Minneapolis） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No．2，hard winter（Kansas City）．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 2.311 2.211 | 2． 2.300 | 2． <br> 2.373 <br> 283 | 2． 417 2.262 | 2.433 2.271 | 2． 473 1.902 | 21． 8325 | 2.172 1.846 | ${ }_{1}^{2.2181}$ | 2． 1.974 | 2.250 1.999 | 2.235 <br> 1.984 | 2.205 <br> 1.998 | 2． 227 <br> 2.028 |
| No． 2 ，red winter（St．Louis） | 2.258 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 2.282 | （3） | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1.786 | 1.785 | 1.819 | 1.923 | 1.930 | 1．948 | 2.037 | 2.041 |
| Weighted avg．， 6 markets，all grades．．．．．．．．．do | 2.304 | 2． 285 | 2.326 | 2.351 | 2.383 | 2． 271 | 1． 960 | 2.063 | 2.174 | 2.213 | 2． 220 | 2． 208 | 2． 187 | 2． 162 |

Revised．© Preliminary．$\quad 1$ December 1 estimate of 1958 crop．
2 Old crop only；new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year（July for barley，oats，and wheat；October for corn）．${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ No quotation．
$\ddagger$ Revised beginning January 1954 to reflect data compiled from reparts 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 \＆rcunt cf pearl barley．$\%$ Bags of 100 lb ．

The total includes wheat owned by Ccrrrcdity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins；such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks．
IData for March，June，September，and December are not strictly comparable with those for other months，largely because of somewhat smaller coverage of the quarterly reports．

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1979 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee (green) :* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter thous. of bagsor |  |  | 2, 307 |  |  | 2, 349 |  |  | 1,826 |  |  | 2, 114 |  |  |
| Roastings (green weight), quarterly total.....-do...- |  |  | 5,513 |  |  | 4,954 |  |  | 4,900 |  |  | 5,570 |  |  |
|  | 1,826 | 1,474 409 | 1, ${ }^{1} 893$ | 1,927 | 2,019 | 1,307 | 1,446 375 | 1,247 | 1,478 585 | 2,052 | 1,886 | 2,030 877 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per | . 553 | 540 | . 550 | . 538 | . 513 | . 485 | . 470 | . 460 | . 450 | 441 | . 445 | $r .423$ | . 415 | 410 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.....-.thous. of lb.. | 156,695 | 121, 201 | 110, 574 | 101,999 | 113, 827 | 134, 576 | 167, 720 | 187, 678 | 199, 656 | 210, 531 | 217, 556 | -214, 516 | 190, 275 |  |
| Sugar: Cuba sters, raw end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons.- | -655 | 1,704 | 3,029 | 3,804 | 3,840 | 3,239 | 2,590 | 2, 190 | 1,740 | 1,257 | 873 | 654 | 667 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 226, 381 | 58,959 | 28, 552 | 41,680 | 73, 245 | 53, $6 \times 6$ | 31, 836 | 15, 392 | 104, 141 | 664, 528 | 884,734 | 630, 293 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total---.---.-.-do--- | 491,963 | 478,438 | 562, 195 | 578,036 | 489, 760 | -614,660 | 631, 860 | 835, 632 | 593, 578 | 402, 904 | 297, 895 | 185, 854 | 593, 251 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico-..---------- - do...- | 20, 627 | 52,739 | 62,392 | 106,732 | 103,300 | 113,400 | 196, 965 | 242, 597 | 229, 523 | 135, 314 | 120, 859 | 70,256 | 77, 556 |  |
|  | 581,287 | 625,207 | 693, 569 | 711, 181 | 746, 725 | 814,694 | 900,621 | 915,902 | 876, 505 | 786,725 | 624,045 | 849, 564 |  |  |
| For domestic conumpion---------......- do- | 571,700 9,587 | 619,226 5,981 | 685,783 7,786 | 711,189 8,142 | 740,595 6,130 | -808,697 | $\begin{array}{r} 888,147 \\ 12,474 \end{array}$ | 904, 092 11, 810 | $\begin{array}{r} 868,846 \\ 7,659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}778,259 \\ 8.466 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month |  |  |  |  |  | 5,937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous, of short tons.- | 1,952 | 1,880 | 1,748 | 1,629 | 1,503 | 1,326 | 1,100 | 830 | 691 | 1,040 | 1,695 | 1,952 |  |  |
|  | 437 | 276 | 370 | 872 | 259 | 2,031 |  | 328 | 362 | 623 |  |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar, total | 365, 676 | 349,316 | 456,834 | 412, 238 | 359, 653 | 425, 692 | 443, 149 | 326,335 | 349, 935 | 260, 611 | 258, 853 | 291, 391 |  |  |
| From Cuba------------------------ - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 301, 479 | 279, 172 | 308,068 | 288, 253 | 232,638 | 329, 818 | 312, 146 | 220,034 | 270,048 | 191,899 | 194,854 | 222, 777 |  |  |
| From Philippine Islands....-.------....do | 40, 422 | 50.400 | 137,872 | 116, 057 | 121, 136 | 95, 874 | 123, 796 | 104, 160 | 53, 200 | 59,025 | 37,039 | 2,965 |  |  |
|  | 45,482 | 57,621 | 45, 200 | 50, 508 | 45, 737 | 50, 753 | 35,932 | 44,836 | 38,805 | 26, 284 | 15, 143 | 3,047 |  |  |
| From Cuba <br> Prices (New York): | 37,556 | 44,942 | 38,870 | 40, 214 | 36, 483 | 41,948 | 29, 605 | 39, 796 | 29, 135 | 18,884 | 3,936 | 1,050 |  |  |
| Raw, wholesale.------------------ dol. per lb | . 062 | . 062 | . 059 | . 062 | . 063 | . 063 | . 063 | . 062 | 064 | 065 | . 06 | r. 065 | ${ }^{p} .062$ |  |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail§--------------------dol. per 5 lb - | . 539 | . 5 | . 539 | . 539 | . 540 | . 550 | . 550 | . 552 | . 552 | 553 | 552 | . 553 | 553 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,909 } \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-084 } \\ \hline 881\end{array}$ | -9884 | 9,954 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \hline 686\end{array}$ | 8,086 8,229 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ 8886 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 7, 086 7,278 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } 086 \\ 8.56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8, 086 8,555 | 11, 121 | D. 086 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,758 |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,014 |  |  | 4,609 |  |  | 4,708 |  |  | 4,981 |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscol- |  |  | 336 |  |  | 316 |  |  | 282 |  |  | 261 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4,423 |  |  | 4,030 |  |  | 4, 188 |  |  | 4,480 |  |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 27 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 27 |  |  | 34 |  |  |
| Exports, including serap and stems..--.thous. of ib.- | 23,879 | 23,096 | 35,552 | 22.789 | 24,055 | 32, 247 | 34,903 | 39, 831 | 58,767 | 83,620 | 54,713 | 48,889 |  |  |
| Imports, including serap and stems...-----.--do. | 11,808 | 10,620 | 10,313 | 8,894 | 13,305 | 10,298 | 14,821 | 12,827 | 12, 326 | 14, 133 | 11,609 | 10,659 |  |  |
| Manufactured products: ${ }_{\text {Pred }}$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total......do- Chewing, plug, and twist............... | 15,203 6,074 | 13,640 5,198 | 14,638 5,349 | 15,487 5,792 | 16,086 6,133 | 15,351 6,071 | $\begin{array}{r}13,681 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,242 5 5689 | 16,111 6,095 | 17,724 6,495 | $\underset{r}{13,394}$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\substack{13,255}}$ | 14,951 5,919 |  |
| Smoking .-. | 6,027 | 5 5,594 | $\stackrel{\text { cre }}{690}$ | 6,863 | 6,909 | 6,368 | 5,813 | 6,477 | 6,894 | - 7,748 | 5,481 | 5,225 5,274 | ${ }_{6}^{6,083}$ |  |
| Snuff | 3,102 | 2,848 | 2,699 | 2,831 | 3,043 | 2,913 | 2, 165 | 3,076 | 3,122 | 3,481 | 2,580 | 2,936 | 2,949 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): |  | 2, 522 |  |  |  | 2,679 | 2,840 | 2,964 | 2,995 | 3,291 | 2,657 | 2,711 |  |  |
|  | 35, 842 | 31, 369 | 32,968 | 35, 669 | 37,645 | 38,642 | 36, 820 | 39, 644 | 38,076 | 40, 895 | 34, 820 | 33, 953 | 36, 260 |  |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid .-.-....-...thousands-- | 444, 127 | 394, 236 | 439, 638 | 490, 051 | 542, 127 | 502, 876 | 511, 637 | 535, 995 | 546, 698 | 591, 711 | 618, 107 | 402, 108 | 441,969 |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14, 526 |  |
| Exports, cigarettes -------------------millions-- | 1,342 | 1,255 | 1,388 | 1,414 | 1,728 | 1,577 | 1,402 | 1,788 | 1, 532 | 1,813 | 1,525 | 1,297 |  |  |
| Price, cigarettes (regular), manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination <br> dol. per thous. | 4.281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4.281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | 4. 281 | p 4.281 |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



| 4,990 | 4,876 | 5,934 | 4,688 | 5,705 | 3,895 | 3,871 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 241 | 418 | 317 | 340 | 303 | 217 | 222 |
| 492 | 427 | 584 | 435 | 612 | 386 | 382 |
| 3,630 | 3,410 | 4, 204 | 6,403 | 4,638 | 5,016 | 5,188 |
| 1,182 | 1,328 | 1,793 | 5,474 | 2, 182 | 2,510 | 2,877 |
| 1,838 | 1,503 | 1, 853 | 1,959 | 1, 996 | 1,437 | 1, 391 |
| . 425 | . 415 | . 425 | . 425 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 |
| . 095 | . 093 | . 093 | . 108 | . 113 | . 118 | . 123 |
| 786 | 748 | 717 | 624 | 645 | 687 | 542 |
| 2,109 | 1,936 | 1,863 | 1,877 | 1,942 | 1,892 | 1,652 |
| 1,931 | 1,647 | 1,712 | 1,742 | 1,704 | 1,682 | 1,808 |
| 1,922 | 1,981 | 1,961 | 1,970 | 2, 206 | 2,114 | 1,908 |
|  | 1,188 |  | 1,476 | 1,965 | 1,425 |  |
| 3,337 | 2,736 | 3,336 | 3,497 | 4,060 | 3,366 | 2,395 |
| . 620 | . 625 | . 625 | . 625 | . 630 | . 630 | . 630 |
| 1.145 | 1.145 | 1.168 | 1.165 | 1.162 | 1.188 | 1.188 |


${ }_{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate of 1958 crop
${ }^{*}$ New series (except for coffee price). Data prior to August 1957 are available from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
§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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Jan- uary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers:\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total $\qquad$ thous. of pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 53, 035 | 48, 910 | 51,955 | 46, 414 | 43,774 | 45, 212 | 46,066 | 50, 388 | 50, 131 | 53, 270 | 45, 015 | 48, 216 | 54, 292 |  |
| total---------------------thous. of pairs.- | 49, 131 | 44, 678 | 46, 524 | 40, 825 | 37,316 | 38, 443 | 39, 860 | 42, 411 | 41,594 | 43,615 | 37, 153 | 43, 272 | 50, 475 |  |
| By kinds: <br> Men's. $\qquad$ | 9,335 | 8,310 | 8,729 | 8,247 | 7,647 | 7,895 | 7,284 | 8, 144 | 8,733 | 9,157 | 8,220 | 9,150 | , 803 |  |
| Youths', and boys'.-.-.---------.-.---- do | 2,090 | 2,073 | 2,155 | 1,753 | 1,805 | 1,813 | 1,994 | 2. 111 | 2, 198 | 2,023 | 1,703 | 1,990 | 2,221 |  |
|  | 26, ${ }^{2} 32$ | 24, 594 | 25,776 | 22,769 | 20,022 | 21,266 4,879 | 22, 482 | 23, 702 | 22, 012 | 22, 789 | 18,846 | 22, 269 | 26, 953 |  |
| Infants' and babies' | 3,554 | $\stackrel{6,422}{3,22}$ | 6,407 | $\stackrel{5,015}{3,055}$ | 2, 2, 897 | 4,879 2,590 | 5, <br> 2,596 | 5, <br> 2,686 | 5, <br> 2,835 <br> 8 | 6,484 3,192 | 5,500 2,884 | 6, 3,440 3 | 7,735 3,763 |  |
| Slippers for housewear----------------.---- - do. | 3,090 | 3,543 | 4,578 | 4,673 | 5.614 | 6,031 | 5,574 | 7,110 | 7,819 | 8,593 | 6,898 | 3,957 | 3,014 |  |
| Athletic---------------------------------10 | 348 | 352 | 426 | 415 | 433 | 455 | 331 | 419 | 462 | 571 | 443 | 482 | 457 |  |
|  | 466 <br> 248 | 337 310 | 427 417 | 501 356 | ${ }_{211}^{415}$ |  | 301 | 448 303 | 456 319 | 491 436 | 521 <br> 244 | 505 | 346 |  |
|  | 248 | 310 | 417 | 356 | 275 | 221 | 202 | 303 | 319 | 436 | 244 | 162 | ----- |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Good year welt-.-..............-- $\quad 1947-49=100$ <br> Women's oxfords, elk side uper, Goodyear welt | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 124.4 | ${ }^{p} 124.4$ |  |
| Women's pumps, low-medium quality $1947-\ldots .-100$. | 131.2 119.5 | 133.9 119.5 | 133.9 119.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 133.9 \\ 118.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 118.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 118.7 \end{aligned}$ | 133.9 118.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 133.9 \\ & 118.7 \end{aligned}$ | 133.9 118.7 | 135.1 119.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 134.8 \\ & 119.5 \end{aligned}$ | 134.8 120.2 | $\begin{aligned} & p 134.8 \\ & p 120.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES $\ddagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nal Lumber Manufactu |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hardwood |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total.......-do. <br>  Softwoods. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products.......--....-. M bd. ft... <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| SOFTWOODS $\ddagger$ |  |  |
| Douglas fir:Orders, new |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Shipments. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. <br> Flooring, C and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Southern pine |  |  |
| Orders, unfille |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Shipments--- |  |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products. Sawed timber. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $i^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. <br> dol. per M bd. ft. |  |  |
| Western pine: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime}$ x $8^{\prime \prime}$..................................... per M bd. ft. |  |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month...-..........-do...- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Plywood (except container and packaging), qutly total: $\ddagger$ Shipments (market) ......M sq. ft., surface measure |  |  |
|  |  |  |


${ }_{0}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Not entirely comparable with earlier data.
O Revisions for production for January 1955-July 1957 will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for lumber production, shipments, stocks, and orders for 1955-1957 will be shown later; those for plywood shipments (3d quarter 1953-4th quarter 1957) are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru- }}}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noverm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL <br> Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, totalt -.............--thous. of short tons.. | 706 | 521 | ${ }_{642}$ | 638 | 650 | 487 | 382 | 360 | 423 | 547 | r 485 | 334 |  |  |
|  | 341 99 | 249 | ${ }_{128}^{335}$ | 347 130 | $\begin{array}{r}369 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 245 | ${ }_{29}^{196}$ | ${ }_{212}^{167}$ | ${ }_{229}^{219}$ | ${ }_{297}^{254}$ | ${ }_{224}^{224}$ | 140 |  |  |
| Imports, totalt <br> Scrap. $\qquad$ do | 16 | ${ }_{12} 1$ | 120 | 130 9 | 145 | 182 | 24 | 38 38 | 31 | 47 | 248 39 | 296 |  |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts, total...-thous. of short tons.- | 4. | 3,919 | 4, 314 | 4,000 | 4,208 | 4,619 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 230$ | 4,731 | 5,113 | 5,700 | 5,669 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 867$ | - 5,756 |  |
|  | 1,943 | 2,456 | 2,583 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 181 | 2,358 | 2,527 | 2,802 1,817 | 2,464 <br> 1 <br> 1766 | 2,699 2 2 | ${ }_{2}^{2,945}$ | 3,313 <br> 388 | 3, 151 |  | ${ }_{\square}^{\circ} \mathbf{8 , 5 1 7}$ |  |
|  | 1,571 4,561 | 1,463 | 1,731 4,164 | 1.641 3,841 | 1,681 4,326 | 1,817 4,938 | 1,766 4,163 | 2,032 4,707 | 2,168 5,009 | 2,388 5 5,702 | 2, 518 5,380 |  | p 2,239 $p 6,019$ |  |
|  | 8,906 | 8,906 | 9,060 | 9,239 | 9, 124 | 8,807 | 8,876 | 8,903 | 9,014 | 9,008 | 9,300 | - 9, 594 | p 9, 332 |  |
| Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production..--.-.-.-.....thous. of long tons.- | 3, 375 | 3,051 | 3, 012 | 2,997 | 5,439 | 8, 118 | 8,698 | 8,665 | 9,026 | 8,576 | 3,978 | 3, 042 |  |  |
|  | 1.455 | 1,239 | 1.411 | 1. 534 | 5, 208 | ${ }^{9,071}$ | 10, 503 | 9,977 | 9,944 | 10, 108 | 5,560 | 1, 474 |  |  |
|  | 1,785 | 1,460 | 1,568 | 1,736 | 2,257 | 3,008 | 2,951 | 2,854 | 2,863 | 3, 281 | 2,138 | 1,882 |  |  |
| S. and foreign ores and ore agglomer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at iron and steel plants*-..--......-do | 3, 078 | 2,515 | 2,885 | 3,099 | 6, 161 | 10,959 | 12,445 | 11,769 | 12,150 | 12,645 | 9,324 | 3,948 | 3,164 |  |
|  | 7,615 37 | 6, 685 | 6,947 67 | 5,934 | 6, ${ }_{298}{ }^{217}$ | -6,674 | 6,624 698 | 7,419 | 7,900 505 | 9,128 420 | ${ }^{9}$, 262 | 9, 588 | 9,828 |  |
|  | 67,950 | 66, 035 | 63, 299 | 61, 636 | 61, 829 | 65, 232 | 69,764 | 73, 332 | 76,962 | 79, 217 | 77, 151 | 73,347 |  |  |
| At mines. | 8, 742 | 10,633 | 12,228 | 13,693 | 13, 993 | 12, 972 | 11, 170 | 9,858 | 8, 950 | 7,518 | 5,935 | 7,505 |  |  |
| At furnace yards | 54, 349 | 50,379 | 46, 317 | 43, 437 | 43, 381 | 47, 667 | 53, 725 | 58,075 | 62, 325 | 65, 843 | 65,904 | 60, 265 | 53, 601 |  |
| At U. S. docks* | 4,859 | 5,023 | 4,754 | 4,506 | 4,455 | 4,593 | 4,869 | 5,399 | 5,687 | 5,856 | 5,312 | 5,577 | 5,470 |  |
| Manganese (manganese content), general imports* thous. of long tons.- <br> Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures | 140 | 96 | 141 | 98 | 87 | 81 | 86 | 71 | 97 | 65 | 90 | 72 |  |  |
| Pig iron: <br> Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys) $\dagger$ thous. of short tons. | 4,785 4,714 | 4,016 3,978 | 4,419 4,283 | 3,788 3,784 | 4,048 4,135 | 4,396 4,546 | 4,278 4,279 | 4,769 <br> 4,843 <br> 8 | 5,041 | 5,836 5,868 | 5,907 5,813 | 6,025 | $6,212$ |  |
|  | 4,714 | 3,978 | 4,283 | 3,784 | 4,135 | 4,546 | 4,279 | 4,843 | 5,068 | 5,868 | 5,813 | r 5,958 | $p^{p}, 283$ |  |
| thous. of short tons.- | 3,886 | 3,873 | 4,022 | 4,032 | 3,923 | 3,831 | 3,851 | 3,757 | 3,740 | 3,784 | 3,882 | - 3,964 | p 3, 881 |  |
| Pricesposite.........-...-...-....-dol. per long to | 65.95 | 65.95 | 65.95 | . 95 | 95 | 65.95 | 65. 95 | . 95 |  | 65.95 |  | 5 | 65.95 | 65.95 |
|  | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66. 00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 00 | 66.00 | p 66.00 |  |
|  | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66.50 | 66. 50 | 66. 50 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month thous. of short tons.- | 638 | 632 | 590 | 582 | 570 | 573 | 580 | 614 | 645 | 620 | 602 | 608 |  |  |
|  | 868 | 753 | 796 | 807 | 820 | 868 | 792 | 802 | 917 | 993 | 958 | 998 |  |  |
|  | 436 | 390 | 447 | 457 | 472 | 542 | 466 | 514 | 538 | 587 | 505 | 509 |  |  |
| Castings, maileable iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62, 734 | 54, 650 | 51,708 | 50, 695 | 48,306 | 51,882 | 41, 865 | 49, 252 | 56, 836 | 60,981 | 63,356 | 68, 385 |  |  |
|  | 34, 920 | 31, 006 | 29,624 | 29,388 | 26,656 | 31,077 | 24, 479 | 29,414 | 31, 999 | 40,014 | 35, 221 | 40,041 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ---------------...thous. of short tons.- | 6,754 | 5,782 | 6, 255 | 5,533 | 6,301 | 7,127 | 6,442 | 7,308 | 632 | 8840 | , 569 | 8,711 | , 317 | 9,603 |
| Percent of capacity | 57 94.9 | 54 90.0 | 52 87.9 | 48 80.4 | 53 88.6 | 62 103.5 | 54 90.6 | 61 102.7 | 110 ${ }_{9}^{66}$ | 124.3 | ${ }^{74}$ | ${ }^{73}$ | + 1314 | 885 |
|  | 94.9 | 90.0 | 87.9 | 80.4 | 88.6 | 103.5 | 90.6 | 102.7 | 110.9 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 122.4 | ${ }^{+} 131.0$ | p149.5 |
|  | 120, 722 | 103, 297 | 106, 233 | 91, 464 | 87,002 | 92, 861 | 68,802 | 80, 886 | 85, 277 | 95, 389 | 85, 267 | 103,800 |  |  |
| For sale, total --------------------------- do | 94, 717 | 79,708 | 82, 195 | 69,121 | 66,086 | 71, 624 | 48, 618 | 59,816 | 64,586 | 73,367 | 65,788 | 81.360 |  |  |
| Railway specialties...-.-.-.............-...-do.- | 22,545 | 16,647 | 16, 180 | 11,956 | 10,416 | 14, 185 | 5,400 | 8,021 | 9,205 | 12,254 | 9,648 | 13.187 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total .................................do..-- | 107.8 | - 92.7 | 92.3 | 82.5 | 78.5 | $\stackrel{87.8}{ }$ | 67.4 | 79.9 | - 88.4 | 99.7 | 89.0 | 112.4 |  |  |
| Drop and upset | 81.5 | 69.9 | 69.1 | 60.6 | 56.7 | 65.3 | 50.8 | 61.4 | 70.0 | 77.1 | 70.0 | 91.5 |  |  |
| Press and open hammer | 26.3 | ${ }^{\text {r } 22.8}$ | 23.1 | 21.9 | 21.8 | +22.5 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 22.6 | 19.0 | 20.9 |  |  |
| rices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel (carbon) ...--- dol. per lb.. Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill | . 0677 | . 0677 | 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0677 | . 0695 | . 0697 | . 0697 | . 0688 | . 0698 | . 0698 | . 0698 |
| dol. per short ton- <br> Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. mill. dol. per lb- | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.50 \\ & .0594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.00 \\ & .0617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.00 \\ \mathbf{0 6 1 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.00 \\ .0617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.00 \\ & .0617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.00 \\ & .0617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \geq 95.00 \\ & > \\ & \hline .0617 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 32.99 \\ & 33.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.08 \\ & 33.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.58 \\ 35.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.12 .12 \\ 134.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.36 \\ & 32.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.69 \\ & 36.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.02 \\ & 36.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.81 \\ & 43.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.77 \\ & 42.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.48 \\ 143.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.67 \\ 143.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} +39.81 \\ { }_{4}^{42.00} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ? } 40.41 \\ & > \\ & p \end{aligned} 43.00$ |  |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): $\oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.--.--.-.-thousands.- | 1,767 | 1,703 |  |  | 1,602 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,502 | 1,491 |  |  |
|  | 1,846 | 1,692 | 1,796 | 1,814 | 1,932 | 1,883 | 1,852 | 1,846 | 2,142 | 1,913 | 1,666 | 1,889 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total for sale and own use $\qquad$ short tons | 2323,648 | 305, 458 | 352, 212 | 319,748 | 365, 343 | 407, 669 |  | 589,680 | 552, 870 |  | -315, 759 | 288, 651 |  |  |
|  | 2190,949 | 181, 864 | 213, 521 | 178, 441 | 198, 646 | 222, 295 | 287, 120 | 415,647 | 389, 407 | 287, 309 | r183,969 | 153,093 |  |  |
| Nonfood | 132,699 | 123, 594 | 138, 691 | 141, 307 | 166, 697 | 185, 374 | 188,385 | 174,033 | 163,463 | 161, 627 | ${ }^{1311,790}$ | 135, 558 |  |  |
| Shipments for sale | 269, 259 | 258,637 | 304, 212 | 261, 744 | 305, 622 | 350, 452 | 414,732 | 520,655 | 476, 966 | 390, 479 | ${ }^{\text {272, }} 1808$ | 244,428 |  |  |
| Closures (for glass containers), productiont.-.-millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,413 | 1, 555 | 1,652 | 1,323 | r1,279 | 1,421 |  |
| Crowns, production-.....-.-....-.-thousand gross-- Steel products, net shipments: | 33, 992 | 32, 549 | 22,795 | 21, 462 | 23, 135 | 27,713 | 29,888 | 23, 340 | 23,298 | 24, 142 | 22,354 | 18,294 | 24,026 |  |
| Total (all grades).-.-----....-.thous. of short tons- | 5,215 | 4, 263 | 4,449 | 4,373 | 4,649 | 5,746 | 4,082 | 4,835 | 5,386 | 6,225 | 5,187 | 5,512 | 186 |  |
|  | 206 | 184 | 207 | 178 | 193 | ${ }^{232}$ | 120 | 176 | 220 | 246 | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | 248 | 248 |  |
| Structural shapes (heavy), steel pilin | 484 | 296 | 317 | 337 | 388 | 448 | 295 | 349 | 352 | 399 | 352 | 387 | 360 |  |
| Rails and accessorie | 109 | 90 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 109 | 321 | 398 69 | 394 54 | 461 68 | 452 58 | 500 69 | 509 56 |  |

 oduction excludes blast-furnace production of ferromanganese and spiegel, averaging 80,300 tons per month in 1957.



 (including brokerage), delivered, at following marliets: Pittsburgh district
$\checkmark^{\top}$ For 1959, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1,1959, of $147,633,670$ tons of steel; for 1958, as of Jan. 1,1958 ( $140,742,570$ tons).
$\oplus$ Beginning January 1957 , data include light-type grease drums; see note marked " $\oplus$ " 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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septem- }}{\text { Ser }}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |



TRevised. p Preliminary. 1 Total for January-March.
$\dagger$ Data for $1947-57$ have been revised to incorporate adjustments to materials from the 1954 Census of Manufactures; revisions appear on p. 19 of the November 1958 Survey.
$\triangle$ Revisions for aluminum castings (1955) and copper, lead, and zine mine production (1956) will be shown later

 is shown separately. Data in 1957 Business Statistics represent total production (both primary and secondary).

| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu- ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

heating apparatus, except electric
Radiators and convectors, cast iron:


## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals:
Blowers and fans, new orders ---.-.-. - thons. of dol
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net
Furnaces, industrial, me. avg, shipments, $1947-49=100$ Electric processing ..........

Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:



Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming) $\dagger$



Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments Construction machinery (selected types), total o *
thous. of dol Tractors, tracklaying (crawler), total_-......do.Tractors, wheel (contractors' off-highway)--do.Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel and tracklaying types) --.-.-.-.-- thous. of dol Farm machines and equipment (selected products), excluding tractorsor (ractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' of Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-
highway types)


| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands |  |
| Household electrical appliances: <br> Ranges (incl. built-ins), domestic and export sales* |  |
|  |  |
| Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.) $\oplus-\ldots \quad$ thousands |  |
| Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed |  |
| Washers, sales billed (domestic and export) $\triangle$..do.... <br> Radio sets, production§ $\qquad$ <br> Television sets (incl. combination), prod.s.................. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index |  |
|  |  |
| $1947-49=100$ <br> Vulcanized fiber products, shipments_ thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid), shipments.. thous. of ft.- |  |
|  |  |
| Motors and generators, quarterly:New orders, index.--------1947-49=100. |  |
|  |  |
| Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp: 1 |  |
| New orders, gross....-.-.............-. .- thous. of dol Billings. $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
| irect current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:q |  |
| New orders, gross .----------------thous. of dol |  |
|  |  |

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Household electrical appliances:
export sales*
Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.) $\oplus \ldots-1947-49=100$
Washers, sales billed (domestic and export) thousands

Insulating materials and related products:
$\begin{aligned} & 1947-49=100 \\ & \text { Vulcanized fiber products, shipments }\end{aligned}$
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments.....-.-. thous. of ft
Motors and generators, quarterly:
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}: 1947-49=100$ New orders, gross.

Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp: Nillings.-



## $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ 1,229 \\ 4,270 \\ 33,984 \\ 37,950 \\ 16,452 \\ 3,003 \\ 34,455 \\ 8,994 \\ 94,988 \\ 7,364 \\ 54,931 \\ 32,693 \\ \\ \\ 68,205 \\ 46,651 \\ 19,712 \\ 12,842 \\ 12,464 \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$


,

## 


 $\oplus$ Revisions will be shown later; see note in September 1958 Surver for period affected. olncludes data not shown separately. $\square$ Excludes oil
heaters were less than $\$ 50,000$. ©Data beginning January 1958 revised in the February 1959 Survey to include shipments of built-in gas-fired ranges.
$\dagger$ Revised, effective with the April 1958 SURVEY, to include the metal-forming types; comparable data for 1956 will be shown later. $\sigma^{2} \mathrm{D}$ ata exchude shipments of farm elevators and blowers see note in September 1958 SURvEY.


 $\triangle$ Adjusted heginning with the October 1958 SURYEY to include
export sales. Data exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines. Such sales (including exports) totaled 16,900 units
 5 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks. IData for induction motors cover from 28 to 30 companies; for d. c. motors and generators, from 16 to 24 companies.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: Production thous, of short | 2,197 | 1,782 | 1,501 | 1,571 | 1,639 | 1,995 | 1,400 | 1,779 | 2,084 | 1,999 | 1,585 | 2,324 | 2,194 | 1,557 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo..do. | 420 | 291 | 275 | 283 | , 341 | 366 | , 395 | 446 | 501 | 527 | 580 | 406 | 329 | 1,557 |
|  | 225 | 200 | 137 | 117 | 190 | 232 | 139 | 164 | 235 | 252 | 198 | 192 |  |  |
| Prices: | 29.14 | 29.14 | 29.14 | 28.21 | 27.66 | 27.63 | 27.76 | 27.76 | 27.80 | 27.95 | 28.13 | 28.14 | 28.26 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine....-do | 15. 512 | 15.512 | 15. 512 | 13.279 | 13.279 | 13.279 | 13.685 | 13.685 | 13.951 | 14.343 | 14.413 | 14.413 | ${ }^{2} 14.413$ |  |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.--------.-.-.-.-- thous. of short tons | 37,700 | 31,450 | 31,930 | 29,940 | 30,310 | 33,762 | 23,638 | 33,470 | 35,960 | 39,400 | 34, 300 | 38,230 | 34,820 | 32,840 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total $\dagger$ thous. of short tons.- then | 36,784 | 33, 653 | 32, 319 | 27, 130 | 26,044 | 25, 650 | 26,278 | 28,204 | 29,473 | 31,956 | 31,872 | 35,536 | 35, 683 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total $\mathrm{s}^{\text {t }}$ - | 31, 778 | 28, 622 | 28,692 | 24, 932 | 24, 477 | 24, 199 | 24,824 | 26, 141 | 26,647 | 29,028 | 29, 251 | 32, 604 | 32,643 |  |
| Electric-power utilities.------------------ do | 14, 563 | 13, 352 | 13, 165 | 11, 290 | 11, 012 | 11,183 | 11, 821 | 12,381 | 12,087 | 13, 094 | 13, 265 | 15,715 | 15,907 |  |
|  | 6,697 | 5,758 | 6,130 | 5,446 | 5, 555 | 5,577 | 5,641 | 6,118 | 6,350 | 7,207 | 7,393 | 7, 744 | 7,864 |  |
|  | 84 | 63 | 72 | 60 | 65 | 78 | 54 | 68 | 94 | 105 | 110 | 128 | 140 |  |
|  | 800 | 787 | 734 | 583 | 559 | 486 | 438 | 466 | 472 | 538 | 575 | 830 | 808 |  |
|  | 706 | 615 | 626 | 629 | 700 | 718 | 729 | 673 | 683 | 735 | 682 | 760 | 645 |  |
| Other mfg. and mining industries §.-.-.....do. | 8,407 | 7,592 | 7,562 | 6,556 | 6, 150 | 5,806 | 5,829 | 6,097 | 6,609 | 6,931 | 6,833 | 7,000 | 6,937 |  |
| Railroads (class I) ---------------------- do | 521 | 452 | 400 | 320 | 276 | 227 | 191 | 197 | 215 | 281 | 282 | 363 | 339 |  |
| Bunker fuel (foreign and lake vessel) \&-....-do | 0 | 3 | 3 | 48 | 160 | 124 | 121 | 141 | 137 | 137 | 111 | 64 | 3 |  |
| Retail deliveries to other consumers §-...-...-do | 5,006 | 5,031 | 3,627 | 2, 198 | 1,567 | 1,451 | 1,454 | 2,063 | 2,826 | 2,928 | 2, 621 | 2,932 | 3,040 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, <br>  | 77, 355 | 72, 264 | 70, 922 | 71, 296 | 72, 613 | 74,646 | 71, 144 | 72, 256 | 74,020 | 77, 807 | 77, 212 | 76, 285 | 71, 203 |  |
|  | 76, 617 | 71, 692 | 70,409 | 70,749 | 71,931 | 73,789 | 70,217 | 71,256 | 73,003 | 76,745 | 76, 123 | 75, 339 | 70, 450 |  |
|  | 48,707 | 46, 025 | 45,055 | 45,662 | 47,296 | 48,670 | 47, 290 | 48,041 | 49,508 | 50,653 | 50, 326 | 48,752 | 45, 121 |  |
|  | 13,217 | 12,096 | 11,906 | 11, 782 | 11, 585 | 11,784 | 10,040 | 10,119 | 10, 523 | 11, 666 | 12, 336 | 12, 957 | 12, 128 |  |
|  | 602 | 590 | + 589 | 621 | 613 | 680 | 540 | 561 | 609 | ${ }^{6} 606$ | 704 | 778 | 685 |  |
| Cement mills ---------------------------- do | 1,364 | 1,228 | 1,128 | 1,060 | 1,073 | 1,144 | 1,093 | 1,120 | 1,212 | 1,329 | 1,424 | 1,495 | 1,331 |  |
|  | 12,072 | 11, 142 | 11, 141 | 11, 074 | 10,853 | 11,016 | 10,840 | 11,013 | 10,749 | 12,082 | 10,946 | 11,012 | 10, 825 |  |
| Railroads (class I) | 655 | 611 | 590 | 550 | 511 | 495 | 414 | 402 | 402 | 409 | 387 | 345 | 360 |  |
| Retail dealers. | 738 | 572 | 513 | 547 | 682 | 857 | 927 | 1,000 | 1,017 | 1,062 | 1,089 | 946 | 753 |  |
|  | 4,104 | 2,933 | 3,629 | 4,412 | 4,351 | 4,828 | 4,386 | 5,475 | 4,626 | 4,510 | 4,086 | 2,920 |  |  |
| Prices: Retail, composite...-............d | 16.62 | 16.63 | 16.66 | 16. 63 | 16.18 | 16.16 | 16.28 | 16.31 | 16.60 | 16.49 | 16.81 | 16.83 | 16.98 |  |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.98 |  |
| Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at mine..do | 5. 539 | 5. 555 | 5. 561 | 5. 449 | 5. 449 | 5. 443 | 5.385 | 5.325 | 5. 326 | 5.329 | 5. 291 | - 5. 280 | D 5.330 |  |
| Domestic, large sizes, f. o. b, car at mine....do. | 7. 709 | 7. 709 | 7. 709 | 7.182 | 7. 154 | 7.122 | 7.247 | 7.569 | 7.659 | 7.784 | 7.822 | 7.841 | ${ }^{p} 8.010$ |  |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Beehivet <br> thous of short tons | 48 | 37 | 40 | 34 | 36 | 45 | 29 | 39 |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,715 | 4,041 | 4,302 | 3, 802 | 3,862 | 3,889 | 3,928 | 4,276 | 4, 450 | 5046 | 64 | 77 | 82 |  |
| Petroleum coke 9 | 646 | 560 | 592 | 627 | 665 | 593 | 638 | ${ }^{637}$ | 604 | ,665 | , 647 | 5, 687 | 5,531 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,300 | 3,347 | 3,478 | 3,721 | 3,886 | 3,877 | 3,983 | 4,007 | 3,993 | 3,896 | 3,882 | ${ }^{*} 3,815$ | 3, 792 |  |
|  | 2, 273 | 2,312 | 2,346 | 2,479 | 2,580 | 2,531 | 2,585 | 2,588 | 2,577 | 2,507 | 2,482 | - 2,411 | 2,366 |  |
| At merchant plants. | 1, 027 | 1,035 | 1,133 | 1,243 | 1,306 | 1,346 | 1,398 | 1,419 | 1,416 | 1,389 | 1,400 | 1,404 | 1,427 |  |
| Petroleum coke.-. | 559 | 576 | 622 | 669 | 728 | 725 | 795 | 821 | 845 | 882 | 931 | 964 |  |  |
| Exports | 41 | 33 | 32 | 16 | 25 | 30 | 48 | 25 | 28 | 42 | 42 | 33 |  |  |
| 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 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 28.85 | 29.23 | 30.35 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wells completed $\dagger$------------------------number-- | 2,572 | 1,851 | 1,704 | 1,624 | 2, 160 | 1,980 | 2, 251 | 1,842 | 2, 112 | 2, 388 | 2,383 | 2,338 |  |  |
|  | 212, 810 | 190, 651 | 194, 472 | 188, 631 | 193, 215 | 190, 240 | 203, 700 | 215, 114 | 212, 972 | 216, 304 | 209,518 | 221, 210 |  |  |
|  | -86 8 | -85 | 81 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 86 |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) .-...-.....thous. of bbl-- | 237, 827 | 210, 663 | 228, 050 | 215,657 | 229, 754 | 225, 803 | 234, 164 | 242, 537 | 232, 884 | 238, 695 | 233, 279 | 246, 781 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: ${ }_{\text {Gasoline-bearing in }}$ U. S., total..............do | 284, 539 | 285, 048 | 278, 534 | 273, 959 | 263, 105 | 253,550 | 246,556 | 244, 810 | 251,701 | 255, 345 | 257, 546 | 262, 730 |  |  |
| At refineries.-..--. ., | 79, 736 | 77,069 | 77, 556 | 76,981 | 72,351 | 71,419 | 70,356 | 64, 692 | 29, 906 | - 69,932 | 60,008 | 269,568 |  |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines.....-.....-d | 183, 043 | 186, 877 | 179, 464 | 176, 112 | 169, 908 | 161, 373 | 158, 037 | 154, 943 | 160,914 | 164,563 | 166, 992 | 172, 458 |  |  |
|  | 21, 760 | 21, 102 | 21,514 | 20,866 | 20,846 | 20,758 | 20,163 | 21, 175 | 20,881 | 20,850 | 21, 546 | 20,704 |  |  |
|  | 425 | 213 | 838 | 643 | 503 | 216 | 308 | 334 | 170 | 330 | 275 | 74 |  |  |
|  | 34, 237 | 27, 485 | 32,406 | 27,608 | 31, 613 | 34,460 | 32,056 | 31, 182 | 33,645 | 34,320 | 31,568 | 35,415 |  |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells.-.-.-dol. per bbl-- | 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...--------------thous. of bbl-- | 57, 120 | 48,179 | 51, 149 | 47,032 | 50, 723 | 48,342 | 51, 145 | 52, 878 | 53,506 | 56,372 | 54,364 | 60, 595 |  |  |
|  | 33, 803 | 31,054 | 31, 468 | 28, 412 | 28, 537 | 27, 346 | 30, 407 | 29, 789 | 29, 197 | 29,738 | 29,361 | 34, 246 |  |  |
| Domestic demand Distillate fuel oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oilt ${ }_{\text {Residual }}$ fuel oil | 83, 604 | 82, 169 | 62, 298 | 46, 221 | 37, 290 | 32, 135 | 36, 864 | 31,915 | 38,056 | 47,319 | r 57, 010 | 97, 574 |  |  |
|  | 56, 356 | 50, 398 | 46, 294 | 41, 491 | 35, 816 | 34, 064 | 38, 118 | 39, 019 | 37, 070 | 45,049 | - 44, 642 | 62, 799 |  |  |
|  | 7,257 | 6,442 | 5,950 | 5,017 | 4,784 | 5,343 | 6,102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,812 | 7,319 | 7, 826 | 7,034 | 6,665 | 6,918 | 7,366 | 7,185 | 7, 789 | 7,777 | 7,621 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ \text { 1 } \\ 8,554 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9, 974 |  |
|  | 7,462 | 6,456 | 6,886 | 7,491 | 7,351 | 6,629 | 7,130 | 6,647 | 6,861 | 7,482 | 6, 148 | 6,564 | 7,044 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil.-...-...---------------- do. | 122, 375 | 87,906 | 75,315 | 76, 239 | 89, 160 | 105, 311 | 119,437 | 139,862 | 155, 412 | 164, 686 | 161, 192 | 125, 101 |  |  |
|  | 57, 562 | 55, 095 | 54, 929 | 57,975 | 61, 589 | 63,864 | 66,457 | 67, 230 | 67, 670 | 67,045 | 66, 223 | 59, 508 |  |  |
|  | 1,364 | 1,657 | 1,753 | 1,057 | 1,436 | 1,138 | 1,910 | 1,757 | 1,395 | 1,119 | 1,830 | 730 |  |  |
|  | 1,418 | 1,046 | 1,769 | 1,218 | 2,506 | 1,952 | 2,163 | 1,805 | 2,738 | 2,341 | 1,840 | 1,675 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) _-dol. per gal-- | . 105 | .101 | . 099 | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | . 093 | . 096 | . 099 | . 099 | . 099 | 104 |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) --...---dol. per bbl-- | 1. 75 | 1. 25 | 1. 10 | 1.20 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1. 40 | 1. 50 | 1.60 |  |  |
| Kerosene: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous, of bbl . | 11, 204 | 10,651 | 10,436 | 8,102 | 7, 036 | 6,978 | 6,084 | 8,202 | 8,544 | 9,778 | 10, 500 | 11,593 |  |  |
|  | 17, 459 | 16, 524 | 11, 020 | 6,091 | 4,379 | 4, 278 | 5,538 | 5,272 | 6,031 | 9, 008 | 10, 114 | 17,616 |  |  |
|  | 23,073 | 17, 202 | 16, 706 | 18, 729 | 21, 437 | 24, 167 | 25,655 | 28,662 | 31, 259 | 31, 877 | 32, 120 | 26,040 |  |  |
| Exports |  |  |  | 73 | 56 | 58 | 29 | 51 | 44 | 231 | 261 | 137 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol. per gal.- | . 110 | . 106 | . 104 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 | . 101 | . 104 | . 104 | . 104 | 107 .109 |  |  |

${ }_{\dagger}+$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revision for December 1957, 7,834,000 barrels.
 \&Data for total industrial consumption retail deliveries, production, and refined petroleum products (January-September 1957).
 stocks begin with January 1957 (earlier figures for affected items not strictly comparable). o Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
o'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 | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septerm-1 ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,221 | 3,843 | 3,973 | 4,065 | 4,325 | 4,224 | 4,397 | 4,564 | 4, 162 | 4,519 | 4,313 | 4,692 |  |  |
|  | 2,959 | 2, 749 | 3,191 | 2,997 | 3,183 | 3,708 | 3,303 | 3,520 | 3, 362 | 3,529 | 3, 498 | 3,440 |  |  |
|  | 11, 284 | 11, 360 | 11,218 | 11,090 | 11,011 | 10,659 | 10,574 | 10,215 | 10,037 | 9,765 | 9, 412 | 9,687 |  |  |
| Exports | 799 | 970 | 879 | 1,141 | 1,167 | 818 | 1, 126 | 1,356 | 933 | 1,209 | 1,116 | 932 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o.b. Tulsa) | . 255 | . 255 | . 245 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 | . 230 |  |  |
| Motor fuel: ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline (including aviation): Production, totalt $\ldots$.-.-. thous. of bbl.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119, 265 | 106,101 94,316 | 112,847 100,019 | 107, 685 | 115, 109 | 116,865 104,008 | 126, 213 | 127,787 113,352 | 120,010 | 121,539 | 120,877 106,477 | 128,537 113,896 |  |  |
| Natural-gas liquids: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used at refineries (incl. benzol) -------do.--- | 12, 192 | 11, 151 | 11, 132 | 11,680 | 11, 164 | 11, 594 | 12, 285 | 13,179 | 13,323 | 13, 912 | 14, 355 | 14, 612 |  |  |
| Used in other gasoline blends, etct.....do...- | 623 | 634 | 1,696 | 931 | 1,383 | 1,263 | 1,700 | 1,256 | 682 | 637 | 45 | 29 |  |  |
|  | 107, 281 | 95,516 | 108,914 | 118, 477 | 125, 137 | 125, 444 | 130, 903 | 129,925 | 120,389 | 125,097 | +110, 587 | 120, 305 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished gasoline........-....-.-.-.-.-. .-. do | 196, 855 | 204, 456 | 207, 127 | 194, 869 | 183, 486 | 175, 465 | 169, 709 | 166, 131 | 164, 375 | 157,576 79 | 165, 888 | 174, 526 |  |  |
|  | 113,724 10,260 | 123, 204 | 117,850 11,578 | 107,779 11,471 | 88,503 11,702 | 90,977 10,811 | 87,458 10,996 | 85,118 11.220 | 82,878 10,962 | 79,229 <br> 12 <br> 144 | 81,632 12,686 | 94,378 12,234 |  |  |
|  | 10,260 18,407 | 11,474 15,240 | 11,578 15,378 | 11,471 16,993 | 11, 702 20 | 10,811 23,856 | 10,996 124,210 | 11.220 26,182 | 10,962 27,437 | 12,544 27,894 | 12,686 27,349 | 12, 234 |  |  |
| Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)........do....- | 1,558 | 1,208 | 1,274 | 1,996 | 1,535 | 1,389 | 1,874 | 1,818 | 1,589 | 1,807 | 1,904 | 1,587 |  |  |
| Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla., group 3)_dol. per gal -1 | . 120 | . 115 | . 113 | . 113 | . 110 | . 115 | . 115 | . 120 | . 120 | .120 | . 116 | . 116 |  |  |
| Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), service sta- | . 212 | . 115 | . 13 | . 113 | . 110 | . 115 | . 115 | . 120 | . 120 | - 212 | . 116 | . 116 |  |  |
|  | . 211 | . 218 | . 216 | . 215 | . 214 | . 214 | . 222 | . 221 | . 215 | . 211 | . 204 | . 206 | . 210 | 211 |
| Aviation gasoline: <br> Production, total $\qquad$ thous. of bbl.- | 9,305 | 8,652 | 9, 136 | 9, 508 | 9,625 | 9,998 | 11,024 | 12, 127 | 11,142 | 10,843 | 10,464 | 10,690 |  |  |
|  | 7,023 | 5,889 | 6,375 | 6,955 | 6,448 | 6,956 | 8,120 | 8,973 | 8,455 | 8,043 | 7,964 | 7,612 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month, total...................do...- | 14, 069 | 14, 628 | 14,363 | 13,628 | 12, 712 | 12,273 | 11, 180 | 10,183 | 10,564 | 10,778 | 11, 476 | 12,300 |  |  |
|  | 8,139 | 8,399 | 8,186 | 7, 891 | 7,597 | 7,591 | 7,186 | 6,570 | 6,846 | 7,077 | 7,308 | 7, 599 |  |  |
| Jet fuel: <br> Production | 4,542 | 4, 625 | 5,697 | 6,556 | 6,506 | 6,480 | 6, 314 | 6,551 | 7,061 | 6, 558 | 5,804 | 6,982 |  |  |
|  | 6,484 | 6,859 | 7,603 | 8,839 | 6,780 | 8,890 | 8,278 | 7,260 | 8,684 | 9, 678 | r 7, 100 | 8,121 |  |  |
|  | 4, 801 | 4,451 | 4, 488 | 4,981 | 5,494 | 5,752 | 6,004 | 6,253 | 6, 145 | 5,373 | 5,184 | 5,871 |  |  |
| Asphalt: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,047 | 3,703 | 4,498 | 6,603 | 8,451 | 9,895 | 10, 189 | 10,785 | 10,352 | 9,384 | 6,949 | 4,524 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month....-....-.-.....-do...-- | 11,790 | 13,269 | 14,554 | 15,698 | 15, 465 | 13,953 | 12,294 | 10,256 | 8,696 | 7,351 | 8,416 | 9,757 |  |  |
| Wax: $\odot$ <br> Production <br> do | 440 | 389 | 445 | 436 | 425 | 445 | 390 | 422 | 475 | 455 | 474 | 456 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month | 702 | 694 | 719 | 721 | 735 | 743 | 692 | 699 | 708 | 665 | 733 | 712 |  |  |
| Asphalt and tar products, shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt roofing, total..............-thous. of squares.- | 2,975 | 2,500 | 3,546 | 5,159 | 6,347 2,353 | 6,235 | 5,681 | 7,489 | 6,079 | 5,865 | 3,855 | 2,386 | $2,698$ |  |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet....-...-..............do...- | 1,226 | 1,066 | 1,510 | 2,088 3,070 | 2,353 3,994 | 2,279 3,957 | 2,165 3,516 | 2,811 4,678 | 2,485 3,594 | 2,377 3,488 | 1,472 2,383 | 851 1,536 | 1,029 1,669 |  |
|  | 1,748 | 1, 434 | 2,036 | 3,070 | 3,904 | 3,957 | 3,516 | 4,678 | 3,594 | 3,488 | 2, 383 | 1,536 | 1,669 |  |
|  | 62 | 54 | 56 | 83 | 92 | 92 | 90 | 110 | 114 | 132 | 96 | 58 | 54 |  |
| Insulated sidingot- | 73 | 67 | 108 | 131 | 157 | 167 | 178 | 169 | 197 | 188 | 113 | 68 | 76 |  |
| Asphalt board products........-.-.-.- thous. of sq. ft-- | 600 | 517 | 840 | 1,648 | 1,582 | 1, 953 | 2,373 | 1,926 | 1,865 | 1,842 | 1,153 | 1,058 | 950 |  |
|  | 63,344 | 53, 406 | 77, 156 | 87, 330 | 102, 313 | 92,877 | 75,046 | 108, 623 | 85, 861 | 80,302 | 65,111 | 53,823 | 58,927 |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow{4}{*}{2,394
2,846} \& \multirow{4}{*}{2,568
2,840} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{2,632
\(\mathbf{2 , 7 8 8}\)
\(\mathbf{2}, 781\)} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
2,646 \\
\(\mathbf{2 , 6 4 0}\) \\
\hline, 703
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
3,153 \\
2,994 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow{4}{*}{3,043
2,934} \& \multirow{4}{*}{3,407
3,388} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{3,181
3,202
3,01} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline Pulpwood: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,063 \\
\& \mathbf{3 ,}, 768
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathbf{2}, 714 \\
\& 6,878
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \(\stackrel{\text { 2,789 }}{2,953}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,953 \\
\& 6,700
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Waste paper: \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
689.8 \\
516.2
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 711.2 \\
\& 507.0
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 726.0 \\
\& 489.2
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{723.7
476.7} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 781.0 \\
\& 445.6
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 785.2 \\
\& 429.4
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 805.4 \\
\& 46.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Consumption
Stocks, end of month...........-.thous. of short tons-. \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 667.7 \\
\& 493.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 706.5 \\
\& 495.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 686.6 \\
\& 488.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 719.2 \\
\& 439.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\ulcorner \\
r \\
\hline 462.5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& 731.7
473.5 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-----....} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production:
Total, all grades................thous. of short tons.- \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,853.8 \({ }^{\text {98.3 }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,677.8 \(\begin{array}{r}73.9\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,809.7 7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,731.4\)
65.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,741.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,729.2\)
79.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,629.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,873.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,822.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,081.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,908. 2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{r1, 754.3
77.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, 951.5} \& \\
\hline Dissolving and special alpha-................do-.-- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,016.3 224.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{934.2
188.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, 019.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{970.1
208.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 962.8 \\
\& 195.5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 964.0 \\
\& 189.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 919.3 \& 1,083.6 \& 1,034.3 \& 1,205.4 \& 1, 109.5 \& - 981.6 \& 1,103.3 \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 166.7 \& 182.7 \& 189.1 \& 223.5 \& 197.7 \& 194.0 \& 206.0 \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
247.5 \\
96.2
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
234.1 \\
89.4
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{244.4
94.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}243.5 \\ 84.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{252.9
93.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
235.0 \\
95.9
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\stackrel{222.9}{96.7}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
243.1 \\
101.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
234.5 \\
102.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{258.3
104.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}237.5 \\ 93.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{235.0

93.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{285.1
98.0} \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ \& \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{} \& <br>

\hline  \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 889.5 \\
& 250.2 \\
& 542.2 \\
& 97.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 894.7 261.9 |
| :--- |
| 536.4 |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
920.2 \\
266.1 \\
558.9
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 919.6 \\
& 276.5 \\
& 547.4
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{9 2 9 . 5} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
28.5 \\
550.5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 944.4 \\
& 293.1 \\
& 560.2
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 912.4 \\
& 276.0 \\
& 550.6
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 883.8 \\
& 265.6 \\
& 537.4
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 873.3 \\
& 258.9 \\
& 533.3
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 888.8 \\
& 272.0 \\
& 533.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{886.8

273.9
528.3

84.6} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
886.7 \\
+254.8 \\
546.0
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 909.1 \\
& 275.1 \\
& 551.3 \\
& 82.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and board mills-...-...-.-.............- do- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 96.3 \& 95.1 \& 95.7 \& 95.2 \& 91.2 \& 85.9 \& 80.8 \& 81.1 \& 82.9 \& \& 85.9 \& \& <br>

\hline Exports, all grades, total.-------......--....... do. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46.1 \\
& 18.2 \\
& 27.9
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}43.7 \\ 18.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}49.9 \\ 22.8 \\ \hline 2.8\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42.7

16.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41.7
19.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{47.4
22.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.8
16.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35.8
16.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38.8
14.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41.1
22.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{46.9
17.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.3
18.8} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{.} \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
141.5 \\
4.5 \\
137.0
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
161.5 \\
5.2 \\
156.3
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{178.7

7.5

171.1} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
167.4 \\
8.7 \\
158.6
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
151.1 \\
6.5 \\
144.6
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
185.6 \\
10.2 \\
175.4
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
174.5 \\
11.6 \\
162.9
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
159.6 \\
12.8 \\
146.8
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
193.6 \\
15.3 \\
178.3
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
199.4 \\
14.9 \\
184.5
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
198.3 \\
12.4 \\
185.9
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
198.5 \\
15.3 \\
183.1
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{--.-......-} <br>

\hline Dissolving and special alpha-...-.........-.....do. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All paper and board mills, production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Paper and board, total.--------thous. of short tons.- \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
r 2,524 \\
1,149 \\
r 1,139 \\
13 \\
224
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,372 \\
1,056 \\
1,092 \\
12 \\
213
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,536 \\
1,127 \\
1,170 \\
13 \\
227
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,500 \\
1,137 \\
1,112 \\
12 \\
239
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,518 \\
1,108 \\
1,142 \\
11 \\
257
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,504 \\
1,091 \\
1,150 \\
11 \\
252
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,335 \\
1,018 \\
1,072 \\
10 \\
255
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,700 \\
1,149 \\
1,260 \\
13 \\
278
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,653 \\
1,116 \\
1,249 \\
12 \\
276
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,914 \\
1,214 \\
1,362 \\
14 \\
285
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,640 \\
1,149 \\
1,237 \\
10 \\
243
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
r_{2,513}, 51 \\
r 11,125 \\
r 1,151 \\
11 \\
r 225
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,747 \\ 1,231 \\ 1,260 \\ 12 \\ 243 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wet-machine board.-.-.....................-.-.-.--- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard <br> (American Paper and Pulp Association. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new 0 - .-....-.-- thous. of short tons.- | 827.4 | 760.8 | 791.7 | 783.0 | 803.0 | 815.4 | 801.0 | 829.4 | 805.9 | 906.2 | 854.3 |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\bigcirc$ | 652.0 | 599.5 | 602.2 | 581.2 | 623.1 | 665.2 | 696.0 | 715.0 | 647.1 | 686.5 | 699.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 997.2 | 912.2 | 981.8 | 994.5 | 966.3 | 953.8 | 891.6 | 1,007. 5 | 984.6 | 1,102.0 | 1,009.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 824.5 507.6 | 740.6 508.7 | 775.3 546 | 806.2 550.0 | 805.2 518.2 | 792.1 528.3 | 740.0 522.5 | 841.4 514.6 | 796.1 504.6 | ${ }_{541.6}^{901.1}$ | 815.2 <br> 531.4 |  |  |  |
| Fine paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 122.8 | 120.9 | 124.8 | 120.9 | 127.0 | 126.0 | 130.9 | 118.1 | 108.2 | 130.2 | 126.8 |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month .-------.-.-.-do | 66.9 | 75.9 | 70. ${ }^{3}$ | 71.7 | 73.3 | 78.1 | 93.2 | 74.9 | 65. 5 | 70.1 | 73.1 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of | 130.7 | 131.1 | 130.5 | 139.2 | 138.7 | 146.7 | 143.8 | 123.9 | 116.9 | 130.7 | 136.4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-.----------.-do | 418.7 3429 |  | 334.9 334.8 | 354.6 342.8 | 397.5 <br> 348.3 | 433.8 338.9 | 432.7 314 3 | 461.5 347.8 | 398.7 328.1 | 414.4 358.3 | 442.7 326.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 342.9 342.6 | 315.1 308.0 | 334.8 308.5 | 342.8 345.6 | 348.3 345.9 | 338.9 339.4 | 314.3 311.2 | 347.8 347.6 | 328.1 324.3 | 358.3 356.0 | 326.8 327.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 210.2 | ${ }_{217.3}$ | 240.1 | ${ }_{237} 3$ | 218.5 | 217.9 | 221.0 | 221.2 | 225.1 | $\stackrel{227.3}{ }$ | 226.7 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A"; grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill..........dol. per 100 lb . | 15.88 | 15.88 | 5. 95 | 15.95 | 5.95 | 5. 95 | . 95 | 5.9 | . 95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.95 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month......------do | 130.1 | 120.3 | 132.5 | 119.8 | 115.4 | 119.3 | 128.3 | 134.9 | 139.6 | 152.8 | 143.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 304.6 | 280.1 | 300.3 | 297.4 | 279.7 | 281.5 | 269.5 | 314.3 | 309.2 | 350.5 | 327.6 |  |  |  |
| Shipments | 306.6 | 275.5 | 296.1 | 288.3 | 288.8 | 281.2 | 263.2 | 315.6 | 307.2 | 354.8 | 310.0 |  |  |  |
|  | Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 498.3 | 473.8 | 521.8 | 522.6 | 548.0 | 482.5 | 508.4 | 511.0 | 490.8 | 544.1 | 518.1 | 476.2 | 491.1 |  |
| Shipments from mills | 474.8 | 435.2 | 471.1 | 532.7 | 561.4 | 480. 6 | 523.2 | 491.9 | 495. 3 | ${ }^{555.1} 1$ | 527.7 | 494.3 | 465.9 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month | 155.9 | 194.6 | 245.2 | 235.1 | 221.8 | 223.6 | 208.8 | 227.9 | 223.3 | 212.3 | 202.7 | 184.7 | 209.9 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills .-...................................... | 158.8 | 138.7 | 151.0 | 149.2 | 146.7 | 138.6 | 137.8 | 142.0 | 139.7 | 158.7 | 150.6 | 148.8 | 155.1 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.-.-................-do | 17.6 | 19.3 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 18.6 | 25.1 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 27.1 |  |
| Consumption by publishersor -...-............................ <br> Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of <br>  | 385.9 | 364.7 | 434.4 | 423.3 | 38.0 | 9.2 | 64. 5 | 387.6 | 413.0 | 470.0 | 465.2 | 94. | 394.9 |  |
|  | 710.1 | 719.7 | 689.8 | 694.9 | 683.2 | 667.8 | 698.1 | 724.4 | 697.2 | 655.3 | 632.8 | 651.7 | 651.8 |  |
| Imports. $\qquad$ do...- <br> Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports | 399.5 | 369.8 | 391.8 | 421.0 | 416.7 | 422.3 | 411.6 | 367.7 | 391.6 | 439.5 | 431.3 | 432.1 |  |  |
|  | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134. 40 | 34.40 |  |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): <br>  |  |  |  | 1,113.9 |  |  |  | 1,247.7 | 1,299.7 |  |  | 1,240. 0 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 340.8$ | 363.0 | ${ }^{1}, 351.9$ | ${ }^{1}$ 365. 2 | 1, 348.6 | 1, 356.5 | 1, ${ }^{465.5}$ | 1, 407.3 | 482.8 | 1, 427.6 | 369.6 | 105.3 | 375.6 | 1, ${ }_{423.7} 7$ |
|  | 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 | 1, 196.0 | 1,215.2 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, <br>  | 7,697 | 7,013 | 7,483 | 7,543 | 7,944 | 7,690 | 7, 833 | 8,738 | 9,008 | 9,861 | 8, 091 | 7, 949 | 8,391 | , 118 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of boxboard. | 129.7 | 130.7 | 133.0 | 131.0 | 121.9 | 129.3 | 141.0 | 129.2 | 135.6 | 139.7 | 117.5 | 122.7 | 132.0 | 136.4 |
|  | 122.5 | 115.3 | 123.9 | 116.2 | 120.2 | 122.3 | 118.5 | 129.2 | 133.1 | 139.1 | 118.3 | 129.1 | 116.6 | 116.7 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total........-.-number of editions.- | 579 | 1,051 | 11,302 | 1,109 | 1,151 | 11,344 | 972 | 679 | ${ }^{1} 1,023$ | 1,217 | 1,307 | ${ }^{1} 1,728$ | 469 | 1,073 |
|  | 178 | ${ }_{230}^{821}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 1 \\ i \\ i\end{array}$ |  | 921 290 | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ \begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array} 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 752 220 |  | 1871 1152 | 1,007 | 1, ${ }_{215}^{15}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,411$ |  | ${ }_{290} 87$ |
|  | 101 | 230 | ${ }^{1} 215$ | 226 | 230 | 1207 | 220 | 127 | ${ }^{1} 152$ | 210 | 215 | ${ }^{1} 317$ | 101 | 200 |


| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 42,597 | 36,711 | 38, 191 | 36,608 | 36,014 | 37,607 | 34, 235 | 39,444 | 44, 814 | 48,957 | 43, 101 | - 46,963 | 49, 913 |  |
|  | 104, 979 | 110, 880 | 112,863 | 107, 897 | 100, 985 | 91, 779 |  | 85, 666 | 82,622 |  | 74, 969 | 77, 807 | 82, 487 |  |
| Imports. including latex and guyule-- ${ }^{\text {Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) }}$ | 45, 564 | 46,017 | 40, 444 | 34, 930 | 32,061 | 28, 279 | 25,823 | 39,057 | 41, 343 | 45, 136 | 41, 819 | 54, 492 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) per Ib.- dol. | 275 | 263 | 266 | 269 | 253 | . 263 | 281 | 288 | 294 | 313 | . 324 | 299 | 301 | 301 |
| Synthetic rubber: Production | 102, 716 |  | 83, 641 |  | 76,411 |  |  |  | 90, 979 | 100, 981 | 102, 496 |  |  |  |
|  | 72, 625 | 64, 230 | 66,040 | 66,613 | 66, 304 | 69, 806 | 63, 865 | 71,762 | 78,461 | 88,015 | 79,013 | 85, 428 | 189,636 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 210,397 | 208, 914 | 209, 468 | 199, 226 | 191, 229 | 183, 721 | 181,524 | 183, 921 | 182, 840 | 178, 534 | 183, 511 | 185,083 | 187, 043 |  |
|  | 19,082 | 14,565 | 20, 512 | 15, 780 | 19, 222 | 15,308 | 14, 844 | 12,873 | 13, 100 | 17, 151 | 17,078 | 17, 177 |  |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-------------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 21, 945 | 19,017 | 20, 225 | ${ }^{20,735}$ | 19,567 | 21, 220 | 18, 122 | 22, 432 | 22,596 | ${ }^{26,523}$ | 22,396 | ${ }^{24,800}$ | ${ }^{25,790}$ |  |
|  |  | 18,130 28,838 | 19,300 28,984 | 19,746 29 | 20,104 27,862 | - 21,652 | ${ }_{26}^{18,340}$ | 19,347 27,961 | 21, 271 | 23, 563 27,340 | ${ }_{27}^{21,271}$ | ${ }_{28}^{23,236}$ |  |  |
|  | 29, 569 | 28,838 | 28, 884 | 29,440 | 27,862 | 27,763 | 26,442 | 27, 961 | 26,676 | 27, 340 | 27, 680 | 28, 563 | 27, 157 |  |
| Pneumatic casings: <br> Production. thousands-- | 7,814 | 7,314 | 7,573 | 7,477 | 7,653 | 8,293 | 7,288 | 7,762 | 8,277 | 9,344 | 8,393 | 9,376 | 10, 184 |  |
| Shipments, total ---....-.....................- do | 8,271 | 6,737 | 7,543 | 8,175 | 8, 503 | 9,231 | 9,573 | 7,848 | 7,912 | 8,454 | 7,788 | 8,892 | 9,806 |  |
| Original equipment |  | 2,253 <br> 4,374 | - ${ }_{5}^{2,114}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1,876}$ | 2,173 | ${ }^{1,932}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2,020}$ | 1,055 | 1,442 | 1,838 | 3,369 4,320 | 4, 4.057 | 2,960 |  |
|  | 5,511 | 4,374 110 | 5,334 | 6,183 116 | 6, 2220 | 7,182 | 7,442 111 | $\begin{array}{r}6,679 \\ \hline 115\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,365 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,476 \\ \hline 140\end{array}$ | 4,320 100 | 4,711 | 6,742 $\quad 104$ |  |
|  <br> Exports (Bur. of Census) | 22,769 2161 | $\begin{array}{r}23,392 \\ \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ | 23,446 | 22,658 293 | 21,834 289 | 20,920 289 | ${ }^{18,615}$ | 18,521 2 211 | 18,925 2109 | 19,913 286 | 20,403 2118 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,988 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2113 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 21, 399 |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--------------------------------- do- | 3,344 | 3,444 | 3,685 | 3,624 | 3, 530 | 3,476 | 2,890 | 3,305 | 3,390 | 3,768 | 3,319 | 3,491 | 3,806 |  |
|  | 4,309 | 3,296 6,983 | 3,764 7,066 | 3,243 7,609 | 3,035 8,189 | 3,602 8,156 8 | 3,466 7,680 | 3,331 <br> 7664 <br> 1 | 3,498 7 7657 | 3,567 <br> 7889 <br> 8 | 2,899 8,372 8 | 3,411 r 8617 | 4,800 7,536 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{6} 132$ | ${ }^{6}{ }_{3} 9$ | ${ }^{7} 373$ | ${ }^{7} 370$ | 8 3 30 | 8,150 <br> 77 | ${ }_{367}{ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,664 \\ 3 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 868$ | ${ }^{7} 8$ | ${ }_{3}^{8}{ }_{31}$ | r <br> 889 <br> 3,617 | 7,536 |  |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS



 comparable with earlier data. corrected.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, finished cement...............thous. of bbl. - | 18,230 | 14, 125 | 18,038 | 24, 001 | 29,274 | 30,078 | 29,833 | 31,675 | 31,597 | 32,847 | 28,031 | 23,590 | 18,486 |  |
| Percent of capacity .-..-- | 59 | 50 | 58 | 79 | 92 | -98 | - 90 | , 95 | , 98 |  | 286 | -70 |  |  |
| Shipments, finished cement...----------thous of bbl.- | 13, 717 | 10,968 | 17,686 | 25, 566 | 30, 770 | 30, 513 | 32, 536 | 34, 432 | 35, 031 | 36,880 | 24, 758 | 16,817 | 14, 450 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished do. <br> Clinker $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 33,235 19,168 | 36,383 24,526 | 36,734 28,235 | 35,170 28,409 | 33,673 26,587 | 33,350 $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 7 2}$ | 30,646 22,561 | 27,883 18,872 | 24,445 15,360 | 20,415 12,494 | 23,686 12,124 | r 30,762 $r 15,479$ | 34,798 20,204 |  |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed (common and face): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ${ }^{1}$ thous. of standard brick.- | 408, 100 | 338, 619 | 422, 800 | 541,649 | 587, 322 | 580, 880 | 591, 853 | 612, 536 | 632, 660 | 661, 218 | 577, 795 | 534, 445 |  |  |
|  | 347, 749 | 269, 485 | 436,589 | 569, 075 | 598, 554 | 616, 518 | 618, 355 | 634, 767 | 660, 720 | 685, 549 | 580, 478 | 428, 293 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.- | 30. 904 | 30.904 | 30.951 | 30.951 | 30.951 | 30.951 | 30.925 | 30.925 | 30.927 | 30.927 | 31.057 | 「31. 237 | 「31.419 |  |
|  | 133, 193 | 108, 154 | 117, 507 | 117, 536 | 144,005 | 149, 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100, 950 | 108, 723 | 114,563 | 142, 501 | 155, 448 | 165, 812 | 162, 066 | 166,901 | 188, 1678 | 182,976 189,642 | 160,153 151,852 | $\begin{aligned} & 148,227 \\ & 117,249 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Struetural tile, unglazed:o' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43,741 | 35, 115 | 40,822 | 50, 131 | 51, 763 | 52, 460 | 58,977 | 56, 680 | 53, 312 | 54, 190 | $\cdot 46,349$ | 46,824 |  |  |
|  | 37, 783 | 30,716 | 41,392 | 48, 889 | 52, 750 | 52, 251 | 57,257 | 50, 781 | 47,960 | 54, 350 | 47,003 | 38,069 |  |  |
| GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass, mifrs.' shipments (qtrly, total)* <br> thous. of dol.- |  |  | 47, 217 |  |  | 44, 121 |  |  | - 57, 611 |  |  | 40,070 |  |  |
| Sheet (window) glass, shipments................ do. |  |  | 22, 545 |  |  | 21, 116 |  |  | 27, 497 |  |  | 21, 181 |  |  |
| Plate and other flat glass, shipments............do... |  |  | 24, 672 |  |  | 23, 005 |  |  | r 30, 114 |  |  | 18,889 |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11, 714 | 10,899 | 12,216 | 11, 158 | 12, 201 | 12, 721 | 12,707 | 13, 453 | 12,597 | 13,299 | 11, 533 | 10,573 | 11,453 |  |
| Shipments, domestic, total...----------------do-.--- | 10,644 | 10,546 | 11,015 | 10,914 | 12, 275 | 12, 176 | 12,042 | 13, 716 | 13, 299 | 12,757 | 10,562 | 10, 560 | 11,017 |  |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do | 941 | 889 | 996 | 1,082 | 1,157 | 1, 198 | 1,232 | 2,007 | 2,369 | 1,407 | 927 | 977 | 1,124 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) $\qquad$ thous. of gross.- | 3,272 | 2,773 | 3,181 | 3,210 | 3,511 | 3,615 | 3,932 | 4,520 | 4,271 | 3,867 | 3,224 | 3,218 | 1,124 |  |
|  | 894 | 1,446 | 788 | 606 | 966 | 1,096 | 939 | 594 | 462 | 664 | 593 | 804 | 573 |  |
|  | 582 | , 559 | 855 | 1,079 | 1,498 | 1,467 | 1,260 | 994 | 811 | 686 | 639 | 857 | 693 |  |
|  | -965 | 1,018 | 1,195 | 1,045 | 1,155 | 1,159 | 980 | 1,144 | 1,227 | 1,575 | 1,317 | 1,030 | 1,139 |  |
|  | 2,891 | 2,891 | 2,929 | 2, 727 | 2. 812 | 2,555 | 2, 569 | 3,161 | 2,915 | 3, 330 | 2,814 | 2,630 | 2, 822 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial..-...-.-. do...- | 947 | 832 | 932 | 947 | 1, 039 | 945 | 994 | 1,077 | 1, 052 | 1,052 | 889 | 828 | 1,170 |  |
|  | 152 | 138 | 139 | 128 | 137 | 141 | 136 | 219 | 192 | 176 | 159 | 206 | 1,153 |  |
|  | 18,051 | 18, 196 | 19, 132 | 19,027 | 18,825 | 19,145 | 19,512 | 18,927 | 17,971 | 18, 203 | 18,968 | 18,675 | 18,771 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports thous. of short tons.- |  |  | 827 1.970 |  |  | 1, 117 |  |  | 1,067 |  |  | 1,196 |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ do...- |  |  | 1,970 |  |  | 2,352 |  |  | 2, 680 |  |  | 2,645 |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total.-.-----.-. do..-- |  |  | 1,790 |  |  | 1,894 |  |  | 2,285 |  |  | 2,077 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $594,437$ |  |  | 911, 611 |  |  | 920,082 |  |  | 1,050,600 |  |  |
| Industrial uses. do |  |  | 63, 622 |  |  | 56, 424 |  |  | 68,291 |  |  | 61,981 |  |  |
| Building uses: Plasters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 293, 050 |  |  | 331, 536 |  |  | 375, 606 |  |  | 317, 420 |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement) --..-----.- do. |  |  | 262, 112 |  |  | 302, 432 |  |  | 339, 607 |  |  | 290,627 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 496.3 |  |  | 494.5 |  |  | 620.4 |  |  | 542.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,093.0 |  |  | 1,134. 4 |  |  | 1,371.4 |  |  | 1,364. 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 137.9 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 54.6$ |  |  | ${ }^{1} 160.7$ |  |  | 1 1 155.0 |  |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments $\ddagger$----......thous. of dozen pairs.- | 11,696 | 11,056 | 11,667 | 10,723 | 9,891 | 11,317 | 11,303 | 13,718 | 14,099 | 15,830 | 13,474 | 11,396 | 13,593 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings:¢ Tailored garments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 1,670$ | 1, 436 | 1,352 | 2 1, 665 | 1,416 | 1,348 | ${ }^{2} 1,095$ | 1,516 | 1,328 | ${ }^{2} 1,750$ | 1,560 | 2 1,625 | 1,612 |  |
|  | 2215 | 216 | 280 | 2450 | 1, 500 | 508 | ${ }_{2} 2425$ | 1,568 | 1, 476 | ${ }_{2} 505$ | 1,340 | 1,625 255 | 1,612 |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport*-.-.-.-..- do | ${ }^{2} 760$ | 540 | 460 | ${ }^{2} 640$ | 724 | 852 | ${ }^{2} 685$ | 844 | 704 | 2775 | 824 | 2955 | 884 |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport.......... do | ${ }^{2} 5,275$ | 4, 792 | 5, 040 | ${ }^{2} 5,445$ | 4,976 | 4,844 | 24,635 | 4,872 | 4, 720 | 25,455 | 4,588 | + 25,155 | 6,064 |  |
| Shirts (woven fabries), dress and sport thons. of doz.- | ${ }^{2} 1,830$ | 1,676 | 1,844 | 21,655 | 1,576 | 1,524 | ${ }^{2} 1,395$ | 1,676 | 1,652 | 2 1,965 | 1,628 | ${ }^{2} 1,665$ | 1,752 |  |
| Work clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dungarees and waistband overalls.-.....-.-. do | ${ }^{2} 210$ | 232 | 256 | ${ }^{2} 225$ | 244 | 240 | 2225 | 256 | 256 | 2310 | 256 | 2200 | 224 |  |
| Shirts.-------------------------------------- do | 2335 | 288 | 288 | 2310 | 292 | 268 | 2235 | 288 | 320 | ${ }^{2} 385$ | 296 | 2305 | 360 |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,256 | 2,371 | 2, 232 | 1,127 | 1,058 | 1,802 | 2, 661 | 2,620 | 2,649 | 3, 080 | 2, 269 | 1,670 | 2,307 |  |
|  | 21,749 | 22,457 | 20, 127 | 26, 844 | 24, 143 | 21, 126 | 19,778 | 20,319 | 20,591 | 22,540 | 19,882 | 19,499 | 20,698 |  |
|  | 1,102 | 1,277 | 998 | 556 | 332 | 949 | 1,024 | 1,018 | 829 | 902 | 987 | 952 | 1,610 |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts.......-.-.-tbous. of doz.. | 1, 111 | 1,268 | 1,339 | 1,221 | 1, 266 | 1, 100 | 1, 155 | 1,219 | 1,251 | 1, 403 | 1,072 | 953 | 1,280 |  |
|  | 550 | 636 | 530 | 588 | 690 | 672 | 805 | 828 | 700 | 795 | 600 | 527 | 1, 723 |  |
| r Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Excludes data for tile. ${ }^{2}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. <br> or Revisions will be published later as follows: 1954 (annual data only); 1955 (annual and monthly); 1956 (January-August); 1957 (January-August); for brick and tile (data through 1956 <br> not strictly comparable). <br> *New series; from Bureau of the Census. Revisions for 1957 and earlier unpublished data for flat glass will be shown later. For 1957 data for coats and skirts, see corresponding note in October 1958 Surver. <br> ○Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and laminated board. <br> $\ddagger$ Excludes shipments of men's slipper socks. Comparable data for January-March 1957 appear in the June 1958 Survey. <br> IData for January, A pril, July, October and December 1958 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; beginning January 1959, estimates are based on different sample and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. $\triangle$ Revisions for 1955-57 are available upon request. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued


Fiber production，quarterly total $\rho \oplus \ldots-\ldots$ ．．．．．．．il．of lb＿ Rayon and acetate：Filament yarn－．．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Noncellulosic（nylon，acrylic，protein，etc．）．－－－do．－－
Exports：Yarns and monofilaments＿．．．．．－thous．of lb．
 Staple，tow，and tops．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do

| Rayon and acetate： Stocks，producers＇， |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Stocks，producer |  |
| Staple（incl．tow） |  |
| Prices，rayon，viscose： <br> Yarn，filament， 150 denier $\qquad$ dol，per lb＿－ <br> Staple， 1.5 denier $\qquad$ do． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Manmade－fiber broadwoven fabrics：Production，quarterly total $\% \triangle$ ．thous，of linear yd．． |  |
|  |  |
| Rayon and acetate（excl．tire fabric） $\qquad$ do Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures． $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| SILK |  |
|  Production，fabric，qtrly．total $\triangle$－－thous．of linear yd． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| WOOL |  |
| Wool consumption，mill（clean basis）：$\uparrow \Delta$ <br>  Carpet class． $\qquad$ do． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Wool imports，clean content $\qquad$ do Apparel class（dutiable），clean content $\qquad$ do |  |

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aparel class dutiable），clean content
${ }^{r}$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Ginnings to December 13.
${ }^{2}$ Ginnings to January $16 . \quad{ }^{3}$ Total ginnings of 1957 crop．${ }^{4} \mathrm{D}$
period．${ }^{6}$ Beginning August 1958，data are for 4 －and 5 －week periods；earlier data，calendar months． 7 Data are for month shown．
§Total ginnings to end of month indicated，except as noted．



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．1b．per quarter．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued



| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturers of complete types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft, engines, propellers, parts, etc.: <br> Orders, new (net), quarterly total......mil. of dol. |  |  | 2,651 |  |  | 2, 264 |  |  | 2,112 |  |  | 2,974 |  |  |
| Sales (net), quarterly total. |  |  | 2,858 |  |  | 2, 266 |  |  | 2,717 |  |  | 2,947 |  |  |
| Backlog of orders, total, end of quarter......do |  |  | 14,324 |  |  | - 13,035 |  |  | 13,035 |  |  | 13, 062 |  |  |
| For U. S. military customerso'…-.........-do |  |  | 8,694 |  |  | +7,130 |  |  | 7, 130 |  |  | 6,946 |  |  |
| Civilian aircraft: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments --.-ight------------------thous. of dol.- | r 63, 249 | ${ }^{\text {r 6 6 }}$ 6, 515 | ${ }^{r} 38,417$ | r 48,677 | ${ }^{+37,616}$ | 26,421 | 41,587 | 30,776 | 24,401 | 49,328 | 34,881 | 37,672 | 49,590 |  |
| Airframe weight------------------thous. of lb-- | - 1,932.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,951.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,397.0}$ | 1,635.8 | 1,356.6 | 1,093.1 | 1,418.7 | 1, 106.0 | 855.2 | 1,545.6 | 1,107.1 | 1,258.9 | 1,452.8 |  |
| Exports (commercial and civilian) $\oplus \delta^{\prime} \ldots \ldots$. thous. of dol.- | 22, 652 | 27,971 | 19,535 | 16,655 | 18,887 | 10,966 | 20, 086 | 26,113 | 13,279 | 8,064 | 9,767 | 9,951 |  |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory soles, total Coaches total | 558,533 327 | 467, 553 308 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 433, } 464 \\ 342\end{array}$ | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 396, } 712 \\ 344\end{array}$ | r 427,608 241 | $\ulcorner 412,971$ 91 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 381,813 \\ 358 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -250, 460 | r 149,256 216 | +342, 324 | r605, 334 | 709,078 208 | 635,430 169 | $\begin{array}{r} p 1579,400 \\ p 1160 \end{array}$ |
|  | 327 295 | 308 293 | 342 <br> 313 | 344 290 | 241 206 | 91 84 | 358 290 | 265 259 | 216 <br> 212 | 149 <br> 149 | 167 124 | 208 165 | 169 112 | ${ }^{p}{ }^{1} 160$ |
|  | 478, 416 | 396, 221 | 359, 464 | 322, 482 | 352, 076 | 342, 228 | 316, 408 | 194, 974 | 102, 687 | 272, 241 | 511, 885 | 608, 730 | 539, 451 | p1479,100 |
|  | 462, 674 | 383, 516 | 346, 297 | 308,904 | 340, 599 | 334, 311 | 310,001 | 192,770 | 98, 009 | 263, 491 | 497, 218 | 594, 188 | 527, 588 |  |
|  | 79,790 | 71,024 | г 73,658 | +73,886 | - 75, 291 | r 70,652 | r 65,047 | +55, 221 | + 46,353 | 69,934 | + 93, 282 | 100, 140 | 95, 810 | p1100,200 |
|  | 64, 020 | 53,988 | 57, 637 | 56, 042 | 58, 509 | 56, 019 | 50, 454 | 47,030 | 34, 232 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 55,865$ | r 79,618 | 82,688 | 81, 365 |  |
|  | 28,752 | 23, 374 | 27,791 | 27, 126 | 30, 280 | 20, 815 | 24,401 | 15, 284 | 15, 243 | 14,755 | 18,873 | 35,641 |  |  |
| Passenger cars (new and used) $0^{x}$---.------...- do | 14,922 13,830 | 12,551 | 13, 475 | 12, 402 | 13, 605 | 9, 714 | 9,415 | 5, 060 | 7,425 | 6,546 | 11, 333 | 15,458 |  |  |
|  | 13, 830 | 10, 823 | 14,316 | 14, 724 | 16,585 | 11, 101 | 14,986 | 10,224 | 7, 818 | 8, 209 | 7,540 | 20, 183 |  |  |
| Imports (cars, trucks, buses), tota**............-- do | 37, 698 | 30, 469 | 36, 881 | 38.073 | 36, 355 | 30, 117 | 45, 212 | 36, 875 | 36,170 | 42,256 | 38,916 | 54, 824 |  |  |
| Passenger cars (new and used)*...--...........-do | 36, 762 | 28,944 | 35, 590 | 36,465 | 34, 981 | 28,835 | 43, 550 | 36,020 | 34,592 | 41,245 | 37,569 | 53, 218 |  |  |
| Truek trailers (incl. trailer chassis), prodot.....- do...- | 3,567 | 3,324 | 3, 563 | 3, 716 | 4,009 | 3,897 | 3,976 | 4,113 | 4,728 | 4,982 | 4,412 | 5,051 | 5,205 |  |
|  | 3,282 1,774 | 3,071 1,664 | 3,330 1,620 | 3,465 1,690 | 3,722 1,826 | 3,628 1,779 | 3,742 1,785 | 3,814 2,031 | 4,386 2,384 | 4,720 2,816 | 4,154 2,430 | 4,782 | 4,875 2,913 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 381,932 | 333, 580 | 400, 501 | 418,255 | 423, 484 | 410.607 | 2400, 286 | 2370,856 | 2317,070 | ${ }^{2} 321,285$ | 2334, 876 | 2511, 284 |  |  |
|  | 52, 368 | 49, 136 | 55, 450 | 63,403 | 63, 238 | 63,995 | ${ }^{2} 63,383$ | ${ }^{2} 63,981$ | 260,716 | ${ }^{2} 56,234$ | ${ }^{2} 55,222$ | 2 73, 891 |  |  |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars: <br> Shipments, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Equipment manufacturers, total.............do | 7,371 4,988 | 5,511 | 6,150 4,670 | 5,501 3,968 | 3,762 | 2,501 | 2,178 1,145 | 2,182 | 2,296 1,153 | 1.811 | 2, 256 1, 319 | 2, 763 | 1,972 |  |
|  | 4,836 | 3,526 | 4,504 | 3,820 | 2, 338 | 1,273 | 1, 145 | 1, 307 | 1, 055 | 606 | 1.319 +905 | 1, 442 | 1,982 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic. -do...- | 2,383 | 1,790 | 1,480 | 1,533 | 1,370 | 1,228 | 1, 033 | 875 | 1, 143 | 1, 052 | 937 | 1,179 | 958 |  |
|  | 401 | 287 | r 204 | 400 | 1,392 | 320 | 821 | 1,873 | 1,670 | 666 | 6,525 | - 3,706 | 4,328 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total..-.-.-.....do...- | 375 | 208 | $r 203$ | 300 | 1,341 | 192 | 821 | 871 | 1,628 | 606 | 4,628 | ${ }^{2} 2,004$ | 1,390 |  |
|  | 375 | 208 | r 203 | 300 | 1,341 | 192 | 386 | 771 | 1,543 | 606 | 4,398 | ${ }^{r} 2,004$ | 1,069 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic_do..-- | 26 | 79 | , | 100 | 51 | 128 | 0 | 1,002 | 42 | 60 | 1,897 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 702$ | 2,938 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month, total.........do. | 49,370 | 44,138 | 38,249 | 32,982 | 30,406 | 27,777 | 26, 449 | 26, 166 | 25, 524 | 24, 059 | 28,167 | 27,659 | 29,822 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total....-.-.-.-. do. | 19,797 | 16,276 | 11, 854 | 8,232 | 6,975 | 5, 444 | 5,149 | 4,739 | 5,221 | 4,648 | 7,996 | 8,467 | 8,800 |  |
|  | 19, 214 | 15, 888 | 11, 632 | 8, 158 | 6,955 | 5,424 | 4,694 | 4,184 | 4,679 | 4,259 | 7,791 | 8, 404 | 8,448 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic. .do...- | 29,573 | 27, 862 | 26,395 | 24, 750 | 23,431 | 22, 333 | 21, 300 | 21, 427 | 20,303 | 19,411 | 20, 171 | 19,192 | 21, 022 |  |
| Passengers cars (equipment manufacturers) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 0 |  |
|  | 89 | 18 | 10 63 | 63 | ${ }_{61}^{2}$ | 16 45 | $\stackrel{20}{25}$ | 0 55 | 3 5 5 | 10 43 | 4 4 4 | $\stackrel{2}{36}$ | 0 |  |
|  | 80 | 67 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 39 | 19 | 49 | 46 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 36 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars (class I): § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned or leased, end of month ...-thous.- | 1, 749 | 1,750 | 1,752 | 1,751 | 1, 749 | 1,747 | 1,744 | 1,741 | 1,737 | 1,733 | 1, 729 | 1, 726 | 1,724 |  |
| Held for repairs, percent of totill owned | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 |  |
| Locomotives (class I): $\odot$ <br> Diesel-clectric and electric: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned or leased, end of mo..No. of power untts.- | 28, 047 | 28,093 | 28, 134 |  |  | 28,182 |  |  | 28, 181 |  |  | 28, 303 |  |  |
| Serviceable, end of month.-.-...........-do...- | 26,989 | 26,811 | 26, 865 |  |  | 26, 922 |  |  | 26, 729 |  |  | 26, 838 |  |  |
| Installed in service (new) .............-......-do...- | 120 | 50 | 67 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 74$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 27$ |  |  | 396 |  |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month....-........-do.-.-- | 323 | 273 | 206 |  |  | 134 |  |  | 403 |  |  | 561 |  |  |
| Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and in- <br> dustrial types) number | 68 | 49 | 80 | 84 | 79 | 42 | 122 | 94 | 80 | 95 | 62 | 96 |  |  |

Exports (commercial and civilian) $\oplus \delta^{\prime}-\ldots$. thous. of dol

## MOTOR VEHICLES



## RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

American Railway Car Institute:
Freight cars:

 Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.-do...
New orders, totalo ${ }^{7}$
 Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.-....................................................
Unfilled orders, end of month, total - do
 Railroad and private-line shops, domestic.
Passengers cars (equipment manufacturers):
Domestic.

Association of American Railroads:
Freight cars (class I): §
Humber owned or leased, end of month Locomotives (class I): $\odot$

Owned or leased, end of mo.No. of power units
 Unfilled orders, end of month
Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and industrial types)


| 1. 250 | 1. 135 | 1.150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 938 | 847 | . 836 |
| 1.238 | 1. 225 | 1. 225 |
| 93.5 | 91.5 | 86.0 |
| 61,490 |  |  |
| 58, 780 |  |  |
| 58,391 |  |  |
| 27, 442 |  |  |
| 30,949 |  |  |
| 114.1 | 114.1 | 111.9 |
| 103.9 | 97.3 | 97.3 |


| 1.150 | 1. 130 | 1. 125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 882 | . 875 | . 875 |
| 1. 225 | 1. 195 | 1.175 |
| 94.8 | 94.8 | 93.5 |
| 72, 029 |  |  |
| 69,921 |  |  |
| 68, 784 |  |  |
| 29,913 |  |  |
| 38, 871 |  |  |
| 111.9 | 108.6 | 106.7 |
| 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 |


| 1. 125 | 1.125 | 1. 125 | 1. 125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 875 | . 843 | . 849 | . 915 |
| 1.175 | 1.075 | 1. 025 | 1.025 |
| 93.5 | 91.0 | 88.5 | -90.5 |
| -71,011 |  |  | a68, 760 |
| -68,483 |  |  | ${ }^{6} 66,176$ |
| r66, 717 |  |  | a66, 674 |
| 「26,312 |  |  | a30. 190 |
| 40, 405 |  |  | a34, 484 |
| 106.7 | 106.7 | 104.5 | 104.5 |
| 90.8 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 89.1 |


| 1.088 | 1.075 |
| ---: | ---: |
| .908 | .870 |
| 1.025 | .975 |
| 90.5 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

[^12]Sections, by general subject:
Qeneral business indicators


Advertising
Agricultural loans and foreign trade-.--16,-17, 11,11
 Airline operations
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl
Alcoholic beverages.
------- 2, 6,8,9,27



Balance of payments
,-12, $\quad \begin{array}{r}21\end{array}$
Banking
Barley--.-.
Barrels and drums
Battery shipments
Beef and veal

Blast furnaces, steel works, etc........... 12, 14, 15
Blowers and fans
Bonds, outstanding, issued, prices, sales,
yields
Book publication....
Brass and bronze
Brick-

Building and construction materials
Business incorporations (new), failures
Business sales and inventories
Cans (metal), closures, crowns
Carioadings -

Cereal and bakery products-1s.....-. $6,12,13,14,15$
Chain-store sales, firms with 4 or more and 11
Cheese-
Chemicals.........- $2,-4,6, \overline{1} \overline{2}, 13,14,15,19,22,24$
Civilian employees, Federal
Clay products
Clay products_-........- $\overline{3}, \overline{6}, 1 \overline{1}, 1 \overline{13}, 14,15,2 \overline{2}, 2$
Cocos
Coke.

Confectionery, sale $\qquad$ Construction
Contract awards

Highways and roads.
New construction, doilar value
$13,14,15$
$7,8,15$
Consumer credit...................
Consumer durabies output, index
Consumer expenditures.
Consumer expenditures
Consumer price index
Corn

-


Paint and paint materials.
Panama Canal traffic.

Parity ratio
Parity ratio----
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Payrolls, indexes
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Personal consumption expenditures...........-. } & 12\end{array}$
Personal saving and disposable income.-.-.-- $\quad 1$
Petroleum and products. $3,-12,13,14,15,19,22,35,36$
Pig iron_
Plant and equipment expenditures
Plastics and resin materials.
Populatio
Pork
Poste
Postal savings

Prices (see also individual commodities):
Consumer price index
Received and paid by farmers.
Retail price indexes.-
Printing and publishing-
$\overline{2}, \overline{3}, \overline{12}, \overline{13}, \overline{1} \overline{4}, 15,37$
Printing and pub

Pullman Company
Pulp and pulpwood
Pumps
Purchasing power of the dollar
Radiators and convectors
Radio and television
Railroads_................. 34
Railways (local) and bus lines.....-11, 13, 14, 15, 23
Rayon and acetate.

Recreation ---------------
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Refrigeration appliances, output.....-.-...-.-- } & 34 \\ \text { Rents (housing) } & 69\end{array}$
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
Re 2, $3,4, \overline{6}, 12,13,14,15,22,37$
Sye----------
Savings deposits
Securities issued.
Services
$\overline{1}, \overline{9}, \overline{1} 1, \overline{1} \overline{3}, 14,15$
Sheep and lambs Ship and boat building
Ship and boat building-------1,-10,12,12, 13, 14, 151
Shoes and other footwear-- $6,9,10,12,13,14,15,31$

Soybeans and soybean oil
Spindle activity, cotton
6,39
18
26
39
Iron and steel)...el manufactures (see also
Steel scrap

Stocks, dividends, prices, yields, earnings,

Stoves and ranges.
Sugar
, 34
22,34
Sulfuric acid-
Tea imports
grene, tegraph, cable, and radio-tele- 20,24

Textiles and products.-12, $3,4,6,14,15,19,22,38,39,40$

Tobacco and manufactures $-\overline{5}, \overline{8}, 1 \overline{12} 1314, \overline{15}, 22,30$
 Tractors
Transit lines, local $\quad 5,9,10,1 \overline{1}, 13,14,15,17,20$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ment. } & \ldots, 11,12,13,14,15,19,22,23,24,40\end{array}$
Travel..--i---
Truck tran.
2, 34,40
Unemployment and compensation_-16-11,13

Vacuum cleaners
Variety stores
Vegetable oils
34
9,10

Veterans' benefits foreign trade.-..------------ 13,17
Wages and salaries...................................... 1, 14, 15
Washers

Wholesale price indexes............---.-.-. $\overline{5}, \overline{11}, \overline{13}, 14,15$
Wholesale trade...----------------3, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15
Wool and wool manufactures-.-.----- $\overline{2}, \overline{5}, \overline{6}, \overline{2} \overline{2}, 39,40$
Zinc

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[^0]:    r Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $x$ Less than $\$ 500,000$

[^1]:    NOTE.-MR. FOSS IS ASSISTANT CHIEF, BUSINESS STRUOTURE DIVISION, OFFIOE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^2]:    NOTE.-MR. PARADISO IS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND CHIEF STATISTICIAN, AND MISS SMITH IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^3]:    1. See Survey of Current Business for January 1945, January 1950, and September 1955. 2. These are presented in detail in the new Supplement to the SUrvey of CURRENT BUSI-

    NESS. U.S. Income and Output.
    3 . An important case in point is provided by the services area, where the unusually steep advance in the dollar value of expenditures in the postwar period has reflected primarily a catching-up of the prices of services, which were relatively low at the end of the war, with those of commodities; also noteworthy, long-run changes in consumer outlay for housing differ somewhat from those of other services generally, by reason of the lesser advance of rental rates than of most other service prices.

[^4]:    ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

[^5]:    8. Approximately this same response holds when food purchases and real income are correlated on a per capita basis.
[^6]:    9. Note that this is a multiplicative relation. The lines on the chart represent the different parts of this formula. To obtain a calculated value of clothing and shoe purchases the corresponding readings from the two lines are to be multiplied.
    The use of this relationship may be illustrated as follows: Real income increased 37 percent from 1948 to 1958 . As a result of this factor alone the relationship implies (indicated from the line in the upper panel) that clothing and shoe purchases should have increased 33 percent. over this 10-year period, however, factors which had a deterrent effect on the purchase of lower panel). Thus, combining these effects of the two factors yields an expected increase in purchases of 17 percent. This compares with the increase of 15 percent in actual purchases, the small difference being due to the error of estimate.
    10. These include the following major categories: Rental value of owner- and tenant-occu pied dwellings, electricity, gas, water, telephone, domestic service, and radio and television repair.
    11. As in the case of total services, the average of the income of the previous and the cur rent year was used to explain the demand for these services.
[^7]:    

[^8]:    
    243

[^9]:    
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[^10]:    Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. a Adjusted for difference in carryovers; detail not adjusted.

[^11]:    (production)-January 1955-August 1957; condensed milk and evaporated milk
    December 1957; nonfat dry milk solids (stocks)-January 1954-December 1956.

[^12]:     $\ddagger$ Monthly data for $1947-56$ are shown at bottom of $p$. S-38 of the March 1958 SURVEY.
     vehicles exports (1956), truck trailers (1957), freight-car new orders (1955-57).
    *Data boginning January 1958 exclude exports of new cargo transports, included in earlier data. In 1957, such exports were valued at $\$ 1.4$ million.
    §Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. ©Beginning with 2d quarter 1958, data are reported on a quarterly basis.

