# survey of CURRENT BUSINESS 



## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE <br> OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## survey of current business

VOL. 40, NO. 10

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# By the <br> Office of Business Economics 

BUSINESS activity in September was maintained at mid-summer levels, with mixed tendencies within the high overall aggregate continuing to prevail among particular lines and industries. The flow of personal income was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over $\$ 408$ billion in September, little changed from July and August.

For the third quarter of 1960 , there was a further advance over the $\$ 404$ billion figure of the second quarter. The current rate was 6 percent ahead of a year ago when a major industrial dispute dampened activity, but relatively was about the same as recorded in the elapsed 9 months over the corresponding period of 1959 . Wages and salaries have accounted for twothirds of this gain. Prices continued to show little change on the average, and the advance in real consumer purchasing power over a year ago, as measured by disposable personal income, has been 4 percent.

The easing in manufacturing operations was extended in September, as activity continued to be influenced by a reduction in inventory demand, which has an important bearing on the course of factory output.

Elsewhere in the economy activity has been sustained, with continuing progress in some segments. Consumer demand for services is continuing upward, and government purchasing of goods and services is higher. Spending for consumer goods has been reduced, and housing investment remains well below a year ago with only limited indications of recent improvement.

Slightly higher defense spending has reinforced the effects of the summer advance in Federal pay scales. The reopening of schools with its attendant enlarged demands for teachers, as in other recent years, has provided an up-
ward impetus at the State and local levels; highway and other construction outlays also moved ahead recently after showing some lagging tendencies earlier.

The prospects for a moderate upward movement of government purchases of goods and services during the current fiscal year, together with the Federal Budget anticipations of revenues, are reviewed in a later section of this review.

## Income steady

The steady flow of personal income through the summer period mirrors, for the most part, sustained high employment combined with a mixed pattern among the other major influences which affect payrolls, namely, pay rates and hours worked.

Labor income, which accounts for 70 percent of the total flow of personal income, was little changed in August and September from the July annual


Maintained at High Rate
rate of $\$ 286$ billion. This represented a gain of $\$ 2$ billion from the second quarter rate, and was $\$ 16$ billion, or 6 percent above receipts in the summer of 1959 which was a large gain notwithstanding the fact that the year-ago figure was affected by the steel strike.

Property income, as it affects the personal income total, has also been relatively steady in recent months. As reported in more detail later, farm owners' returns have improved somewhat from carlier in the year and are now-on the basis of latest marketing and price estimates-expected to match earnings for last year. Other property income components of the personal income flow have shown only slight variation recently.

Not enough information is available concerning corporate profits for the quarter just completed, but as indicated in the analysis elsewhere in this issue, these earnings were off in the second quarter from the high opening period results. Corporate sales were off a bit in the most recent quarter and margins continued under pressure from prevailing cost-price tendencies.

## Employment trends mixed

Total employment in nonfarm establishments in September, at $531 / 4$ million on a seasonally adjusted basis, was close to the July-August average and nearly a million above that of a year ago.

The rehiring of auto workers in September for the new model production run increased the number of job holders in the transportation equipment industry, reversing the month earlier experience. Elsewhere in manufacturing, changes in recent months were generally small but tending for the most part to be slightly down for both durable and nondurable goods firms.

Among the durables, aside from the rise for auto firms, ordnance and electrical machinery producers reported employment steady, after seasonal allowance; among the nondurables a similarly even pattern prevailed for petroleum, rubber, and tobacco manufacturers.

The average factory hours worked in September, at a seasonally adjusted rate of 39.3 hours, were down a half hour from the early summer average. Again this experience affected both durable and nondurable goods production schedules. Actual average hourly earnings were up in September, and were $31 / 2$ percent above a year ago.

Government employment again advanced in September, with the number of Federal civilian workers held even while the expansion in numbers on State and local payrolls substantially exceeded the normal accession rate for this time of year.

## Production developments

A mixed pattern of factory production continues to be a characteristic of the changing markets and relative production. Auto output has rebounded sharply now that the model changeover is completed. The carryover of 1960 new cars is relatively large, but these were lowered in September with the pickup in dealers' sales. Inventories reflect the widening variety of models and buyer options offered in 1960 and now being extended in 1961. Sales of new domestic cars in September, largely of the 1960 models, moved up substantially from the July-August pace and were once more above 6 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, with domestic makes cutting into imported car sales all during the year.

The pattern of incoming orders received by the steel industry suggests that the using up of excess stocks has dampened mill operations in recent months. Ingot production recently has averaged around 6.5 million tons a month, considerably below the spring rate.

The lagging tendency in steel demand and output has been an important influence holding down the normal seasonal advance in freight movement. Railroad carloadings recently have been running ahead of year ago rates when
they were adversely affected by the interruption in work schedules.

## Business sales lower

Business sales of manufacturers and distributors moved moderately lower this summer from the highs achieved earlier in the year. The seasonally adjusted July-August rate of shipments by manufacturers was 2 percent below the second quarter rate, and somewhat above the like period of 1959 .

Preliminary indications now suggest that third quarter retail sales averaged

## MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS


somewhat over $\$ 18$ billion per month compared with the peak second quarter rate of over $\$ 18 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. Roughly three-fifths of this reduction was accounted for by auto dealers who reported both volume and price lowered in the summer period. Retail purchasing of other durables was also off moderately. Among nondurable goods groups, summer sales of apparel and drug stores and gasoline stations held about even with those of the spring period after allowing for seasonal influences, while consumers reduced somewhat their purchasing elsewhere.

## Export balance improved

During the recent period the excess of exports over imports continued to rise, thus making for a further advance in this component of the gross national
product. This came through a rise in exports, and a decline in imports where autos and steel in particular are dropping off.

## Financial markets ease

The large and expanding volume of total investment in early 1960 was financed from the Nation's saving, and the process of channeling this saving to business and personal users involved, as usual, substantial recourse to finance institutions and the capital markets. Interest rates have been lowered this year, and bond prices are higher, concomitant with the movement of stock prices which have moved on an irregularly downward path this year, after marking up an alltime high in 1959. By the end of September the price decline since the end of 1959 , as measured by the SEC composite index, amounted to one-tenth, which placed this average one-fourth above the cyclical low reached at the end of 1957.

## Private borrowing large

The decline in interest rates in 1960 occurred with a near-record demand for funds by private users, and reflected the easing off of carlier restraints by the Federal Reserve authorities. As indicated in the special review in this issue, corporate borrowers in the aggregate have received a fairly steady volume of funds from the securities markets so far this year, and stepped up their use of bank loan funds in the first half of this year. More recently with the abatement of the rise in inventories, net repayment has been made on some of this short-term borrowing.

With need for mortgage financing reduced as home purchases have fallen, the rise in mortgage debt of individuals in 1960 has been moderated substantially from the record pace of such financing last year. In more recent months the rate of consumer credit expansion, which was high in the first half of the year, has been reduced, largely reflecting the somewhat lower purchases of durable goods by consumers.

## Federal finances

With private saving and investment continuing high in the first half of 1960 , the basis for economic expansion without pressure on prices and interest rates was set by two influences connected
with Federal activities. The Federal Government's fiscal position is reviewed in terms of its relation to the national accounts elsewhere in detail, and it may be noted here that the improvement in the Federal 1960 cash position has been particularly helpful in easing financial markets.

With respect to Federal Reserve
action, a policy of making available adequate credit has been the guiding rule. The result has been a considerable improvement in the reserve position of commercial banks and the privately held money supply, which had shown some tendency to contract during the first part of this year, has more recently been moving upward.

## Shiitting Inventory Movement

A CURRENT feature of the business situation is the slackened requirements for inventories which played an important part in the sharp expansion of total demand early in the year. Conservative inventory buying policies have become widespread throughout the major industrial areas and in most lines of trade in recent months.

The major reduction in purchasing to enlarge inventories has occurred in the metal-fabricating industries, where the rapidly easing steel supply situation was superimposed on a moderate reduction in operations. Current inventory movements reflect the slowing of the expansion in final demand, and the generally adequate capacity with a resultant shortening in delivery schedules.

## Manufacturers' changes volatile

Business inventories in the first 8 months of 1960 rose almost $\$ 4$ billion, seasonally adjusted, approximating that in the full year 1959; they had declined $\$ 5$ billion in 1958. Manufacturing inventories, and more particularly those of durable goods producers, have accounted for a more than proportional share of these movements in book values.

While aggregate inventories are currently larger than at their peak in 1957, the increase has been somewhat less than the advance in sales since 1957. During the months of this year stocksales ratios for manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers have tended to rise, although the rates of increase have not been uniform.

## Purchased materials off recently

As can be seen in the chart, manufacturers' working stocks have accounted for the bulk of the shifts in book values over the past two years. To a large extent this is attributable to the purchased materials component which underwent first a substantial liquidation and subsequent accumulation in response in part to the strike-affected steel supply situation.

Purchased material stocks reached their recent high in early spring and have subsequently been reduced by about $\$ 400$ million-with almost the entire decline in durable goods. Basic factors tending to lower raw material needs, such as an easier supply situation and relatively stable prices, have been coming to the fore. Goods-in-process have been rather steady, after seasonal allowances, and are currently close to their book value of last March and have moved about in line with the value of output.

Finished goods stocks have shown a diverse picture. These stocks have risen steadily on a month-to-month basis in 1960 -and account for about three-fifths of the $\$ 21 / 2$ billion rise in factory stocks since the beginning of this year. As would be expected the increase is largely in durable goods, although the rise in nondurables is appreciable.

## Durable goods reduced

Within the hard-goods producing industries, 1960 inventory trends have been quite similar: substantial accumulations in the first quarter, further
accumulation with lessened intensity in the spring quarter, and small liquidation or leveling in stocks in the JulyAugust period. Movements were more mixed among the nondurables; in aggregate, stocks rose steadily with little change in rate through the second quarter and have shown only small fluctuations this summer.

Machinery producers had accounted for about one-third of the $\$ 2$ billion rise in total durable goods manufacturers' book values in the first half of 1960 . These companies have benefited from the particularly strong business demand for new machinery and equipment; unlike other major industries, their unfilled orders backlogs are currently above a year ago.

The increase in stocks during the first half of 1960 was about equally divided among the electrical, industrial and nonindustrial components of the industry. With the leveling in sales this summer producers of nonelectrical machinery have effected a slight reduction in stocks, while accumulation ceased in electrical machinery. At the end of August stocks in the machinery industry were generally slightly higher than in 1957-the previous high in demand for fixed investment-while sales (including consumer and defense goods) were considerably higher.

Reflecting the very high rate of production of transportation equipment in the opening months of 1960 , producers added about one-half billion dollars to stocks in the first quarter of the year. Inventory investment was adjusted rather rapidly to the subsequent reduction in production rates and, while motor vehicle producers have been holding stocks at the first quarter volume, other transportation equipment companies have been cutting book values since last spring. Stock-sales ratios in both groups were above a year ago, although well below the 1957 experience.

The production experience in steel has of course been particularly volatile in the past two years, and has resulted in sharp short-term fluctuations in steel companies' stocks. In the first 6 months of this year, inventories, seasonally adjusted, rose steadily from their low position at the end of 1959 , while the sales trend was sharply downward;
the stock-sales ratio at mid-ycar was at a record high for nonstrike periods. With output bottoming out in the summer months, steel producers were able to reduce stocks.

## Nondurable goods stable

In nondurable goods manufacturing, there was a general pattern of mild inventory accumulation during the first half followed by a summer period of inventory maintenance. Stock movements this summer among the

## CHANGES IN MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES

Recent Fluctuations Most Pronounced in Purchased Materials and Goods-in-Process

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-3
component industries were minor and offsetting.

With petroleum demand showing only small growth and capacity rising, production controls were instituted in order to restrict stocks. Petroleum stocks are currently about the same as at the start of this year, seasomally adjusted. Since early spring book values have declined slightly, with the reduction centering in crude stocks; finished stocks-particularly of gasoline--have continued to grow. Gasoline stocks are currently at a record high for this season of the year. However, relative to recent sales for the industry, overall inventory book values
are low compared to other postwar periods.

Inventories of textile manufacturing companies rose moderately in the first quarter, but have held relatively steady since early spring. Generally there has been continued expansion of finished goods offsetting reductions in purchased materials. The recent inven-tory-sales position for the industry was a little higher than a year ago. Apparel stocks have been pared this year relative to sales to a point where the recent ratio was about the same as a year ago.

Some accumulation of food and beverage stocks in the second quarterpartly reflecting higher processed food prices-was largely offset in the third quarter. With the improvement in sales this year, stock-sales ratios have declined, and are currently at a low for the postwar period.

In paper, chemicals and rubber a slight growth of inventory book values has continued--largely in finished goods stocks. Stock-sales ratios for these industries in August were a little above a year ago.

## Movements in trade

Stocks held by wholesalers and retailers have generally moved upward in 1959 and the first half of 1960 as sales advanced, although the wide swings in new car inventories have at times obscured the slowly rising trend at retail stores. In response to improved sales, trade inventories rose about $\$ 1.4$ billion, seasonally adjusted, in the opening 6 months of this year. Both sales and inventories showed little further change in the July-August period. Stock-sales ratios at the end of August were higher than at the start of the year for both wholesale and retail durable goods establishments, and were virtually unchanged in the soft-goods areas.

Most of the $\$ 1$ billion rise in retail stocks in the first half of 1960 occurred at automotive dealers. While dealers' sales increased substantially, the stocksales ratio at mid-year was still well above a year earlier. The cleanup of outgoing 1960 models during the August-September factory changeover period was quite sizable, although new car stocks in late September were considerably higher than at the same time in any other year. Mitigating factors, however, were the necessity to carry a broader range of models, including many new "compacts," and in addition the stock at the end of this September contained a considerably higher proportion of the incoming new models than did earlier September.

Stocks at lumber, building materials and hardware stores have tended downward this year, while those of furniture and appliance dealers have risen. Sales have been relatively weak in these areas, partly reflecting lowered housing construction. Industry data suggest that stocks of such appliances as washing machines, dryers, radios and television sets are well above a year ago, although the most recent months indicate a movement toward better balance.

At general merchandise stores, stock, after seasonal adjustment, rose throughout 1959 with the increasing volume of sales, and leveled out last winter as bad weather adversely affected sales. Growth in stocks was resumed this spring and has continued in July and August. With sales currently little different from a year ago, stock-sales ratios have risen. Placement of new orders by department stores in the July-August period, however, has been maintained at last summer's volume, and the value of outstanding orders is higher.

## Prospective Government Programs-The Year Ahead

BUSINESS may expect a modest increase in Federal Government purchases of goods and services-a component of GNP-in the period ahead. This increase is implied by expenditures scheduled for Federal agencies in fiscal 1961, as presented in the Budget

Bureau's recently released Midyear Budget Review.

Federal buying is programed at $\$ 54$ billion for the year ending June 30, 1961 , compared with the $\$ 521 / 2$ billion actually expended in fiscal 1960. Federal purchases declined during the
course of fiscal 1960, and by the June or final quarter of that year were at an annual rate of about $\$ 51 / 2$ billion, more than $\$ 2$ billion under the expected average for the current fiscal year. Quarterly increases in Federal buying are thus implied if the budget projections are realized.

Other budget expenditures, for Post. Office operations, grants to State and local governments, loans, and veterans compensation, are also expected to increase in the current year.

Total budget expenditures are estimated at $\$ 80 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about $\$ 3$ billion more than for the 1960 fiscal year and slightly higher than programed in the January budget. Receipts are calcu-

## FEDERAL FISCAL POSITION <br> Continuing Surplus on National Income And Product Basis Indicated



- Fiscal 1961 estimate boised on dato in midyear Budget Review
U. S. Deportment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-7
lated at $\$ 81 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, also about $\$ 3$ billion more than in fiscal 1960, but approximately $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion less than had originally been anticipated. As a consequence, the surplus for 1961 , at $\$ 1$ billion-about the same as recorded for fiscal 1960 -is lower than had been projected in the January budget.

The accompanying table, based on the midyear review, summarizes the fiscal position of the Federal Government in terms of the administrative budget, the cash budget, and the na-
tional income and product accounts. When the definitions of Government receipts and expenditures are adjusted to the national income framework, the surpluses indicated for fiscal 1960 and 1961 are seen to be somewhat greater than appear for these years on the other two bases.

The table shows expenditures on income and product account in both years at about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion less than cash budget expenditures, with which they are most readily compared. The difference between the two arises primarily because the cash totals include loans and the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, which are excluded from the national income account. Receipts are $\$ 1 \%$ billion lower on the national income basis than in the cash budget, which includes loan repayments and recoveries of other funds.

For fiscal 1959, the differences between the national income and product account and the cash budget were considerably larger. Receipts were higher on the national income basis since corporate profits tax accruals exceeded collections by about $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion; and expenditures were lower because they did not reflect the umusually large outlays for loans, mortgage purchases, and other financial cash transactions of fiscal 1959.

## Federal receipts

The $\$ 3$ billion increase for fiscal 1961 in Federal receipts-which is calculated on the basis of continuing high levels of employment and income-is mainly in tax collections on individual incomes. Other types of budgetary receipts, corporate profits taxes, excise taxes, and miscellaneous revenues, are calculated to remain substantially unchanged from 1960. The revision since last January in the estimate of total receipts centers in corporate profits tax collections, which were then expected to exceed those of fiscal 1960 by a considerable amount. The present lower estimate reflects the reduced profit margins discussed elsewhere in this issue. It assumes that corporate profits for calendar 1960 -on which the taxes collected in fiscal 1961 are based-will total about the same as in calendar 1959.

## Federal purchases

The larger part of the scheduled $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion increase in Federal purchases is in programs other than national defense. Nondefense buying is programed $\$ 1$ billion higher than in the past fiscal year. The net acquisition of price support crops by the Commodity Credit Corporation is set down in the budget at $\$ 1 / 2$ billion more, reflecting primarily a larger production of wheat and a larger carryover of corn. Stepped-up rates of operation are also scheduled for other Federal programs-particularly the modernization and expansion of the national system of air traffic control, and the conservation and development of land and water resources. Expenditures will also reflect the pay raise enacted recently for Federal employees.

Defense purchases are scheduled to exceed by $\$ 1 / 2$ billion the total recorded for fiscal 1960 . Increases are programed for Defense Department military functions and for the space exploration activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Atomic energy development is to continue at the same rate as in fiscal 1960. Stockpiling of strategic and critical materials and outlays for expansion of defense production will decline.

Defense Department military out-lays-the largest component of defense purchases-are expected to increase by $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the current fiscal year (see table 2). Expenditures for research, military personnel, and operation and maintenance are programed to rise by about $\$ 1$ billion in total, but outlays for major military procurement items and construction would decline. Military procurement for Defense needs and for foreign military assistance is scheduled to decrease by about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion from the $\$ 15 \frac{1}{2}$ billion total recorded in fiscal 1960. Conventional aircraft outlays will be lower, following recent trends, while expenditures for guided missiles, ships, and other equipment remain substantially the same as the year before.

Government purchases affect the business situation not only directly but also indirectly, through the shifts they occasion in business operations, including those relating to inventories

Table 1.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1959-61
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Fiscal years |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1959 | 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & 1961 \\ & (\text { esti- } \\ & \text { mate }) \end{aligned}$ |
| Administrative budget: |  |  |  |
| Receipts | ${ }_{80}^{68} 3$ | 78.4 | 81.5 |
| Supenditures or deficit (-) | 80.7 -12.4 | 77.2 | 80.4 1.1 |
| Cash budget: |  |  |  |
| Receipts. | 81.7 | 95.0 | 100.6 |
| Expenditures | 94.8 | 94.2 | 98.1 |
| Surplus or deficit (-) | $-13.1$ | $\delta$ | 2.5 |
| National income and product account: |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 85.3 | 93.5 | 99.0 |
| Expenditures | 90.1 | 91.3 | ${ }_{5}^{95.5}$ |
| Goods and services | 53.7 363 | 52.4 38.9 | 54.0 41.5 |
|  | 36.3 -4.7 | 38.9 2.2 | 41.5 3.5 |

NOTE.-The difference between the administrative budget and the cash budget is larcely accounted for by the inclusion in the latter of trust fund transactions. The nationat income and product account includes trust fund in several important respects. Corporate profits taxes are in several important respects. corporate profits taxes are loan transactions are either omitted or involve differences in timing; the acquisition of financial and second-hand assets are excluded; and an adjustment for the lag between deliv. eries and payments for goods is incorporated.
Source: U.S. Treasury Department, U.S. Department of Commerce, and Budget Bureau.
and to plant and equipment spending. Furthermore, these latter components of GNP are also affected by contracts placed with business for goods and services to be delivered at a later date. For the current fiscal year, Defense Department plans, as now formulated, call for an increase of $\$ 2$ billion, or 10 percent, over last year in orders for major procurement items, research and development, and construction.

From preliminary indications now available, some acceleration in the

Table 2.-Defense Department Military Budget Expenditures, 1959-61
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Fiscal years |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1959 | 1960 | $\begin{gathered} 1961 \\ \text { (esti- } \\ \text { mate } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 43.6 | 42.8 | 43.2 |
| Military personnel | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.2 |
| Operation and maintenance -- | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| Defense procurement......... | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| Aircraft | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Missiles | 3.3 1.5 | 3.7 1.7 | 3.6 1.7 |
| Other. | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Research, develonment, test and cvaluation. | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Construction...- | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Military assistance - | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Materiel purchases.- | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Revolving funds and unallocated. | -. 2 | -. 4 | -. 2 |

Source: Budget Bureau and Department of Defense.
placing of orders has already occurred in the opening months of this fiscal year. Shifts in the product composition of new orders as compared with the last fiscal year will, of course, occur. Also, as the year progresses, the phasing of new contract placements may change in the light of cost developments and technological changes.

## Other Federal expenditures

In addition to the rise in outlays for goods and services, Federal spending in other categories is programed to increase also. These categories include such items as transfer payments to individuals and foreign countries, grants-inaid to state and local governments, and interest costs. The projected rise of $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion is about the same as the expansion that occurred in the previous fiscal year.

Transfer payments to individuals would be up by about $\$ 2$ billion, in contrast with a $\$ 1$ billion rise last year. Payments under the social security program, Federal retirement bencfits, and veteran's compensation and pensions are the main areas of increase.

Grants-in-aid to state and local governments will increase by a small amount, with additional sums scheduled for the promotion of public health, public assistance, and medical care for the aged; highway construction grants, on the other hand, will total about the same as last year.

Interest costs, which rose sharply in fiscal 1960, are set forth in the budget as lower on the basis of the recent decline in interest rates on Government securities. Finally, an increased Post Office deficit is anticipated; postal rates were not raised by Congress, as requested in the January budget message, and postal workers' pay has subsequently been increased.

## State and local programs

Assuming State and local governments continue to expand their outlays at the average rate of recent years, buying by these governmental units would increase to more than $\$ 48$ billion in the current fiscal year. Factors in the past expansion have included higher wage rates and a larger work force, an uptrend in the construction of schools, highways, hospitals and sanitary facil-
ities, and larger outlays for other purchases from business-such as office supplies, equipment, and utilities services. Receipts of State and local governments have not covered their expenditures, which include heavy capital outlays, and borrowing is expected to continue.
Taking into account the projected increase in Federal purchases and the

## government purchases of GOODS AND SERVICES

## Continue To Be a Potent Market Force FEDERAL

## Billion \$



STATE AND LOCAL

trend of State and local outiays, the total demand for goods and services by all levels of government would be about $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion higher in the current fiscal year than in 1960. A rise in outlays for business products is expected to account for about half of this expansion, the remainder being paid out as compensation of employees.

## Farm Production and Income

AGRICULTURAL output is continuing upward in 1960 on the basis of current estimates of the Department of Agriculture. This is the third year in a row of both large crop harvests and livestock output. Last year the rise was in livestock output and this year crop production is estimated to be at a new high.

Cash receipts from marketings have edged ahead of a year ago in recent months after lagging a bit, carlier in the year. Production expenses are not much changed this year in contrast to the rising trend in other recent years. The former substantial advances in prices of nonfarm purchases have been much more limited this year, and prices of farm inputs, especially feeder cattle purchases, have declined.

Net income of farm proprietors for 1960 as a whole is expected to be about even with a year earlier and is little changed from other recent years, except 1958 when a combination of favorable influences lifted farm receipts. Since the number of farms and farm population have both continued to decline in recent years, income per farm and per capita have shown somewhat better trends than has total income. In addition some rise has taken place in income of farm residents from nonfarm sources.

In a somewhat different category, capital gains of farm proprietors have been substantial in the past several years. Last year they were smaller, however, and preliminary estimates suggest that the value of farm property has tended to level off in 1960 .

For several years: farm real estate prices had advanced despite a decline in farm income from the peak a decade ago. Throughout the postwar period, the land price rise was temporarily arrested only in 1949 and 1953 and continued strongly upward through the 1958 recession. During 1959, the rise showed some evidence of slackening as the average of land values reached a point more than 70 percent above the 1947-49 average in the final quarter. This year the index of land values was
up a bit in the spring and was a bit lower in the summer.

Farm mortgage debt has risen with land values, but it remains quite low by nonfarm mortgage standards with loans seldom made much above 50 percent of current market values. The only partial exception is the "contract sale" or "installment sale" of farm real estate, which has been of growing importance in recent years, especially in the Lake States and the Corn Belt. Under such contracts, the title to the land remains with the seller and downpayments are typically under 30 percent, the dividing line for qualifying for special Federal tax treatment of capital gains. Recently such "sales" have been estimated to account for around two-fifths of all transfers involving credit financing.

## Crop production higher

A basic influence affecting crop production has been a substantial secular uptrend in crop yield (per acre). Until 3 or 4 years ago, total harvested acreage had shown some decline, so that total crop output had risen only moderately. Thus in 1956 and 1957, crop production was only 6 percent above the 1947-49 average. Since then, however, acreage has expanded somewhat-wheat rose in 1958, and corn and cotton in 1959; and yiclds took an unusually large rise in 1958 and have remained high both last year and again this year. According to the latest monthly estimate, total crop production is estimated to be more than one-fifth above the 1947-49 average, exceeding the large harvests in each of the past 2 years.

Spurred by technological gains and increased capital input, farm production continues to outpace population growth and total demand. Accordingly, the rise in supplies has been accompanied by continued extensive price support operations and somewhat lowered prices received. Rapid disposition of surpluses both at home and abroad has prevented any further buildup in government holdings under price support
during the past year. The total government stocks and loans outstanding at the end of the 1960 fiscal year was $\$ 81 / 2$ billion, about the same as a year earlier, as a rise of $\$ 1$ billion in inventories was offset by a decline in outstanding loans. In the preceding year, CCC requirements had risen substantially. The large crop being harvested this year is expected to bring another rise in carryover at the end of the season.

The mixed inventory situation is reflected in the three principal surplus crops-cotton, corn, and wheat. The cotton carryover was reduced by more than 1 million bales at the beginning of the current season and is not expected to rise during the year. The carryover is only half as large as the peak 4 years ago. The reduction in cotton stocks during the past year reflects stepped-up exports, and domestic consumption has also been relatively high. Each of the latter is expected to be somewhat lower during the present crop year. The support price for the 1960 cotton crop is down 1.4 cents per pound from last year. Since this

Table 3.-Farm Production

| [1947-49 = 100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 19591 | $1960^{2}$ |
| Farm output | 113 | 114 | 114 | 124 | 126 | 129 |
| Livestock \& Products. | 120 | 122 | 121 | 124 | 130 | 129 |
| Meat Animals.-. | 127 | 123 | 119 | 124 | 134 | 132 |
| Dairy products. | 108 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 |
| Poultry \& Eggs - | 123 | 136 | 137 | 145 | 150 | 149 |
| Crops | 105 | 106 | 106 | 118 | 118 | 121 |
| Feed Grains. | 112 | 112 | 122 | 135 | 142 | 141 |
| Food Grains. | 80 | 84 | 79 | 117 | 93 | 112 |
| Cotton...... | 103 | 93 | 77 | 80 | 103 | 102 |
| Tobacco... | 109 | 108 | 83 | 80 | 89 | 96 |

1. Preliminary.
2. Indicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.
year's production is about equal to last year's, cash receipts are expected to be lower.

On the other hand, the two huge feed crops of last year and this year are each larger than the expanding domestic demand and foreign disposition, and corn carryovers are rising in each year. Both corn prices and the estimate of the new crop are a little lower than last year; marketings of
the crop do not reach volume proportion until just before the end of the calendar year.

The wheat carryover, which has risen to about the size of a year's production, did not increase in the past year, but the expansion in production of 240 million bushels in 1960 is expected to show up in carryover at the end of the season.

The wheat support is only a bit lower than last year, and prices received have been effectively sustained. Accordingly, the substantial increase in the size of the crop is bringing a
considerable rise in farmers' cash receipts from wheat.

## Livestock shift

An important change in agriculture this year is a shift in livestock marketings. Beef slaughter has shown a substantial rise over 1959 as the stage has been reached in the cattle cycle when the rate of expansion in cattle numbers has slowed and marketings have expanded. The larger supply of beef has been accompanied by somewhat lower prices for corn-fattened stock and considerably reduced prices

## AGRICULTURAL SITUATION


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

for range cattle sold either for slaughter or for further feeding. The relative decline in cattle prices from last year has exceeded the rise in volume, so that cash receipts from cattle marketings have been lower in 1960 .

Meanwhile hog production has been curtailed during the past year. The pig crops farrowed in the fall of 1959 and the spring of 1960 were both smaller than a year earlier, so that marketings have been lower this year, and are expected to continue appreciably lower than in 1959 despite a seasonal expansion in the final quarter. The price rise has been substantial, however, and with feed supplies plentiful, hog-corn price ratios have become favorable for expansion in hog production. The latest pig report suggests that some expansion in sow-breeding may be underway though no big increase in the 1961 pig crop is indicated.

Dairy production and prices have remained relatively stable. Milk consumption per capita is off a little in 1960, and CCC price support purchases are a little higher. In September support prices were raised about 5 percent in accordance with new legislation.

Poultry and egg receipts are a little higher than in 1959 . Broiler production is up this year and prices have exceeded a year earlier although they have eased this fall. Egg production has declined in the past several months, with allowance for seasonal influences, and egg prices have been above the rather low 1959 quotations.

# Recent Trends in National Income and Corporate Profits 

National income advanced from an annual rate of $\$ 414$ billion in the first quarter to $\$ 419$ billion in the second, compared with $\$ 391$ billion and $\$ 405$ billion in the first and second quarters of 1959, respectively. For the first half of 1960 the increase over a year ago was 5 percent.
Most major types of income shared in the rise last spring, and employee compensation, which accounts for over two-thirds of the total, extended its growth in the summer quarter. Corporate profits bave been reduced since the opanime grater of the year, as manuacharigy acivity tapered and margins contracted.

## Indinstry imtern

Data for the various industries are given in thine 5. These point up the continution this year oi the fairly stendy growih which has for some time chatracterized tho fiow of income in finance, communications and public uilitics, services, and goverument. Further gains in these lines are clearly indicated for the third quarter also.

Incenc from durables manufacturing has receded from the highs registered in the eurlier post-strike period. Sott goods manufacturing showed relatively more strength, as did trade and construction. Earnings in these lines expanded in the second quarter and seem to have held up fairly well in the third.

## Manufacturing tapers

The income flow from manufacturing was at an annual rate of $\$ 123$ billion in the second quarter. This was about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion under the alltime high which had been reached in the initial quarter, but was $\$ 5$ billion ahead of the total reported for the final 3 months of last year. Both the improvement over late 1959 and the tapering since early this
year were due mainly to the experience of hard goods producers, and especially reflected the aftereffects of the steel tieup.
Durables manufacturing income was off about 4 percent, or $\$ 3$ billion at an annual rate, from the first 1960 quarter to the second. Payroll and production

## CORPORATE PROFITS

Dip in Second Quarter Concentrated in Mancfacturing


* Betore tox, and including inventory valuotion adjustment U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-4
data suggest that the decline continued after midyear.

A pattern of leveling off or contraction in earnings following the pronounced upswing which occurred around the turn of the year, characterized nearly all the major hard goods lines. The income swings were particularly marked in primary iron and steel. Only part of the flow of earnings from individual manufacturing industries can be measured on
a quarterly basis, but the available data suggest that the first-quarter rise in primary metals manufucturing was on the order of 40 percent. This carried the total close to the record rate of the 1959 sccond quarter, which had likewise been a period of rapid inventory accumulation. With the steel operating rate off from an average near 95 perent in the frist 1960 quarter to 70 percent in the second and a litte over 50 percent in the third, incone from metals production has fallen ofi since last whter. It was down about one-sixth for the aprigg quarter, and both profts and payrolls in the industry bave since dectined somewhat further.

First-qiarter advanees in income from fabricated metal manofacturing, nonelectrical macinery, and transportation cquipment other than butos were likewise chaded or reyersed in the spring and summer. Tho experince of auto manufacturing has been somewhat similar. After rebounding early this year from the low of hate 1909 , autemotive income leveled of in the spring and seems to have been lower aftar mid-year-though the avadable data are limited and are difficult to interper because of the shift in timing of the 1961 model changeover period.

Income from nondurables production continued to rise in the spring quarter, though not so rapidly as in the winter. Earnings held even or dipped-owing mainly to narrower profit margins-in certain lines which depend to a substantial extent on industrial markets. Dcclines in these areas, however, were more than offset by a spring upturn in industries serving the consumer market for food and clothing. For the third quarter, employee compensation in the nondurables groups showed little change; comprehensive information on profits in this period is not available.

## Growth in labor income

Compensation of employees increased $\$ 2$ billion in the summer quarter, at an annual rate. Gains earlier in the year had amounted to $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the first quarter and almost $\$ 5$ billion in the second.

The industry pattern of these payroll movements reflected in part the same market shifts that influenced the structure of the total national income de-
scribed above. There were reductions in durable goods manufacturing, while relative strength continued in nondurables, trade, and a number of serv-ice-type industries.

Higher employment and a longer average workweek contributed substantially to payroll growth in the early part of the year. A review of quarterly and recent monthly changes suggests that since last winter the continuing

Table 4.-National Income by Type of Income (I-s, I-9)
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates]

|  | 1957 | 1958 | 19.9 | $19^{59}$ |  |  | 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| National income. | 369.9 | 367.7 | 399.6 | 405.1 | 339.4 | 402.8 | 414.4 | 419.4 | n.a. |
| Compensation of employees | 255.5 | 257.0 | 277.8 | 279.7 | 279.5 | 281.6 | 290.2 | 295.0 | 297.2 |
| Wages and salaries | 238.5 | 239.7 | 258.2 | 260.1 | 259.7 | 261.5 | 268.7 | 273.1 | 274.9 |
| Private.-....- | 1984 | 196.4 | 212.9 | 214.9 | 214.2 | 215, 3 | 222.1 | 22.5. 5 | 2260 |
| Military | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 99 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
| Government civilian | 30.5 | 33. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.6 | 38.8 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries ........ | 17.0 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 21.5 | 21. 9 | 22.3 |
| insurance.-----...----------...- | 7.8 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Other labor income. | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11. 2 |
| Employer contribations to private pension and welfare funds Other | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proprietors' income | 44.5 | 46, 4 | 46.5 | 40.8 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 48.1 | 48.3 |
| Business and professional | 32.7 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 36.1 |
| Income of umincorporated enternrises - | 33.0 | 32.4 | 34.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation idjustment...... | $-.3$ | -. 1 | -1. 1 | 120 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 12. | 12. |
| Rental income of persons. | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 41.7 | 37.4 | 46.6 | 50.1 | 44, 9 | 45, 5 | 48.0 | 45.3 | n.a. |
| Profits hefore tax | 43.2 | 37.7 | 47.0 | 51.7 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 48.8 | 45.7 | n.a. |
| Profits tax liability | 20.9 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 25.5 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 22.3 | n.a. |
| Profits after tax | 22.3 | 19.1 | 23.8 | 26.2 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 25.0 | 23.4 | п.a. |
| Dividends | 12.6 | 12. 4 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.0 |
| Undistributed profits | 9.7 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 9.5 | n.a. |
| Inventory valuation adjnstment | $-1.5$ | -. 2 | -. 5 | $-1.3$ | -. 4 | . 7 | $-.8$ | -. 4 | n.a. |
| Net interest. | 13.4 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 19.1 |

n.a.-Not available.

Table 5.-National Income by Industry Division (I-11)

| [Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates] |
| :--- |

gradual uptrend in pay rates has played a major role, and has increased in relative importance as employment gains tapered.

Employment and hours-"real" factors which (along with the efficiency factor) have a direct effect on the physical volume of output-accounted for nearly half the advance in private payrolls from the first quarter to the second. During the summer months, however, the net effect of the changes in employment and hours throughout the economy was in the direction of lower payrolls.

The experience in these respects varied somewhat from industry to industry. Employment improved markedly last spring in trade, contract construction, and other nonmanufacturing lines; hours declined somewhat after midsummer, but the contraction was slight and did not have a major effect on payrolls.

In manufacturing, the record for nondurables this year has been similar. The reduced activity in durables has been reflected in employment cutbacks and shorter hours without much change in rates of pay.

The recent course of payrolls and other major elements in the national income is traced in table 4. Earnings of nonfarm proprietors were little changed in the third quarter. Net interest rose a little less in the third quarter than in the second, interest rates having eased and borrowing slowed somewhat. Rental income of persons held about even.

## Corporate Profits

The second-quarter decline in corporate profits stemmed largely from the developments in manufacturing production that have been outlined earlier in the Survey and in this review. These developments had a more pronounced effect on profits than on other elements of national income. This was partly because manufacturing accounts for a more-than-proportionate share of corporate business and hence of profits, and partly because profits are the most volatile income share and thus are sharply affected by any change in business activity.

Before-tax profits, exclusive of inventory gains and losses, were $\$ 451 / 2$ billion for the second quarter, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. This was 6 percent below the total reported for the first quarter of 1960 , and about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1959.
Inventory gains were off along with earnings from current production, and before-tax book profits dropped from an annual rate near $\$ 49$ billion in the winter quarter to a little under $\$ 46$ billion in the spring. The overall result for the first half was thus very close to the average of $\$ 47$ billion recorded for 1959 as a whole. The second quarter contraction was paralleled in profits tax accruals. The profits tax amounts to almost half of pre-tax earnings. The fiscal implications of the reductions in tax accruals are noted elsewhere in this issue in the review of the Federal fiscal position.
After-tax profits declined $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from the first quarter, to a $\$ 231 / 2$ billion rate. Dividends have been maintained at close to a $\$ 14$ billion annual rate since last fall, and retained net earnings were off accordingly (see chart).

## Shift in profits

Available data on the industry pattern of profits are given in an accompanying table. Apart from seasonal variation and inventory gains and losses, it appears that corporate earnings have held up fairly well in nonmanufacturing lines. Profits in the communications and utilities industries, in particular, continued to expand throughout 1959 and the first half of 1960 .
For manufacturing, the latest comprehensive reports show earnings down sharply in the spring after a strong advance in the winter quarter (see chart). The swing was particularly evident in reduced earnings of primary iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery, automobile, and other transportation equipment manufacturers.
Soft goods lines registered moderate gains in the first 1960 quarter. Some contraction followed in the spring, though sales continued high. Industrially, the second quarter movement in the total stemmed primarily from lower earnings in petroleum and chemicals.

## Depreciation costs

A significant aspect of the current profits picture relates to depreciation charges, which have increased substantially in recent years from a variety of causes. One of the most important causes is found in the growth that has taken place in the Nation's production facilities. The rising costs of plant and equipment items are also necessarily reflected in heavier depreciation charges on the items bought more recently. The

## Flow of Corporate Internal Funds


average useful life expectancy of these facilities, moreover, has become shorter, owing to a shift in their composition, so that the investment in them must be written off over a briefer period and in larger annual installments than in the past. Finally, the spreading use of formulae other than straight-line amortization has made for a faster writeoff in recent years.
The growth in the stock of business plant and equipment, due to the heavy investment spending that has characterized the postwar period as a whole, represents a major gain in the economic strength and efficiency of the Nation. It permits a larger volume of national output, in total and per worker and consumer, than has ever been possible before. Labor and natural resources can be employed more efficiently, and operating costs reduced by improved
technical equipment. In the process of adding new facilities, moreover, business has expedited the introduction of new products and processes.
Many of these gains, it will be noted, are of sorts that tend to increase the ability of the companies to meet enlarged depreciation charges. To the extent that this is the case, depreciation is not a source of increased pressure on profit margins. The same is true of the increase in depreciation which stems from the higher prices paid in recent years, where the results in technical efficiency and broadened markets make the investment a desirable one.
An appreciable reduction in average life expectancies of capital goodsthe third factor in the increase of depreciation charges-has occurred owing to a rise in that proportion of the base consisting of equipment, which has a shorter useful life than plant, on the average. (The accelerated amortization of emergency facilities which was authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950 might in principle also be considered a case of this sort; it has certainly tilted the average depreciation rate upward in the past, though its present influence is the reverse.) The trend to the shorter-lived items reflects payback calculations which allow for the higher depreciation on these items.

The shift to the use of newer formulae in calculating depreciation charges has a special, somewhat distorting effect on book profits. Under these alternative formulae more of an asset's value is written off in the earlier years of its operation and less in the later years. Being permitted for tax purposes only with respect to capital goods coming into use in 1954 or later, each year these formulae become applicable to a larger part of the stock of capital goods. The profit and depreciation totals for recent years, reflecting the wider applicability of the new accounting methods, are not precisely comparable with the past figures which were based more largely on the traditional straight-line calculation.

As has frequently been noted in the Survey, the shift to the new methods tends to influence the downward tendencies of profit ratios to sales and to

Table 6.-National Income by Corporate and Noncorporate Form of Organization (I-14)

|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1959 |  |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II |
| National income. | 366.9 | 367.7 | 399.6 | 405.4 | 399.4 | 402.8 | 414.4 | 419.4 |
| Income originating in corporate business. | 202.9 | 195.8 | 219.4 | 225.4 | 218.8 | 219.8 | 229.1 | 228.8 |
| Compensation of employees. | 162.7 | 159.3 | 173.9 | 175.9 | 175.0 | 175.7 | 182.2 | 184.4 |
| Wages and salaries------- | 150.6 | 147.2 | 160.1 | 162.1 | 161.0 | 161.6 | 166.9 | 168.9 15.6 |
| Supplements to wages and saiaries. | 12.2 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 15.6 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment 1 | 39.7 | 35.6 |  | 48.8 | 43.1 |  | 46.1 | 43.5 |
| Profits before tax 1 | 41.3 | 35.9 | 45.2 | 50.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 46.9 | 43.9 |
| Profits tax liability | 20.9 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 25.5 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 22.3 |
| Profits after tax ${ }^{1}$ | 20.4 | 17.3 | 22.0 | 24.6 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 23.1 | 21.6 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.- | $-1.5$ | -. 2 | -. 5 | $-1.3$ | -. 4 | . 7 | -. 8 | -. 4 |
| Net interest.. | . 4 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Income originating outside corporate business. | 164.0 | 171.9 | 180.3 | 189.0 | 180.6 | 182.9 | 185.4 | 150.6 |

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

Table 7.-Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (V-1, V-2) [Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates]

|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1959 |  |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Gross private saving | 69.2 | 69.0 | 73.9 | 76.6 | 72.1 | 73.8 | 76.1 | 77.3 |
| Personal saving.. | 23.6 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.7 | 25.2 |
| Undistributed corporate profits. | -9.7 | 6.7 | 10.5 | -12.9 | $\underline{9} .3$ | 8.9 | 11.0 | 9.5 |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment. Depreciation charges...--------------- | -1.5 33.4 | 5.2 | 37.5 | -1.3 | -. 4 | . 7 | -. 8 | -. 4 |
| Accidental damage to fixed business capital. | 9 | 7 | 7 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 43.0 |
| Capital outlays charged to current expense. | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 |
| Government surplus on income and product transactions. | 1.0 | -11.4 | -2.5 | -. 4 | -3.2 | -2.8 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Federal | 2.0 | -9.3 | -1.4 | 1.0 | -2.0 | -2.2 | 5.6 |  |
| State and local. | -1.0 | -2.0 | $-1.1$ | -1.3 | $-1.2$ | 6 | -1.7 | -2.5 |
| Gross investment. | 69.6 | 56.0 | 69.5 | 75.2 | 66.0 | 68.5 | 79.0 | 75.7 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 66.1 | 56.0 | 72.0 | 78.9 | 67.5 | 70.8 | 79.3 | 75.5 |
| Net foreign investment. | 3.5 | . 1 | -2.5 | -3.6 | -1.5 | -2.4 | -. 3 | . 3 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -. 6 | -1.7 | -1.8 | -1.0 | $-3.0$ | -2.6 | -1.1 | -3.9 |

Table 8.-Corporate Profits (Before Tax) and Inventory Valuation Adjustment by Broad Industry Groups (VI-10)

|  | 1857 | 1958 | 1959 | 1959 |  |  | 1960 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II |
| All industries, total | 41.7 | 37.4 | 46.6 | 50.4 | 44.9 | 45.5 | 48.0 | 45.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 22.9 | 18.8 | 24.8 | 28.1 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 26.2 | 23.5 |
| Durable goods industries Nondurable goods industries. | $\begin{array}{r}13.1 \\ 9.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.2 9.6 | 12.8 12.0 | 15.8 12.3 | 11.5 <br> 12.2 | 11.3 12.0 | 13.6 12.6 | 11.6 11.9 |
| Transportation, communications, and public utilities. | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| All other industries... | 13.3 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 15.5 |

national income and product in recent years. It also has an important financial effect. The internal funds invested by corporations are derived from profits, which are subject to tax, and from depreciation allowances which are not taxed since they represent a cost of plant and equipment used up in the production process. Any change which raises the relative share of depreciation in the total therefore tends to reduce the corporate profits tax yield while raising the flow of internal funds.

The rise in total corporate depreciation charges brought about by the spread of the newer accounting methods now has a substantial offset in another group of asset accounts. This offset is the tapering of amortization charges on emergency facilities, as these leave the amortization base upon completion of the 5 -year writeoff period permitted for them under the 1950 Act. The net balance is difficult to strike. It appears, however, that the various accounting factors taken together now affect profits comparisons from one year to the next by only a fraction of 1 percent of the pretax totals.

The growth of depreciation has comparatively even less effect on the course of profit margins in the shorter run. Quarterly changes are mostly dominated by cyclical and special conditions, and show much the same pattern whether profits are measured before or after depreciation charges.

On either basis, the ratio of profits to corporate gross product rose during the first year of cyclical advance, through early 1959. It has since tended irregularly downward, with interim fluctuations including a dip during the steel strike and a limited recovery thereafter, and by last spring it was at the lowest point since the summer of 1958.

# Business Financing in 1960 Fixed Capital Demands Remain High-Working Capital Needs Shiit-Supply Condidions Eased 

B
USINESS corporations generally maintained their end of 1959 financial position in the first half of 1960 . Profits have moved in an irregular fashion over the past year and since the first quarter have tended lower as profit margins came under pressure. With dividends maintained, earnings retained in business have been lowered. Depreciation set-asides reached a new high, for the most part reflecting the expanded capital base, and the combined gross internal flow of equity funds-retained carnings plus depreciation charges-was close to the earlier top but with the contribution of the two major sources differing.

The volume of long-term capital raised in external markets by business firms has been fairly steady in the last year and a half, hough reduced from the heavy financing carried on during the previous business upswing in the 1956-57 period. (See chart.)

The combined flow of internal and external long-term capital financing in the first half was at a seasonally adjusted amual rate of $\$ 40$ billion for all non-financial corporations, about the same as in 1957 and 1959, and roughly $\$ 3$ billion more than in the 1958 recession period.

The current requirements for such funds for fixed capital expenditures are substantially higher than in 1959, and plans for such investment in the second half of this year involved a further increase over the first-half results.

The cushion of corporate liquid funds was an important influence in financing the $1959-60$ business advance, and in the 12 -month period ended last June corporate managers drew down their liquid asset holdings to supplement the record volume of long-term financing.

## Working capital higher

Capital requirements other than for plant and equipment and liquid asset ownership-basically for building inventories and financing customershave been exceptionally heavy in the past two years of cyclical advance, with the expansion pressure sustained at a relatively even pace after allowing for the usual seasonal influences and such special factors as the pre-steel and poststrike build-ups and the strike-related tapering of demands. In the year ended last June, nonfinancial corporations added close to $\$ 20$ billion in working capital assets other than liquid resources. This was $\$ 2$ billion more than in the preceding year and in the year ended June 19:7.

The most recent expansion in such
working capital was exceeded only in the 12 -month period through June of 1956 , when the addition came close to $\$ 25$ billion. The greater inventory build-up in that earlier period largely accounts for the difference. The increase in terms of the book values of over $\$ 8$ billion during the year ended June 1956 was about double the inventory accumulation observed in the last 12 -month period.
All in all, the recent financial picture for corporate business has conformed fairly closely to that which is typically experienced in periods of cyelical advance: sharp increases in fixed and working capital assets and the concomitant pressures for both long- and short-term funds; expansion of internally generated funds and yet substantial need for extemal financing; the net

## Corporate Long-Term Financing and Outlays on <br> Plant and Equipment



Doto: SEC A OBE
result of improved liquidity as cash assets were accumulated, and later, the using up of such resources to meet still expanding needs as internal financing levels off.

During this period, the external financing supply conditions traced a similar cyclical conformity. During the upswing when capital demands threatened

Table 1.-Corporate Financing in Three Postwar Cycles
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Year ended June 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Most recent cycle Sources |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-term. | 37.3 | 40.3 | 36.9 | 40.0 | ${ }^{39.9}$ |
| Uses |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment Other assets | 26.9 | 31.9 | 30.1 | 26.2 | 29.5 |
|  | 23.1 | 17.2 | -. 3 | 25.4 | 18.4 |
|  | Year ended June 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| 1953-54 cycle |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term. | 26.8 | 28.1 | 25.3 | 30.3 | 37.3 |
| Short-term. | 3.1 | 6.5 | $-6.2$ | 6.8 | 12.7 |
| Uses |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment Other assets. | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 26.9 |
|  | 7.4 | 11.8 | -4.4 | 20.6 | 23.1 |
|  | Calendar years |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| 1948-49 cycle |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term.. | 21.7 | 25.9 | 19.2 | 25.0 | 26.8 |
| Short-term-.------....-- | 9.5 | 3.1 | $-3.7$ | 19.2 | 12.8 |
| Uses |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment.- | 17.0 | 18.8 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 21.6 |
| Other assets----------- | 14.2 | 10.2 | -. 8 | 27.3 | 18.0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

Table 2.-Corporate Receivables and Payables
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Receivables |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { ables, } \\ & \text { trade } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Consumer | Trade |  |  |
|  | Change During Calendar Y̌ear |  |  |  |  |
| 1947. | 7.6 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 |
| 1948 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 1949 | . 6 | 1.5 | -. 9 | -. 3 | $-.6$ |
| 1950 | 13.8 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 3.2 |
| 1951. | 4.7 | . 8 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
|  | Change During Year Ended June 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | -. 9 | 2.9 |
| 1953 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | -. 2 |
| 1954 | $-1.4$ | ${ }^{6}$ | -2.0 | -2.1 | . 1 |
| 1955 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 5. 9 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| 1956 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| 1957. | 7.7 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 2. 1 |
| 1958 | 5 | 0 | . 5 | $-2.2$ |  |
| 1959 | 10.0 7 | 1.3 2.6 | 8.7 5.3 | 5.7 3.3 | 3.0 2.0 |
| 1960 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2.0 |

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.
to become excessive, the monetary authorities moved to restrain the expansion of bank credit and borrowing costs rose to postwar highs.

As demands leveled after last winter's upsurge, credit conditions eased considerably and this easing was fostered by the central bank actions utilizing all major tools available-reduced discount rates to member banks, open market operations to provide extra reserves, and most recently, a lowering of reserve requirements. The impact of these activities is strikingly apparent in the free reserve position of member banks which currently shows an improvement of close to $\$ 1$ billion as compared with a year ago. (See chart.)

## The current picture

Recent developments have accentuated the usual problems encountered by business firms. The reduction in profit margins, with dividends maintained, has had its impact on retained earnings. Funds set aside from depreciation allowances are continuing higher but it is doubtful that they have made up for the drop in earnings from the peak. Meanwhile fixed capital outlays of business are scheduled to be higher. Thus, there is a substantially lessened volume of funds available for working capital purposes from internal sources.

At the same time, reduced expansion on current account, which is already evident in the inventory picture, diminishes the need for additional funds to increase the working capital of corporations. Tbis is mirrored in the area of short-term financing by reduced bank borrowing for business purposes.

## Costs of borrowing reduced

In the second and third quarters signs of such tapered demand have been apparent. Combined with actions of monetary authorities, this has meant that the cost of borrowing has eased off from earlier highs. So far this has been most apparent in the short-term area, with banks reducing their prime rate in August.

Fixed charges on business income-as reflected in interest payments-have also risen to new highs, as a result of the expansion of debt and higher average interest rates being paid on outstanding debt. At the recently experienced prof-
its volume, such charges represent the highest relative share of postwar corporate earnings, though they are still well below those for the comparable prewar period of prosperity in the late twenties.

Average costs of outside equity financing have moved higher recently as a result of the decline in market prices of equity issues. However, as of mid1960, such costs were still low by any postwar experience prior to 1959. Stock prices had risen sharply since the late 1940's. While dividends and earnings also moved upward over this interval, stock yields in 1959, absolutely and in relation to borrowing costs were the lowest for the postwar period.

## Liquidity patterns

In general, corporate business has maintained a relatively liquid position through mid-1960. The build-up of cash and U.S. securities in the 1958-59 period and the modest liquidation more recently left business firms in the aggregate with such resources at a level comparable with the needs indicated by the higher volume of business sales and activity. There has, however, been some shifting in these resources.

COMMERCIAL BANKING PICTURE Considerably Eased


Changes in Free Reserves Sept. 1959-60


The manufacturing group, which has been in the forefront of recent dynamic aspects of business change, saw its liquidity position reduced through mid1958. There was some improvement in the succeeding 12 -month period but this has subsequently been reversed, and this meant the using of liquid funds in the past year. The recent movement has left manufacturers as a group
in about the same relative liquid assetsales position as they were in mid-1957, which represented the low for the postwar period.

On the other hand, non-manufacturing concerns-more particularly those dealing in distribution channels-have maintained a considerable portion of the improved liquidity which was sustained through mid-1959.

## Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds

$\mathbf{U}_{\text {p-to-date regularly }}$ published figures for corporate sources and uses of capital funds are shown in tables 3 and 4 through June 30 of this year. Since these figures are not adjusted in detail for seasonal influences, they may perhaps be most usefully compared taking 12 -month intervals ended June 30. Such a combination for recent years is about the closest approximation available to cyclical recoveries and recessions. In this context several interesting features stand out and may be briefly reviewed.

## Long-term financing

In the last 2 years, more than 50 percent of the $\$ 40$ billion annual totals of long-term financing has been provided internally through the investment of depreciation allowances. These funds have steadily expanded in absolute and relative terms throughout the postwar period. However, the annual new increment is currently close to $\$ 1$ billion compared with $\$ 2$ billion of additional new funds obtained in the mid-1950's. This reduced amount of increment, despite record or near-record additions to gross capital base, reflects the changing pattern of depreciation charges against current income. In that earlier period depreciation allowances were being swelled by the fast writeoffs permitted on defense-related facilities. Beginning in 1955 the cutoff in the Korean 5-year amortization program brought a tapering in funds from this source and at the current time virtually all of the facilities on which such amortization was granted have been fully amortized. However, since 1955, a modified form of accelerated amortization on new facilities permitted to business firms generally has served
to raise depreciation charges, but in the last several years the impact of this change has been offset by the reduced availability of funds under the Korean program.

Other sources of long-term financingretained earnings and securities market sales-have been sizable, but generally speaking, more sensitive to fluctuations in general business. Retained earnings in the past 2 years have averaged close to $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion a year, up moderately from the 1958 recession low of $\$ 6$ billion but well below earlier highs of $\$ 13$ billion in 1950 and $\$ 11$ billion in 1955-56.

## Market financing steady

The net inflow of long-term corporate funds raised in the capital markets and from other institutional sources has held steady in the last 2 years at about $\$ 10$ billion annually. While these sales compared favorably with any experience prior to 1956, they were down from the total raised in 1956-57 and were less than in the 1958 recession period when many financing plans earlier arranged were carried through.
In the most recent period, financial concerns-largely investment and finance companies-have expanded their recourse to long-term capital markets. Mutual funds have shown an especially strong growth trend. These firms do not, generally speaking, provide a net new inflow of capital to the universe of corporations of which they are a part, since the proceeds of their security sales are typically channeled in purchases of existing corporate issues. However, by providing a medium for investment by the smaller scale investors, the activity
of such firms imparts a fluidity to the saving-investment process which aids in the financing of business capital requirements.

## Manufacturers reduce demands

Among other major users of the long-term securities markets, recent tendencies have been in the direction of reduced net sales. Manufacturers in particular cut back their net new issues in 1960. Typically these concerns expand their use of such financing in the late recovery period but cut back sharply when capital expenditures are reduced in the recession. They also find little need for external longterm financing in the early recovery period when internally generated funds are rising. The relatively light demand of manufacturers as represented by net new issues in the past year contrasts rather markedly with expanding capital demands at comparable stages of the upswings in 1951 and 1956-57.

## FINANCING COSTS

## Common Stock Yields Remain Low



Interest Retes Eased From Highs Principally for Short-Term Funds


Note. - 1960 is 9 months average; Sept. of 1960 is estimoted
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-10

Net proceeds to corporate business from the sale of stock issues do not show any special cyclical pattern. Net new stock issues have varied in the $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ billion range in the last 4 years, compared with a range of $\$ 2-3$ billion in the preceding 4 -year period and an average volume of $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion earlier in the postwar period. Much of the underlying growth tendency over this interval has reflected the growing importance of mutual funds whose issues do not represent a net addition to the inflow of corporate equity funds.

## Swings in debt financing

A lagged response to cyclical conditions is apparent in long-term debt financing and here, as already indicated for total security sales, the fluctuating element is contributed by the shifting demand of manufacturers.

## Working capital shifts

By far the most volatile aspect of corporate financing is associated with changed working capital requirements. Note in table 1 that in the four upswings, additions to current assets have been quite sharp and in the two most recent instances-1956-57 and 195960 --especially large. In contrast, during recession periods, expansion of current assets is halted.

These swings are, of course, mirrored in the changing pattern of short-term debt. It will be noted, however, that in the upswing, the expansion of current assets substantially exceeds the growth of short-term liabilities, and that in the recession period the continuing availability of new long-term resources permits sizable reductions in current liabilities while businesses are maintaining relatively steady their ownership of current assets.

## Features of current assets picture

As is well known, swings in inventory investment are a major feature of cyclical developments and such financing demands need no further review at this point, except to note that in the current period demand for increased inventories at the moment is no longer the large expansionary feature which it has been in the most recent quarterly periods. Corporations were adding more than $\$ 4$ billion a year to their inventories in the past two years,
though at varying rates within these years.

Among other working capital needs, expansion of trade credit by corporations has been of growing importance in recent years. In this context it is perhaps most useful to eliminate intercorporate transactions which for the creditor requires financing but for the debtor corporation reflect a source of available credit. For corporations as an aggregate, only the net expansion of receivables over payables reflects a corporate financing requirement and a source of funds for noncorporate customers.

There are two principal groups of customers seeking temporary financing from the corporations consumers and business. The net extension of corporate credit to these customers for the
recent period, as shown in the accompanying table, has been substantial in each instance. Consumer financing was definitely responsive to cyclical influences in the 1950's, expanding rather sharply in recoveries, and leveling off in the recession period. In the year ended last June, such financing came to $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion which was the highest net credit extension of this kind in the postwar period.

With the tendency to higher costs of borrowed funds in the 1958-60 period, corporate management has made an intensive drive to keep non-interest bearing cash reserves at a minimum. Thus, as liquidity rose with the general level of activity, corporations tended to invest in short-term Government securities rather than to accumulate money assets. In the 2 years from mid-1958

## CORPORATE LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS

## As a Ratio to Corporate Sales

## For All CORPORATIONS

 Liquidity Not Much ChangedPercent
10-



Note. - Cash and U.S. Govt. security holdings on June 30 as a percent of annual sales

* Estimated

Data: SEC \& OBE
U. S. Depariment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
to mid-1960, cash resources were maintained stable at $\$ 341 / 2$ billion and holdings of U.S. securities increased from $\$ 15.3$ billion to $\$ 21.7$ billion.

## Short-term financing

The recent pattern of short-term corporate financing has been affected,
first and foremost, by the cyclical and other special aspects which have featured working capital needs, and secondly, by changes in the income tax laws.

As already indicated, the rapid expansion of current assets since the 1958 recession was through mid-1960 mir-

Table 3.-Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, Annual, 1956-59; Half Years, 1956-60 ${ }^{\text {। }}$

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1st half |  |  |  |  | 2d half |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| SOURCES, TOTAL | 47.9 | 42.5 | 30.7 | 53.1 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 5.2 | 26.1 | 20.7 | 31.1 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 27.0 |
| Internal sources, total | 27.8 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 30.6 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 13,7 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 14.8 |
| Retained profits ${ }^{2}$ | 10.5 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 5. 6 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 5. 2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Depreciation--- | 17.3 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.9 |
| External long-term sources, total. | 11.1 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Stocks. | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 2. 2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1. 6 |
| Bonds. | 4.7 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Other debt | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5 | 6 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.5 | 9 | . 8 | 1.1 |
| Short-term sources, total. | 9.0 | 2.6 | -6.4 | 12.7 | -2.4 | -2.6 | -12.4 | 5.6 | . 9 | 11.4 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Bank loans- | 2.2 | . 3 | -2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | -1.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | -. 2 | -1.3 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| Trade payables | 5.5 | 2.4 | -1.5 | 6.3 | . 5 | -. 4 | -5.0 | 2.1 | $-.9$ | 5.0 | 2.8 | 3. 5 | 4.2 |
| Federal income tax liabilities | -1.7 | -2.2 | -2.4 | 2.4 | -6. 5 | -5.0 | -5.8 | 5 | -2.4 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| Other. | 3.0 | 2.1 | -. 1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -. 2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | . 9 | .1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| USES, TOTAL | 45.0 | 40.2 | 30.3 | 51.6 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 25.1 | 18.7 | 29.4 | 23.9 | 25.7 | 26.5 |
| Increase in physical assets, total. | 37.5 | 34.8 | 23.1 | 33.0 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 10.3 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 15.5 |
| Plant and equipment | 29.9 | 32.7 | 26.4 | 27. 7 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 13.4 | 14.9 |
| Inventories (book value) | 7.6 | 2.1 | -3.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 2.3 | -2.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | -. 2 | $-.6$ | . 6 |
| Increase in financial assets, total | 7.5 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 18.6 | -2.6 | -1.6 | -5.6 | 7.5 |  | 10.1 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 |
| Receivables .-..........-.... | 8.8 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | -1.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5. 2 |
| Consumer | 1.4 | 9 | $-.3$ | 2.8 | $-.2$ | $-6$ | -1.5 | . 1 | (3) | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Other | 7.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | -. 3 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Cash and U.S. Government | -4.3 | -. 3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | -8.0 | -4.2 | -3.8 | 3 | -4.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 3.5 |
| Cash (including deposits) |  | 1 | 2.5 | -. 1 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -. 4 | $-1.5$ | -2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| U.S. Government securities- | -4.5 | $-.4$ | 1.0 | 3.9 | -5.8 | $-2.2$ | -3.4 | 1.8 | -1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| Other assets. | 3.0 | 1.3 | . 9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | . 5 | (3) | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 8 | . 7 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| DISCREPANCY (uses less sources) | -2.9 | -2.3 | -. 5 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -1.7 | -. 6 | -1.0 | -2.0 | $-1.7$ | -. 6 | . 2 | -. 5 |

1. Fxcludes banks and insurance companies.
2. Includes depletion.
3. Less than $\$ 50$ million.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on Securities and Exchange Commission, and other financial data.
rored in a persistent demand for bank credit, featured in particular by manufacturers' requirements. This indus-try-and more particularly, durable goods producers-expended their shortterm bank borrowing at a relatively steady pace until last midyear. With inventory needs shifting as indicated in the review of this subject elsewhere in this issue, such credit needs have no longer been pressing, and in the third quarter of the year it appears that manufacturers were reducing theiroutstanding bank debt.

## Effect of tax law change

Since 1955 large corporations have been required to change gradually to a more pay-as-you-earn basis. As a result, through 1959 there was a more than usual drain on working capital. Now that the shift-over has been completed, tax parments in any year are more closely related to current period accruals.

The shift in payments has also served to even out the flow of tax payments from the extreme conditions prevailing earlier when the entire amount of tax due had to be paid in a half-year period. Currently the law stipulates four equal quarterly payments beginning in the third quarter of the tax year. Some seasonal influence still persists, however, because of difficulties in estimating taxes before the full year results are known.

Table 4.-Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds by Industry, Years Ended June 30, 1957-60

|  | Manufacturing and mining |  |  |  | Railroads |  |  |  | Transportation other than rail |  |  |  | Public utlities and communications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1969 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1989 | 1960 |
| SOURCES, TOTAL | 24.6 | 11.0 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 1.1 | .1 | . 9 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Retained profits ${ }^{1}$ | 7.6 | 4. 5 | 7.0 | 5.9 | (2) | -. 2 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 4 | 4 |
| External lont-term sources ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4.2 | 9.9 3.0 | 10.5 | $\stackrel{11.0}{1.5}$ | .9 | $\begin{array}{r}.9 \\ -.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -. 9 | 1.00 | 1.0 .2 | 1.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.2 .5 | 2. ${ }_{5}^{1}$ | 2. 5.4 | 3.1 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Short-term sources ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-....... | 3.4 | $-6.4$ | 6.6 | 3.5 | .1 | -. 4 | -. 2 | -. 1 | .2 | ${ }^{(9)}{ }^{-1}$ | . 2 | .4 | ${ }^{5.6}$ | .4 .2 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| USES, TOTAL | 22.4 | 9.2 | 25.7 | 21.3 | 1.1 | . 5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Prant and equipment.-. | 17.0 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| Inventories (hook value)-- | 3. 5 | -3.8 | 2.6 | 4. 8 | (2) | -. 1 | (2) | (2) | (3) | (2) | (2) | . 1 | $\cdot 1$ |  | (3) | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ) |
| Receivables and miscellaneous assets.-. | 3.4 -1.5 | -1.9 -1.1 | 6.3 4.9 | 3.7 -1.9 | $\stackrel{(3)}{-2}$ | -.1 -.4 | ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{5}$ | $\stackrel{(2)}{-.1}$ | (i) ${ }^{1}$ | $(2)^{2}$ | .3 .3 | $(2)^{2}$ | . 3 | .3 .3 | (3) $^{-4}$ | -. 2 |
| DISCREPANCY (uses less sources) | -2.2 | -1.8 | $-.5$ | -. 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | .3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 6 |

[^0]
# Capital Outlays Abroad by U.S. Companies: 

# Rising Plant Expansion in Manulacturing 

CCAPITAL outlays abroad by U.S. manufacturing companies are being stepped up to a rate of $\$ 1.3$ billion this year, from an annual rate of under $\$ 1.2$ billion in 1958 and 1959. The current rate is nearly equal to the amount reported for 1957, the first


PETROLEUM AND MINING - Foreign Expenditures Continue Decline From 1957 High

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-13
year for which such information was collected. Related information for capital flows from the United States and reinvested earnings, which is available over a long period, indicates that 1957 was a peak year for foreign capital expenditures.

In contrast to the upturn in the manufacturing industry, capital expenditures abroad by petroleum companies have declined from $\$ 2.3$ billion in 1957 to $\$ 1.6$ billion in 1959 and a like amount in 1960. Mining investments held steady at a little over $\$ 400$ million in the 1957-59 period, but are expected to be moderately lower in 1960 because of the completion of a few large projects.

Information for other industries is not collected currently in the same detailin the aggregate they amounted to about $\$ 0.7$ billion in 1957 and are estimated at $\$ 0.6$ billion in 1959 and 1960.

For all industries combined, foreign expenditures for plant and equipment were $\$ 4.9$ billion in 1957 , and at a rate of about $\$ 3.7$ billion in 1959 and $\$ 3.9$ billion in 1960 .

## Comparison With Domestic Outlays

For some U.S. manufacturing industries, foreign plant and equipment expenditures now form a sizable part of their overall capital expenditure programs. As shown in the following tabulation, the proportion of foreign expenditures to total ranges from 10 to 25 percent in several major industries. There is an overstatement in the foreign figures for specific industries, since they include acquisitions of existing assets as well as new plant and equipment, but this is not believed to be significant. Also, the foreign figure includes the share of foreign investors as well as of the U.S. controlling interests.

Variations in the direction of domestic and foreign capital expenditures, depicted in the first chart, reflect a number of influences, both short-rum and longer term, although the period for which comparable data are available is too brief to establish consistent relationships. For manufacturing investment, both domestic and foreign outlays reflected, and in turn reacted

Expenditures for Plant and Equipment in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1959
[Amounts in billions of dollars]

| Industries | Expenditures |  |  | Percent of total, forcign |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Do- mes- tic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For- } \\ & \text { eign } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Primary and fabricated metals ${ }^{1}$ - | 1.13 | 1. 00 | . 13 | 12 |
| Electrical machinery and equip- |  |  |  |  |
| machinery except electrical | . 61 | 52 | . 09 | 15 |
| Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment. | 1.02 1.29 | .91 1.03 | .11 .26 | 11 |
| Paper and allied products. | 72 | . 63 | . 09 | 13 |
| Chemicals and allied products.- | 1. 45 | 1. 23 | . 22 | 15 |
| Rubber products. - | . 26 | . 19 | . 08 | 27 |
| Food and leverages.------------ | 91 | . 83 | . 08 | 9 |
| Total, selected industries_ | 7.39 | 6.34 | 1.05 | 14 |

1. Excludes primary iron and steel producers.
upon, the downturn in industrial activity from 1957 to 1958, with foreign expenditures declining less partly because economic activity in major countries abroad, except for Canada, did not weaken significantly.

In 1959, on the other hand, domestic expenditures were raised along with the general level of economic activity, while foreign outlays fell off slightly in the face of strongly advancing economic activitity in major industrial countries. The explanation for this lies primarily in continued declines in Canada, where industrial production was recovering slowly, and a sharp but temporary drop in the transportation equipment sector in the United Kingdom. Manufacturing outlays elsewhere were generally higher in 1959 than in 1958.

Outlays anticipated by manufacturing companies for 1960 turned strongly upward both at home and abroad. The notable feature of the foreign situation, however, is the striking rise projected for Europe. This rise is probably in part influenced by the continued upward movement of industrial production in Europe, even though the curve is not so steep as in 1959. Also important for this area, however, is a longer run expectation of expanding demand, and growing competition, as well as some lag in implementing plans formed last year.

The situation is considerably different in the petroleum and mining industries.

Capital outlays abroad by the petroleum companies in 1959 and projected for 1960 are larger than those of any other industry, but have been declining since 1957 as available supplies are ample to meet expected demands. Mining investments abroad have also, at least temporarily, established adequate supplies of a number of metals and minerals. However, domestic petroleum outlays, although turning upward since 1958, are still below the level of the early 1950's, while foreign expenditures by this industry are currently larger than in periods prior to 1956.

## Upturn in Manuacturing Investment

U.S. manufacturing companies anticipate an increase of some 15 percent in plant and equipment expenditures abroad in 1960 as compared to 1959, following a sharp dip in such outlays in 1958 and a further moderate decline in 1959. The 1960 upturn is broadly based, as shown in the second chart, affecting all major areas and industry groups, though in varying degrees.

## European plants expanding rapidly

Outlays in Europe-over 40 percent of the total-are rising sharply, both in the Common Market countries and in the United Kingdom. In the latter country, scheduled outlays in manufacturing of about $\$ 300$ million for 1960 are about the same as the level attained in 1957, both in total and for major commodities. About one-third of the outlays are in the transportation equipment group, with the chemical and primary and fabricated metals industries also reporting substantial amounts.

In the Common Market countries capital expenditures by U.S. manufacturing companies are now well above the 1957 amounts, and are probably at a record rate. Transportation equipment and chemicals are also major fields for investment in this area, together with various types of machinery. About two-thirds of the outlays in the Common Market countries are in Germany, and nearly one-fifth in France.

## Canadian expenditures steady

Capital outlays in manufacturing in Canada have been maintained at about $\$ 400$ million annually beginning in 1958 . In 1957 the total was much higher, but this reflected exceptionally large outlays by a few companies in the paper and pulp and primary metals categories.
U.S. direct investments are a large element in manufacturing in Canada, accounting for about 40 percent of capital outlays in these industries in that country in 1959 and in 1960, when both series are adjusted to a comparable basis. However, outlays by these U.S. direct-investment enterprises have not been rising recently while outlays for Canadian manufacturing as a whole have increased moderately since 1958.

[^1]
## Continued rise in Latin America

Since 1957 U.S. manufacturing companies have increased substantially their plant and equipment investments in Latin America, reaching an anticipated total of $\$ 234$ million in 1960. Among the products for which large outlays are in progress are chemicals, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery.
Outlays are largest in Brazil, amounting to nearly $\$ 75$ million in 1960 . In Argentina, expenditures rose, amounting to nearly $\$ 70$ million in 1960 , more than double the 1957-59 average. A sharp rise is reported for most industries in Argentina, especially in transportation equipment.
In Mexico, capital outlays have held steady at a little under $\$ 50$ million annually since 1957, and Venezuela has also received a steady though smaller

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES ABROAD <br> U. S. Companies Expand Foreign Manufacturing Facilities


amount of investment. For these countries, and for Latin America as a whole, the sums invested annually for plant and equipment are much larger than capital flows from the United States, since the companies utilize other sources of funds, especially retained earnings, depreciation charges, and local financing.

## Other countries

Expansion of manufacturing facilities in the rest of the world is concentrated primarily in such industrialized coun-
tries as Australia, Japan, and the Union of South Africa, with steady expenditures in India and the Philippine Republic. These countries together account for all but about $\$ 10$ million of total manufacturing outlays by U.S. companies in Africa and Asia.

Australia has been a leading field for U.S. manufacturing investments for many years, with 1960 expenditures for plant and equipment expected to be nearly $\$ 60$ million, spread over many commodity groups. Expenditures in Japan, scheduled at about $\$ 25$ million

Table 1.-Plant and Equipment Expenditures of Direct Foreign Investments, by Country and Major Industry, 1957-1960
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1957 |  |  | 1958 |  |  | 1959 |  |  | 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Ming- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { smelt- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Petroleam | Man-ufac-thring | $\begin{gathered} \text { Min- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { smelt- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Petro- } \\ & \text { leum } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Man- } \\ & \text { uiac- } \\ & \text { tur- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Mining and smelting | Petro- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Man- } \\ & \text { ufac- } \\ & \text { tur- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Ming- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { smelt- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Petro- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Man- } \\ & \text { ufac- } \\ & \text { tur- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ |
| All areas, total. | 421 | 2,322 | 1,347 | 421 | 1,875 | 1,180 | 430 | 1,574 | 1,141 | 358 | 1,575 | 1,314 |
| Canada | 163 | 584 | 561 | 172 | 510 | 40.4 | 240 | 378 | 379 | 240 | 390 | 382 |
| Latin American Republics, total | 196 | 993 | 173 | 202 | 533 | 210 | 125 | 412 | 226 | 48 | 346 | 232 |
| Mexico, Central America and West Indies, total. Cuba Mexico... <br> Other countries | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{(*)}\right. \\ 13 \\ \text { (*) }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | 43 32 $(* *)$ $\times 11$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 17 \\ (* *)\end{array}$ | ${ }_{(*)}^{(*)}{ }^{46}{ }^{7}$ | 19 6 1 12 | 66 19 47 |  | 24 11 1 12 | 55 10 45 |  | 27 10 11 16 | 56 9 47 |
| South America, total.. | 164 | 950 | 120 | 156 | 514 | 14 | 96 | 398 | 171 | 39 | 319 | 176 |
| Argentina | (*) | (*) | 21 | (*) | 8 | 28 | (*) | 30 | 29 | (*) | 28 | 67 |
| Brazil. | 1 | 8 | 63 | 3 | ${ }^{8}$ | 83 | 1 | 8 | 114 | 1 | 10 | 74 |
| Chile--- | 52 | (*) | 3 | ${ }^{515}$ | (*) | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | ${ }^{41}$ | (*) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 | ${ }_{(*)}{ }^{1}$ | (*) | 2 |
| Colombia | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{3}^{3}$ | 30 <br> 25 | 7 6 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | -25 | 7 5 | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{9}$ | 20 <br> 27 | 8 |
| Venezue!a | (*) | 849 | 17 | $\left({ }^{*}\right)^{\prime}$ | 430 | 17 | (*) | 290 | 12 | (*) | 230 | 19 |
| Other count | (**) | 8 | 1 | ( 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | ( 1 | 3 | , |
| Western Hemisphere dependencies. | 20 | 46 | 1 | 16 | 50 | 1 | 26 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 46 | 2 |
| Europe, total. | 2 | 275 | 497 | (**) | 422 | 459 | (**) | 339 | 433 | 2 | 369 | 580 |
| Common Market, total | 1 | 159 | 179 | (**) | 254 | 166 | (**) | 174 | 213 | (**) | 176 | 209 |
| Belcium bourg and Luxem- | (**) | 10 | 10 | (**) | 17 | 10 | (**) | 11 | 4 | ${ }^{(* *)}$ | 22 | 11 |
| France |  | 46 | 44 | (**) | 84 | 42 | (**) | 41 | 47 | (**) | 41 | 48 |
| Germany | (**) | 49 | 100 | (**) | $8+$ | 83 | (**) | 58 | 139 | (**) | ${ }_{6} 9$ | 183 |
| Italy.- | (**) | 29 | 18 | $\stackrel{(* *)}{(* *)}$ | 39 | 14 | (**) | 19 | 10 | $\stackrel{(* *)}{* *)}$ | 27 | 15 |
| Netherland |  | 25 | 7 | (**) | 39 | 5 | (**) | 44 | 9 | (**) | 26 | 12 |
| Other Europe, tot | (*) | 116 | 319 | ${ }^{(* *)}$ | 168 | 29.3 | (**) | 165 | 220 | 2 | 193 | 311 |
| Denmark. |  | 6 | 2 |  | 11 | 1 |  | 11 | 1 |  | 11 | 1 |
| Norway | (*) | (**) ${ }^{2}$ | 3 | (**) | 6 | 3 | (**) | 15 | 3 | ${ }_{(* *)}^{* *)}$ | 25 | 3 |
| Spain | (*) | (**) | 5 | (**) | 1. | 3 | (**) | (**) | 3 | (**) | 1 | 4 |
| Sweden | (*) | 8 | 3 | (**) | 12 | 2 | (**) | 12 | 3 | *) | 18 6 | 3 |
| Trited Kingdom |  | 94 | 299 |  | 124 | $27 \%$ |  | 9 | 204 |  | 99 | 293 |
| Other countrics. | (**) | , | , | (**) | 11 | 3 | (**) | 22 | 4 | 2 | 33 |  |
| Africa, total. | 26 | 47 | 12 | 21 | 48 | 10 | 23 | 65 | 6 | 24 | 121 | 7 |
| North Lifiea | ${ }^{(* *)}$ | 13 | ${ }^{(* *)}$ |  | 18 |  |  | $3{ }^{3}$ |  |  | 90 | (**) 1 |
| East Africa.. | ${ }^{(* *)} 3$ | 10 10 | ${ }_{\left({ }^{(* *)} \text { (*) }\right.}$ | ${ }^{(* *)} 4$ | $\frac{9}{7}$ |  | $\stackrel{\left({ }^{* *}\right)}{4}$ | 9 9 | ${ }^{(* *)}$ | ${ }^{(* *)}$ | 19 |  |
| Central and Sonth Africa, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total ......-............ | 23 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 6 |
| Union of South Africa | 9 | (*) |  | 6 | (*) |  | 6 | (*) |  | 6 | (*) |  |
| Other countries.....- | 14 | (*) | (**) | 10 | (*) | (**) | 34 | (*) | (**) | 12 | (*) | (**) |
| Asia. total | 1 | 264 | 57 | 2 | 261 | 42 | 2 | 226 | 41 | 2 | 228 | 52 |
| Midde East | (**) | 144 | 3 |  | 189 | 3 |  | 129 | 3 |  | 124 | 4 |
| Far East, total. | 1 | 119 | 54 | 2 | 72 | 39 | 2 | 97 | 38 | 2 | 104 | 48 |
| India. |  | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 6 |  |  | 7 |  | (*) | 9 |  | (*) | 9 |
| Japan_-..--... |  | (*) | 28 |  | (*) | 16 |  | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 14 |  | (*) | 25 |
| Philippine Republic | (*) | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 18 |  | (*) | 14 | (*) | (*) | 13 | (*) | (*) | 12 |
| Other countries..... | (*) | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | 2 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (*) | 2 |
| Oceania. | 13 | 26 | 46 | 8 | 36 | 54 | 12 | 49 | 54 | 12 | 65 | 59 |
| . ustralia. | 13 | (*) | 44 | 8 | (*) | 53 | 12 | (*) | 53 | 12 | (*) | 57 |
| International. .-...... |  | 87 |  |  | 15 |  |  | 55 |  |  | 10 | .-. |

[^2][^3]in 1960, are especially large in chemicals, while in the Philippine Republic the emphasis is on food products.

## Large Petroleum Outlays Abroad

Nearly $\$ 2$ billion is being spent abroad by U.S. petroleum companies in 1960 to add to plant and equipment and for development in all phases of the industry. This total includes $\$ 1.6$ billion classified as capital outlays and some $\$ 400$ million of exploration and development expenditure charged against income. The latter outlays are relatively stable, and are based on the long-term expectation of rising world demand. Despite cutbacks since 1957, therefore, this industry continues to account for a major portion of foreign investment activity by U.S. business.

Exploration and Development Expenditures of Petroleum Companies Charged Against Income

|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 386 | 444 | 402 |
| Canada. | 153 | 158 | 123 |
| Latin Imerica. | 113 | $13!$ | 131 |
| Europe. | 45 | 5 | 51 |
| Africa | 29 | 47 | 49 |
| Asia | 46 | 46 | 48 |

In some areas investments in the petroleum industry are rising in 1960 ; refinery expansion and other outlays increased in a number of European countries and in Australia, and development of new resources required larger investments in North Africa. Capital outlays were considerably lower in 1960 in Latin America, with the reduction centered in Venezuela. Although plant. and equipment expenditures in Canada have also declined, they remain at an annual rate of nearly $\$ 400$ million annually, accounting for about one quarter of the industry's foreign capital expenditures.

## Mining outlays lower

Reduced capital expenditures by mining enterprises abroad in 1960 reflect primarily the completion of a few large projects. These reductions occurred largely in Chile, Peru and Cuba; in the last named country the existing properties have recently been seized.

Mining investments in Canada account for two-thirds of the industry total in 1960, and are expected to continue on a large scale. New projects are also expected to bring an upturn
for the industry in Latin America and some parts of Africa.

## Other industries

Investment by other industries, excluding construction abroad by some shipping companies, is estimated at at about $\$ 0.6$ billion in 1960 . About half of these outlays are by firms in trade and distribution, which have increased their investment programs each year since 1957 , and reported a sharp increase in Europe in 1960.

Outlays by the public utilities have dropped very sharply from the 1957 amount. In Canada, where pipelines are an important part of this industry, some increase in expenditures is expected. For Latin America the aggrregate of capital outlays by the utility firms is declining rapidly, though not in every country. Agricultural investments, also important in Latin America, continue to drop, with large properties in Cuba seized by the government, and operating problems remaining to be solved in other countries.

## Increase in other assets

After reducing inventories on balance in 1958 , the foreign enterprises resumed a sizable inventory accumulation in 1959, amounting to $\$ 0.4$ billion. Receivables also increased $\$ 0.5$ billion in the year, and about $\$ 0.8$ billion was used to acquire other assets. These figures cover only the manufacturing, petroleum and mining companies. Enterprises in other industries, especially
in trade and distribution, also added moderate amounts to inventories and receivables in 1959 .

Inventory accumulation was largest in manufacturing, parallcling the general experience of industrial companies in the 1959 business upturn. This industry also accounted for most of the expansion in receivables and miscellaneous assets, notably in European operations.

## Sources of Financing

IN order to carry out the additions to fixed and other assets described above, the companies in the manufacturing, petroleum and mining industries required $\$ 4.8$ billion of funds in 1959. Over half of these resources were provided by the foreign enterprises out of retained earnings of $\$ 0.9$ billion and depreciation and depletion charges of $\$ 1.8$ billion. External financing of $\$ 1.2$ billion was supplied by
parent companies and others in the United States, and $\$ 0.9$ billion by foreign creditors and investors.

The volume of financing utilized in 1959 was $\$ 0.4$ billion larger than in 1958, mainly because of the step up in inventory accumulations. In 1957 a peak amount of nearly $\$ 6$ billion was necessary to pay for large expansions of both fixed and current assets.

Enterprises in other industries obtained about $\$ 1$ billion in 1959 , of which nearly two-thirds was provided out of retained earnings and depreciation charges.

## Internal Fund Sources

The largest and most consistent source of funds for financing foreign operations is the annual charge for depreciation and amortization of existing fixed assets, including small amounts of depletion charges. These charges for the three major industries amounted to $\$ 1.8$ billion in 1959 , and are growing by some $\$ 150-200$ million annually. About $\$ 300$ million a year is also charged to depreciation by enterprises in other industries.

At current levels depreciation charges are equal to about 60 percent of foreign plant and equipment expenditures. In comparable domestic industries the proportion is much higher.

About $\$ 0.9$ billion of the depreciation charges originate in the petroleum industry, including about $\$ 100$ million of depletion charges. Latin America accounted for one-third of the total. In the aggregate, thesc charges were equal to over half of this industry's capital expenditures, with the

[^4]Table 3.-Plant and Equipment Expenditures Abroad in Selected Industries, by Area, 1957-60

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Areas and industries | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Selected industries, total. | 729 | 643 | 572 | 605 |
| Agriculture....... | 103 | 57 | 53 | 48 |
| Public utilities ${ }^{1}$ | 335 | 309 | 212 | 177 |
| Trade | 186 | 191 | 224 | 296 |
| Miscellaneous | 105 | 86 | 83 | 84 |
| Canada, total. | 285 | 225 | 202 | 217 |
| Public utilities | 136 | 110 | 75 | 80 |
| Trade. | 47 | 55 | 65 | 75 |
| Agriculture and miscellaneous. - | 102 | 60 | 62 | 62 |
| Latin America, total. | 258 | 269 | 203 | 170 |
| Agriculture. | 48 | 40 | 34 | 29 |
| Public utilities | 164 | 182 | 122 | 82 |
| Trade | 20 | 31 | 33 | 45 |
| Miscellaneous | 26 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Europe, total | 125 | 94 | 109 | 148 |
|  | 107 | 87 | 102 | 141 |
| Public utilities and miscellaneous. | 18 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Other areas | 61 | 55 | 58 | 70 |
| Agriculture | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Public utilities ${ }^{1}$ | 24 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Trade. | 12 | 18 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 35 |
| Miscellaneous. | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 |

1. Exeludes expenditures of international shipping eompanies.
ratio higher in Latin America and Asia, but lower in Canada where such expenditures were considerably larger.

Depreciation charges in the manufacturing enterprises at about $\$ 0.7$ billion are growing rapidly in line with the expansion of the industry. In 1959, as in the previous 2 years, this was the largest source of funds for manufacturing, exceeding reinvested earnings and capital flows from the United States. Most of the depreciation charges are in Canada and Europe, where manufacturing assets are largest.

In the mining and smelting industry, these depreciation and depletion charges are comparatively small in the aggregate, although in 1959 they were about 40 percent as large as capital expenditures.

## Retained earnings

For the manufacturing, petroleum and mining enterprises, retained earnings amounted to $\$ 0.9$ billion in 1959. This was somewhat larger than the 1958 amount, bat much smaller than the record $\$ 1.4$ billion of 1957 , when a large part of peak earnings in petroleum was retained abroad for investment.

Over $\$ 0.6$ billion of the 1959 amount was retained abroad by the manufacturing companies. Earnings in this industry reached a new high in that year, and 60 percent of the increase, in the aggregate, was reinvested. The
increased availability of funds from this source was especially important in Canada.

For the petroleum enterprises, the amount of income considered to have been remitted has remained fairly steady in the 1957-59 period. Earnings of the industry were much higher in 1957 than in subsequent years, and about half of the total was retained abroad to finance peak foreign outlays. With investments considerably lower thereafter, the companies have relied primarily on other sources of funds.

Earnings of mining companies rose sharply in 1959, with most of the increase retained abroad for investment.

## External Financing

The three major industries, mining, petroleum and manufacturing, obtained about $\$ 1.2$ billion of financing from U.S. investors and creditors in 1959. As shown in table 4, this was a small increase over the 1958 amount, with manufacturing enterprises in Europe responsible for most of the rise.

This category of the sources of funds accounts corresponds, with some modifications, to the data for capital outflows included in the balance-of-payments accounts. In both 1958 and 1959 these capital outflows were substantial, but were only about one-third as large as outlays abroad for plant and equipment. Increased cash flows from other sources tend to reduce reliance on transfers of funds from parent companies except when major projects are undertaken, or there is a sharp fluctuation in working capital requirements. Of course, new enterprises are financed largely by parent companies In the aggregate, the increase in funds supplied from the United States between 1958 and 1959 provided about 30 percent of the overall increase in funds required.

In addition to the increased financing from the United States of manufacturing operations in Europe, the flow to this industry in Canada was also raised in 1959. The aggregate flow to petroleum enterprises was unchanged; the amount provided for Canadian operations was lower, in line with reduced investment activity, while somewhat larger amounts flowed to Europe and Latin America.


USES: Resources Are Used Principally
To Enlarge and Improve Productive Facilities


NOTE.-Includes only the monufocturing mining and petroloum -includes incustries.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics 60-10-15

## Funds obtained abroad

Foreign creditors and investors provided about $\$ 0.9$ billion in 1959, slightly less than in 1958. Petroleum companies sharply reduced their use of local financing; in Canada and Europe the reduction reflected a lower rate of investment in fixed and other assets, while in Latin America part of the shift from 1958 was related to payments of tax liabilities accrued in 1958.

A large increase in external foreign funds employed in the manufacturing enterprises was reported in Europe, and a smaller increase occurred in Canada. In both cases the financing appeared to be related largely to mounting working capital needs.

## Assets and Financial Structure

A MAJOR objective of the Office of Business Economics census of foreign business investments was to obtain new data on the assets employed by the direct-investment enterprises, and to examine their financial structure.

Total assets employed by U.S. directinvestment enterprises abroad were nearly $\$ 42$ billion in 1957, excluding assets of financial organizations and after consolidating investments in affiliated foreign enterprises.

Financing of these resources was divided between U.S. parent companies and other U.S. residents, that had $\$ 24$ billion invested, and local investors abroad that provided $\$ 18$ billion. The U.S. ownership was mainly in the form of equity interests in stock, surplus, and branch accounts, while foreign investors financed most of the debt of the enterprises.

Assets employed in 1957 were $\$ 23$ billion larger than the 1950 total of $\$ 19$ billion. The U.S. investment in these enterprises (excluding finance) rose $\$ 13$ billion in the period, and the firms utilized $\$ 10$ billion of financing obtained abroad. The latter figure includes the share of foreign investors in undistributed earnings.

## Fixed assets

About half of the assets employed abroad consisted of fixed assets, after deducting reserves for depreciation and amortization; current assets accounted for 43 percent, and miscellaneous assets, for 7 percent. Gross fixed assets, before deducting reserves, were over $\$ 32$ billion.

About 40 percent of the gross assets were utilized by petroleum companies and 30 percent in manufacturing. Mining and public utility enterprises each accounted for somewhat over 10 percent.

## Depreciation

About 36 percent of the value of fixed assets was set aside in reserves for depreciation, amortization and depletion of the underlying plant, property and equipment. The ratio was somewhat higher than this average in manu-
*Less than $\$ 500,000$.
facturing and mining, and, as usual, much lower in public utilities.
In general, the ratio of reserves to fixed assets is lower in the foreign direct-investment enterprises than in comparable industries in the United States.

## Current assets

Nearly $\$ 18$ billion of current assets were held by direct-investment enterprises in 1957, including cash, receiv-
ables, and inventories. About 45 percent was held by manufacturing companies, and nearly 30 percent by the petroleum industry.

Current assets made up 30-34 percent of total assets in the extractive industries, around 55 percent in manufacturing, and about 70 percent for the trading companies. These ratios tended to be higher than those in comparable U.S. industry groups, although the general pattern was quite similar. In domestic firms holdings of government and other securities tend to be much larger proportionately than equivalent assets on the foreign books. If

Table 4.-Sources and Uses of Funds of Direct Investment Enterprises, by Area and Selected Industry, 1957-59
[Millions of dollars]
sources of funds


1. Includes miscellaneous and unidentified sources.
all nonfixed assets are combined, the ratios for domestic firms and foreign investments in the same industries are fairly similar.

## Financial Structure

The financial structure of the ownership of the foreign enterprises is unlike that of domestic industry because of the importance of intercompany accounts and branch accounts with parent companies in the United States. Of total foreign assets of nearly $\$ 42$ billion, some $\$ 18$ billion represented debt (including debt to parent companies) and $\$ 24$ billion represented equity investments, counting branch-head office accounts as the equivalent of equity interests.

Liabilities-About 55 percent of the liabilities were short-term, although this ratio was considerably lower in Canada and higher in Europe. Among. the industries, the ratio of current to total liabilities was relatively high in agriculture, manufacturing, and trade, and low in public utilities and mining.

Long-term debt of $\$ 5.4$ billion was concentrated in Canada, where subsidiaties in several industries were able to obtain a relatively large proportion of their capital from local and U.S. capital markets. In Canada, and a few other countries with sizable capital markets, there is a substantial demand for marketable debt of these enterprises at interest rates comparable to those in the United States.

Equity-Of the $\$ 24$ billion of equity ownership of the foreign enterprises, about one-fourth is represented by branch accounts, and the remainder by capital stock and accumulated surplus accounts. About 60 percent of the combined total of stock and surplus is in the latter, indicating the importance of retained earnings as a source of financing. In addition, reductions in asset values resulting from currency depreciations, as well as occasional capitalizations of surplus accounts, tend to result in an understatement of the contribution of retained earnings to the accumulated equity position.

## Technical Note

The basic data on sources and uses of funds contained in this article are derived from the complete Office of Business Economics census for 1957, to be published in U.S. Rusiness Investments in Foreign Countries, and annual reports prepared by about 200 U.S. companies

Table 5.-Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of Direct Investments by Area and Industry, ${ }^{1}$ 1957
[Millions of dollars]

| Area and industry | Assets |  |  |  |  |  | Liabilities |  |  |  | Net worth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cur- <br> rent assets | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { vest- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { affli- } \\ \text { ates } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Fixed <br> assets, at cost | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Less: } \\ \text { Re } \\ \text { lated } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { serves } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Other } \\ \text { as- } \\ \text { scts } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tota } \\ \text { as- } \\ \text { sets } \end{array}\right\|,$ | Current <br> liabit- <br> ities | Longterin debt | Other liabilities | Total liabilitios | Capi. tal stock | $\begin{gathered} \text { sur- } \\ \text { plus } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { sur- } \\ \text { phas } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { serves } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Branch } \\ \text { ac- } \\ \text { counts } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total net worth |
| All areas, total | 17, 870 | 778 | 32,278 | 11,522 | 3, 066 | 42, 470 | 10, 237 | 5, 437 | 2, 450 | 18,123 | 7, 737 | 10, 455 | 6,156 | 21,348 |
| Agriculture | 307 |  | 1.000 |  | 145 | 1.036 | 162 | 47 | 28 | 237 | 190 | 271 | 338 | 704 |
| Mining and smelting | 1,285 |  | 3.498 | 1,307 | 348 | 3. 862 | 524 | 48.3 | 187 | 1, 193 | 518 | 1, 087 | 1.064 | 2, 669 |
| Petroleum. | 4, 462 | 222 | 12, 823 | 4, 623 | 1,366 | 14,750 | 3. 332 | 1,696 | 1, 169 | 6, 187 | 2,116 | 2, 754 | 3,692 | 8, 563 |
| Manufacturing | 8. 207 | 322 | 9.643 | 3.826 | 651 | 14, 997 | 4, 238 | 1, 660 | 676 | 6, 624 | 3,275 | 4,763 | 335 | 8.374 |
| Public utili | 570 | 48 | 3.619 | 818 | 218 | 3.632 | 451 | 1. 212 | 170 | 1,833 | 918 | 597 | 374 | 1. 769 |
| Trade | 1.980) | 98 | 987 | 283 | 165 | 2.945 | 1.070 | 139 | 147 | 1, 256 | 521 | 787 | 281 | 1. 583 |
| Miscellaneou | 558 | 38 | 712 | 232. | 174 | 1. 249 | 410 | 201 | 83 | 693 | 200 | 286 | 70 | 550 |
| Canada, total | 5,518 | 307 | 11, 230 | 3,997 | 886 | 14, 044 | 2,340 | 2,840 | 557 | 5, 737 | 2,475 | 4, 974 | 856 | 8,307 |
| Agriculture | -60 | (**) | 212 | , 62 | 3 | 214 | - 40 | 25 | 6 | 5, 70 | 21 | 112 | (**) | 144 |
| Mining and smelting | 539 | 22 | 1.208 | 462 | 217 | 1,525 | 199 | 191 | 87 | 477 | 234 | 636 | 177 | 1,047 |
| Petroleum. | 894 | 65 | 3. 109 | 827. | 205 | 3. 446 | 385 | 812 | 131 | 1,329 | 716 | 888 | 514 | 2.117 |
| Manufacturing | 3.151 | 184 | 4. 971 | 2.175 | 243 | 6. 395 | 1. 274 | I, 090 | 242 | 2, 607 | 972 | 2, 736 | 80 | 3. 788 |
| Putlic utilities | 142 | 6 | 1,216 | 279 | 105 | 1, 191 | 87 | 533 | 34 | ${ }_{653}$ | 337 | 177 | 23 | 537 |
| Trade | 551 | 16 | 354 | 109 | 37 | 1, 851 | 253 | 83 | 46 | 381 | 124 | 295 | 51 | 470 |
| Miscelhaneous | 181 | 12 | 2.81 | 83 | 58 | 424 | 102 | 105 | 13 | 220 | 62 | 131 | 11 | 204 |
| Latin America, total | 4,142 |  | 10, 627 | 3,843 | 781 | 11, 866 | 2, 610 | 993 | 695 | 4,298 | 2,040 | 1,681 | 3,848 | 7,588 |
| Agriculture. | 213 | 16 | 709 | 330 | 140 | 748 | 108 | 20 | 21 | 149 | 139 | 126 | 334 | 599 |
| Mining and smelting | 455 | 1 | 1.80! | 678 | 75 | 1. 654 | 168 | $19 \hat{5}$ | 35 | 398 | 101 | 283 | 871 | 1. 255 |
| Petroleum. | 1,149 | 57 | 4. 638 | 1, 886 | 261 | 4. 254 | 849 | 123 | 350 | 1,323 | 320 | 607 | 2,005 | 2, 932 |
| Manufacturing | 1. 283 | 14 | 1,266 | 410 | 147 | 2,301 | 765 | $12 \overline{7}$ | 117 | 1,010 | 800 | 335 | 156 | 1. 291 |
| Pablic utilities | 226 | 3 | 1.842 | 422 | 60 | 1,709 | 267 | 477 | 93 | 837 | 470 | 85 | 316 | 8.1 |
| Trade | 679 | 53 | 292 | 73 | 68 | 1.928 | 347 | 20 | 58 | 425 | 156 | 216 | 131 | 503 |
| Miscellaneous | 138 | 12 | 134 | 43 | 32 | 273. | 104 | 31 | 21 | 155 | 54 | 30 | 33 | 117 |
| Europe, total. | 5,127 | 174 | 5, 221 | 1,892 | 609 | 9, 233 | 3,356 | 725 | 673 | 4, 753 | 2,258 | 2,053 | 175 | 4,486 |
|  | 5, 1 |  |  | (**) | (**) ${ }_{8}$ |  |  | (**) |  | - 1 | 2, 1 | (**) | (**) | , ${ }_{5}$ |
| Mining and smelting | 39 | 1 | 70 | 30 | 8 | 87 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 33 | 33 | 13 | 8. | 54 |
| Petroleum | 1.343 | 26 | 1. 795 | 694 | 302 | 2.772 | 1.016 | 296 | 340 | 1,652 | 684 | 386 | 50 | 1, 120 |
| Manufacturing | 3.029 | 113 | 2, 729 | 1,004 | 193 | 5. 060 | 1.811 | 353 | 277 | 2, 441 | 1,263 | 1,319 | 37 | 2,619 |
| Public utiliti | 22 |  | 38 | 1, 8 | 3 | 55 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 14 | -1 | 18 | 31 |
| Trade | 528 | 21 | 366 | 78 | 50 | 888 | 366 | 25 | 32 | 423 | 192 | 226 | 47 | 464 |
| Misceltaneous. | 162 | 13 | 223 | 75 | 53 | 374 | 131 | 29 | 18 | 178 | 71 | 111 | 15 | 197 |
| Other areas, total | 3, 083 | 142 | 5,101 | 1,792 | 788 | 7,321 | 1,932 | 878 | 525 | 3, 336 | 963 | 1,745 | 1,277 | 3,985 |
| Agriculture. | 33 |  | 78 | 41 | 1 | 71 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 16. | 19 | 33 | 3 | 55 |
| Mining and smelting | 252 | 14 | 420 | 136 | 47 | 596 | 136 | 87 | 61 | 284 | 150 | 1.54 | 7 | 311 |
| Petroleum. | 1, 376 | 72 | 3. 246 | 1,216 | 599 | 4.278 | 1,081 | 464 | 338 | 1, 883 | 396 | 874 | 1,123 | 2.393 |
| Manafacturing | 742 | 11 | 678 | 238 | 48 | 1. 241 | 437 | 90 | 38 | 566 | 240 | 374 | 63 | 67 |
| Public utilities | 180 | 37 | 519 | 108 | 50 | 679 | 89 | 188 | 12 | 319 | 96 | 246 | 18 | 359 |
| Trade | 222 | 6 | 63 | 22 | 10 | 279 | 103 | 12 | 13 | 127 | 50 | 49 | 63 | 152 |
| Miscellaneons | 76 | 2 | 96 | 30 | 32 | 178 | 731 | 36 | 30 | 140 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 38 |

1. Excludes finance and insurance. ** Less than $\$ 500,000$.

Note: Investment in affiliates appears in the accounts of the primary foreign enterprises, and represents a duplication of assets (and liabilities and net worth) of this amount.
covering each of their foreign subsidiaries and branches, supplemented by published reports for certain foreign corporations. In addition, quarterly reports supplied by a larger group of companies for use in the balance-of-payments accounts were used to broaden the coverage of data on earnings and capital flows from the United States.

## Plant and equipment expenditures

A measure of the coverage of total capital expenditures provided by annual reports to the Office of Business Economics and supplementary data is given in the following tabulation:
Ratio of Plant and Equipment Expenditures of Reporting Companies to Estimated Totals for Specified Industries, 1959
[Percent]

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { smelting } \end{aligned}$ | Petroleum | Manufacturing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All areas. | 77 | 80 | 48 |
| Canada | 85 | 72 | 49 |
| Latin America | 69 | 81 | 40 |
| Europe.- | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 89 | 54 |
| Other areas | 50 | 77 | 40 |

## 1. Absolute amount not significant.

## Other assets

Increases or decreases in inventories, receivables, or other assets held by the foreign enterprises are estimated by relating the changes reported by the sample companies to total changes reported in the 1957 census. As for other uses and sources of funds, the foreign enterprises are sorted into industry-
country cells, and within these cells are further stratified by size where a few large enterprises predominate.

## Sources of funds

Data for earnings, income paid out, and the residual amount of retained earnings, are related to the estimates prepared for the balance of payments accounts, but differ in the following respects: (1) the share of foreign investors as well as U.S. owners is included in the earnings data in the sources and uses series, (2) the balance of payments series includes interest in income receipts, but withholding taxes abroad are deducted, and (3) in the balance of payments series all branch earnings are deemed to be paid out, but in the sources and uses series, earnings are deemed to be paid out only to the extent they exceed the increase in net foreign assets of the branches. This treatment of branches results in a lower figure for income paid out in the sources and uses series, a larger figure for retained earnings, and a correspondingly lower figure for funds obtained from the United States.

The data for funds obtained from the United States, as given in the sources and uses series, differ from the balance of payments series mainly because of the treatment of branch earnings described above, and because certain funds supplied by U.S. residents other than parent companies are included.

Financing obtained abroad is a mixture of accrued liabilities of various kinds, as well as increased current accounts payable and longterm debt or equity financing. Into this category also fall any discrepancies between the estimates of the various other sources and uses of funds.

THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in the 1959 edition of Business Statistics, biennial Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price $\$ 2.25$ ) contains monthly (or quarterly) data for the years 1955 through 1958 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 1955. Series added or significantly revised since publication of the 1959 Business Statistics are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively; certain revisions for 1958 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the July 1959 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ National income, total. bil. of dol- | 399.4 |  |  | 402.8 |  |  | 414.4 |  |  | 419.4 |  |  |  |
| Compensation of employees, total..-.-.-.-.-do. | 279.5 |  |  | 281.6 |  |  | 290.2 |  |  | 295.0 |  |  | 297.2 |
| W ages and salarics, total....-.-.-.......-- do | 259.7 |  |  | 261.5 |  |  | 268.7 |  |  | 273.1 |  |  | 274.9 |
| Private------------------------------ do- | 214.2 |  |  | 215.6 |  |  | 222.1 |  |  | 225.5 |  |  | 226.0 |
|  | 9.9 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 10.1 |
| Government civilian..-...............-do...- | 35.7 |  |  | 36.1 |  |  | 36.7 |  |  | 37.6 |  |  | 38.8 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries-.------ do. | 19.8 |  |  | 20.1 |  |  | 21.5 |  |  | 21.9 |  |  | 22.3 |
| Proprietors' income, totalox..-......-......- do. | 46.1 |  |  | 46.3 |  |  | 49.0 |  |  | 48.1 |  |  | 48.3 |
| Business and professionalor-................do | 35.0 |  |  | 35.1 |  |  | 35.4 |  |  | 36.0 |  |  | 36.1 |
|  | 11.1 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  | 10.6 |  |  | 12. 1 |  |  | 12.2 |
| Rental income of persons -......-...---..-. - do-..- | 12.4 |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 12.5 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total. bil. of dol. | 44.9 |  |  | 45.5 |  |  | 48.0 |  |  | 45.3 |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits before tax total......... do-.-- | 45.3 |  |  | 44.8 |  |  | 48.8 |  |  | 45.7 |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability .-...-..... do | 22.3 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  | 23.8 |  |  | 22.3 |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax--------.... do---- | 22.9 |  |  | 22.7 |  |  | 25.0 |  |  | 23.4 |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.......--.- do...- | -. 4 |  |  | . 7 |  |  | -. 8 |  |  | -. 4 |  |  |  |
|  | 16.5 |  |  | 16.9 |  |  | 17.8 |  |  | 18.5 |  |  | 19.1 |
| Gross national product, total.........-.-.-....- do.. | 481.4 |  |  | 486.4 |  |  | 501.3 |  |  | 505.0 |  |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total..-do.. | 316.0 |  |  | 319.6 |  |  | 323.3 |  |  | 329.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 44.0 |  |  | 43.5 |  |  | 44.2 |  |  | 44. 5 |  |  |  |
|  | 148.0 |  |  | 149.6 |  |  | 150.5 |  |  | 153.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 124.1 |  |  | 128.6 |  |  | 128.6 |  |  | 130.9 |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.... do.... | 67.5 |  |  | 70.8 |  |  | 79.3 |  |  | 75.5 |  |  |  |
| New construction-....-...................-do.... | 41.1 |  |  | 39.4 |  |  | 40.8 |  |  | 40.7 |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment...........-- do- | 26.5 |  |  | 26.8 |  |  | 27.1 |  |  | 29.5 |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories .-........-do-- | -. 1 |  |  | 4.7 |  |  | 11.4 |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services-...-.-....-do. | -. 2 |  |  | -. 4 |  |  | 1.2 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 24.0 |  |  | 23.5 |  |  | 25.2 |  |  | 26.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 24.2 |  |  | 23.9 |  |  | 23.9 |  |  | 24.4 |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services, total bil. of dol. | 98.1 |  |  | 96.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal (less Government sales) ...........do.-.- | 53.6 |  |  | 52.5 |  |  | 51.8 |  |  | 51.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 46.1 |  |  | 45.5 |  |  | 44.9 |  |  | 44.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 44.5 |  |  | 43.9 |  |  | 45.7 |  |  | 46.9 |  |  |  |
| Personal income, total..........-....-.-......- do.. | 384.8 |  |  | 389.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 404.2 |  |  |  |
| Less. Personal tax and nontax payments......-do. | 46.3 |  |  | 46.5 |  |  | 49.2 |  |  | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income....---....d | 338.5 |  |  | 342.4 |  |  | 347.0 |  |  | 354.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 22.5 |  |  | 22.8 |  |  | 23.7 |  |  | 25.2 |  |  |  |
| GNP in constant (1954) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product, total..............bil. of dol. | 426.3 |  |  | 429.1 |  |  | 440.5 |  |  | 442.2 |  |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total...do. | 290.8 |  |  | 292.8 |  |  | 294.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable qoods. <br> Nondurable goods | 41.2 1395 |  |  | 41.1 |  |  | 41.8 |  |  | 41.9 |  |  |  |
|  | 139.5 110.1 |  |  | 140.5 |  |  | 111.1 |  |  | 113.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112.0 |  |  | 113.3 |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment, total...-do.. | 56.7 |  |  | 59.4 |  |  | 66.2 |  |  | 62.8 |  |  |  |
| New construction.-..........-....-.-.-.-- do- | 35.0 |  |  | 33.4 |  |  | 34.0 |  |  | 33.8 |  |  |  |
| Producers' ${ }^{\text {Curable equipment.............do- }}$ Change in business inventories | 21.7 |  |  | 22.2 |  |  | 22.4 |  |  | 24.2 |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories.----....-- - do. | . 0 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 9.8 |  |  | 4.8 |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services.............do. | -1.7 |  |  | -1.5 |  |  | -. 1 |  |  | . 7 |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bil. of dol. | 80.5 |  |  | 78.5 |  |  | 79.6 |  |  | 80.3 |  |  |  |
| Federal $\qquad$ -do-- | 43.5 37.0 |  |  | 42.3 |  |  | 41.8 |  |  | 41.8 |  |  |  |
| State and local. | 37.0 |  |  | 36.2 |  |  | 37.8 |  |  | 38.6 |  |  |  |

 1959 for personal income) appear on pp. 8 ff . of the July 1960 Sr rvey. of Includes inventory valuation adjustment. of Government sales are not deducted.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics throngh 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- ber | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nover } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decemn- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\ddagger$ <br> Total personal income................................. of dol. | 383.3 | 384.3 | 384.3 | 388.7 | 393.9 | 395.7 | 395.7 | 397.0 | 401.9 | 404.7 | 406. 1 | 407.3 | r 408.2 | 408.4 |
| Wage and salary dishursements, total.......do | 258.6 | 259.0 | 258.6 | 260.8 | 265.0 | 268.2 | 268.6 | 269.3 | 271.7 | 273.6 | 274.0 | 275.1 | 275.1 | 274.7 |
| Commodity-producing industries, total....do. | 105.8 | 106.1 | 105.6 | 107.0 | 110.4 | 112.6 | 111.9 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 112.8 | r 111.5 | 111. |
| Manufacturing only ....................- do. | 83.8 | 84.3 | 83.5 | 84.5 | 87.6 | 89.4 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 89.5 | 89.2 | 88.7 | +87. | 87.2 |
| Distributive industries.................... do | 69.2 | 69.1 | ¢i8. 8 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 69.9 | 70.3 | 70.8 | 71.8 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 72.4 | - 72.9 | 72.7 |
| Service industries.........................- do. | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 41). 0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.8 |
| Government.................................. do | 45.6 | 45. 6 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 46. 1 | 46. 3 | 46. 5 | 46.9 | 47.3 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 49.0 | 49.2 |
| Other labor income......................-.... do. | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10, 6 | 110. 7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11,4) | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
|  | 35.0 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.2 | r 36.1 | 361 |
|  | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.0 | -12.2 | 12.2 |
| Rental income of persons..............---- - do. | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Dividends .-...-.........................-...- do | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Personal interest income.................-...- do | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 25. 2 | 2.5 .5 | 25.9 | ${ }^{24 .} 2$ | 26.5 | ${ }^{26.8}$ | 27.1 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Transfer payments | $\begin{array}{r}26.7 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 27.2 7.9 | 27.4 7.9 | 28.2 7.9 | $\begin{array}{r}27.9 \\ 8.0 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 27.7 9.2 | 27.7 | 28.3 9.2 | 28.6 9.2 | 28.4 9.3 | 28.5 9.3 | 28.7 9.3 | 29.1 9.4 | 29.5 9.3 |
| Totel nonagricultural income............------ - do..- | 368.9 | 370.1 | 370.3 | 373.5 | 37\% 4 | 380. 2 | 381.2 | 382.7 | 385.9 | 38 x .3 | 389.3 | 391.1 | r 391.8 | 392.0 |
| NEW PLANT AND EOUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals: <br> All industries. $\qquad$ bil. of dol |  | 8.32 |  |  | 8.99 |  |  | 7.89 |  |  | 9.28 |  | 19.30 | ${ }^{2} 9.91$ |
| Manufacturing -.............................. do. |  | 3.02 |  |  | 3.57 |  |  | 3.09 |  |  | 3. 76 |  | 3. 60 | 4. 10 |
| Durable goods industries $\qquad$ do... Nondurable goodsindustries $\qquad$ do... |  | 1.44 1.58 | - |  | 1.74 |  |  | 1.55 1,54 |  |  | 1.88 1.88 |  | 1.79 1.81 | 2.06 2.04 |
|  |  | . 26 |  |  | 27 |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  | 27 | 29 |
|  |  | . 28 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 29 |  | 28 | 25 |
| Transportation, other than rail.-...-------- do |  | 1.54 |  |  | - 55 |  |  | 47 |  |  | 55 |  | 54 | ${ }^{56}$ |
|  |  | 1.48 2.74 |  |  | 1.81 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.18}$ |  |  | 1.42 |  | 1. 62 | 1. 68 |
| Commercial and other...----------------.--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  |  |  | 2.81 |  |  | 2.68 |  |  | 2.93 |  | 3.00 | 3.04 |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: All industries................................... bil. of dol. |  | 33.35 |  |  | 33.60 |  |  | 35.15 |  |  | 36. 30 |  | 136.9 | ${ }^{2} 36.9$ |
|  |  | 12.25 |  |  | 12.85 |  |  | 14. 10 |  |  | 14.70 |  | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Durable goods industries..........................do |  | 5. 8.8 |  |  | 6. 15 |  |  | 7.15 |  |  | 7. 40 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 73 |
| Nondurable goods industries ...---........ do |  | 6.40 |  |  | 6.81 |  |  | 6.95 |  |  | 7. 30 |  | 7.3 | -5 |
|  |  | 1.00 |  |  | 1.05 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  | 1.05 |  | 1. 1 | 1.1 |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.38}$ |  |  | . 85 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  | 1. 10 |  | 1. 1 | 1.0 |
| Transportation, other than rail-.......---.-. - do |  | 2.15 |  |  | 2.15 -50 5 |  |  | 2.00 5.75 |  |  | 2. 1.5 |  | 2.2 | 2.2 |
|  |  | 11.05 |  |  | 11.20 |  |  | 11.35 |  |  | 11. 60 |  | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total........................----mil. of dol- | 2,792 | 3,351 | 4,048 | 3,669 | 3.046 | 2,747 | 2.093 | 2. 169 | 2.211 | 2.316 | 2, 509 | 2,754 | 3.023 |  |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total....... do.... | 2,760 | 3,321 | 3,898 | 3. 528 | 2. 993 | 2. 696 | 2.059 | 2. 150 | 2. 199 | 2,298 | 2. 464 | 2.687 | 2.991 |  |
|  | 1,253 | 1,646 | 2. 099 | 1.928 | 1,535 | 1,246 | ${ }^{689}$ | 583 | 675 | 672 | 905 | 1,236 | 1. 413 |  |
| Livestock and products, totalo .--------.-- do- | 1,507 | 1,675 | 1.799 | 1,600 | 1,458 | 1,450 | 1.370 | 1. 5678 | 1, 524 | 1.926 | 1.559 | 1,451 | 1,578 |  |
|  | ${ }_{883} 37$ | 372 | 390 | 375 | 388 | 381 | 368 | 406 | 399 | 431 | 413 | 399 | 384 |  |
| Meat animals.-..............---.--------- do- | 883 | 1,034 | 1,120 | 944 | 793 | 834 | 776 | 9196 | 824 | 894 | 875 | 779 | 911 |  |
| Poultry and eggs --.................do do | 235 | 253 | 273 | 268 | 256 | 208 | 200 | 236 | 268 | 265 | 246 | 256 | 268 |  |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities . . . . . . - -- - .-......... $1947-49=100$. | 113 | 136 | 160 | 145 | 123 | 111 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 94 | 101 | 111 | 123 |  |
|  | 117 | 154 | 196 | 180 | 143 | 116 | 64 | 54 | 63 | 63 | 84 | 116 | 132 |  |
| İivestock and products ....-....-.-.-.-do.-.- | 111 | 123 | 132 | 117 | 106 | 106 | 101 | 115 | 112 | 119 | 114 | 106 | 116 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: <br> All commodities. <br> $1947-49=100$ | 128 | 152 | 187 | 169 | 142 | 131 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 104 | 116 | 128 | 143 |  |
|  | 128 | 168 | 228 | 204 | 156 | 134 | 74 | 53 | 59 | 58 | 9 9 | 132 | 149 |  |
| Livestock and products.....................do... | 128 | 141 | 156 | 144 | 132 | 128 | 120 | 131 | 128 | 138 | 135 | 126 | 138 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revised Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total index (including utilities) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1957=100--$ | 103 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 107 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 109 | ${ }^{+103}$ | 107 | ${ }^{5} 108$ |
| Manufacturing, total . .-....-.-.............. do... | 103 | 105 | 106 | 104 | 107 | 111 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 103 | 107 | ${ }^{5} 108$ |
|  | 93 | ${ }^{97}$ | 98 | 97 | 107 | 111 | 112 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 106 | r 98 | -98 | r 101 |
| Nondurable manufactures......-.-.------ do- | 115 | 116 | 117 | 113 | 107 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | +109 | 117 | ${ }^{p} 117$ |
| Mining | 92 | 91 | 92 | 96 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 98 | -94 | -98 | \% 98 |
| Utilities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market grouping: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 109 | 110 | 112 | 106 | 106 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 107 | 111 | ${ }^{p} 113$ |
| Consumer goods | 113 | 114 | 117 | 109 | 1111 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 110 | 116 | ${ }^{r} 118$ |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{99}$ | 107 <br> 117 <br> 1 | 121 <br> 116 | 101 | 111 | 124 | 126 | 122 | 120 | 120 | -121 | 104 | $\checkmark 98$ | ${ }^{*} 111$ |
| Apparel and staples. .--.......-.........do...- | 117 | 117 | 116 101 | 112 | 108 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 115 | 112 | 121 | " 120 |
| Equipment, including defense .-....-.....-do.-.-- | 100 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 106 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 102 | - 101 | \% 102 |
|  | 97 | 100 | 99 | 102 | 108 | 110 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 100 | $\bigcirc 103$ | - 105 |
|  | 88 | 91 | 90 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 96 | $\stackrel{97}{7}$ | : 99 |
| Nondurable materials . .-.-.-.----------- do.-.-- | 107 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 | ${ }^{\text {r } 104}$ | 110 | : 111 |

 capital expenditures of business. Anticipated expenditures for the year 1960, and comparative data for $1958-59$, appear on p. 8 of the September 1960 Survey.

 Revision" (available from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{ }$ | Febraary | March | ${ }_{1}$ pril | May | June | July | August | Septem ber |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued <br> Revised Fed. Reserve Index of Physical Volume-Con. Seasonally adjusted, total index (including utilities) $\dagger$ $1957=100$. | 104 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 109 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 | - 108 | p 107 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By industry: <br> Manufacturing, total $\qquad$ do. | 104 | 104 | 102 | 102 | 109 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 109 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 107$ |
|  | 98 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 107 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 306 | 107 | 105 | 106 | 104 | p 102 |
|  | 47 | 45 | 44 | 79 | 114 | 115 | 110 | 106 | 99 | 94 | 88 | -85 | -82 | n 79 |
|  | 31 | 30 | 31 | 76 | 119 | 119 | 114 | 109 | 100 | 92 | 84 | +80 | + 76 | $\triangleright 73$ |
| Fabricated metal products -------------- do---- | 106 | 106 99 | $\stackrel{99}{9}$ | ${ }_{91}^{95}$ | 105 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 108 | 108 | 109 | $r$ $\times 108$ $r$ | ${ }^{p} 105$ |
| Structural metal parts...--------------do.--- | 100 | 99 | 92 | 91 | 109 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 101 | 104 | 106 | 107 | r 107 | p 104 |
|  | 107 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 108 | 110 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 109 | r 109 | 110 | + 107 | * 105 |
| Nonclectrical machinery .-....-.-.-.-.-do. | 103 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 107 | r 103 | $p 100$ |
| Electrical machinery -------------------- do. | 113 | 113 | 112 | 108 | 115 | 118 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 | r 114 | p 113 |
| Transportation equipment $\%$------------ do..-- | 102 | 98 | 98 | 79 | 93 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 102 | 106 | 102 | r 102 | - 101 | ${ }^{\text {P } 102}$ |
| Motor vehicles and parts..............-do. | 106 | 103 | 104 | 63 | 94 | 127 | 126 | 118 | 115 | 120 | 120 | -113 | 115 | P117 |
| Aircraft and other equipment..........-do.-... | 96 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 92 | 84 | -90 | 89 | ${ }^{8} 88$ |
| Instruments and related products.......do.... | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 118 | 117 | 119 | 117 | 120 | 121 | ¢ 121 | r 121 | p 118 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products..------- do---- | 115 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 110 | 111 | 114 | r 114 | $\bigcirc 112$ | P 109 |
| Lumher and products.....---------..-- do---- | 114 | 113 | 111 | 112 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 110 | 114 | 110 | 109 | r 111 | 103 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.....-------------do---- | 116 | 115 | 116 | 118 | 120 | 121 | 119 | 116 | 122 | 124 | 123 | 124 | - 121 | p 119 |
| Miscellaneons manufactures------------do..-- | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 111 | 114 | 113 | 115 | 117 | 117 | - 116 | - 112 |
| Nondurahle manufactures....-.----.-.-...-do.--- | 113 | 113 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 115 | p 114 |
| Textile mill products-----.------------- do- | 117 | 114 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 113 | 115 | 113 | 112 |  |
|  | 121 | 121 | 122 | 125 | 126 | 124 | 122 | 124 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 128 |  |
|  | 107 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 104 | 104 | 103 |  |  |
| Paper and products .-.----------------do. | 113 | 114 | 114 | 109 | 113 | 115 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 112 |  |
|  | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 111 | 112 | r 112 | 113 | p 110 |
|  | 107 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 108 |  |
| Chemicals and products......---------- do...- | 117 | 119 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 118 | 119 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 125 | 124 |  |
| Industrial chemicals........-.........-- ${ }^{\text {do.... }}$ | 123 | 125 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 124 | 126 | 126 | 128 | 132 | 131 |  |  |
|  | 107 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 104 | 102 | 103 | 107 | 107 | 111 | $r 115$ | 111 | p 110 |
| Rubber and plastics products.-------.- do---- | 120 | 120 | 115 | 113 | 116 | 118 | 117 | 115 | 115 | 117 | 122 | 117 |  |  |
|  | 108 | 108 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 119 | 109 | 109 | 109 |  |
|  | 107 | 107 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |  |
| Beverages................-.-...........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 114 | 113 | 108 | 105 | 104 | 109 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 111 | +110 | 111 |  |  |
| Tobacco products...-----.-.-.---------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 114 | 111 | 114 | 111 | 115 | 114 | 108 | 113 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 111 |  |  |
|  | 91 | 91 | 91 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 97 | +97 | $\bigcirc 97$ | ${ }^{8} 96$ |
|  | 72 | 74 | 76 | 87 | 94 | 91 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 78 | 78 | 79 | ${ }^{p} 77$ |
| Crude oil and natural gas......------------ do | 98 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 99 | r99 | - 99 | $\sim 98$ |
|  | 97 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 99 | - 100 | -99 | r97 |
| Metal mining --------------------------10.--- | 48 | 39 | 42 | 68 | 80 | 87 | 95 | 104 | 106 | 103 | 97 | -95 | 96 |  |
|  | 111 | 109 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 108 | 106 | 101 | 115 | 114 | 116 | -118 | 117 |  |
|  | 116 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 124 | 124 | 122 | 124 | 125 | 125 | F126 |
|  | 117 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 123 | 124 |  |  |
|  | 111 | 111 | 113 | 117 | 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market grouping: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, total | 109 | 109 | 109 | 106 | 109 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 112 | $\cdot 111$ | ${ }^{2} 111$ |
|  | 112 | 112 | 112 | 109 | 113 | 116 | 113 | 113 | 115 | 117 | $\cdot 117$ | 116 | - 11.5 | ${ }^{\circ} 115$ |
| Automotive and home goods.-.-------.--do...- | 114 | 111 | 114 | 100 | 114 | 125 | 119 | 114 | 117 | 121 | ${ }^{-121}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 115$ | -115 | p 116 |
| Automotive products-.-.-............-- do... | 105 | 98 | 105 | 73 | 99 | 127 | 122 | 114 | 117 | 121 | 121 | 114 | 115 | p 118 |
|  | ${ }^{97}$ | 89 | 98 | 48 | 87 | 134 | 125 | 113 | 116 | 122 | 123 | 108 | 114 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 119$ |
| Auto parts and allied products...-.-.do.-.- | 118 | 114 | 117 | 111 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 122 | 118 |  |
|  | 120 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 123 | 117 | 114 | 117 | 121 | r 120 | $\times 117$ | 115 |  |
| Appliances, TV, and radios..........-do...- | 121 | 125 | 124 | 126 | 133 | 130 | 117 | 112 | 115 | 120 | -118 | $r 112$ | 109 |  |
| Furniture and rugs...........-.-..--.do..-- | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 118 | 114 | 121 | 123 | 122 | $\cdot 118$ | 119 |  |
| Apparel and staples. .-.-.................do....- | 112 | 112 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 116 | $r 116$ | $p 115$ |
| Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes ---do..-- | 117 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 120 | - |
| Consumer staples $\%$ $\qquad$ do-..- | 110 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 114 | p114 |
|  | 107 | 107 | 104 | 107 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | ${ }^{+110}$ | 110 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco....---------- do.. | 114 | 112 | 110 | 107 | 107 | 111 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 111 |  |  |
| Drugs, soap, and toiletries.-.-------.-do...-- | 112 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 120 |  |
| Newspapers, magazines, and books..do-.-- | 108 | 110 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 116 | 115 |  |
| Consumer fuel and lighting..........-do..-- | 113 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 118 | 120 | 122 |  |  |
| Equipment, including defense\% .-..........do...- | 103 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 104 | r 103 |  |
|  | 103 | 103 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 106 | - 108 | P104 |
|  | 102 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 103 | -104 | 103 |  |
| Commercial equipment..............-. do..-- Freight and passenger equipment. | 108 | 109 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 115 | 115 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 121 |  |
|  | 100 | 97 | 97 | 93 | 96 | 106 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 105 | -99 | 101 | 97 |  |
|  | 109 | 129 | 112 | 106 | 105 | 109 | 97 | 93 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 75 |  |
|  | 98 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 109 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 106 | -106 | -105 | p104 |
|  | 90 | 91 | 88 | 93 | 107 | 110 | 109 | 107 | 105 | 105 | 102 | ${ }^{1} 101$ | $r 100$ | ${ }^{5} 98$ |
|  | 103 | 105 | 95 | 76 | 107 | 121 | 120 | 117 | 110 | 115 | 115 | 110 | 107 |  |
|  | 102 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 104 | 104 | 98 | 102 | 101 |  |
|  | 107 | 105 | 102 | 101 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 105 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 109 |  |
| Nondurable materials¢...-................ do...- | 107 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |  |  |  | p 110 |
| Business supplies...-..........................do.....- | 110 | 110 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 113 | 112 | p 110 |
|  | 111 | 110 | 106 | 107 | 113 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 1107 | 110 | 113 +113 | 1110 |  |
| General business supplies.....................- do. | 109 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 112 |  |
| Business fuel and power\& .-.-.--.........do...- | 97 | 98 | 98 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 103 | -103 | 102 | 103 | 103 | r 102 |  |
|  | 93 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | -97 | + 96 | $p 101$ $p 95$ |
| Nonresidential utilities..................d. do..- | 113 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 121 | + | $\cdots$ |

- Revised. DPreliminary. †See corresponding note on p. S-2. oIncludes data not shown separately.

| h 1958 | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of business statistics | August | September | Octoher | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued


 o Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Dceember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehruary | March | April |  |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inventories, end of month-Continued <br> Book value (seas. adj.), total. $\qquad$ mill. of dol.- | 52, 116 | 51,892 | 51,515 | 51,625 | 52, 430 | 53,310 | 53, 900 | 54, 340 | 54, 660 | 54,950 | - 55, 100 | r 54,900 | 54,930 |  |
| Durable soods industries, total $\circ$.-.--.......-do. | 30.145 | 29.817 | 29,249 | 29,347 | 30,080 | 30, 760 | 31,260 | 31. 79 | 31,920 | 32,070 | - 32,230 | +32,050 | 32, 0.50 |  |
| Primary metal | 3,980 | 3.923 | 3,870 | 3,986 | 4.120 | 4.200 | 4,320 | 4,450 | 4,630 | 4. 700 | 4, 800 | 4, 750 | 4,720 |  |
|  | 2. 254 | 2. 198 | 2, 158 | 2. 253 | 2. 390 | 2,460 | 2, 540 | 2. 610 | 2.770 | 2,840 | 2,950 | 2,870 | 2,820 |  |
| Fahricated metal --..------.-.-.-. do | 3. 328 | 3.117 | ${ }^{2,912}$ | 2, 918 | 3, 050 | 3,130 | 3,230 | 3. 330 | 3. 320 | 3,350 | 3,340 | - 3, 330 | 3, 340 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) .-........ do | 9.826 3,680 | 3.741 3.630 | 9,807 3,655 | 9,731 3,639 | 9, 920 <br> 3,730 | 10.180 3.820 | 10,320 3,900 | 10.480 3.940 | 10.530 3,960 | 10.600 | 10,640 4,040 | $r$ $r$ r 4, 5840 | 10,550 |  |
|  | 3,680 | 3,630 | 3,655 | 3,639 | 3,730 | 3,820 | 3,900 | 3,940 | 3,960 | 4,000 | 4.040 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,040$ | 4,000 |  |
| Transportation equipn | 7,333 | 7,305 | 6,887 | 6,9 | 7,180 | 7.380 | 7.530 | 7, 640 | 7,580 | 7,520 | 7.460 | $\begin{array}{r}-7,340 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,390 |  |
| Motor vehicles and p | 3,153 | 3. 165 | 2,745 | 2.811 | 3,040 | 3. 100 | 3,190 | 3.269 | 3,260 | 3. 260 | 3,280 | - 3, 280 | 3, 280 |  |
| Sumber and furniture | 1.841 1,261 | 1. 1.860 | 1,855 1,320 | 1,861 1,336 | 1,870 1,360 | 1,910 1,370 | 1,870 1,380 | 1.869 1.420 | 1.850 1,420 | 1,850 1,430 | 1,890 1,440 | - 1,960 1,440 | 1,840 1,430 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased materials...-------------bil. of dol. | 8.7 118 | 8.3 120 | 88.0 | 8.1 11.8 18 | $\begin{array}{r}8.3 \\ 1.1 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 18.6 | 8.7 18 | 8.8 127 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | ${ }^{r} 8.6$ | 8. 5 |  |
|  | 11.9 9.5 | 12.0 9.5 | 11.8 9.4 | 11.8 9.4 | 12.1 9.7 | $\begin{array}{r}8.6 \\ 12.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.1 | 12.7 10.4 | 12.6 10.5 | 12.7 10.6 | 12.8 | r $\times 12.6$ 10.8 | 12.7 10.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total \% . mil. of dol.. | 21,971 | 22,075 | 22,266 | 22,278 | 22,340 | 22, 550 | 22,640 | 22.570 | 22,730 | 22,880 | 22,870 | 22,850 | 22,880 |  |
| Food and beverage.------.------.......- do | 4,833 | 4.832 | 4,810 | 4,814 | 4.700 | 4,810 1 | 4,820 | 4.820 | 4,850 | 5.000 | 4,990 | 4,940 | 4,940 |  |
|  | 1.8966 | $\begin{array}{r}1,930 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,955 | 1,942 | 1,980 <br> 2.530 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}1.980 \\ \hline 880\end{array}$ | 1,950 | 1,950 | 1,950 | 1, 9:0 | 1,950 | 1,940 | 1,949 |  |
|  | 2,495 1.473 | 2.516 1,471 | 2, 536 <br> 1,481 | 2,542 1,491 | 2.530 1,510 | 2.580 <br> 1,530 | 2,650 1,540 | $\begin{array}{r}2.670 \\ 1.540 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,720 1,550 | 2.710 1,580 | 2, 700 1.590 | 2,690 <br> 1,681 | 2,690 |  |
| Chemical | 3,907 | 3.970 | 4,037 | 4,041 | 4,030 | 4,030 | 4,050 | 4, 060 | 4,080 | 4.080 | 4.110 | 4,140 | 4,180 |  |
| Patroleum | 3. 332 | 3. 267 | 3, 295 | 3,283 | 3,320 | 3.410 | 3, 400 | 3.330 | 3,350 | 3.340 | 3.300 | 3,290 | 3,280 |  |
| Rubber | 1,113 | 1,114 | 1,115 | 1.120 | 1.140 | 1,140 | 1,140 | 1,160 | 1,190 | 1,180 | 1,200 | 1,230 | 1,240 |  |
| By stages of fabrication | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9. 1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 |  |
|  | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | - 3.2 | 3.1 |  |
| Finished food | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 |  |
| New orders, net (unadjusted), total...-----mil. of dol.-- | 28.558 | 30, 527 | 31, 258 | 28, 559 | 30,610 | 29.100 | 29,650 | 31. 750 | 29,700 | 30, 210 | 31,480 | ${ }^{\text {r } 27,910}$ | 30,350 |  |
| Thurable goods industries, total ¢ .-............. d | 13, 120 | 14, 285 | 14, 980 | 13, 299 | 15,070 | 14,0f0 | 14,560 | 15, 450 | 14, 100 | 14,590 | 15,520 | 13,170 | 13.960 |  |
| Primary metal Tron and steel | $\begin{array}{r}1.633 \\ \hline 902 \\ \hline 1.808\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,807 \\ 190 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 1,818 | 2,149 1,361 | 2,700 1,810 | 2,290 <br> 1.450 <br> 18 | 2, 320 1. 420 | 1.780 960 | 1,680 920 | 1,990 1,190 | 1,840 1,170 | r 1,168 <br> $\times 1,000$ <br> 18 | 1,790 1,010 |  |
| Fabricated metal.-.-..................................... | 1.796 | 1,876 | 1,863 | 1,596 | 1,610 | 1,520 | 1,540 | 1,630 | 1,680 | 1. 720 | 1,710 | - 1,640 | 1,920 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) .-............ do | 4. 393 | 4. 941 | 4, 794 | 4,2¢2 | 4,880 | 4.420 | 4,810 | 5,130 | 4,820 | 4.730 | 5, 240 | - 4, 390 | 4,530 |  |
|  | 1,794 | 2,124 | 2, 002 | 1,740 | 1.960 | 1,760 | 1,890 | 2, 100 | 1,840 | 1,840 | 2,370 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.860$ | 1,980 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor ve- | 2,342 | 2,712 | 3,626 | 2,611 | 3,550 | 3,320 | 3,340 | 4, 050 | 3,210 | 3,390 | 3,800 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,820}$ | 2,800 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total...--...-...- do | 15,438 | 16.242 | 16, 278 | 15, 260 | 15,540 | 15,040 | 15,090 | 16,300 | 15.610 | 15, 620 | 15, 960 | ${ }^{\text {r } 14,730}$ | 16.380 |  |
|  | 3,399 12.039 | 3,498 12,744 | 3,622 $12,6,56$ | 3,446 11,814 | 3.560 11.980 | - 3.320 | 3,300 11,790 | 3,530 | - 3, 370 | 3,460 | 3, 320 | - $\quad$ 3,010 | 3. 380 |  |
| Industrics without unflled orde | 12,039 | 12,744 | 12,656 | 11,814 | 11,980 | 11, 220 | 11, 790 | 12,770 | 12, 240 | 12, 160 | 12,440 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,720$ | 13,000 |  |
| New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total........-. do. | 29,016 | 30,552 | 30, 449 | 29, 222 | 30.740 | 29,830 | 30,590 | 30, 290 | 30,350 | 30.470 | 30, 110 | ${ }^{+} 29,190$ | 29,830 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total ¢ ............... do | 13,974 | 14.747 | 15,099 | 13, 721 | 14, 770 | 14, 190 | 14, 800 | 14, 640 | 14. 470 | 14,680 | 14,340 | - 13, 840 | 14,300 |  |
| Primary metal | 1,689 | 1.957 | 1,870 | 2,141 | 2.680 18 | 2,230 | 2, 200 | 1,720 | 1,810 | 1,960 | 1,780 | 1,890 | 1,830 |  |
| Fabricated met | 1,710 | 1,112 | 1,039 <br> 1,791 | 1,338 1,818 | 1,820 1.670 | 1,400 1.610 | 1,300 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 10 | + 930 | ${ }_{710} 9$ | 1,150 | 1990 |  | 1,040 |  |
| Machinery (includ | 4,623 | \%,067 | 4,982 | 4,673 | 4. 870 | 4,630 | 4,840 | 4,740 | 4,760 | 4.750 | 4,690 | F $=1,590$ 4, 520 | 1,76) |  |
| Electrical | 1,927 | 2,173 | 2,075 | 1,927 | 1,930 | 1,900 | 1,920 | 1,950 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 2,030 | r 1,890 | 2,140 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor ve- <br>  | 3,185 | 3,155 | 3,661 | 2,303 | 2,800 | 3,150 | 3,500 | 3,680 | 3,490 | 3,520 | 3,460 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 200$ | 3,270 |  |
| Nondurable goods industrins, total....-.-...-. do | 15, 042 | 15, 805 | 15, 350 | 15,501 | 15,970 | 15, 640 | 15,790 | 15, 660 | 15, 880 | 15,790 | 15,770 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 15,350$ | 15,520 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\oplus \ldots-\ldots . . . . .$. | 3,237 | 3, 333 | 3,385 | 3, 377 | 3,750 | 3, 430 | 3,390 | 3,400 | 3,330 | 3, 420 | 3,430 | +3,170 | 3,290 |  |
| Industries without unfilled orders 9..........-d | 11, 805 | 12, 272 | 11,965 | 12, 124 | 12,220 | 12, 210 | 12,410 | 12,260 | 12,550 | 12,370 | 12,340 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,180$ | 12,240 |  |
| Enfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total.....do | 50, 573 | 51, 068 | 51,477 | 51, 506 | 51, 490 | 50.850 | 50, 210 | 49,490 | 48, 380 | 47, 5 \% 0 | 47, 680 | ${ }^{\prime} 47,690$ | 47,320 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total \& ...............- do | 47, 254 | 47, 852 | 48,304 | 48, 298 | 48, 130 | 47, 460 | 46,910 | 46, 280 | 45, 230 | 44, 590 | 44,500 | - 44, 620 | 44,540 |  |
|  | 5.382 | 5,971 | 6,520 | ${ }^{6,762}$ | 6. 760 | 6. 390 | 6. 180 | 5, 270 | 4, 640 | 4,380 | 4,030 | +3,920 | 3, 750 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{4}, 025$ | 4,579 3 3 | 5,109 | 5,323 | 5,240 | 4,840 | 4. 580 | 3,790 | 3. 240 | 3,040 | 2.770 | - 2,670 | 2, 500 |  |
| Fabricated metal | 3.229 17.828 | 18,043 | 3,270 18,015 | 3,339 17.776 | 3,330 17 | 3,310 17.810 | 3.270 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,180 | 3,080 | $\stackrel{r}{ }{ }^{3}, 100$ | 3,140 |  |
| Machincry (including electrical).-.-.-..-.-..... do Electrical ...-...........-.-.-...................... do | 11,828 | 18,043 10,406 | 18,015 10,329 | 17,776 10,096 | 17,790 9,980 | 17,810 9,900 | 17.920 9,900 | 17,980 9,950 | 17,970 9,900 | 17,910 9,860 | 18,120 | $=18,260$ $=10,350$ | 18.210 10.380 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor ve- <br>  | 15, 743 | 15,687 | 15,743 | 15,653 | 15, 730 | 15, 380 | 14,960 | 15, 160 | 14,800 | 14,550 | 14,690 | ' 14,600 | 14,740 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total $\oplus \ldots \ldots$........ do.... | 3,319 | 3.216 | 3,173 | 3,208 | 3,360 | 3,390 | 3,300 | 3,210 | 3,150 | 3,170 | 3,180 | +3,070 | 2,780 |  |
| BUSINESS POPULATION <br> Firms in operation, end of quarter (seasonally adjusted) § thousands. |  | 4,655 |  |  | 4,670 |  |  | 4,690 |  |  | 4,710 |  |  |  |
| New business | 14,406 | 14,664 | 14, 526 | 13,015 | 16,456 | 18, 189 | 14,669 | 17, 437 | 15,446 | 15, 530 | 16,676 | 14, 676 | 14,993 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES $\square^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,135 | 1,144 | 1,125 | 1,130 | 1,080 | 1,181 | 1,214 | 1,335 | 1,370 | 1,273 | 1,334 | 1, 146 | 1,315 |  |
|  | 122 | 93 | 102 | 105 | 89 | 93 | 103 | 120 | 121 | 131 | 103 | 102 | 128 |  |
|  | 181 | 191 | 164 | 186 | 163 | 193 | 195 | 241 | 220 | 214 | 213 | 192 | 217 |  |
|  | 187 | 192 | 221 | 195 | 231 | 210 | 196 | 224 | 215 | 229 | 228 | 173 | 228 |  |
| Retail trade-.- | 542 | 563 | 532 | 520 | 478 | 587 | 609 | 607 | 674 | 564 | 680 | 573 | 621 |  |
| Wholesale trad | 103 | 105 | 106 | 124 | 119 | 98 | 111 | 143 | 140 | 135 | 110 | 106 | 121 |  |
| Liabilities (eurrent), total.-------------thous. of dol.- | 54, 501 | 54, 736 | 50,375 | 53,214 | 59, 556 | 53,671 | 60,945 | 70,193 | 69,192 | 73,307 | 126, 450 | 61, 732 | 97,594 |  |
| Commercial service.............................-do. | 3, 160 | 3.077 | 3,891 | 3.027 | 3,072 | 3. 129 | 2. 501 | 7,809 | 7,065 | 6,095 | 22,597 | 3,993 | 5,940 |  |
|  | 12,061 | 12,595 | 7,131 | 12.136 | 10,453 | 11,993 | 10,770 | 19,427 | 13, 661 | 10,877 | 18,613 | 11,073 | 27, 874 |  |
|  | 18,559 | 15,974 | 20,980 | 17,266 | 23, 822 | 16. 324 | 21.527 | 19, 170 | 18, 483 | 31,963 | 41,111 | 21,080 | 33,097 |  |
|  | 15,362 | 16,098 | 13,050 | 15, 244 | 13, 443 | 15,951 | 16,687 | 14.116 | 18,563 | 17,588 | 28, 497 | 20, 470 | 22,556 |  |
|  | 5,359 | 6, 992 | 5,323 | 5.541 | 8, 766 | 6, 274 | 9,460 | 9,671 | 11, 420 | 6,784 | 15,632 | 5,116 | 8,127 |  |
| Failure annual rate (seas. adj.).No. per 10,000 concerns- | 53.3 | 58.4 | 50.5 | 55.4 | 49.6 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 51.1 | 54.9 | 54.1 | 57.2 | 54.8 | 59.6 |  |

[^5]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem her |

## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS frices received, all farm products $\ddagger \ldots . . .-1910-14=100$. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Commercial |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
| Fruit $\qquad$ do |
|  |  |
|  |
| Tobacco (ncl dry |
|  |
| Pairy productsMeat animals. |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Prices paid: |
| All commodities and services.--------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |

Parity ratio

## CONSUMER PRICES




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of business statistics | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }_{\circ}{ }^{\text {ºb }}$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes-Con. Commodities other than farm, etc.-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 132.3 | 132.3 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 134.1 | 134.2 | 134.2 | 134.2 | 133.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 |
| Hides and skins..............................-do. | 106.9 | 102.4 | 87.5 | 67.2 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 69.8 | 72.0 | 73.5 | 72.9 | 6i7. 1 | 68.0 | 63.6 | 62.3 |
| Leather | 117.3 | 117.1 | 112.2 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 105. 5 | 104.8 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 102.2 | 98.9 | 97.5 |
| Lumber and wood products..................-do. | 128.5 | 127.2 | 126.2 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 125. 1 | 124.9 | 124.5 | 124. 3 | 123.7 | 122.4 | 121.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119.6$ | 119.2 |
|  | 130.3 | 129.3 | 127.9 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.1 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 124.9 | 123.1 | 121.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119.2$ | 118.4 |
| Machinery and motive products 9 .-.-.-.-.-do. | 153.8 | 153.9 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 153.7 | 153.8 | 153.9 | 153.9 | 154.0 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 153.2 | 153.2 | 151.9 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip--.-..-- do- | 143.4 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 145. 3 | 115.3 | 145. 6 | 145.7 | 145.7 | -146.0 | ${ }_{-}+146.1$ | 146. 2 |
| Construction machinery and equips.......do. | 172.0 | 172.4 | 172.5 | 172.9 | 172.9 | 173.6 | 173.9 | 174.3 | 174.7 | 175.3 | 175.3 | 175.5 | ${ }^{\text {r } 176.7}$ | 176.7 |
| Flectrical machinery and equipment.-.-.- do. | 155.5 | 155.8 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 155.4 | 155.8 | 155.7 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 153.9 | 153.9 | 153.3 | 153.1 | 153.0 |
|  | 143.2 | 143.2 | 141.9 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 137.2 |
| Metais and metal products $¢$ | 152.8 | 153.8 | 154.5 | 155.8 | 155.2 | 155.5 | 155.3 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.2 | 153.8 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 153.5 |
| Heating equipment. | 121.6 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.6 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 119.3 |
|  | 171.9 | 172.4 | 173.1 | 173.6 | 172.2 | 172.4 | 171.6 | 170.5 | 170.5 | 170.4 | 169.9 | 169.5 | 169.9 | 169.7 |
|  | 133.9 | 136.1 | 137.2 | 141.1 | 140.7 | 142.7 | 142.6 | 140.8 | 140.5 | 140.0 | 138.9 | 138.6 | 138.7 | 138.4 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, structuralo .-...-...-do...-- | 137.4 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 137.7 | 137.8 | 138.4 | 138.2 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 137.9 | 337.8 | 137.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1387.8$ | 138.0 |
|  | 160.5 | 160.5 | 160.4 | 160.6 | 160.7 | 161.3 | 161.5 | 161.5 | 161.5 | 161.7 | 161.7 | 161.8 | 162.0 | 162.1 |
| Concrete products.-...-.-....-- | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.1 | 131.0 |
|  | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.2 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products..............do. | 132.3 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132.4 | 133.7 | 133.2 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.5 | ${ }^{r} 133.0$ | 133.1 |
|  | 143.7 | 143.8 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 144. 5 | 144.5 | 144.8 | 145.1 | 145.9 | 145.9 | 145.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145.2$ | 145. 4 |
|  | 141.0 | 142.0 | 142.3 | 144.9 | 142.5 | 143.5 | 145. 1 | 145.2 | 145.1 | 146.7 | 147. 2 | 146.9 | 145.3 | 144.8 |
|  | 134.3 | 134.3 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 |
|  | 95.7 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 95.9 |
|  | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101. 1 |
|  | 92.1 | 92. 6 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 95. 9 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 95. 0 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 93.4 |
|  | 113.7 | 113.2 | 114.2 | 117.4 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 119.5 | 116.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 121.6 | 123.3 | 126.8 | 128.4 |
| Manmade fiber textile products...........-do.- | 82.3 | 82.1 | 81.0 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 79.4 | 79.8 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 78.9 | 78.6 |
|  | 104.3 | 104.7 | 104.1 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 101.2 |
| Tobacco prod. and bottled beveragesp......-do... | 131.9 | 131.8 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.0 |
|  | 121.0 | 120.9 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 120.7 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 121.1 | 121.1 |
|  | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.8 |
|  | 92.0 | 88.6 | 91.8 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 95.4 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 89.9 | 91.1 |
| Toys, sporting goods..........-.-.-..-.-.-do...- | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 118.0 | 117.7 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 118.6 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84.0 | 83.5 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 84. 1 | 83.8 | 83.8 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 83.5 | 83.7 | 83.5 | 83.9 | 183.9 |
|  | 80.1 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 179.0 |  |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE $\ddagger$ <br> N ('w construction (unadjusted), total......nilil. of dol. | 5,265 | 5,102 | 4,880 | 4,421 | 4,075 | 3,686 | 3,482 | 3,762 | 4,120 | 4,539 | 4,878 | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,657 | 3,574 | 3,460 | 3,302 | 3,062 | 2,712 | 2,596 | 2, 774 | 2,944 | 3, 176 | 3,392 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Residential (nonfarm) 0 .-....-.............- do. | 2, 134 | 2,105 | 2,036 | 1,904 | 1,718 | 1,476 | 1,348 | 1,483 | 1,626 | 1,755 | 1.910 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 1,622 | 1,619 | 1,565 | 1,457 | 1.322 | 1,140 | 1, 123 | 1,121 | 1,192 | 1. 252 | 1,358 |  |
| Additions and alterations $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public | 441 | 416 | 403 | 378 | 324 | 266 | 257 | 294 | 365 | 429 | 474 |  |
|  | 811 | 773 | 770 | 790 | 789 | 757 | 763 | 745 | 736 | 780 | 815 |  |
| Industrial --.-...-.-------------------- do---- | 175 | 166 | 171 | 185 | 200 | 209 | 218 | 213 | 207 | 206 | 208 |  |
| Commercial | 369 197 | 352 | 348 | 354 | 341 | 310 | 314 | 305 | 300 | 324 | 349 |  |
|  | 496 | 493 | 478 | 136 449 | 121 | 101 | 103 <br> 363 | 113 414 | 125 | 143 485 | 155 |  |
|  | 1,608 | 1, 528 | 1,420 | 1,119 | 1,013 | 974 | 886 | 988 | 1,176 | 1,363 | 1,486 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Nonresidential buildings.....-.............-- do. | 412 | 380 | 368 | 321 | 320 | 326 | 305 | 331 | 375 | 393 | 409 |  |
|  | 133 <br> 656 | 129 625 | 117 <br> 568 <br> 18 | 109 370 3 | 98 286 | 80 280 | 56 250 250 | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ \hline 865 \\ \hline 865\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 390 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 90 516 | 93 616 |  |
|  | 407 | 394 | 367 | 319 | 309 | 288 | 275 | 265 306 | 390 332 | 516 364 | 616 368 |  |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted), total... do.. | 4,566 | 4,427 | 4,313 | 4,221 | 4,331 | 4,489 | 4, 521 | 4, 522 | 4,480 | 4. 488 | 4,449 | (2) |
|  | 3,260 | 3,196 | 3,129 | 3,085 | 3,144 | 3,211 | 3,230 | 3,216 | 3,181 | 3,175 | 3.164 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Residential (nonfarm) $\qquad$ do Nonresidential buildings, except farm and publie | 1,875 | 1,855 | 1,811 | 1,748 | 1,760 | 1,804 | 1,779 | 1,776 | 1,763 | 1,753 | 1.758 | (?) |
|  $\qquad$ mil. of dol. Industrial | 772 175 | 734 <br> 168 <br> 18 | 718 169 | 731 <br> 180 | 769 | 797 | $\begin{array}{r}833 \\ .818 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 813 | 804 | 802 | 797 |  |
| Commercial $\qquad$ do | 1347 | 368 329 | 169 <br> 318 <br> 18 | 180 317 | 196 331 | 203 345 | 218 363 | 215 | 211 339 | 210 338 | 210 332 |  |
|  | 152 | 153 | 155 | 158 | 161 | 137 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 338 130 | 332 |  |
|  | 444 | 436 | 423 | 424 | 428 | 445 | 460 | 471 | 462 | 470 | 460 |  |
|  | 1,306 | 1,231 | 1,184 | 1,136 | 1,187 | 1,278 | 1,291 | 1,306 | 1,299 | 1,313 | 1,285 | (2) |
| Nonresidential buildings.....................-do. | 372 | 345 | 338 | 330 | 347 | 359 | 371 | 357 | 377 | 390 | 381 |  |
| Military facilities | 113 | 102 | ${ }^{95}$ | 105 | 111 | 95 | 77 | 115 | 95 | 90 | 82 |  |
|  |  |  | 415 | 381 | 381 | 483 | 481 | 482 | 481 | 482 | 481 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{1}$ Indexes based on $1935-39=100$ are as tolows: Measured by wholesale prices, 43.9 (September); consumer prices, 47.2 (August).
2 Data (from Bureau of Census) on new basis reflecting the revised, higher level of housing starts


 57,$753 ; 57,327 ; 55,645$; total private, 41,$263 ; 41,361 ; 40,474 ;$ private residential, 25,$415 ; 25,240 ; 24,983$; total public, 16,$490 ; 15,966 ; 15,171$.
${ }^{\circ}$ Sce corresponding note on p. S-6.
o Includes data not shown separately.
§Revised beginning with data for September 1955; unpublished revisions (prior to November 1958) will be shown later
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-September 1958 are shown in the November 1959 issue of "Construction Activity" report of Bureau of the Census.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of descriptive notes are show
BUSINESS STATISTICS
$\qquad$

| 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August | Septern- <br> ber | Octoher | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Deremमer | January | Fehruary | March | Apri! | Mas | June | July | A ugust | Siptem- |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Negative figure due to termination of contract reflected in earlier data. ${ }^{2}$ Data according to new series recently issued by Census are as follows (thous. units): Total nonfarm (public and private)-April-September 1960, 123.6; 129.0; 125.7; 113.2; 127.8; 101.3; April-September 1959, 154.3; 154.3; 152.1; 146.7;142.0; 136.1; seas. adj. annual rate, private only-April-


SData for October and December 1959 and March, June, and Sentember 1960 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Contracts in Alaska and Hawaii are included beginning 1960
$\square 1$ Data for September and December 1959 and March, May and August 1960 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
o Data for September and December 1959 and March, May, and August 1960 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-March 1959 for resident inl construction authorized and minor revisions prior to 1958 for Department of Commerce composite are available upon request.
ICopyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1. ©Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month. of Includes data for iterms not shown sep 1959 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu - } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fibruary | Marcl | April | May | June | July | August | September |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Conbined index--.............-- .-. \(1947-49=100\). \& \({ }_{235}^{222}\) \& \({ }_{241} 230\) \& 242 \& 224 \& 230 \& \({ }_{226}^{227}\) \& 239 \& \({ }_{24}^{241}\) \& 238 \& 245 \& 243 \& 247 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 235 \& \(\stackrel{241}{173}\) \& \({ }_{195}^{242}\) \& 244 \& 23.5 \& 226 \& 246 \& 247 \& 256 \& 258 \& 242 \& 250 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 173 \& 195 \& 184 \& 180 \& 182 \& 189 \& 198 \& 191 \& 195 \& 193 \& 195 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 208 \& 216 \& 213 \& 167 \& 206 \& 202 \& 207 \& 216 \& 209 \& 295 \& 220 \& 203 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 165 \& 149 \& 188 \& 158 \& 121 \& 148 \& 164 \& 155 \& 160 \& 1643 \& 171 \& 166 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 19
437 \& - 20 \& 24
484 \& 21
492 \& \(\stackrel{25}{487}\) \& \({ }_{471}^{21}\) \& 26 \& 24 \& 19 \& 23 \& 27 \& 28 \& \& \\
\hline Telcrision advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Yetwork: \& \& \(48.44{ }^{-}\) \& 59,031 \& 58,328 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Aross timent fose, including accessories..........do...- \& 3, 271 \& 3.144 \& 5. 5 (9) \& 4,978 \& 3,874 \& -4.424 \& - 4.495 \& 4,756 \& 4,527 \& 5, 5 5,56 \& \({ }^{52.912}\) \& 3, 3 , 714 \& \& \\
\hline Drues and toiletries-.-..................-do. \& 13,404 \& 13. 525 \& 16. 525 \& 15.786 \& 16.6.31 \& 17,276 \& 16,875 \& 17,357 \& 14,896 \& 15. 108 \& 16.175 \& 14.541 \& \& \\
\hline Foods, soft drinks, confectionery - .-...... do.... \& 8.971 \& 8,782 \& 11,921 \& 10, 922 \& 12. 126 \& 11,826 \& 11,354 \& 11, 596 \& 10, 882 \& 10,059 \& 10, 043 \& 8, 886 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 5. 153 \& 5, 6122 \& 6,011 \& 5,364 \& 5. 595 \& 5.829 \& 5. 689 \& 6.419 \& 6.089 \& 5,755 \& 5.764 \& 4,377 \& \& \\
\hline Smokine materials ...............----...... do \& f, 352 \& 5,996 \& 6,020 \& 6,198 \& 6. 416 \& 7.302 \& ¢. 125 \& 6. 427 \& 6. 486 \& 6. 410 \& f. 6.61 \& 5,464 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 9,400 \& 11,418 \& 13,153 \& 15, 170 \& 14.028 \& 11,061 \& 11,040 \& 12,047 \& 13.144 \& 13.112 \& 10.744 \& 18, 848 \& \& \\
\hline Snot (national and regional): \& \& 129,553 \& \& \& 105.732 \& \& \& 167. 981 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Antomotive, including aceessories -------.-. do \& \& 5. 177 \& \& \& 5. 435 \& \& \& 6, 102 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Drues and toiletries....................... do \& \& 26,834 \& \& \& 34.:542 \& \& \& 32, 489 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Foods. soft drinks, confectionery-..----.- do - \& \& 36,078 \& \& \& 54.441 \& \& \& 54,355 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Soaps, cleansers, etc.---.---------.....-- do \& \& 19,324 \& \& \& 18.318 \& \& \& 20,449 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 7.5046 \& \& \& 9.023 \& \& \& 11, 038 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 34, 934 \& \& \& 43,974 \& \& \& 43, 548 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Magazine advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 51,025
4,483 \& 69.709
7,482 \& 90,211
5,846 \& 86,117
5,424 \& \(\begin{array}{r}60,820 \\ 3.444 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 44.468
1.786 \& \(\begin{array}{r}69.130 \\ 3.201 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 78.529
5,532 \& 88,366
6,534 \& \(\begin{array}{r}86.863 \\ 6.548 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 69.372
2.779 \& 51,260
742 \& 51.089
58.265
5 \& \\
\hline  \& 4.250 \& 3.828 \& 12,806 \& 9,483 \& 4,332 \& 5,067 \& 7.877 \& 8,332 \& 11, 599 \& 10.353 \& 7,763 \& 5,639 \& 4.048 \& \\
\hline Building meterials \& 1, 404 \& 4,778 \& 3. f03 \& 2,514 \& 1. 101 \& 1. 145 \& 2.411 \& 4, 254 \& 5. 446 \& 4. 839 \& 3.515 \& 2,118 \& 1.905 \& \\
\hline  \& 5.157 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& 7,839 \& 8,235 \& 6.147 \& 4.314 \& f. 392 \& 6. 587 \& 6. 509 \& 7,650 \& 7.762 \& 6. 257 \& 5,683 \& \\
\hline Foods, soft drinks, confectionery-----...- - do \& 8,292 \& 7,782 \& 11,036 \& 11, 807 \& 8.905 \& 6. 918 \& 10,973 \& 11,608 \& 10, 709 \& 10, 115 \& 9,929 \& 7,816 \& 7.541 \& \\
\hline  \& 3, 127 \& 4.135 \& 5,523 \& 6,014 \& 7.515 \& 1. 893 \& 3. 808 \& 3. 866 \& 4. 324 \& 4.594 \& 3. 967 \& 3,344 \& 2. 688 \& \\
\hline Houschold cquip, supplies, furnishings...-. do. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,554 \\
3.539 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 6.002
\(4 \times 26\) \& 9.014 \& 7,655 \& 5. 010 \& 2. 153 \& 4. 238 \& 6, 166 \& 8.546 \& 8.812 \& 5.930 \& 3. 142 \& 3, 005 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}3.539 \\ \hline 479\end{array}\) \& 4. 8296 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5,977 \\
1.075 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,733 \\ \hline 942\end{array}\) \& 3.794
547 \& 2, 548 \& 4, 258 \& \(\begin{array}{r}4,497 \\ \hline 863\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5.657 \\
1.205 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 5,929
1,066 \& 5. 238 \& 3.870

585 \& 3.531

528 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,448 \& 2.518 \& 2,3,54 \& 2.237 \& 2,365 \& 1.592 \& 2, 608 \& 1,978 \& 2,093 \& 2. 464 \& 1.981 \& 2. 0992 \& 2.082 \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 292 \& 21.34 .3 \& 25, 138 \& 26,074 \& 17, 6661 \& 16. 303 \& 22. 494 \& 24, 848 \& 25, 745 \& 24, 482 \& 19.787 \& 15,654 \& 14,820 \& <br>
\hline Linare, total...--.-----.-.-.-........ thous. of lines.- \& 4,603 \& ᄃ, 434 \& 5,792 \& 5,244 \& 4, 061 \& 4,283 \& 5,010 \& 5,550 \& 5,492 \& 4,961 \& 4,002 \& 3,619 \& 4,457 \& <br>

\hline Newspaper advertising linage ( 52 cities), total...do.... \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
234,381 \\
67.880
\end{array}
$$ \& 246,914

6.4, 199 \& 271.255
6.4 .780 \& 259,509
59,382 \& 250.948
51.416 \& ${ }_{\text {212 }}^{212.027}$ \& 209.661

58,100 \& $$
243,585
$$ \& $\underset{\substack{256,329 \\ 65,827}}{ }$ \& 273,697

69.809 \& $$
250,556
$$ \& 217,418 \& \[

224,124
\] \& <br>

\hline  \& 166, 501 \& 182, 715 \& 206, 474 \& 200, 127 \& 199, 532 \& 151,980 \& 151,561 \& 61,
182,458 \& 60,827
190,501 \& 203,889 \& 65,011
185,545 \& 63,504
153,914 \& 63,563
160,561 \& <br>
\hline  \& 12,959 \& 12, 245 \& 18, 409 \& 9.757 \& 9,310 \& 10.590 \& 12,187 \& 14, 097 \& 17,092 \& 18.274 \& 18, 018 \& 12, 124 \& 11,905 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,399 \& 4. 014 \& 4,780 \& 4, 286 \& 4,985 \& 6.420 \& 3.847 \& 4.753 \& 4. 442 \& 4.117 \& 4,796 \& 4, 852 \& 3,408 \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,390
125,754 \& 32,411
134 \& 38, 403 \& 32.927 \& 26, 533 \& 21. 838 \& 25, 833 \& 30, 496 \& 31. 448 \& 36. 132 \& 30,786 \& 23,240 \& 21,977 \& <br>
\hline  \& 125,754 \& 134, 045 \& 144, 882 \& 153, 158 \& 158, 703 \& !13, 132 \& 109, 694 \& 133, 112 \& 137, 520 \& 145, 465 \& 131,945 \& 113,697 \& 123, 271 \& <br>
\hline PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\dagger$ Goods and services, total. bil. of dol.- \& \& 316.0 \& \& \& 319.6 \& \& \& 323.3 \& \& \& 329.0 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Durable goods, total 9 .-.-----....-.......... do. \& \& 44.0 \& \& \& 43.5 \& \& \& 44.2 \& \& \& 44.5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Automobiles and parts........................do \& \& 18.2 \& \& \& 17.4 \& \& \& 18.5 \& \& \& 18.9 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Furniture and household equipment......do...- \& \& 19.1 \& \& \& 19.2 \& \& \& 18.9 \& \& \& 18.7 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 148.0 \& \& \& 149.6 \& \& \& 150.5 \& \& \& 153.5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Clothing and shoes -----.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do- \& \& 27.6 \& \& \& 27.8 \& \& \& 27.8 \& \& \& 28.3 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Food and alcoholic beverages...----.---- do. \& \& 78.0 \& \& \& 79.1 \& \& \& 79.5 \& \& \& 81.4 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 11.2 \& \& \& 11.3 \& \& \& 11.4 \& \& \& 11.7 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 124.1 \& \& \& 126.6 \& \& \& 128.6 \& \& \& 130.9 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 18.1 \& \& \& 18.5 \& \& \& 18.9 \& \& \& 19.1 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 40.8 \& \& \& 41.3 \& \& \& 41.9 \& \& \& 42.5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& 10.3 \& \& \& 10.5 \& \& \& <br>
\hline RETAIL TRADE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | A) retail stores: |
| :--- |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total...... mil. of dol.- | \& 18, 054 \& 17,570 \& 19,095 \& 17,635 \& 21, 454 \& ${ }^{116,312}$ \& 15,829 \& 17,419 \& 19,200 \& 18,548 \& 18.918 \& +18,066 \& r 18, 150 \& ${ }^{2} 17,844$ <br>

\hline Durable goods stores $\bigcirc$ \& 6,240 \& 5, 708 \& 6,420 \& \& 6,025 \& ${ }^{1} 5,097$ \& 5,232 \& 5. 830 \& 6. 369 \& 6.414 \& 6.637 \& \& + 5,965 \& <br>
\hline A utomotive group \& 3,410 \& 2,878 \& 3,520 \& 2, 807 \& 2,723 \& 3,025 \& 3,129 \& ${ }_{3}, 586$ \& 3,755 \& 3,688 \& 3. 735 \& r 3,097 \& - 3,210 \& 22.863 <br>
\hline Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do... \& 3,178 \& 2, 668 \& 3,293 \& 2,596 \& 2,456 \& 2,856 \& 2,964 \& 3,402 \& 3,527 \& 3,465 \& 3. 494 \& - ${ }^{\text {2, }} 8869$ \& 2,993 \& <br>
\hline Tire, battery, accessory dealers ..........do... \& 232 \& ${ }^{2} 210$ \& ${ }^{227}$ \& ${ }^{2} 21$ \& 267 \& ${ }^{2} 169$ \& ${ }^{165}$ \& ${ }^{184}$ \& ${ }^{228}$ \& ${ }^{223}$ \& ${ }^{3} 241$ \& -228 \& ${ }_{2} 217$ \& <br>
\hline Furniture and appliance group ...........-do.... \& 942 \& 921 \& 988 \& 992 \& 1,229 \& 781 \& 797 \& 807 \& 838 \& 875 \& 918 \& r 861 \& r 911 \& 2842 <br>
\hline Furniture, homefurnishings stores.......do.....
Household-appliance, TV, radio stores. \& 596 \& 573 \& 623 \& 634 \& 748 \& 485 \& 509 \& 516 \& 548 \& 569 \& 575 \& $\bigcirc 540$ \& 592 \& <br>
\hline Houschold-appliance, TV, radio stores. .do...- \& 346 \& 348 \& 365 \& 358 \& 481 \& 296 \& 288 \& 291 \& 290 \& 30.6 \& 343 \& ${ }_{7} 321$ \& 319 \& <br>
\hline Lumber, building, hardware group........do... \& 1,092 \& 1,093 \& 1,104 \& 955 \& 981 \& 699 \& 720 \& 789 \& 996 \& 1,055 \& 1. 124 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1.053}$ \& 1,085 \& <br>
\hline Lumber, building materials dealerso'.--- do...- \& 863 \& 866 \& 861 \& 736 \& 692 \& 524 \& 542 \& 588 \& 732 \& 789 \& 1. 853 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 02\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{1} 850$ \& <br>
\hline Hardware stores--------------------..- ${ }^{\text {do---- }}$ \& 229 \& 227 \& 243 \& 219 \& 289 \& 175 \& 178 \& 201 \& 264 \& 266 \& 271 \& r 251 \& 235 \& <br>
\hline  \& 11,814 \& 11, 862 \& 12,675 \& 12, 133 \& 15,429 \& ${ }^{1} 11,215$ \& 10,597 \& 11,589 \& 12,831 \& 12,134 \& 12, 281 \& \& r 12,185 \& <br>
\hline Apparel group...................-.......-. do..-- \& 958 \& 1, 120 \& 1,198 \& 1,170 \& 1,975 \& $\begin{array}{r}931 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ \& 792 \& 946 \& 1, 348 \& 1,072 \& 12,083 \& r
$r$ \& r 1, 001 \& 21, 123 <br>
\hline Men's and boys' wear stores.--------..- do. \& 172 \& 190 \& 220 \& 237 \& 432 \& 199 \& 153 \& 163 \& 222 \& 193 \& 221 \& ${ }^{-} 175$ \& 172 \& <br>
\hline Women's ap parel, accessory stores-.-.-- do- \& 378 \& 428 \& 471 \& 451 \& 776 \& 363 \& 320 \& 380 \& 526 \& 435 \& 405 \& - 369 \& 395 \& <br>
\hline  \& 230 \& 275 \& 298 \& 294 \& 497 \& 203 \& 178 \& 224 \& 313 \& 238 \& 249 \& 212 \& 231 \& <br>
\hline  \& 178 \& 227 \& 209 \& 188 \& 270 \& 166 \& 141 \& 179 \& 287 \& 206 \& 208 \& $\bigcirc 187$ \& 203 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1960, data for Alaska and Hawaii are included. ${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate. $\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for $1957-$ March 1959 appear on p. 17 of the July 1960 Survey. of Includes data not shown separately. or Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores.

| 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued | 146371 | 157 | 168388 | 186405 | 249458 | ${ }_{46}^{214}$ | 178449 | 161438 | 170434 | 168429 | 164427 | 152429 | 152408 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores: <br> Accounts receivable, end of month: $\ddagger$ <br> Charge accounts $\qquad$ <br> $1947-49=100$ <br> Installment accounts <br> do- <br> .- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: | 46 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 44 | 44 | 48 | 45 | 47 |  |
|  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 |  |
| Sals by type of payment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash sales .............-.- percent of total sales | 44 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 |  |
|  | 41 15 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 |  |
|  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U.S ...-.-.--1947-49 = 100 | ' 133 | 145 | 150 | 176 | 260 | 111 | 106 | 115 | 150 | 138 | 137 | 122 | ${ }^{\sim}$ p 132 | ${ }^{p} 143$ |
|  | 177 | 173 | 186 | 217 | 32.5 | 139 | 137 | 149 | 194 | 173 | 165 | 165 | - 170 |  |
|  | 103 | 132 | 131 | 154 | 2.15 | ${ }^{99}$ | 93 | 95 | 133 | 124 | 123 | 95 | $\bigcirc 106$ |  |
|  | 124 | 138 | 142 | 164 | 233 | 101 | 95 | 108 | 139 | 130 | 129 | 113 | ${ }^{p} 123$ |  |
|  | 126 176 | 135 160 | 139 <br> 177 <br> 1 | 170 208 | 252 | 105 135 | 105 122 1 | 113 | 144 172 | 135 159 15 | 131 156 | $\begin{array}{r}1116 \\ +156 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 128$ |  |
|  | 176 156 | 160 155 | 177 162 | 208 179 | 296 | 135 115 | 122 | 143 119 | 172 154 | 159 150 | 156 146 | 156 140 | p 165 $p 153$ |  |
|  | 132 | 146 | 150 | 148 | 230 | -98 | 99 | 105 | 139 | +127 | 133 | r 109 | ${ }^{p} 132$ |  |
| New York | 102 | 132 | 141 | 170 | 245 | 108 | 102 | 107 | 137 | 127 | 130 | 101 | ${ }^{p} 109$ |  |
|  | 「114 | 140 | 144 | 183 | 258 | 108 | 102 | 113 | 153 | 134 | 134 | 108 | $p 114$ |  |
|  | 138 <br> 138 <br> 18 | 155 | 165 | 190 | 28.9 | 112 | 105 | 114 | 165 | 143 | 139 | -129 | ${ }^{p} 135$ |  |
|  | 138 157 | 144 154 | 151 154 | 177 | 280 281 | 111 121 | 102 | ${ }_{126}$ | 150 | 144 | 134 | 119 | P134 |  |
|  | 157 | 154 | 154 | 181 | 281 | 121 | 121 | 126 | 153 | 145 | 147 | 142 | p 154 |  |
| Sales, scasonally adjusted, total U.S. $\%$........ do...- | 144 | 144 | 147 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 142 | 138 | 154 | 141 | 145 | 149 | ${ }^{\sim}{ }^{\text {D }} 144$ | ${ }^{8} 142$ |
|  | 184 | 186 | 188 | 189 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 162 | 192 | 176 | 183 | 194 | ${ }^{p} 178$ |  |
|  | 121 | 127 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 131 | 130 | 122 | 134 | 125 | 129 | r 125 | ${ }^{2} 124$ |  |
|  | 134 <br> 137 <br> 1 | 134 <br> 135 | 139 <br> 138 <br> 188 | 135 <br> 138 <br> 18 | 134 141 1 | 134 139 139 | 127 136 | 125 139 | 145 | 132 139 | 134 <br> 139 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ -143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 134 p 139 |  |
| Dallas | 179 | 167 | 173 | 179 | 170 | 171 | 163 | 164 | 181 | 159 | 170 | 175 | ${ }^{2} 169$ |  |
|  | 153 | 151 | 162 | 156 | 155 | 156 | 144 | 142 | 164 | 150 | 154 | 159 | ${ }^{p} 15^{\prime}$ ) |  |
|  | 132 | 136 | 137 | 131 | 133 | ${ }^{+} 137$ | 135 | 123 | 147 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 133$ | 137 | +136 | ${ }^{p} 132$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ +136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 131 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 133 | 126 | 144 | 131 | 135 | 135 | ${ }^{\circ} 137$ |  |
|  | r 136 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 146 | 143 | 134 | 151 | 134 | 144 | 142 | - 136 |  |
| Richmond | 1.44 | 140 | 148 | 159 | 143 | 150 | 149 | 140 131 | 168 159 | 144 | 149 | 156 | ${ }^{p} 149$ |  |
|  | 157 | 157 | 158 | 155 | 158 | 156 | 158 | 157 | 159 | 153 | 153 | 159 | ${ }_{p}^{p} 145$ |  |
| Stocks, total U.S., end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\ulcorner } 157$ | 168 | 177 | 182 | 145 | 144 | 152 | 165 | 165 | 163 | 157 | - 158 | ${ }^{p} 165$ |  |
|  | ' 160 | 160 | 158 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 160 | 162 | 159 | 161 | 165 | 167 | ${ }^{\text {D }} 169$ |  |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales. 'stimated (unadj.), total .hil. of dol. <br> Durahle goods establishments. <br> Nondurable goods establishments $\qquad$ do do-. | 12. 2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.8 | - 11.6 | 12.9 |  |
|  | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4. 6 | 4.6 | 4. 1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4. 6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 |  |
|  | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.2 |  |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total...............do.. <br> Durable goods establishments. <br> Nondurable goods establishments. do $\qquad$ | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12. 6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | ${ }^{r} 13.0$ | 13.0 |  |
|  | 6.6 5.9 | 6.5 6.1 | 6.5 6.3 | 6.4 6.4 | 6.4 6.2 | 6.5 6.2 | 6.7 6.0 | 6.9 6.0 | 6.9 6.0 | 7.0 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.1 |  |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, Tnited States: <br> Total, incl. armed forers overseass. ....... thousands. | 1177,374 | 178,252 | 178, 522 | 178,782 | 179,017 | 179,245 | 179,452 | 179, 647 | 179, 864 | 180, 078 | 180, 299 | 180, 529 | 180, 793 | 181,085 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated numker 14 years of age and over, totalo'............thousands. | 123, 549 | 123, 659 | 123, 785 | 123, 908 | 124,034 | ${ }^{2} 124.606$ | 124, 716 | 124,839 | 124,917 | 125,033 | 125, 162 | 125, 288 | 125, 499 | ${ }^{2} 125,717$ |
| Total lahor force, including armed forers..... . do. | 73, 204 | 72, 109 | 72, 629 | 71,839 | 71,808 | ${ }^{2} 70,689$ | 70,970 | 70,993 | 72,331 | 73,171 | 75,499 | 75, 215 | 74, 551 | : 73,670 |
| Civilian labor force, totale .........-.-. . . do... | 70,667 | 69,577 | 70. 103 | 69,310 | 69, 276 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 68.168$ | 688,449 | 68,473 | 69,819 | 76, 667 | 73,002 | 72, 706 | 72, 070 | : $71,18 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Employed - .-........---............ do-... | 67, 241 | 66, 347 | 66, 831 | 65, 640 | 65, 699 | ${ }^{2} 64,020$ | (64, 520 | 64, 267 | 66, 159 | 64, 268 | 68, 579 | 688,689 | 68, 282 | ${ }^{2} 67,761$ |
| Agricultural employment ........- .- . . do-.- | ${ }_{6} 6,357$ | 6, 242 | 6, 124 | 5, 601 | 4, 811 | ${ }^{2}$ 4, 6111 | 4, 119 | 4,565 | 5,393 | 5, 837 | 6. 8.85 | 6,885 | 6.454 | ${ }^{2} 6,5,58$ |
| Nomagricultural employment -...-.-. do-. | 60, 884 | 60, 105 | 60, 707 | ${ }^{\text {foi, }} \mathbf{0 4 0}$ | 60, 888 | 259,409 | 59,901 | 59,702 | 60,765 | 61, 371 | 61, 722 | 61.805 | 61, 828 | : 61,179 |
|  | 3,426 | 3, 230 | 3,272 | 3,670 | 3, 577 | 2 4, 149 | 3,931 | 4,206 | 3,660 | 3,459 | 4,423 | 4,017 | 3,788 | 23, $3 \times 8$ |
| Teradjustod. | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 26.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 |  | 5.3 |  |
| Scasonally adjuster | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 25.7 |
| Not in latior force..........................thousands. | 50,345 | 51, 550 | 51, 155 | 52,068 | 52. 225 | 253.917 | 53, 746 | 53,845 | 52,587 | 51,862 | 49, 6813 | 50,074 | 50, 948 | 2 52,04; |
| Employees on payrolls (nonagricultural estab.) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadj. (excl. Alaska and Hawaii) $\triangle$ - thousands | 52,066 | 52, 648 | 52, 569 | 52,743 | 53.266 | 52,078 | 52,060 | 52, 172 | 52, 844 | 52,957 | 53,309 | - 52,923 | - 53, 052 | - 53,488 |
| Manufacturing --.-.-.-.-.-. . do- - | 16, 169 | 16, 367 | 16, 197 | 16, 280 | 16, 484 | 16,470 | 16,520 | 16,478 | 16,380 | 16,348 | 16, 422 | - 16,250 | - 16, 396 | - 16,465 |
| Durable goods industries------.-....... do. | 9,058 7,111 | $\stackrel{9}{7.142}$ | 9,168 7,029 | 9,313 6.967 | 9.577 <br> 0.907 <br> 107 | \%,640 | 9,680 6.840 | $9,63{ }^{\text {9 }}$ | 9, 5.548 | 9,516 | 9,504 | r9,342 | r9,301 | -9,371 |
| Nondurable goods industries......... ... dio. | 7,111 | 7, 142 | 7,029 | 6,967 | 6,907 | 6,830 | 6,840 | 6,848 | 6, 832 | 6,832 | 6, 918 | ${ }^{\text {r 6, }}$, 908 | ${ }^{\text {r } 7,095}$ | P 7,094 |
|  | 639 | fi20 | 621 | 660 | 668 | 658 | 669 | 666 | 677 | 677 | 681 | r 655 | ${ }^{1} 674$ | ${ }^{8} 6.1$ |
|  | 62 | 47 | 47 | 67 | 70 | 73 | 89 | 93 | ${ }^{9.5}$ | 96 | 97 | 94 | 96 |  |
|  | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |  |
| Bituminous cont. do... Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production | 136 | 136 | 145 | 164 | 174 | 173 | 173 | 172 | 169 | 167 | 164 | 141 | 158 |  |
| Noumetallic mining and quarrsing th:ousands. | 310 | 306 | 299 | 298 | 297 | 291 | 288 | 285 | 287 | 286 | 292 | + 292 | 292 |  |
| Nonmetalie mining and quarrsing -.-. . . do.. | 116 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 112 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 113 | 116 | 117 | r 118 | 118 |  |

Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked "s" ${ }^{2}$ See note marked " $\sigma^{2}$ " $\ddagger$ Revised begiming August 1959 to include data for Hawaii. $o$ Revised for a number of montis in recht years to reflect up-dating of seasonal factors; revisions prior to April i959 will be shown later. \&Estimates for Alaska and Mawaii are included effective with February 1959 ant september 1959, respect ively: preliminary estimate of cirilian popultition in Alaska (Jan. 1. 1959), 153,000 persons and in Hawaii (Sept. 1, 1959), 003 ,000 perscns. Revisions for Felruary 1957August 1958 are shown in the November 1959 Survey (bottom p. S-11). ©For 1947 - 59 figures, reflecting adjustments of $1947-56$ data to new definitions adopted January 1957 and use of revised factors in computing the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, see pp. 22 and 23 of the April lafin Surver.
 poyed bersons, $266 ;$ nonagriculturn employment, 229 . Estimates for agricultural employment and unemployment can be regarded as comparalbe with pre-1960 data.
$\Delta$ Total unemployment in U.S., including Alaska ind Hawaii (thous): 1960-Jaiy, 53, 184; August, 53,310 ; September, 53,735 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | Aptil | Nay | June | July | Augus | $\left.\right\|_{\text {roper }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued

## EMPLOYMENT-Continued

Employes on payrolls of nonagricultural cst., un Contract construction
Transportation and public utilitieso--thousands
Transportation and public utilities of
Interstate railroads merstate ralroads Trucking and warehousing Telephone. Gas and electric utilities.

Wholesale and retail trade
Holesale trad
General merchandise stores
Food and liquor stores.
A utomotive and accessories dealers.
Finance, insurance, and real estate
Service and miscellaneous?
Motels and
Laundries
Cleaning and dyeing plants
-
Total, seas, adj. (excl. Alaska and Hawaii) $\triangle$ - do.... Danuracturing-.-.-.-.---Nondurable goods industries.

Mining.
Contract construction hhlic utilities $\qquad$ - do

Transportation and puhlic utilities.
Wholesale and retail trade.
Finance, insurance and re
Government.
l'miuction werkers on nanufacturing payrolls, umadj.: or Durable goods industries.
Ordnance
 Lumber and wood products (except furniture) Sawmills and planing mills..................do... Furniture and fixtures......... Stone, clay, and glass products Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills

Fabricated metal productsor $\qquad$ Machinery (excent electrical) Electrical machinery Transportation equipmento
Motor vehicles and equipmen Alrcraft and parts Ship and hoat building and repairs. Instruments and related products
Miscellancous mfg. industries.
Nondurable goods industries. Food and kindred productso $\qquad$ Meat products Camning and preserving Bakery products. Texacco manufactures. Textile mill products o Rnitting mills
Apparel and ot her fimished textile prod. Paper and allied products. Puin, paper, and paperboard milis.-...... Chemicals and allied products Industrial organic chemicals roducts of petroleum and coal. Petroleum refining
Rubher products---............
Leather and leather products
Production workers on mfg. payrolls, seas adj.
Total.- $\quad$ Durable goods industries....................................................

Production workers on manufacturing payrolls:
Indexes of employment:
Unadjusted.
Seasonally adjusted................................................... $=100$.
Miscellancous employment data:
Federal civilian employees (executive branch)
United Statesf $-\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ Railroad employees (class I railroads):

## Total

Unadjusted
Seasonally adjusted.-................................................
r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes Post Offere employees hired for Christmas season; there were about 307,100 such employecs in the United States in December 1959 . ${ }^{2}$ Includes the following number of persons hired for the decennial census: Total U.S. 180,000 (March); 181,100 (April); 53,700 (May); 15,600 (Jume); Wash., D.C. area, 680 (March); 910 (April); 340 (May); 240 (Iune) OIncludes data for industries not shown. or Except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
$\triangle$ motar Augnst 1959 , respectively. For all branches of the Federal Government, cis ilian employees in Alaska (at the end of Jannary 1959) totaled 15,200 persons and in Hawaii (at the end of August
1959 ) 21,900 persons.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- <br> ber | October | November | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Decern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | $J_{\text {tune }}$ | July | August | Septem. ber |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| Indexes of weekly payrolis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction (construction workers) $\ldots . .1947-49=100 .$. | 257.7 | 242.9 | 239.1 | 221.8 | 214.8 | 185.4 | 180.2 | 176.1 | 207.9 | 230.5 | 240.9 | r 269.8 | 266.2 |  |
| Manufacturing (production workers) --.........-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 164.9 | 169.1 | 165.9 | 166.8 | 175.4 | 175.5 | 173.9 | 172.6 | 168.8 | 171.5 | 172.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 169.0$ | 170.2 | \% 17 |
|  | 98.4 | 94.3 | 95.9 | 104.4 | 110.5 | 105.4 | 104.4 | 106.5 | 108.7 | 107.8 | 108.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 103.3$ | 105.1 |  |
| hours and Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly gross hours per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ail manufacturing industries------........... hours.- | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40. 3 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 $r$ | р 39.6 |
|  | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | r2. 4 | ${ }^{2} 2.4$ |
|  | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40. 1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | r 39.9 | $r 40.0$ | ${ }^{2} 40.0$ |
| A verage overtime..--...-.-.....-.---- - do | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | r2.3 | ?2.4 |
| Ordnance and accessories.-.-......-...-.-do-.-- | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.8 | r 40.0 | $r 40.0$ | ${ }^{2} 40.8$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furntare) hours. | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40. 1 | 41. 2 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.3 | ¢ 40.1 | ${ }^{\prime 2} 39.6$ |
| Sawmills and planing mills-.........--- do | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 39.7 | 39. 4 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.9 | -39.9 | 40.4 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures..-----------.-.-. - do. | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.0 | r 40.8 | $\stackrel{40.9}{ }$ |
| Stone, clay, and slass products - ---------do- | 41.6 | 41.0 | ${ }_{31.2}^{41}$ | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | $\because 40.4$ |
| Primary metal industries--.-...-...-....-- do-.-- Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling nills | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 41.1 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | r 38.1 | - 37.9 |
| hours.-- | 36.6 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 37.7 | - 37.2 | 36.6 |  |
| Fabricated metal products or -----------do- | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 41.4 | $41 . \frac{2}{3}$ | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 | ${ }^{2} 41.0$ | -40.6 |
| Machinery (except electrical)-...--------- do | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 40.9 | ${ }^{r} 40.4$ | ${ }^{5} 40.5$ |
|  | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | - 39.3 | 39.8 | -39.8 |
| Transportation equipment 9 -............... do- | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 40. 7 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 39.6$ | -40.6 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment...---..-- do | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 38.2 | 40.9 | 43.7 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 38.7 |  |
|  | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 40. 8 | $\stackrel{41.1}{ }$ | 41.1 |  |
| Ship and toat huilding and repairs ---- do | 39.0 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40. 1 | 39.7 | 39. 3 | 39.4 |  |
| Instruments and related products...----.- do. | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41. 3 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.7 | $\stackrel{40.4}{ }$ | +40.3 | \% 40.2 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries....-.......-do. | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 30.9 | 39.9 | 39.4 | r 40.0 | \% 39.8 |
| Nondurable goods industries..------------ do. | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 39.5 | - 39.6 | r 39.5 | *39.0 |
|  | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | $\bigcirc 9$ |
| Food and kindred products 9 --------------10 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 | -41.] | $\cdots 41.0$ |
| Meat products.----------------------- do | 40.8 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 49.8 | 40.7 | r 41.2 | 40.9 |  |
| Canning and preserving--------------.- do | 41.9 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 36.9 | $3 \times .5$ | 38.4 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 37.7 | - 39.5 | 40.8 |  |
| Bakery products....-..----.........--. . do | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 410.2 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.-.-.................. do. | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 3 x .2 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 38.1 | 39.3 | r 37.6 | r 37.8 | ${ }^{p} 39.5$ |
| Textile mill products 9 - | 40.8 | 39. 8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.7 | - 39.7 | \% 38.4 |
| Broadwoven fabric mills -------------- do---- | 41.6 | 40. 3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41. 1. | 41. 1 | $\bigcirc 40.6$ | 40.3 |  |
| Knitting mills.------------------------ do | 39.4 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 | r 38.4 | 38.5 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod...do | 37.4 | 36. 4 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 36.3 | 36.3 | - 36.4 | 36.7 | 035.5 |
| Paper and allied products.------------- do | 43.1 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 42. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 42.6 | $\stackrel{42.5}{ }$ | $\bigcirc 12.6$ | P 42.4 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....-. do | 44.1 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.7 | ${ }^{\sim} 43.8$ | 43.8 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries._do. | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 | - 38.3 | F 38.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products .-.-.......-. do | 41.2 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.3 | ${ }^{*} 41.3$ |
| Industrial oreanic chemicals-.-.-.----.-- do. | 41.1 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.3 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.--------... do. | 40.6 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.7 | ${ }^{p} 41.4$ |
| Petroleum refining--------.......-----. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 39.9 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 493 |  |
|  | 42.3 | 41. 3 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 39.9 | p 40.0 |
| Leather and leather products.-.---.--.-.... do | 37.8 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 38.4 | ${ }^{5} 38.1$ | ${ }^{7} 374$ |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 41.2 | r 41.5 | 40.7 |  |
|  | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.3 | + 42.4 | 42.8 |  |
|  | 27.9 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 31.8 | 27.2 | 36.2 | ${ }^{29.2}$ | 29.6 | 33.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 34.0$ | 34.3 |  |
| Bituminous coal-.-.-.--.-.-.-.-----.--- do-.-- | 36.7 | 35.2 | 37.9 | 35.8 | 40.9 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 37.4 | 33.4 | 37.1 | $\bigcirc 37.3$ | 34.5 |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services) .-............................ hours. | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.9 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying...-.....-do...-- | 45.4 | 44, 6 | 44.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 45.0 |  |
| Contract construction.-........-------......- do. | 38.3 | 30.6 | 37.0 | 35.7 | 30.7 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 37.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 37.8$ | 37.8 |  |
|  | 43.0 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.6 | + 42.2 | 42.2 |  |
| Building construction------.-.-.........-.- do | 36.9 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 34.8 | 36.1 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 36.7 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: <br> Local railways and bus lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone | ${ }_{39.2}^{43.1}$ | 42.3 40.6 | 42.6 39.9 | 42.8 40.7 | 42.9 39.2 | 42.3 38.8 | 42.5 39.2 | 42.7 39.1 | 42.7 38.9 | 43.2 30.2 | 43.5 39.4 | $\begin{array}{r}43.2 \\ +39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.6 30.6 |  |
|  | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 39.2 40.9 | 38.8 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 38.9 40.8 | 39.2 40.8 | 39.4 40.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 49.8$ | 39.6 40.9 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: <br> Wholesale tride |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade (excent eating and drinking places) | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40, 4 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | - 40.6 | 40.4 |  |
| General merchandise stores hours.- | 38.6 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.3 |  |
| General merchandise stores...-..-......- do. | 35.3 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 36. 5 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 33.7 | 34.3 | $\bigcirc 35.0$ | 34.9 |  |
| Food and liquor stores...-....-.......-- do | 37.1 43 | 36.7 | 35.9 44.0 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.3 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers....--do- Service and miscellaneous: | 43.9 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 44.1 |  |
| Service and miscellaneous: <br> Hotels, year-round $\qquad$ do | 40.6 | 40.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries $\qquad$ do | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.12 | 39.7 39.1 | 40.0 38.9 | 39.6 40.0 | 39.9 39.9 | 89.9 | 40.0 +39.8 | 39.4 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants...-------..-do.- | 37.7 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 39.9 | - 38.6 | 37.7 |  |
| Average weekly gross earmings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufteturing industries-....--.-.---.-. dollars.- | 88.70 | 89.47 | 89.06 | 88.98 | 92.16 | 92.29 | 91.14 | 90.91 | 89.60 | 91.37 | 91. 60 | 91.14 | r 90.74 | $\nu 90.68$ |
| Durable goods industries.---.-.-.---.-.......do.... | 95.88 | 96. 70 | 96. 52 | 95.44 | 99.87 | 100.86 | 98.98 | 98.74 | 97.36 | 98.38 | 98.98 | +97.76 | r 97.60 | -98.00 |
| Ordnance and accessories .--.-...........do..-- | 103.38 | 105. 22 | 106. 35 | 106.97 | 109.10 | 108.21 | 10:. 68 | 108.73 | 106. 49 | 107. 79 | 107.30 | +105.20 | +105. 60 | -108. 12 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars | 82.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmills and planing mills..............-do...- | 80.95 | 79.77 | 79.37 | 78.18 | 78.14 | 75.83 | 75.25 | 75.27 | 77.95 | 88.94 | 83.84 81.18 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 79.35\end{array}$ | +83.41 79.99 | 12 83.38 |
|  | 76.31 | ${ }^{75.58}$ | 76.49 | 75.21 | 77.33 | 74.56 | 74. 56 | 72.73 | 73.82 | 74. 19 | 74.77 | + 74.40 | - 75.89 | $\bigcirc 76.48$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-.-...-. - do-. - | 92.35 | 91.43 | 91.88 | 91.39 | 92.25 | 91.30 | 90.85 | 90.57 | 91.08 | 92.84 | 93.07 | 93.02 | 93.48 | , 92. 52 |
| Primary metal industries | 104.81 | 106. 40 | 105.74 | 107.86 | 117.14 | 117.96 | 115. 26 | 114. 29 | 112.29 | 109.70 | 109.70 | ${ }_{\text {r }} 108.75$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 106.68$ | ${ }^{p} 1006$ |
| steel works, and rolling mills | 113.09 | 118.73 | 116.66 | 113.10 | 127.72 | 128.54 | 123.60 | 122.89 | 122. 22 | 116.21 | 115.74 | $r 113.83$ | 110.90 |  |

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

FIncludes data for industries not shown separately.
$\sigma^{r}$ Except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Feloru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary,
${ }^{\top}$ Excent ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
O Includes data for industries not shown separately.
Deemevised series (first shown in September 1959 SURVEP); data beginning January 1958 are calculated on a different basis and are not strictly comparable with published figures through
December 1957. by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | Angust. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { septem- } \\ \text { her } \end{gathered}\right.$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Average hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments-Continued All manufacturing industries-Continued \\
Nondurable goods industries-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures .-.-. --..-......... dollars.- \& 1.62 \& 1.55 \& 1. 59 \& 1. 69 \& 1.70 \& 1.72 \& 1.70 \& 1.72 \& 1. 80 \& 1.80 \& 1.82 \& 1.82 \& r 1.72 \& \%1.62 \\
\hline  \& 1. 59 \& 1.59 \& 1.59 \& 1.59 \& 1.59 \& 1.60 \& 1. 60 \& 1.62 \& 1. 61 \& 1.63 \& 1.63 \& 1.62 \& 1. 62 \& 11. 62 \\
\hline  \& 1. 56 \& 1.57 \& 1.56 \& 1.56 \& 1. 56 \& 1.56 \& 1.56 \& 1.60 \& 1. 60 \& 1. 61 \& 1. 62 \& 1.61 \& 1.61 \& \\
\hline Knitting mills.-.-.-.................-. - do . \& 1. 49 \& 1.50 \& 1.49 \& 1.49 \& 1.49 \& 1.51 \& 1.51 \& 1.52 \& 1. 50 \& 1.52 \& 1.52 \& 1.50 \& 1.51 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile prod....do...- \& 1. 52 \& 1.53 \& 1.52 \& 1. 53 \& 1.53 \& 1.54 \& 1.55 \& 1.56 \& 1.53 \& 1.54 \& 1.54 \& 1.55 \& \({ }^{1} 1.57\) \& \({ }^{1} 1.58\) \\
\hline Paper and allied products .-.-...-.... do...- \& 2. 22 \& 2. 24 \& \({ }_{2}^{23}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2.23}\) \& 2. 23 \& 2. 24 \& 2.25 \& 2.24 \& 2. 24 \& 2.26 \& 2.28 \& 2. 29 \& - 2.30 \& r2. 31 \\
\hline Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills --.-- do. \& 2. 36 \& 2. 40 \& 2. 38 \& 2. 38 \& 2.38 \& 2.38 \& 2.39 \& 2. 38 \& 2. 37 \& 2. 40 \& 2.43 \& \(\bigcirc 2.44\) \& 2.46 \& \\
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries do-... \& 2.71 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.75}\) \& 2.73 \& 2.71 \& 2.74 \& 2. 33 \& 2.74 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.75}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2.75}\) \& 2.77 \& 2. 77 \& \({ }^{+2.78}\) \& 2.7 \& 「2.79 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.---.....-.- do...- \& 2. 44 \& 2.47 \& 2.43 \& 2.44 \& 2.45 \& 2.46 \& 2.46 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} 47\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2.48}\) \& 2.49 \& 2.52 \& 2.55 \& 2.54 \& 12.56 \\
\hline Industrial organic chemicals .........-.... do.... \& \({ }^{2} .59\) \& 2.65 \& 2.61 \& 2.61 \& 2.62 \& 2. 62 \& 2.62 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.63}\) \& 2. 68 \& 2.65 \& 2. 67 \& 2.70 \& 2.68 \& \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal.-.-.-.......do-... \& 2. 86 \& 2.91 \& 2.88 \& 2.90 \& 2.90 \& 2. 91 \& 2. 90 \& \(\stackrel{2}{29}\) \& 2.93 \& 2. 90 \& 2.91 \& 2.92 \& 2.90 \& 2.96 \\
\hline Petroleum refining---------......----.- do.... \& 2.97 \& 3.03 \& 2.98 \& 3.01 \& 3.00 \& 3.01 \& 3.00 \& \(\stackrel{2.99}{ }\) \& 3.03 \& 3.01 \& 3.12 \& 3.03 \& 3.00 \& \\
\hline  \& 2.49 \& 2.47 \& 2.48 \& 2. 46 \& 2.49 \& 2.51 \& 2.50 \& 2. 48 \& 2.47 \& 2.52 \& 2.53 \& r 2.55 \& 2.51 \& p 2.53 \\
\hline Leather and leather products...-.-------- do...- \& 1. 60 \& 1.61 \& 1.61 \& 1.62 \& 1. 62 \& 1. 63 \& 1.63 \& 1.64 \& 1.64 \& 1.65 \& 1. 65 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1.64\) \& 1. 64 \& \({ }^{17} 1.65\) \\
\hline Nonmanufacturing industries: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2.64
2.48 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2.64 \\
2.47 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2.65 \\
2.46 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2.70
2.61 \& 2. \({ }_{2} \mathbf{7 2}\) \& 2.73
2.68 \& 2.71
2.64 \& 2.72
2.65 \& 2.71
2.66 \& 2. 70 \& 2. 69
2.67 \& +2.68

+2.69 \& ${ }_{2}^{2.76}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.75 \& 2.77 \& 2.76 \& 2.76 \& 2.77 \& 2.77 \& 2.80 \& 2.76 \& 2.77 \& 2.78 \& 2.75 \& 2.75 \& 2.73 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.29 \& 3. 29 \& 3.26 \& 3.30 \& 3.31 \& 3.29 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& 3.27 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& ${ }_{+3.26}$ \& 3.26 \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services) -........................dollars. \& 2.83 \& 2.84 \& 2.80 \& 2.80 \& 2.81 \& 2.84 \& 2.81 \& 2.81 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 \& 2.81 \& -2.84 \& 2.78 \& <br>
\hline Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-.-....- do...- \& 2.21 \& 2. 22 \& 2.21 \& 2.22 \& 2.22 \& 2.21 \& 2.22 \& 2.26 \& 2. 25 \& 2.25 \& 2.25 \& ${ }^{+} 2.28$ \& 2.28 \& <br>
\hline Contract construction--........----.-.--- do...- \& 3. 13 \& 3. 16 \& 3.18 \& 3.19 \& 3.21 \& 3. 24 \& 3. 25 \& 3.30 \& 3. 23 \& 3.24 \& 3.24 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2. 82 \& 2.85 \& 2.90 \& 2.85 \& 2.88 \& 2.88 \& 2. 91 \& 2. 99 \& 2. 87 \& 2.90 \& 2.91 \& 2.96 \& 298 \& <br>
\hline Building construction.-------------.-.--- do \& 3.23 \& 3.26 \& 3.27 \& 3.28 \& 3.30 \& 3.32 \& 3.33 \& 3.38 \& 3.32 \& 3.34 \& 3.34 \& ${ }^{5} 3.37$ \& 3.35 \& <br>
\hline Transportation and public utilitles: Local rallways and bus lines \& 2.22 \& 2.23 \& 2.22 \& 2.23 \& 2.24 \& 2. 26 \& 2.29 \& 2.29 \& 2. 29 \& 2.31 \& 2.32 \& 「 2.32 \& 2.32 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.19 \& 2.20 \& 2.22 \& 2.21 \& 2.23 \& 2.22 \& 2.23 \& 2.24 \& 2.22 \& 2. 24 \& 2.24 \& 2.26 \& 2.26 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.59 \& 2.61 \& 2.63 \& 2.64 \& 2. 64 \& 2.65 \& 2.65 \& 2. 66 \& 2.67 \& 2. 68 \& 2.68 \& +2.69 \& 2.69 \& <br>

\hline | Wholesale and retall trade: |
| :--- |
| Wholesale trade.-................................. doRetail trade (except eating and drinking places) 앙 | \& 2.26 \& 2.27 \& 2.26 \& 2.27 \& 2.27 \& 2.27 \& 2.27 \& 2.29 \& 2. 29 \& 2.30 \& 2.31 \& 2.32 \& 2.31 \& <br>

\hline Retall trade (except eating and drinking places) \& 1.77 \& 1.78 \& 1.78 \& 1.77 \& 1.73 \& 1. 79 \& 1.79 \& 1. 79 \& 1.79 \& 1.81 \& 1.82 \& 1.82 \& 1.82 \& <br>
\hline General merchandise stores...-.-.-.-.-. do.... \& 1.40 \& 1.41 \& 1.41 \& 1.40 \& 1.37 \& 1.43 \& 1.43 \& 1. 43 \& 1. 42 \& 1.45 \& 1.45 \& 1. 45 \& 1.45 \& <br>
\hline Food and liquor stores .-......----- do-.-- \& 1.92 \& 1.94 \& 1.94 \& 1.95 \& 1.94 \& 1.96 \& 1.97 \& 1.98 \& 1.97 \& 2.00 \& 2.01 \& 2.01 \& 2.01 \& <br>
\hline Automotive and accessories dealers......do...- \& 2.03 \& 2.00 \& 2.04 \& 2.03 \& 1.97 \& 2.01 \& 2.00 \& 2.03 \& 2.08 \& 2.07 \& 2.07 \& 2.07 \& 2.04 \& <br>

\hline | Service and misenllaneous: |
| :--- |
| Fiotels year-round | \& 1.18 \& 1. 20 \& 1.19 \& 1.20 \& 1.21 \& 1. 20 \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.21 \& 1.22 \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 1.17 \& 1.18 \& 1.18 \& 1.18 \& 1.19 \& 1. 20 \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.20 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& 1.22 \& <br>
\hline Cleaning and dyeing plants...-............do... \& 1.37 \& 1.38 \& 1. 39 \& 1.39 \& 1.39 \& 1.39 \& 1.39 \& 1.39 \& 1.42 \& 1.42 \& 1. 43 \& 1.41 \& 1.40 \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous wage data: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Construction wages (ENR): § dol per hr \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Common labor |
| :--- |
| Skilled labor $\qquad$ dol. per hr do | \& 2.619 \& | 2.624 |
| :--- |
| 3.921 | \& 2.624

3.931
3.61 \& 3.624 \& 2.627 \& 2. 6.988 \& 2. 63.98 \& 2.642 \& 2.645 \& ${ }_{3}^{2.672}$ \& 2.706
4.020 \& 2.724
4.050 \& 2. 734
4.063 \& 2.734 <br>
\hline  \& 3. 450 \& 3. 526 \& 3. 540 \& 3.559 \& 3. 560 \& 3. 563 \& 3.572 \& 3. 582 \& 3. 598 \& 3. 604 \& 3.635 \& 3.664 \& 3.695 \& 3.712 <br>

\hline | Farm wages, without board or room (quarterly) |
| :--- |
| dol. per hr.. | \& \& \& 89 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.03 \& \& \& 1.02 \& \& a.90) <br>

\hline Railroad wages (average, class I) ---.......do... \& 2. 543 \& 2. 542 \& 2. 532 \& 2. 599 \& 2.575 \& 2. 601 \& $2.612^{-1}$ \& 2.568 \& 2. 585 \& 2.588 \& 2.581 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Road-bullding wages, common labor (qtrly) _ do.... \& \& \& 2. 20 \& \& \& 1.95 \& \& \& 1.92 \& \& \& 2.11 \& \& <br>
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: |
| :--- |
| Accession rate total mo rate per 100 employees. | \& 3.9 \& 3.9 \& 3.1 \& 3.0 \& 3.8 \& 3.6 \& 2.9 \& \& 2.8 \& 3.2 \& 3.9 \& r 2.9 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 2.5 \& 2.6 \& 2.0 \& 1.5 \& 1.3 \& 1.9 \& 1.7 \& 1.5 \& 1.4 \& 1.7 \& 2.3 \& +1.7 \& $p 1.9$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 3.7 \& 4.3 \& 4.7 \& 4.1 \& 3.1 \& 2.9 \& 3.0 \& 3.7 \& 3.6 \& 3.3 \& 3.3 \& - 3.6 \& -4.3 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.8 \& 2.2 \& 1.4 \& 1.0 \& . 9 \& 1.0 \& 1.0 \& 1.0 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& 1.1 \& $\stackrel{1.5}{ }$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.4 \& 1.5 \& 2.8 \& 2.6 \& 1.7 \& 1.3 \& 1.5 \& 2.2 \& 2.0 \& 1.6 \& 1.7 \& r 2.0 \& " 2.2 \& <br>
\hline Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts):
Beotnoing in month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Begining in month: \& 380 \& 322 \& 277 \& 161 \& 112 \& 200 \& 250 \& 270 \& 370 \& 400 \& 425 \& 325 \& 3010 \& <br>
\hline  \& 161 \& 109 \& 125 \& 41 \& 23 \& 65 \& 70 \& 85 \& 110 \& 150 \& 190 \& 150 \& 155 \& <br>
\hline In effect during month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{7}^{636}$ \& 624 \& 548 \& 402 \& 285 \& 325 \& 400 \& 430 \& 530 \& 600 \& 650 \& 575 \& 550 \& <br>
\hline Workers invoived.-........-.-.-.....-thousands.- \& 757 \& 781 \& 775 \& 652 \& 101 \& 140 \& 145 \& 140 \& 190 \& 225 \& 28.5 \& 250 \& 250 \& <br>
\hline Man-days idle during month.--.-.-.-----.- do..-- \& 13,400 \& 13,800 \& 14, 100 \& 4,300 \& 1,430 \& 1.000 \& 1.250 \& 1,500 \& 1,500 \& 1.750 \& 2, 750 \& 2,150 \& 2.000 \& <br>
\hline EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 570 \& 633 \& 556 \& 465 \& 432 \& 418 \& 412 \& 450 \& 511 \& 534 \& 537 \& 491 \& 555 \& <br>

\hline | Unemployment insurance programs: |
| :--- |
| Insured unemployment, all programsto ........ do .... | \& 1,451 \& 1,370 \& 1,479 \& 1,853 \& 2.008 \& 2. 359 \& 2,326 \& 2.370 \& 2,078 \& 1.801 \& 1,700 \& 1,826 \& s 1.804 \& * 1.848 <br>

\hline State programs: $\dagger$, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,011 \& 936 \& 1,197 \& 1,501 \& 1.645 \& 1,621 \& 1,265 \& 1,387 \& 1,232 \& 1,162 \& 1,197 \& 1,426 \& 1,405 \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average...do \& 1, ${ }_{3} 91$ \& 1, 203 \& 1,309 \& 1,677 \& 1.841 \& 2. 180 \& 2, 155 \& 2, 209 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,339 \\ \hline 4.9\end{array}$ \& 1. 682 \& 1,588 \& 1,686 \& 1,652 \& 1. 598 <br>
\hline Percent of covered employmentor-............ \& 1, 3.402 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,3.1 \\ 1,097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13.4
$\mathbf{1}, 050$ \& 4.4
1.28 .5 \& + 4.8 \& 5.6
1.814 \& 5.5
1.879 \& 1.981 \& 4.9
1.792 \& $\begin{array}{r}4.3 \\ 1.494 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 4.0
1.447 \& 4.3
1.392 \& 4.2
1.399 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline Beneficlaries, weekly average..-.-.-.- thousands- \& 1,102 \& 1,097
141.8 \& 1,050
136.9 \& 1.285
168.3 \& $3,54.5$
219.5 \& 1,814
235.2 \& 1,879
2478 \& ${ }_{2}^{1,981}$ \& 1,792
2374 \& 1,494
2049 \& 1.447
198.9 \& 1,392
183.8 \& ${ }^{1,399}$ \& <br>
\hline Benefits paid..................................... of dol.. \& 133.4
28 \& 141.8
27 \& 136.9
28 \& 168.3
31 \& 1219.5
33 \& 235.2
38 \& 247.8
39 \& 187.1
38 \& 137.4
33 \& 1204.9
30 \& 198.9
29 \& 183.8
30 \& 106.3
30 \& 28 <br>
\hline Veterans' program (UCX):* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Initlal claims \& 25 \& 24 \& ${ }_{21} 7$ \& 99 \& ${ }_{5}^{31}$ \& 31 \& 27 \& 29 \& ${ }_{24}^{23}$ \& 22 \& 27 \& 30 \& 32 \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average...do-...- \& 44
42 \& 40 \& ${ }_{36}^{41}$ \& 48
42 \& 53
50 \& 61
57
57 \& 61
69
59 \& 61
59
89 \& 54 \& 45 \& 4.5
4
4. \& 49
43 \& 48 \& 49 <br>
\hline  \& 42
5.2 \& 39
5.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 4.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 42
5.3 \& 50
7.0 \& 57
7.4 \& 59
7.6 \& 859 \& 55
7.0 \& 45
6.0 \& 44
6.0 \& 43
5.5 \& 68 \& <br>
\hline Railroad program: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Applications..-...-.-...-.-....thousands. \& ${ }_{79}^{35}$ \& 32 \& \& 21 \& 15 \& 12 \& 6 \& 59 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 5 \& 6 \& 81 \& \& <br>
\hline Insured unemployment, weekly average do ---mil. of dol- \& 27.3 \& 26. ${ }^{94}$ \& 25.8 \& 21.7 \& 105
19.2 \& 16.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 13.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13.4 4 \& 54
10.4 \& 4.5
-9 \& $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ -4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 86 \& 13 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& 2.7 \& \& 1.6 \& 13.8 \& 13.4 \& 10.4 \& \%.9 \& 7.5 \& \%.4 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^6]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { her } \end{gathered}$ | Octoher | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | Augist | Sentem- |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Open market paper outstanding, end of mo.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' accertances.-.-.....-.-.-.-.-mil. of dol.- | 946 | 954 | 945 | 1,029 | 1,151 | 1,229 | 1,240 | 1,366 | 1,336 | 1,263 | 1.382 | 1,561 | 1, 656 |  |
| Commercial and finance company paper, total -do.... | 3, 646 | $\begin{array}{r}3,334 \\ \hline 763\end{array}$ | 3,784 755 | 3. 68.4 | 3, 11, ${ }_{6}, 2$ | 3.889 | 4. 1085 | 4, 320 | 4, 269 <br> 888 <br> 8 | 4, 992 | 4. 459 1.021 | 4, 6.52 1.116 | +1.920 |  |
|  | 3 <br> 295 <br> 2,851 | 763 2,571 | 755 3,029 | 2,884 2,880 | 2,491 | 3,225 | 3,318 | 8,805 3,515 | 888 3,881 | 3, 920 | 1,021 | 1. 116 3,536 | 1.26f |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencics supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: <br> Total. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4. 498 | 4, 511 | 4,487 | 4.462 | 4,449 | 4,487 | 4,551 | 4, 616 | 4,690 | 4,747 | 4. 812 | 4,853 | 4.871 | 4,870 |
| Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks. do | 2, 300 | 2,318 | 2,333 | 2, 345 | 2,360 | 2,378 | 2, 400 | 2, 428 | 2,446 | 2, 468 | 2, 487 | 2, 500 | 2,515 | 2. 528 |
| Loans to cooperatives. | 549 | 576 | 616 | 642 | 622 | 632 | 624 | 609 | 594 | 56.5 | 551 | 557 | 362 | 589 |
| Other loans and discounts....-..-.-...........- do | 1,650 | 1,617 | 1,538 | 1,4i4 | 1,467 | 1,477 | 1,528 | 1,580 | 1,649 | 1,714 | 1,774 | 1,795 | 1,794 | 1,753 |
| Bank dehits, total (344 centers) .-........-.-.-...- do | 208, 130 | 215,843 | 230, 245 | 217,139 | 261, 121 | 230,100 | 221. 865 | 245, 705 | 225,984 | 232, 824 | -250, 831 | 223, 6118 | 241,809 |  |
|  | 75. 233 | 81, 067 | 89, 519 | 82.273 | 104, 976 | 88, 529 | 85,058 | ${ }^{96,593}$ | 86.174 | 88. 551 | 99.809 | 86.063 | 92,135 |  |
|  | 43.265 | 43, 259 | 46, 083 | 43.810 | 51, 763 | 46,305 | 45, 626 | 50.410 | 46.862 | 47,895 | 50.415 | 45.254 | 49,174 |  |
| Federal Rescrue banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52.013 28.181 | 52,739 <br> 27 <br> 865 | 52,942 28,469 | 53, 565 | 6,028 28,71 | 52, 262 <br> 27 <br> 613 | 51.431 26.691 | 51,577 27,103 | 51,083 | 51, ${ }_{2}$ | 52,394 27,869 | $5.2,116$ 28.121 | 32,009 27 | 52. 134 |
|  | 28.181 692 | 27.865 330 | 28,469 | 28.946 833 | 28,711 4.8 | 27,613 862 | 26, 678 | 27,103 756 | 27, 131 | 27,262 342 | 27.899 258 | 28. 1311 | 27.907 | 28. 402 |
| TTnited States Government securi | 26.690 | 26.563 | 26, 2.21 | 26.922 | 26,648 | 25.464 | 25, 209 | 25. 264 | 25,558 | 26.035 | 26, 523 | 26, 885 | 26.762 | 27.024 |
| Gold ertificate reserves.-....... | 19, 227 | 19,203 | 19,200 | 19,277 | 19, 164 | 19, 155 | 19, 134 | 19.113 | 19,066 | 19,059 | 19,029 | 18,839 | 18, 709 | 18.394 |
|  | 52,013 | 52,739 | 52, 942 | 53,555 | 54, 028 | 52, 262 | 51, 431 | 51.577 | 51,983 | 51, 144 | 52,394 | 52, 116 | 52,099 | 52.134 |
| Deposits, total 0 | 19,364 | 19, 223 | 19.924 | 19,686 | 19,716 | 19,536 | 18, 225 | 18.861 | 18,976 | 18,643 | 19, 126 | 19,305 | 18.83 | 19.110 |
| Member-hank reserve balanees | 18,245 | 17.760 | 18, 818 | 18.415 | 18,174 | 18, 396 | 17.754 | 17.773 | 17, 850 | 17, 619 | 17.941 | 18, 261 | 17. 335 | 17.92, |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulati | 27, 581 | 27.515 | 27, 542 | 27.954 | 28, 262 | 27, 599 | 27,433 | 27.341 | 27, 258 | 27.344 | 27,505 | 27,612 | 27, 621 | 27, 051 |
| Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined. percent.- | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 30.9 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 30.3 |
| All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 472 | ${ }_{0}^{410}$ | 446 | 8488 | 482 | 544 | 455 816 | ${ }_{6} 46$ | 408 | 469 | 466 | 508 | 540 | 638 |
| Borrowings from Fed. Reserve banks do, Free reserves do. | - 1.007 | - | 905 -459 | - ${ }^{8.8}$ | -424 | - -365 -361 | - 861 | - | -194 | $-33$ | 425 41 | 388 120 | ${ }^{2} 293$ | ${ }^{225}$ |
| Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Reserre cystem, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjusted $\oplus$ mil. of dol.. | 60,216 | 60, 180 | 61,239 | 61,017 | 63, 204 | 60,616 | 59,536 | 59,085 | 60, 702 | 58, 185 | 58,649 | 59,392 | 58,934 | 58,813 |
| Demand, except interbank:---------1.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals, rartnershirs, and corp-.-.-.- do..-- | 63,014 4,606 | 64,184 4,631 | 64,740 4,346 | 64,626 4,782 | 67,1041 4.814 | 63,727 4,921 | 62,838 4,926 | 61.890 4.836 | 63,770 4,981 3, | 62,259 5.137 | 62,026 4,718 | 62,469 4,947 | 62,236 4.794 | 62.306 4.630 |
| United States Government $\qquad$ do. | 4,606 3,672 | 4,631 4,279 | 4,346 3,477 | 4,782 <br> 3,838 | 4,814 3,139 | 4,921 $2, \mathrm{f} 07$ | 4,929 2,954 | 4.836 2,843 | 4,981 3.219 | 5.137 5.002 | 4,718 4,965 | 4,947 4,549 | 4,794 3,676 | 4, 630 5,524 |
| Time, except interbank, totalo | 30, 707 | 30, 740 | 30, 532 | 30, 159 | 30,533 | 30, 14f | 30. 146 | 30.423 | 30.454 | 30, 613 | 31,157 | 31.428 | 31, 858 | 32.186 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corp | 28,965 | 29,003 | 28,963 | 28,704 | 28,969 | 28,488 | 28, 481 | 28.731 | 28, 679 | 28, 805 | 29,250 | 29,417 | 29,738 | 30.112 |
| States and political subdivisions... | 1,569 | 1,208 | 1,425 | 1,309 | 1,420 | 1,518 | 1, 521 | 1.55\% | 1.640 | 1.676 | 1,778 | 1.882 | 1,987 | 1.945 |
| Interbank (demand and time) --..-- | 13,964 | 14,015 | 13,330 | 13,894 | 14, 346 | 13,303 | 12,783 | 12,597 | 12,638 | 13,352 | 13,299 | 13, 736 | 13, 599 | 13. 784 |
| Investments, total <br> T.S. Government obligations, direct and puarm- | 39, 133 | 38, 229 | 38, 144 | 37,918 | 37, 294 | 30, 141 | 35,040 | 34, 150 | 35. 563 | 35, 082 | 34,733 | 36, 6ī9 | 36, 902 | 37,490 |
|  | 29,007 | 28,121 | 28,104 | 28, 164 | 27, 468 | 26, 444 | 25, 352 | 24,495 | 25,991 | 25.752 | 25,359 | 27, 062 | 27,381 | 27, 816 |
|  | 2, 297 | 1,900 | 2,096 | 2, 489 | 2,243 | 2,001 | 1,617 | 1,069 | 1.474 | 1,314 | 950 | 2,782 | 2.612 | 2. 825 |
| Certificates | 1,093 | 1,033 | 1,116 | 1,123 | 1,084 | 1. 203 | 464 | 431 | 444 | 874 | 874 | 848 | 1,309 | 1,364 |
|  | 25, 67 | 25, 008 | 24, 982 | 24,552 | 24, 141 | 23,240 | 23.271 | 22,995 | 24.073 | 23, 564 | 23, 535 | 23,432 | 23, 460 | 23,627 |
|  | 10,076 | 10, 108 | 9,950 | 9,754 | 9,826 | 9,697 | 9, ¢88 | 9,655 | 9, 572 | 9.330 | 9,374 | 9,617 | 9,521 | 9,674 |
|  | 64.924 | (15, 354 | 65, 244 | 66, 335 | f8, 069 | 66, 036 | 66, 532 | 66, 890 | 67,492 | 67.843 | 68,691 | 68,469 | 67,943 | 68,719 |
|  | 28.19 | 29, 481 | 29, 516 | 30, 015 | 30, 465 | 29,957 | 30, 320 | 31.026 | 30,940 | 31, 170 | 31,645 | 31.104 | 30,970 | 31. 541 |
| To hrokers and dealers in semurities....-.-.-- do..-- | 2, 212 s | 2,061 | 2,115 | 2,188 | 2,579 | 1,938 | 1,769 | 1,479 | 1, 812 | 1,705 | 1,665 | 1,982 | 1,860 | 2.058 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol | 1. $43 \times$ | 1,355 | 1,349 | 1,329 | 1,338 | 1,306 | 1,289 | 1,266 | 1,251 | 1,274 | 1,267 | t, 279 | 1,274 | 1. 292 |
| To nonbank fintancial institutions..-.-.....-do..-- | 5,547 | 5, 5¢0 | 5,271 | 5, 331 | C, 187 | 5,504 | 5, 789 | 5,758 | 5,878 | 5,932 | 6, 192 | 6, 183 | + 5. 22 s | 5,778 |
|  | 12,345 | 12, 456 | 12, 527 | 12,574 | 12,652 | 12,615 | 12. 605 | 12,586 | 12.581 | 12,548 | 12,543 | 12,510 | 12,566 | 12.556 |
| Other loans. | 16, 713 | 16,539 | 16,769 | 17, 516 | 17,475 | 17,253 | 17, 360 | 17,641 | 18,099 | 18, 149 | 18, 130 | 18,486 | 18,252 | 17,963 |
| Money and interest rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 19 cities- ${ }_{\text {New }}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{15.27}$ |  |  | 5. 36 |  |  | 5.34 |  |  | 5. 35 |  |  | 4.97 |
|  |  | ${ }^{1} 5.14$ |  |  | 5. 19 |  |  | 5. 18 |  |  | 5. 19 |  |  | 4.74 |
| 7 other northern and eastern citics......... do |  | ${ }^{1} 5.28$ |  |  | 5. 39 |  |  | 5.34 |  |  | 5.34 |  |  | 4. 96 |
| 11 southern and western citirs......-.-.-.-.- do |  | 15.46 |  |  | 5.56 |  |  | 5.57 |  |  | 5.58 |  |  | 5.32 |
| Piscount rate, end of mo. (N.Y.F.R. Pank) ...do | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3. 00 |
| Federal interrediate credit bank loans..-.....do. | 5. 06 | 5.07 | 5.37 | 5. 44 | 5. 50 | 5. 63 | 5.72 | 5. 70 | 5.53 | 5. 29 | 5. 28 | 5.05 | 4.72 |  |
|  | 5. 60 | 5.71 | 5.88 | 5. 92 | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |  |
| Open market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) --.-...do.-.- | 3.56 | 4.07 | 4. 25 | 4.25 | 4. 47 | 4.78 | 4.44 | 3.96 | 3.88 | 3.78 | 3. 28 | 3.13 | 3.04 |  |
| Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months)......do...- | 3. 97 | 4. 63 | 4. 73 | 4. 67 | 4. 88 | 4.91 | 4. 66 | 4.49 | 4. 16 | 4. 25 | 3.81 | 3.39 | 3.34 |  |
| Finance Co. paper placed directly, 3-6 mo.*-. do...- | 3.87 | 4. 52 | 4. 70 | 4.38 | 4. 82 | 5.02 | 4. 50 | 4.16 | 3. 74 | 3.88 | 3.24 | 2.98 | 2.94 |  |
| Stock Exchange call loans, going rate........do. | 4.25 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 5.41 | 5. 50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.11 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.85 |  |
| Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): <br> 3 -month bills (rate on new issue)........ percent. | 3.358 | 3.998 | 4.117 | 4.209 | 4. 572 | 4. 436 | 3.954 | 3. 439 | 3. 244 | 3.392 | 2. 641 | 2.396 | 2. 286 |  |
|  | 4.45 | 4.78 | 4.69 | 4. 74 | 4.95 | 4.87 | 4.66 | 4.24 | 4.23 | 4.42 | 4.06 | 3. 71 | 3.50 |  |
| Sarings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York State savings banks.-.-.....-mil. of dol.- | 20,406 | 20,551 | 20,363 | 20, 424 | 20,651 | 20,544 | 20,558 | 20,774 | 20,659 | 20,684 | 20,848 | 20,832 | 20,874 | 21,063 |
| U.S. postal savings9.-..---------------------- do | 1,007 | 942 |  | 962 | 948 | 928 | 009 |  | 879 | 849 | 836 | 823 | 810 | 798 |
| *New series (from Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System); for back data, see Federal Peserre Bulletins. <br> $0^{7}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angelas. of Includes data not shown separately. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September 1959 Srevey. <br> $\oplus$ For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denot | format. <br> es exclusi | figures | bank an |  |  | appear <br> t deposit | and of | edition <br> ch items |  | EsS STA <br> as in pro | TIStics; J ess of col | nuary-Ju ction; for | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne } 1959 \\ & \text { loans, ex } \end{aligned}$ | igures, in <br> clusion of |
| loans to banks (domestic commercial banks only, begimning July 1959) and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves). For bond yields, see p. S-20. <br> -Data are as of end of consecutive 4 -week periods ending in month indicated, except June figure which is as of June 30 (end of fiscal year). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Un!ess otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { heer } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONSUMER CREDIT $\dagger$ (Short- and Intermediate-term) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total outstanding, end of month .-...-.....mil. of dol.- \& 48,841 \& 49,350 \& 49,872 \& 50,379 \& 52,046 \& 51,356 \& 51,021 \& 51, 162 \& 52, 169 \& 52, 831 \& 53,497 \& 53,653 \& 53,928 \& <br>
\hline  \& 37, 510 \& 37,962 \& 38, 421 \& 38,723 \& 39,482 \& 39,358 \& 39,408 \& 39,648 \& 40, 265 \& 40, 740 \& 41,362 \& 41,687 \& 41,995 \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,288 \& 16,470 \& 16,659 \& 16, 669 \& 16,590 \& 16,568 \& 16, 677 \& 17, 8 876 \& 17, 218 \& 17,481 \& 17, 807 \& 17,946 \& 18.078 \& <br>
\hline Other consumer goods paner-------------- do \& 9,289 \& 9,390 \& ${ }^{9,534}$ \& \%,687 \& 10.243 \& 10.199 \& 9,997 \& 9, 940 \& 10.022 \& 10,080 \& 10, 194 \& 10. 202 \& 10, 202 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,569 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 2,613 \\ & 9,489\end{aligned}$ \& (e) $\begin{aligned} & 2,653 \\ & 9,575 \\ & 9\end{aligned}$ \& 2, 9,683 \& 2,704
9,945 \&  \& 2,695
10,039 \& 2,706
10,126 \& 2,736
10,289 \& 2,786
10,393 \& 2,824
10,537 \& 2,852
10,687 \& 2, 891
10,824 \& <br>
\hline By type of holder: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Financial institutions, total. -............-do. \& 32,540 \& 32, 954 \& 33,318 \& 33, 519 \& 33, 838 \& 34,003 \& 34, 246 \& 34,432 \& 35, 085 \& 35, 554 \& 36, 127 \& 36, 506 \& 36, 849 \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}14,497 \\ 9806 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14,664
9
9 \& ${ }_{1}^{14,817} 1$ \& 14, 1053 \& 14,922 \& 15,066 \& 15, 134 \& 15, 139 \& 15,402 \& 15,597 \& 15,834 \& 15.027 \& 16,051 \& <br>
\hline  \& 9,8064 \& 9,949 \& 10,071 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 10, } 117 \\ 3,183 \\ \hline 1,\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}10.14 .5 \\ 3.232 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 10,168
3,225
3 \& $\begin{array}{r}10,276 \\ 3,259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 10,357
3,331
3 \& 10,604
3,418 \& 10,744
3,484
3 \& 10,945
3,570
1.580 \& $\begin{array}{r}11.062 \\ 3 \\ \hline 622\end{array}$ \& 11.142
3.696 \& <br>
\hline Consumer finance compa \& 3,515 \& 3,542 \& 3,570 \& 3. 622 \& 3. 26 \& 3.777 \& 3.795 \& 3, 311 \& 3, 358 \& 3,888 \& 3,938 \& 4,035 \& 4,085 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,678 \& 1,706 \& 1,717 \& 1,744 \& 1,775 \& 1,767 \& 1,782 \& 1,794 \& 1,803 \& 1,841 \& 1,840 \& 1,860 \& 1.875 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,970 \& 5,008 \& 5,103 \& 5,204 \& 5, 644 \& 5,355 \& 5,162 \& 5.216 \& 5,180 \& 5,186 \& 5,235 \& 5. 181 \& 5. 146 \& <br>
\hline Department stores \& 1,868 \& 1,907 \& 1,967 \& 2,1045 \& 2. 208 \& 2,109 \& 2,002 \& 2. 103 \& 2,055 \& 2.059 \& 2,078 \& 2.044 \& 2.017 \& <br>
\hline Furniture stores-
Automobile deale \& 1,072
50
1,58 \& 1,078
586 \& 1,089
593 \& 1, 1092 \& 1. 168 \& $\xrightarrow{1,132}$ \& 1, 111 \& 1.089 \& 1,050 \& 1,071 \& 1, 068 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,071 \\ \hline 132\end{array}$ \& 1.078 \& <br>
\hline Other-..--...- \& 1,452 \& 1,437 \& 1,454 \& 1,460 \& 1,591 \& 1,527 \& 1,459 \& 1,429 \& 1,439 \& 1.441 \& 1,453 \& 1,434 \& 1,415 \& <br>
\hline Noninstallment credit, total..----.-.-.-.-.-...-do \& 11,331 \& 11,388 \& 11,451 \& 11,656 \& 12, 564 \& 11,998 \& 11,613 \& 11, 514 \& 11,904 \& 12,091 \& 12, 135 \& 11,966 \& 11,933 \& <br>
\hline Sincle-nayment loans, total.--------------- do \& 4,034 \& 4,084
3,455 \& 4,050 \& 4,117
3,472 \& 4,176 \& 4,092

3 \& 4,151 \& 4. 2222 \& 4. 247 \& 4. 345 \& 4, 321 \& 4.290 \& 4. 299 \& <br>

\hline | Commercial banks* |
| :--- |
| Other financial institutions* | \& 3,431 \& 3, 629 \& 3, 5864 \& 3, 472 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,542 \\ 634 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,499 \\ \hline 593\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,496 \\ \hline 655\end{array}$ \& 3, 719 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,569 \\
678
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,573 \\
772
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{r}3,623 \\ \hline 698\end{array}$ \& 3,605

685 \& 3, 594 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,365 \& 4,390 \& 4, 525 \& 4, 614 \& 5. 351 \& 4, 816 \& 4,305 \& 4,118 \& 4. 451 \& 4. 547 \& 4,628 \& 4,506 \& 4,473 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}960 \\ 3.985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 825
3,577 \& $\begin{array}{r}686 \\ 3,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 6122
3.070 \& $\begin{array}{r}657 \\ 3.380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}647 \\ 3.483 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 634
3,565 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other retail outlets* \& 3,408
395 \& 3,383 \& 3, 397 \& 3, 5106 \& 3,985
406 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,577 \\ \hline 414\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,204 \\ \hline 415\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3.070 \\ 426 \\ \hline 8.15\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,380 \\ \hline 414\end{array}$ \& 3,483
417 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,565 \\ \hline 429\end{array}$ \& 3. 475
446
4.150 \& 3.415
473 \& <br>
\hline Service credit \& 2,932 \& 2,914 \& 2,876 \& 2,925 \& 3,037 \& 3,090 \& 3,157 \& 3,174 \& 3,206 \& 3,199 \& 3,186 \& 3,170 \& 3, 161 \& <br>
\hline Installment credit extended and repaid : Unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4, 193 \& 4,061
1,515 \& 4, 185 \& 3,928
1,313 \& 4, 686
1.293

1.29 \& | 3. 534 |
| :--- |
| 1.278 | \& 3,723

1
1,427 \& 4,201 \& ${ }^{4}, 457$ \& 4,335 \& 4,561
1,738 \& 4,141 \& 4,301 \& <br>
\hline Automobile pap \& 1, 123 \& 1,123 \& 1,198 \& 1,172 \& 1,616 \& - 976 \& ${ }^{1} 934$ \& 1,0i2 \& 1,168 \& 1,153 \& 1,226 \& 1,072 \& 1,111 \& <br>
\hline All other-.- \& 1,443 \& 1,423 \& 1,423 \& 1,443 \& 1,767 \& 1,280 \& 1,362 \& 1,506 \& 1,592 \& 1,518 \& 1,597 \& 1,592 \& 1.614 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,578 \& 3,609 \& 3. 726 \& 3,626 \& 3.927 \& 3,658 \& 3,673 \& 3,9f1 \& 3,840 \& 3, 860 \& 3,939 \& 3,816 \& 3,993 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,318 \& 1,333 \& 1,375 \& 1,303 \& 1.372 \& 1.300 \& 1,318 \& 1,434 \& 1,355 \& 1,401 \& 1,412 \& 1,338 \& 1, 444 \& <br>
\hline Other consumer goo \& 1, 2697 \& 1,022 \& 1,054 \& 1,019 \& 1.06i0 \& 1.090
$\mathbf{1}, 268$ \& 1,066
1,289 \& 1,1198 \& 1,086
1,399 \& 1,095
1,364 \& 1,112
1,415 \& 1,064
1.414 \& 1.111 \& <br>
\hline Adjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Extended, total ---------------------------- do \& 4, 132 \& 4,172 \& 4,219 \& 4,083 \& 4, 046 \& 4. 217 \& 4, 115 \& 4, 119 \& 4,437 \& 4. 209 \& 4, 202 \& 4,227 \& 4,029 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,538 \& 1,521 \& 1,622 \& 1,466
1,133 \& 1,377
1,146 \& 1,535
1,208
1,28 \& 1.560
1,094 \& 1,555
1,118 \& 1,652
1,240 \& 1.543 \& 1,501
1,191
1 \& 1.418
1,163 \& 1.411
1.073 \& <br>
\hline Other consumer goods paper \& 1,456 \& 1,513 \& 1,473 \& 1,484 \& 1,523 \& 1,474 \& 1,461 \& 1,446 \& 1,545 \& 1, 502 \& 1,510 \& 1.646 \& 1.545 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,635 \& 3,660 \& 3,697 \& 3,700 \& 3,776 \& 3, 824 \& 3,707 \& 3.711 \& 3.904 \& 3.886 \& 3,860 \& 3.978 \& 3.861 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,325 \& 1,315 \& 1,341 \& 1,311 \& 1,361 \& 1,386 \& 1,338 \& 1,345 \& 1,397 \& 1. 411 \& 1,384 \& 1.390 \& 1. 377 \& <br>
\hline Other consumer goods paper----.-----..-- do \& 1,012 \& 1,045 \& 1,048 \& 1,069 \& 1,066 \& 1,089 \& 1,046 \& 1,042 \& 1,084 \& 1,099 \& 1,094 \& 1.115 \& 1,085 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,298 \& 1,300 \& 1,308 \& 1,320 \& 1,349 \& 1,349 \& 1,323 \& 1,324 \& 1,423 \& 1,376 \& 1,382 \& 1,473 \& 1.399 \& <br>
\hline FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Budget receipts and expenditures: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Receints, total. mil. of dol |
| :--- |
| Reccipts, net $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do- | \& - ${ }^{7,465}$ \& 9,552

r 8,463 \& + $\begin{array}{r}3,620 \\ +3,118\end{array}$ \& 7,152
$\sim$
5,889 \& 8,350

$\times 7,339$ \& | 5,425 |
| ---: |
|  |
| 4,867 | \& $\begin{array}{r}9,289 \\ \hline 7,237\end{array}$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}7,468 \\ \hline 5,064\end{array}$ \& 9,725

$-6,550$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& p 12,716 \\
& { }_{p}{ }^{p} 10,804
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 3.976

3,128 \& 8, 8, 4.54 \& <br>
\hline  \& 87 \& 99 \& 90 \& 94 \& 99 \& 90 \& 93 \& 105 \& 91 \& 91 \& ${ }^{8} 90$ \& 84 \& 93 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,346 \& 4. 100 \& 1,465 \& 4,444 \& 2,733 \& 3,004 \& 5,718 \& 3,332 \& 4,290 \& 5,783 \& -4, 127 \& 1,401 \& 4. 994 \& <br>
\hline Corporation income taxes-.------.-.----.-. do \& 368 \& 3,311 \& 491 \& 405 \& 3,186 \& 564 \& 483 \& 6, 192 \& 619 \& 467 \& - 5, 531 \& 670 \& 409 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,321 \& 704 \& 278 \& 965 \& 527 \& 341 \& 1.611 \& 1,149 \& 858 \& 1,918 \& -1,157 \& 383 \& 1.6108 \& <br>
\hline Other internal revenue and receipts..........do.. \& 1,296 \& 1,338 \& 1,299 \& 1,244 \& 1,811 \& 1,427 \& 1,384 \& 1,439 \& 1,609 \& 1.466 \& -1,811 \& 1. 439 \& 1.484 \& <br>
\hline  \& - 6, 280 \& - 6,334 \& -6,863 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 500$ \& ${ }^{7} \mathrm{6}, 601$ \& ${ }^{1} 6,157$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 142$ \& r6. 428 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} \mathbf{6}$, 32 \& ${ }^{+6.083}$ \& ${ }^{r} \begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 6.590$ \& 6, 172 \& 6, 803 \& <br>
\hline  \& 724
400 \& 718
428 \& $7 \% 2$ \& 743 \&  \& 826
419 \& 779 \& 784 \& 772 \& 772 \& ${ }_{p} 803$ \& 806 \& 751 \& <br>
\hline Veterans' services and benefi \& \& 428
3 \& ${ }_{3}^{405}$ \& ${ }_{3} 424$ \& 430 \& 419 \& 420 \& 457 \& 421 \& 422 \& ${ }^{7} 424$ \& 404 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,710 \& - \& 3,980
1,751 \& 3,643 \& 4,231 \& 3. 5123 \& 3,684 \& 3,976 \& 3.669 \& 3, 669 \& ${ }^{p} 3,971$ \& 3,471 \& \& <br>
\hline All other expenditures-----------------.--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 1,471 \& 1,428 \& 1,751 \& 1,788 \& 1,384 \& 1,431 \& 1,541 \& 1,207 \& 1,179 \& 1.216 \& ${ }^{*} 1,657$ \& 1,491 \& \& <br>
\hline Public debt and guaranteed obligations: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gross deht (direct), end of month, total....... do.. \& 290. 306 \& 288, 296 \& 291, 253 \& 290, 589 \& 290,798 \& 291,085 \& 290, 583 \& 286, 829 \& 298, 787 \& 289, 367 \& 286, 331 \& 288.338 \& 288, 6782 \& 289. 123 <br>
\hline  \& 287, 599 \& 285, 486 \& 288, 478 \& 287.742 \& 287, 704 \& 288. 184 \& 287, 588 \& 283.772 \& 285, 733 \& 286. 308 \& 283, 241 \& 285, 285 \& 285, 634 \& 285. 358 <br>
\hline  \& 242.876 \& 241, 086 \& 244, 882 \& 244.160 \& 244, 197 \& 245.456 \& 244,753 \& 240, 515 \& 242.930 \& 242, 418 \& 238.342 \& 241.088 \& 240, 413 \& 240, 362 <br>
\hline Held by U.S. Govt. investment acets.ő --do \& 9, 862 \& 9,784 \& 9,895 \& 10, 117 \& 10, 098 \& 10, 496 \& 10, 322 \& 10, 330 \& 10.283 \& 10. 385 \& 10.360 \& 10. 559 \& \& <br>
\hline Special issues. \& 44,723
2,797 \& $44.40 \%$
2.810 \& 43,896
2,775 \& \& 43,516
3,0194 \& 42.890
2.999 \& 42.835
2.995 \& $\begin{array}{r}43,257 \\ 3,054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 42,843
3,014 \& 43, 9160
3.059 \& 44,899
$3,0: 109$ \& \& 45, 222 \& 44,977
3,075 <br>
\hline Noninterest heari \& 2, 797 \& 2,810 \& 2,775 \& 2,847 \& 3, 1194 \& 2, 699 \& 2.995 \& 3,054 \& 3, 014 \& 3.059 \& 3, 090 \& 3,053 \& 3,038 \& 3,045 <br>
\hline Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Govt., end mo..do.- \& 111 \& 116 \& 118 \& 124 \& 127 \& 130 \& 135 \& 138 \& 132 \& 133 \& 140 \& 134 \& 157 \& $1+1$ <br>
\hline A mount ontstanding, end of month.........do. \& 50, 287 \& 50,012 \& 49,715 \& 49,552 \& 48, 644 \& 48, 273 \& 48, 182 \& 48,185 \& 47,953 \& 47, 889 \& 47, 824 \& 47, 620 \& 47.59\% \& 47.5.5 <br>
\hline Sales, series E and H.........................-do. \& 309 \& 300 \& 358 \& 332 \& 374 \& 421 \& 438 \& 393 \& 340 \& 349 \& 340 \& 354 \& r 355 \& 310 <br>
\hline  \& 647 \& 668 \& 742 \& 588 \& 1,404 \& 923 \& 627 \& 584 \& 564 \& 508 \& 527 \& 683 \& 476 \& 453 <br>
\hline LIFE insurance \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Institute of Life Insurance: $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance companies | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline | mil. of dol_. |
| :--- |
| Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total | \& 111, 646 \& 111,846 \& 112,405 \& 112, 904 \& 113.626 \& 114, 202 \& 114, 666 \& 114, 965 \& 115,394 \& 115. 908 \& 116, 377 \& 117,005 \& 117.581 \& <br>

\hline U.S. Government mil. of dol.. \& 56, 477 \& 50, 430 \& 56, 623 \& 56,700 \& 56,742 \& 57.061 \& 57. 190 \& 57, 214 \& 57.291 \& 57, 494 \& 57. 557 \& 57,877 \& 58,031 \& <br>
\hline  \& 7, 354 \& 7,169 \& 7,147 \& 7,016 \& 6. 848 \& 7.011 \& 6,975 \& 6, 808 \& 6,723 \& 6, 66.1 \& 6, 559 \& 6,632 \& 6. 592 \& <br>
\hline State, county, municipal (U.S.) .-..--...-- - do do \& 3,115
15,536 \& 3,130
15,540 \& 3,138 \& 3.154 \& 3, 177 \& 3, 197 \& 3, 222 \& 3,257 \& 3.278 \& 3. 304 \& 3,317 \& 3,421 \& 3.464 \& <br>
\hline Railroad (U.S.) \& 3,794 \& 3,792 \& 3,746 \& - \& $\begin{array}{r}15,74 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}15,748 \\ 3 \\ \hline 81\end{array}$ \& 15. 817 \& 15, 768 \& $\begin{array}{r}15.88 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array} 64$ \& 15, 807 \& ${ }^{15.843}$ \& 15,834 \& 15,844
3
3 \& <br>
\hline Industrial and miscellaneous (T.S.).-.-.-.do \& 23, 395 \& 23,479 \& 23,643 \& 23,738 \& 23, 788 \& 23,907 \& 24,002 \& 24, 114 \& 24, 224 \& 24,384 \& 24.473 \& 24,609 \& 24, 729 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

FINANCE—Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institute of Life Insurance $\oplus$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, all U.S. Iife insurance companies-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol | 3, 557 | 3,566 | 3,591 | 3,630 | 3,702 | 3,717 | 3.735 | 3,722 | 3,742 | 3. 785 | 3,788 | 3.828 | 3, 881 |  |
|  | 1,670 | 1,684 | 1,697 | 1,716 | 1,713 | 1,720 | 1,727 | 1,750 | 1,753 | 1.770 | 1,723 | 1,790 | 1, 818 |  |
|  | 1,845 | 1, 840 | 1,852 | 1,871 | 1,942 | 1,949 | 1,961 | 1,927 | 1,944 | 1.971 | 2,019 | 1,988 | 2,010 |  |
| Mortgage loans, total..........................- do. | 38, 282 | 38,493 | 38,744 | 38, 984 | 39, 299 | 39, 573 | 39,769 | 40,011 | 40, 236 | 40, 439 | 40, 631 | 40,694 | 40,920 |  |
|  | 35,496 | 35,698 | 35,936 | 36,169 | 36,475 | 36,753 | 36,933 | 37,155 | 37, 358 | 37, 545 | 37,722 | 37,769 | 37, 982 |  |
|  | 3.603 | 3,624 | 3,631 | 3,673 | 3,670 | 3, 688 | 3, 698 | 3,712 | 3,721 | 3,766 | 3,786 | 3,809 | 3.822 |  |
| Policy loans and premium notes......-........ do | 4, 423 | 4,464 | 4,511 | 4, 555 | 4,605 | 4, 651 | 4, 709 | 4,774 | 4, 838 | 4. 897 | 4,957 | 5,029 | 5.085 |  |
|  | 1,204 4 | 1,173 | 1,195 | 1,228 | 1,327 | 1,236 | 1,183 | 1,153 | 1,192 | 1. 180 | 1,213 | 1,225 | 1. 229 |  |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated total.......-....-...-.mil. of dol.- | 5,633 | 5,489 | 5,928 | 6, 250 | 8,017 | 4,864 | 5,396 | 6,284 | 5,842 | 6,069 | 6, 716 | 5,923 | 5,900 |  |
|  | 1,027 | 966 | 1,084 | 1,327 | 2,589 | 872 | 986 | 1,092 | 913 | 929 | 1,611 | 1,327 | 1,017 |  |
|  | 543 | 560 | 587 | 581 | 529 | 491 | 567 | 576 | 597 | 656 | 607 | 541 | 569 |  |
|  | 14,063 | ${ }^{13} 3,963$ | ${ }^{1} 4,257$ | ${ }^{14}, 342$ | ${ }^{14} 4,899$ | 3,501 | 3,843 | 4, 616 | 4,332 | 4,484 | 4,498 | 4,055 | 4.314 |  |
|  | 249 | 234 | 256 | 281 | 312 | 222 | 241 | 285 | 263 | 276 | 277 | 245 | 268 |  |
|  | 841 | 796 | 882 | 954 | 990 | 734 | 824 | 954 | 919 | 945 | 946 | 846 | 887 |  |
| East North Central --.---------------- do | 780 329 | 768 | 823 | 826 | 925 384 | 683 | 767 | 941 | 871 | 869 | 852 | 783 | 858 |  |
|  | 329 522 | 320 511 | 335 <br> 555 | 320 | 384 617 | 280 434 | 303 <br> 495 | 357 569 | 322 559 | 349 <br> 593 |  | 339 525 | 352 |  |
|  | 186 | 195 | 196 | 200 | 221 | 164 | 181 | 223 | 207 | 215 | 216 | 190 | 201 |  |
|  | 392 | 384 | 404 | 392 | 478 | 353 | 393 | 466 | 432 | 447 | 468 | 424 | 424 |  |
|  | 172 | 172 | 182 | 180 | 233 | 163 | 161 | 216 | 197 | 209 | 207 | 190 | 205 |  |
| Pacific (incl. Alaska and Hawaii) $\qquad$ do Institute of Life Insurance: $\ddagger$ | 513 | 504 | 541 | 539 | 644 | 467 | 477 | 605 | 562 | 581 | 580 | 513 | 559 |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: $\ddagger$ <br> Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mated total-........-......-.-.-.-.-.-mil. of dol.- | 567.8 | 604.5 | 592.2 | 591.5 | 814.2 | 636.3 | 656.6 | 770.2 | 650.1 | 673.5 | 672.9 | 605. 7 | 679.4 |  |
|  | 245.2 | 259.5 | 244.9 | 214.5 | 307.4 | 258.6 | 282.5 | 327.5 | 270.2 | 285. 6 | 280.0 | 251.4 | 292.2 |  |
|  | 44.2 | 46.3 | 50.3 | 49.9 | 60.0 | 61.0 | 57.3 | 63.5 | 56.9 | 57.7 | 57.3 | 48.4 | 51.4 |  |
| Disability payments.-.---------------------- do | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.7 |  |
|  | 52.3 | 53.4 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 48.1 | 75.1 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 59.3 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 59.4 | 59.5 |  |
|  | 112.5 | 121.1 | 124.4 | 116.6 | 144.2 | 126. 4 | 129.4 | 155.9 | 132.5 | 139.0 | 134.7 | 132.1 | 142.4 |  |
|  | 104.3 | 114.8 | 108.2 | 116.3 | 244.4 | 104.2 | 119.0 | 153.6 | 121,4 | 120.9 | 130.2 | 104.7 | 123.2 |  |
| Life Insurance Association of America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accident and health...---..............-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do- }}$ |  | 491.7 |  |  | 526.7 |  |  | 522.7 |  |  | 539.6 |  |  |  |
| Annuities |  | 295.7 |  |  | 387.6 |  |  | 269.9 |  |  | 240.7 |  |  |  |
| Group- |  | 319.6 |  |  | 324.9 |  |  | 344.8 |  |  | 321.8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 184.5 |  |  | 276.2 |  |  | 176.0 |  |  | 173.0 |  |  |  |
| Ordinary |  | 1,417.5 |  |  | 1,553.9 |  |  | 1,511.6 |  |  | 1,496.9 |  |  |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold: <br> Monetary stock, U.S. (end of mo.) ......mil. of dol. | 19,524 | 19.491 | 19,585 | 19,:66 | 19,456 | 19,444 | 19, 421 | 19,408 | 19,360 | 19,352 | 19,322 |  |  |  |
| Net release from earmark \$--......-...........do---- | -176.3 | -35.2 | -51.9 | $-71.4$ | $-112.0$ | -11.: | -21.3 | $-13.5$ | $-71.5$ | -14.2 | -101.8 | -222.3 | $-151.4$ |  |
|  | 142 | 115 | 62 | 418 | 176 | 106 | 42 | 111 | 278 | 71 | 121 | 148 | 139 |  |
|  | 75,943 | 54,687 | 23,616 | 47,931 | 9,092 | 2,453 | 4.440 | 17,592 | 8,639 | 10,321 | 76,649 | 49,096 | 11, 954 |  |
| Production, reported monthly total \& .......do.... | 89, 000 | 89,700 | 91,600 | 90.000 | r 88,500 | 89, 300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66, 200 | 66, 400 | 66, 900 | 65,600 13,600 | 64, 400 | ${ }^{66} 300$ | 65,600 | 64,809 13 | 67.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 12,200 4,200 | 12,709 3,800 | 13,900 3,500 | 13,600 3,400 | 13.200 3,700 | 13,200 3,400 | 13,000 3,100 | 13,600 3,500 | 12,800 3,500 | 13,200 4,100 | 13,500 3,900 | 4. 500 |  |  |
| Silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119 | 1,756 | 184 | 138 | 743 | $\frac{2.134}{}$ | 1. 156 | 1,841 | 1,255 | 1,003 | 3,545 | 2,074 | 2,466 |  |
|  | 7, 892 | 5,362 | 4,219 | 3,445 | 5,345 | 3.378 | 5. 0102 | 5,501 | 6,739 | 3,982 | 6,649 | 4,396 | 4,251 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,696 | 3,310 | 4,408 | 4. 196 | 3,092 | 3, 816 | 4,543 | 3,360 | 4,240 | 3,202 | 3, 565 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,472 | 390 | +510 | 635 | 756 | 3,327 | 3,454 | 4,010 | 3,866 | 3,425 | 3,278 | 2,817 | 3.115 |  |
| Money supply (end of month, or last Wed.) ${ }^{\text {Col }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 251.1 | 252.1 | 251.7 | 251.1 | 256.0 | 250.5 | 248.0 | 247.3 | 250.3 | 249.4 | 251.1 | 252.9 | + 252.2 | 255.1 |
|  | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | ${ }_{2.6}$ | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 3.0 | 2.9 |
|  | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 8.6 |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totalq.....do | 240.8 | 241.4 | 242.2 | 242.6 | 246.6 | 242.9 | 239.6 | 239.0 | 241.7 | 238.5 | 240.0 | 242.7 | ${ }^{r} 242.7$ | 243.6 |
| Demand deposits, adjusted | 111.1 | 111.4 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 115.4 | 114.0 | 110.5 | 108.8 | 111.5 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 110.1 | r 108.9 | 109.3 |
| Time deposits, adjusted $\uparrow$..........-.........- do. | 101.2 | 101.5 | 101. 1 | 100.3 | 101.8 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 103.7 | -104. 3 | ${ }^{r} 105.2$ | 106.0 |
|  | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.3 |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and I.R. Government, annual rates, seas. adjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vew York City........-.ratio of debits to deposits.. | 56.3 | 57.6 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 55.7 | 58.5 | 57.9 | 56. 4 | 61.1 | 61.3 | 58.9 | 65.5 |  |
|  | 33. 1 | 32.1 | 32. 8 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 34.2 | ${ }^{p} 36.7$ |  |
| 337 other reporting centers. | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 25.5 | $\stackrel{26.6}{ }$ |  |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUAR'TERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after taxes, all industries.....-mil. of dol.. |  | a 3,825 |  |  | 3, 832 |  |  | 3, 992 |  |  | 4.081 |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products...--.-.-----..- do. |  | 355 |  |  | 321 |  |  | 261 |  |  | 305 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes revisions not distributed by regions. $\oplus$ See footnote " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-17. <br> Insurance written includes data for Alaska beginning 1957 and for Hawaii beginning 1958; revised figures for 1958-April 1959 (including these States) will be shown later. Payments to policyholders, etc., include data for Alaska beginning January 1959 and for Hawait beginning September 1959. §\% Or increase in earmarked gold (-). <br> ofncludes data for the following countries not shown separately: Mexico; Brazil; Colombia; Chile (except for January 1960); Njcaragua; Australia; and India. <br> TThe term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U.S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exclusion of cash items reported as in process of collection. <br> tRevised series, replacing unadjusted rates shown prior to the February 1960 Survey and incorporating two major changes. See the January 1960 Federal Reserve Bullefin for details and data back to January 1950. <br> $\sigma^{2}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. <br> $\bigcirc$ Effective with the July 1959 Survey, estimates are based on the latest revised (1957) Standard Industrial Classification Manual and, for most industries, are not comparable with previously published data. Comparable data for 1st quarter of 1958 are available upon request. <br> a Revision for 2 d quarter 1959: 4,862 mil, dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { Jany }}{\text { Janu }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem |

## FINANCE-Continued



## SECURITY MARKETS <br> Brokers' Balances (N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)

| Cash on hand and in banks....-.-.-.-...-mil. of dol.- | 374 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Customers' debit balances (net).-....-.-.......... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,424 |
| Customers' free credit balances..................- do | 1,035 |
|  | 2,416 |
| Bonds |  |
| Price |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N.Y.S.E.), total 8 dollars. | ¢ 8.15 |
|  | 88.22 |
|  | 87.46 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation |  |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues) : |  |
| Composite (21 bonds) or - . dol. per \$100 bond. | 94.3 |
| Domestic municipal (15 honds)..............-do | 100.6 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxablef.-..................do | 85.11 |
| Sales: |  |
| Total. excluding U.S. Government bonds (SEC): All registered exchanges: |  |
| Market value..--.......-.-......thous. of dol. | 135,448 |
|  | 131, 301 |
| New York Stock Exchange: |  |
| Market value | 133,845 |
| Face value |  |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped |  |
| sales, face value, total §.---.-.......... thous. of dol.. | 110, 616 |
| Other than U.S. Government, totalis --........d. do. | 110, 616 |
| Domestic. | 105, 166 |
| Foreign | 5,449 |
| Value, issues listed on N.Y.S.E., end of mo |  |
| Market value, total, all issues 8 ---.-.-.....mil. of dol..- | 103, 924 |
|  | 101, 253 |
|  | 1,585 |
| Face value, total, all issues $\S$ | 117,895 |
| Domestic | 114. 776 |
|  | 1,922 |

r Revised. $\quad a$ Revision for 2d quarter 1959: 596 mil. dol.

- See corresponding note on $p$. S-18. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-March 1959 will be shown later. $\mathcal{F}$ Includes data not shown separately.

Data include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds.
o'Number of bonds represent number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.
TPrices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20 -year bond.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | Auguat | Sptem- |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued <br> Bonds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic corporate ( Moody's) -------....-- percent.- | 4.71 | 4.82 | 4.87 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.91 | 4.88 | 4.81 | 4. 76 | 4.80 | 4.78 | 4.74 | 4.61 | 4.58 |
|  | 4.43 | 4.52 | 4.57 | 4. 56 | 4.58 | 4.61 | 4.56 | 4.49 | 4. 45 | 4.46 | 4.45 | 4.41 | 4.28 | 4.25 |
| Aa | 4. 58 | 4. 69 | 4. 76 | 4. 70 | 4. 74 | 4.77 | 4.71 | 4. 62 | 4.58 | 4. 61 | 4.60 | 4.56 | 4.44 | 4.41 |
|  | 4. 74 | 4.87 | 4.87 | 4. 86 | 4.89 | 4.93 | 4.92 | 4.86 | 4. 79 | 4.84 | 4.81 | 4.77 | 4.65 | 4.63 |
|  | 5.09 | 5.18 | 5.28 | 5. 26 | 5.28 | 5.34 | 5.34 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.28 | 5. 26 | 5.22 | 5.08 | 5.01 |
| By groups: Industrial | 4.80 | 4.68 | 4.70 | 4. 69 | 4.70 | 4. 74 | 4.71 | 4. 64 | 4.61 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4.49 | 4.46 |
| Public utility | 4.77 | 4. 89 | 4.95 | 4. 86 | 4.88 | 4.92 | 4.89 | 4. 79 | 4. 70 | 4.76 | 4.75 | 4.71 | 4. 53 | 4.48 |
|  | 4. 56 | 4.88 | 4.96 | 4.99 | 5.05 | 5.08 | 5. 05 | 4.99 | 4.97 | 4. 98 | 4.94 | 4. 90 | 4.82 | 4.78 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer ( 20 bonds) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.55 | 3.60 | 3. 77 | 3.68 | 3.65 | 3.50 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.53 | 3.47 | 3.33 | 3.51 |
| Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds).-.-.-do. | 3.96 | 4.13 | 3.99 | 3.94 | 4.05 | 4. 13 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.84 | 3.85 | 3.78 | 3.72 | 3.53 |  |
|  | 4.10 | 4. 26 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.27 | 4.37 | 4.22 | 4.08 | 4.17 | 4.16 | 3.99 | 3.86 | 3.79 |  |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 340.1 | 1,917.6 | 878.5 | 390.6 | 2,425.0 | 986.7 | 457.5 | 1,931.7 | 896.8 | 355.0 | 1,948.3 | 896.7 | 371.5 | 1,965. 5 |
| Finance .-....................................- do | 77.9 | 126.3 | 165.2 | 105.9 | 335.4 | 25.2 .8 | 168.9 | 157.3 | 177.9 | 78.9 | 153.3 | 184.6 | 78.7 | 169.5 |
|  | 131.6 | 1,233.7 | 305.3 | 15:5. 5 | 1,522.1 | 293.3 | 132.7 | 1,259.3 | 310.0 | 134.5 | 1,261.4 | 310.9 | 137.1 | 1,264.9 |
| Mining... | 2.8 | 107.8 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 123.4 | 11.0 | 3.3 | 107.3 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 109.3 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 106.6 |
| Public utilities: <br> Communications $\qquad$ do | 1.7 | 84.2 | 200.2 | 1.7 | 88.5 | 201.7 | 1.8 | 88.6 | 200.8 | 2.6 | 89.7 | 201.7 | 1.8 | 9 9.6 |
|  | 99.5 | 170.6 | 108.2 | 100.6 | 175.7 | 109.1 | 102.2 | 175.4 | 111.4 | 103.2 | 178.6 | 109.1 | 112.2 | 189.3 |
|  | 4.6 | 60.7 | 20.2 | 3.6 | 78.0 | 32.7 | 4.4 | 60.1 | 20.6 | 1.0 | 65.5 | 18.0 | 4.2 | 62.3 |
|  | 14.2 | 50.7 | 61.5 | 12.5 | 60.7 | 74.0 | 37.1 | 52.3 | 55.5 | 23.7 | 56.7 | 56. 3 | 25.0 | 56.5 |
| Miscellaneous.........-.....................-- - do. | 8.4 | 33.6 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 41.2 | 12.1 | 7.1 | 31.4 | 10. 1 | 7.3 | 33.8 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 30.8 |
| Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) -dollars -- Industrial (125 stocks) | 5.39 <br> 5.77 | 5.39 <br> 5.77 | 5.45 <br> 5.85 | 5.56 <br> 6.01 | 5.56 6.01 | 5.58 6.04 | 5.57 <br> 6.03 | 5.58 6.03 | 5.59 6.05 | 5.59 6.0 .5 | 5.59 <br> 6.06 | 5.59 6.05 | 5.58 <br> 6.03 <br> .08 | 5.57 fi. 02 |
|  | 2.62 | 2. 63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2. 67 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2. 68 | 2.69 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) .................................... | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.95 | 3.56 | 3.56 |
| Bank (15 stocks) | 3.81 | 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.82 | 3.90 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 |
|  | 4.33 | 4.33 | 4.33 | 4.33 | 4. 40 | 4.40 | 4. 40 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.85 |
| Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) ¢ . ...do | 169.21 | 161.30 | 162.37 | 164.47 | 169.29 | 156.61 | 157.86 | 155.24 | 152.00 | 155.49 | 158.87 | 155.33 | 15.22 | 143.53 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) .-..-.-................-do. | 194. 70 | 184. 64 | 186. 60 | 189.96 | 19543 | 178. 05 | 177. 30 | 174.01 | 169.82 | 174.47 | 178.62 | 173.55 | 176. 68 | 165.61 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) ....................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 67.39 | 65.69 | 65.51 | 65.38 | 65.77 | 64.67 | ${ }_{66}^{66} 13$ | 66.66 | 67.30 | 67.31 | 71.51 | 71.12 | 73.59 | 70.25 |
|  | 74.35 | 71.49 | 70.24 | 68.39 | 70.24 | 67.98 | 67.05 | 64.15 | 62.49 | 62.49 | 64.20 | 61.95 | 62.28 | 57.56 |
|  | 3.19 | 3.34 | 3.36 | 3.38 | 3.28 | 3. 516 | 3.53 | 3. 59 | 3.68 | 3. 60 | 3.52 | 3. 90 | 3, 50 | 3.73 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) .-....-.-.-.-............ do | 2.96 | 3.13 | 3.14 | 3.16 | 3.08 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.49 | 3.41 | 3.64 |
|  | 3. 89 | 4.00 | 4.01 | 4. 04 | 4.01 | 4. 13 | 4.04 | 4.01 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3.73 | 3.7 | 3. 64 | 3.83 |
| Railroad (25 stocks)....-........................do | 4. 59 | 4.77 | 4.95 | 5. 09 | 5.03 | 5. 19 | 5.26 | 5.50 | 5. 70 | 5. 70 | 5.55 | 5.75 | 5. 72 | 6. 18 |
| Bank (15 stocks) ---.-.-.-...................... do. | 3. 57 | 3. 73 | 3. 70 | 3.57 | 3.38 | 3. 68 | 3.84 | 3.85 | 3.92 | 3.87 | 3.98 | 4.04 | 4.00 | 4.02 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) .-...-.........................- do | 2. 74 | 2.97 | 3.03 | 2. 83 | 2. 72 | 2.86 | 2.76 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 293 | 2.87 | 3.08 |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial (125 stocks) -----------.------ dollars -- |  | 7.80 |  |  | 9.70 |  |  | 10.35 |  |  | 10. 00 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.77 |  |  | 3.82 |  |  | 3.89 |  |  | 3. 99 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.96 |  |  | 7. 86 |  |  | 4. 48 |  |  | 5.28 |  |  |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent.- | 4.70 | 4.80 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4. 82 | 4. 76 | 4.71 | 4. 75 | 4. 74 | 4. 70 | 4. |  |
| Irices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones averages ( 65 st | 219.84 | 210.97 | 212.04 | 211.25 | 217.52 | 214.81 | 206. 74 | 203.52 | 205.04 | 203.39 | 210.96 | 206. 96 | 206. 82 | 199.78 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) | 660. 58 | ${ }^{635} .47$ | 637. 34 | 646.43 | 671.35 | 655. 39 | 624.88 | 614.70 | 619.98 | 615.64 | 644. 38 | 625.83 | 624.47 | 598.10 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) | 91. 24 | ${ }^{87.67}$ | ${ }_{157}^{87.87}$ | 86. 56 | 87.09 | 86.78 | 85. 87 | 87.36 | 89.10 | 88.91 | 91. 54 | 93.59 | 94.46 | 94.37 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) | 163.24 | 155.38 | 157. 51 | 150.26 | 153.79 | 156. 15 | 150.73 | 144.17 | 142.97 | 140.60 | 143.04 | 138.36 | 137.39 | 130.98 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index ( 500 stocks) $\ldots \ldots . . . .1941-43=10$. | 59.40 | 57.05 | 57.00 | 57.23 | 59.06 | 58.03 | 55.78 | 55.02 | 55.73 | 55. 22 | 57. 26 | 55.84 | 56.51 |  |
| Industrial, total (425 stocks) $¢$ - .-.------ do | 63.74 | 61.21 | 61.04 | 61.46 | ¢3. 56 | 62.27 | 59.60 | 58.71 | 59.46 | 58.84 | 61.06 | 59.25 | 59.96 |  |
| Capital goods (127 stocks) --.------.-.- do | 66.73 | 64. 16 | 64.25 | 64. 63 | 67. 1.4 | 6.5. 01 | 61. 43 | 60.28 | 60.31 | 59.81 | 62.09 | 59.58 | 59. 76 |  |
| Consumers' goods (193 stock | 49. 11 | 48.15 | 48.22 | 48.81 | 49.97 | 49. 00 | 46.51 | 46.14 | 46. 75 | 46.64 | 48.65 | 47.58 | 48.16 |  |
| Public utility (50 stocks)...............- do | 45.15 | 43.59 | 44. 11 | 43. 71 | 44. 31 | ${ }^{44.50}$ | 44. 38 | 44.60 | 45. 53 | 45.75 | 47.35 | 48.02 | 48.65 |  |
| Railroad (25 stocks) ....................... do | 35.56 | 33.78 | 34.32 | 32.80 | 33.57 | 33.68 | 32. 54 | 31.01 | 30.59 | 30.18 | 30.81 | 30.19 | 30.19 |  |
| Banks: <br> N Y City (11 $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27.25 53.46 | 26.72 3.02 | 26.31 53.81 | 26.93 | 29.47 56.59 | 28.80 56.47 | 26.80 53.94 | 26.87 52.78 | 26. 36 52.54 53. | 26.06 51.25 | 25.70 50.94 | 25.71 52.09 | 25. 56 |  |
|  | 33.57 | 31.56 | 30.60 | 31.17 | 33.19 | 33.66 | 33.23 | 33.24 | 33.78 | 32.69 | 33.81 | 34.24 | 34.81 |  |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): <br> Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value $\qquad$ mil. of dol... Shares sold thousands | 3.572 102.919 | 3,372 97,364 | 3,591 102,521 | 4.020 120,394 | 4.528 141.308 | 4,167 129,141 | 3,616 103,097 | 3,950 121,791 | 3.495 100,674 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,938 \\ 117,547\end{array}$ | 4,784 143,533 | 3,445 105,352 | 3.751 116,064 |  |
| Shares sold $\qquad$ | 102.919 | 97,364 | 102, 521 | 120,394 | 141,308 | 129, 141 | 103,097 | 121,791 | 100, 674 | 117,547 | 143,533 | 105,352 | 116,064 |  |
| Market value----------------------mil. of dol.. | 3,026 | 2,875 | 3. 069 | 3.407 | 3.767 | 3.518 | 3.06\% | 3,356 | 2,939 | 3,291 | 3,967 | 2. 868 | 3.119 |  |
| Shares sold .-.-.-.-..-.-...--thousands- | 60, 705 | 67, 534 | 72,810 | 83.884 | 90, 121 | 85,579 | 72, 566 | 85, 102 | 70, 285 | 82, 391 | 97,625 | 71,877 | 80.851 |  |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N.X. <br> Times) $\qquad$ | 51,052 | 57,518 | 61,330 | 64, 558 | 72, 244 | 63.932 | ${ }^{60}, 533$ | 65, 715 | 57,291 | 68,827 | 76, 533 | 53,870 | 65, 350 | tin, 854 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of mo.: <br> Market value, all listed shares. $\qquad$ | 304, 569 |  | 295. 165 | 299, 112 | 307, 708 | 287.977 |  | 287.416 |  | 291. 688 | 298.143 | 292.392 |  |  |
|  | 5,510 | 5,629 | 5,658 | 5,733 | 5,847 | 5.930 | -6,002 | -6,050 | 6,074 | 6.181 | -6.274 | 6,306 | 6,341 |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
§For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1957-1959 are shown on p. 36 of the July 19to Surver.
oIncludes data not shown separately.
o'Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | huly | August | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 50,000$. ${ }^{2}$ Revision for May 1959: 14,217 thous. long tons,
$\oplus$ Revisions for lC58-1st quarter 1959 appear on D. 14 ff . of the June 1960 surver
fadjusted for babanceof-payments purposes, mainly for valuation, coverage, and timing. ofexcludes military expenditures.
ORevisions fer January 1958-Janary 1959 will be shown later.
EKxchules "special cateqory" shipments and all commodities exported under forcign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo
TData include shipments (military and economic aid) under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSJP military shipments (including, since early 1956, also "consumalfes and construcion" shipments) are as follows (mil. dol): August 1959-August 1960, respectively--97.1; 79.7; 83.7; 102.2; 105.2; 77.7; 78.9; 117.2; 114.7; 94.0; 100.0; 70.2; fi2.6.
$\triangle$ Excludes "special category" shipments. of Includes countries not shown separately'.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value (-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total9.........mil. of dol.. | 1,383.9 | 1,464.2 | 1,465.9 | 1,462.4 | 1,658.8 | 1,543.7 | 1,559.2 | 1,733.1 | 1. 805.9 | 1,793.6 | 1,721.7 | 1,682. 5 | 1,694.7 |  |
| By economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials-......................-.-......... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 130.5 117.2 | 186.1 | 184.7 107.3 | 232.5 117.1 | 245.3 126.2 | ${ }_{122}^{24.7}$ | 208.2 130.7 | 201.2 | 189.9 | 197.2 | 191.9 | 196.6 | 163.7 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and | 99.4 | 102.5 | 108.7 | 94.4 | 92.3 | 82.9 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 81.0 | 90.5 | 83.3 | 94.5 |  |
| Semimanufaetures 9 | 208.3 | 226.7 | 183.2 | 193.6 | 280.0 | 239.8 | 251.1 | 283.2 | 304. 4 | 310.4 | 333.3 | 313.5 | 337.0 |  |
|  | 828.6 | 834.6 | 882.0 | 824.7 | 935.0 | 855.9 | 875.9 | 1,026.9 | 1,066. 6 | 1,051.9 | 975.7 | 962.6 | 875.7 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, totalo ${ }^{7}$ $\qquad$ do-.-- | 298.2 | 361.3 | 359.9 | 405.9 | 420.0 | 413.2 | 399.1 | 388.2 | 393.3 | 388.5 | 366.8 | 358.6 | 327.1 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured....-...--.-.-.-.- do | 11.6 | 26.0 | 46. 2 | 78.0 | 89.1 | 137.5 | 106.6 | 100.3 | 87.3 | 69. 6 | 65.4 | 86.5 | 15.9 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations.......do | 35.6 | 33.5 | 44.6 | 34.4 | 29.8 | 32.7 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 32.1 | 37.3 | 31.4 | 31.0 |  |
| Grains and preparations.-.-.------.--...- do | 119.5 | 111.3 | 103.1 | 108.0 | 123.9 | 121.4 | 136.6 | 137.0 | 159.0 | 150.2 | 123.2 | 120.3 | 115.6 |  |
|  | 23.5 392 | -25.9 | 27.0 44.2 | 27.2 44 | 24.0 50.9 | 25.5 23.9 | 22.9 26.6 | 24.4 28.1 | 27.6 16.5 | 24.2 | 22.5 30.8 | 22.7 | 24.4 |  |
| Tobaceo and manufactures $\triangle$.-.-....-----. do |  | 81.8 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 50.9 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 28.1 | 16.5 | 26.3 | 30.8 | 22.3 | 36.6 |  |
| Nonasricultural products, totalor-...-........do. | 1,085.7 | 1, 103.0 | 1, 106.0 | 1, 056.5 | 1,238.8 | t, 130.5 | 1,160.1 | 1,344.9 | 1,412.6 | 1,405. 1 | 1,354.9 | 1,324.0 | 1.267.6 |  |
| Automohiles, parts, and accessories.......-do | 83.4 | 89.7 | 107.2 | 101.3 | 99.4 | 112.5 | 122.8 | 125.1 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 108.7 | 87.0 | 82.4 |  |
| Chemicals and related productss...--...... do | $\begin{array}{r}123.1 \\ 39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 139.6 | 118.2 | 109.9 | 152.4 | 132.7 | 121. 1 | 146.6 | 150.6 33.3 71. | ${ }^{142.5}$ | 142.9 3.6 | 145.3 31.7 | $\begin{array}{r}140.9 \\ 37 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |
| Coal and related fuels. Iron and steel products $\oplus$ | 39.8 36.8 | $\begin{array}{r}36.5 \\ 31.2 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ | 32.4 29.9 | 36.1 | 29.8 53.8 | 21.8 50.1 | 22.5 55.0 | 22.5 67.2 | 33.3 71.6 | 32.6 84.2 | 32.6 96.9 | 31.7 83.1 | 37.5 92.4 |  |
|  | 308.1 | 316.8 | 326.1 | 301.1 | 341.4 | 315.5 | 330.2 | 369.8 | 384.8 | 373.2 | 356.8 | 372.7 | 331.3 |  |
|  | 11.7 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 8.9 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 18.1 | ${ }^{16} 5$ | 14.6 | 11.9 | 11.4 |  |
| Tractors, parts, and access | 77.9 | 81.5 | 89.2 | 78.4 | 84.1 | 73.9 | ${ }_{73.5}$ | 154.2 87.2 | 36.9 87 | 89.6 | 31.2 | 88.0 | 78.5 |  |
| Metalworking | 24.9 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 27.3 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 29.2 | 33.1 | 29.9 | 32.0 | 27.9 |  |
| Other industria | 152.2 | 156.2 | 160.9 | 150.7 | 174.5 | 156.7 | 161.4 | 188.6 | 192.6 | 178.6 | 183.6 | 188.7 | 165.5 |  |
|  | 38 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 31.2 | 44.6 | 37.8 | 35.0 | 40.5 | 44.9 | 40.5 | 47.1 | 40.6 | 41.0 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures | 52.1 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 66.8 | 54.8 | 58.4 | 61.5 | 64.4 | 3.2 | 56.0 | 60.6 | 50.7 |  |
|  | 1,189.1 | 1,392.1 | 1,202.0 | 1,282.2 | 1,477.8 | 1,137.4 | 1,287.8 | 1,375.3 | 1,257.4 | 1,259.5 | 1,313.0 | 1,155.0 | 1.228.1 |  |
| By qeographie regions: <br> Africa | 40.5 | 58.8 | 35.0 | 51.3 | 60. | 41.6 | 47.9 | 58.4 | 45. 5 | 51.4 | 47.4 | 44.5 | 39.9 |  |
| Asia and Oce | 253.2 | 288.4 | 254.7 | 242.0 | 264.4 | 234.7 | 235.9 | 254.2 | 264.0 | 243.3 | 273.9 | 260.0 | 290.3 |  |
|  | 341.5 | 425.3 | 368.4 | 402.4 | 471.7 | 359.0 | 406.2 | 435.1 | 381.6 | 367.9 | 356.1 | 308.3 | 307.0 |  |
|  | 249.5 | 255.0 | 281.5 | 291.8 | 288.8 | 218.1 | 234.9 | 256.0 | 225.3 | 254.4 | 271.7 | 233.2 | 261.1 |  |
| Southern North America...-.-.-..............-do | 103.2 | 112.2 | 88.4 | 106.9 | 140.9 | 117.6 | 158.4 | 158.7 | 140.5 | 156.3 | 1310 | 123.9 | 106.8 |  |
|  | 201. 1 | 252.5 | 16.0 | 187.8 | 251.3 | 166. 5 | 204.5 | 213.0 | 200.4 | 2 | 232.9 | 185. 1 | 223.1 |  |
| By leading countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arah Republic (Exypt Region)...-do. | 5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 14.8 | . 7 | ${ }_{9}^{2.6}$ | 5.0 12.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 1.7 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: | 5.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 5.6 | 8.0 |  |
| Austrulia, including New Guinea-........-do | 17.2 2.5 | 22.5 2.0 | 15.3 3 18 | 14.1 | 20.7 2 | 14.0 | 16. 2 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 16.7 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2.5 \\ 19.6 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2.0 20.3 | $\begin{array}{r}3.0 \\ 18.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.8 \\ 19.3 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2.4 21.0 | 1.4 20.1 | 25.7 | 1.1 23.4 | 2. 21.9 | 22.3 | 4.1 23.2 | 25.2 | 19.6 |  |
| Japan | 88.4 | 99.3 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 107.8 | 93.8 | 83.0 | 98.8 | 10.9.2 | 96.0 | 1036 | 96.4 | 119.9 |  |
| Republic of Indonesia | 14.0 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 21.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 16. 4 | 17.5 | 22.9 | 14.3 | 22.6 |  |
|  | 34.4 | 36.0 | 25.5 | 21.1 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 24.8 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 23.8 | 29.4 | 36.9 | 35.2 |  |
| Europe: <br> France | 37.8 | 42.5 | 36. 2 | 42.9 | 45.0 | 33.6 | 43.2 | 46.8 | 38.0 | 35.1 | 29.4 | 30.7 | 29.1 |  |
|  | $\cdot 2$ | 8.3 | -.$^{2}$ | 8.2 | .2 | . 2 | . 3 | .$^{2}$ | . 2 | : 2 |  |  | .$^{3}$ |  |
|  | 66.7 | 87.3 340 | 75.6 | 82.5 | 99.4 | 70.2 28 | 88.4 35.4 | 90.6 40.0 | $7 \%$ 36 3 | 97 | 71.1 | ${ }_{66}^{68} 8$ | 63.6 34.4 |  |
| Italy. | $\begin{array}{r}34.5 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 84.0 3.6 | $\begin{array}{r}35.2 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32.2 1.0 | 44.0 3.0 | $\begin{array}{r}28.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 35.4 <br> 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.2 28 | -1.2 | ${ }_{2} 8.8$ | 2.2 | 1.8 |  |
| United Kingdom.............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 85.6 | 103.5 | 94.0 | 96.6 | 103.6 | 86.9 | 92.8 | 107.8 | 88.5 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 06.6 | 69.1 |  |
| North and South America Canada | 249.2 | 254.4 | 281.3 | 291.5 | 288.7 | 218.0 | 234.8 | 25.9 | 225.3 | 254.3 | 271.6 | 232.9 | 260.6 |  |
| Latin American Republics, totalor-....... d | 280.2 | 334.0 | 235.3 | 261.8 | 353.0 | 252.4 | 324.4 | 336.7 | 306.4 | 308.5 | 332.4 | 273.4 | 291.0 |  |
|  | 9.7 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 70 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.1 |  |
| Brazil. | 70.5 14.3 | 82.1 21.7 | 42.1 16.1 | 39.0 <br> 17.3 <br> 18 | 6.6 .5 <br> 25.8 | 27.7 18.9 | $\begin{array}{r}49.2 \\ 12.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 44.9 19.8 | 47.4 17.0 | 13.8 | 62.0 18.5 | 49.2 13.5 18.0 | 24.6 |  |
| Colomb | 27.3 | 43.8 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 30.1 | 18.6 | 31.2 | 26.4 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 21.6 |  | 22.1 |  |
|  | 43.6 | 43.1 | 20.1 | 23.7 | 27.5 | 25.6 | 40.8 | 51.6 | 48.2 | 60.3 | 477 | 46.6 | 11. 7 |  |
|  | 24.8 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 28.3 | 39.1 96.3 | 38.6 | 52.4 79 | 45.4 84.6 | 38.8 | 72.5 | ${ }^{25} 5$ | 24.3 | 33.1 |  |
|  | 6i0. 7 | 68.0 | 625 | 77.2 | 96.3 | 72.7 | 79.8 |  | 84.2 |  | 00.3 | 68.4 | 76.0 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total.................- do | 1,190.1 | 1,349.2 | 1,211.8 | 1,261.4 | 1,431.6 | 1.162.5 | 1,288.6 | 1,366. 1 | 1,246.3 | 1.253.1 | 1,295. 6 | 1,144.8 | 1,245.3 |  |
| By economic classes: | 251.4 | 265.1 | 264.6 | 251.9 | 283.3 | 245.0 | 246.8 | 261.3 | 255.1 | 256.3 | 281.8 | 236.5 | 290.7 |  |
| Crude foodstuff | 144.7 | 190.6 | 113.6 | 129.2 | 189.5 | 111.4 | 165.9 | 166.2 | 140.0 | 155.6 | 152.6 | 127.4 | 142.6 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages....-. do | 137.0 | 182.9 | 118.2 | 109.9 | 127.9 | ${ }^{165.9}$ | 117.3 | 131.8 | 135.9 | 144.9 | 140.6 | 135.3 | 137.16 |  |
| Semimanufactures-.- | 253.8 | 274.4 | 257.0 | 299.2 | 352.7 | 289.9 | 293.5 | 3018.3 | 254.8 | 243.3 <br> 453 <br> 4.0 | 269.2 | 228.3 | 248.2 |  |
| Finished manufactures- | 403.1 | 456.1 | 458.4 | 47.1 | 508.1 | 110.3 | 46.1 | 498.5 | 45.5 |  | 451.4 | 417.4 | 42 fi 2 |  |
|  | 351.3 | 418.6 | 276.9 | 283.4 | 367.2 | 270.1 | 343.1 | 362.9 | 336.1 | 342.3 | 343.4 | 305.7 | 344.8 |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells...........do. | 9.4 | 14.4 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 23.0 | 9.5 56 56 | 11.6 | 12.6 | ${ }_{-1} 13.5$ | 16.7 82.3 | 17.4 84 8 | 10.7 78.0 | 11.6 91.8 |  |
|  | $\underline{99.3}$ | 13.8 136.7 35 | $\begin{array}{r}65.7 \\ 36.6 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | 74.5 <br> 30.3 | $\begin{array}{r}13.3 \\ 35.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5ti. 26.9 | $\begin{array}{r}101.7 \\ 32.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95.1 31.4 | 14.4 30.4 | 82.3 26.8 | $\begin{array}{r}174.3 \\ 26.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 78.0 25.0 | 91.8 |  |
|  | 48.3 | 50.5 | 23.3 | 17.9 | 26.2 | 32.2 | 42.4 | 50.2 | 48.3 | 58.3 | 49.9 | 50.0 | 39.5 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured.-.-.--- do- | 14.7 | 20.7 | 0 | 12.0 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 23.9 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 19.7 | 15.5 | 17.3 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, totalor---......-. - do. | 838.7 | 930.6 | 934.9 | 978.0 | 1,064.3 | 892.4 | 945.5 | 1.003 .2 | 910.2 | 910.8 | 952.2 | 839.1 | 9100.6 |  |
|  | 4.5 | 5.9 | 4. 2 | 5.7 | 21.0 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 9. 7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 |  |
| Iron and steel products $\oplus^{*}$.-.-.----.-.-.-.-. do- | 49.1 | 54.5 | 56.7 | ${ }^{76.0}$ | 82.8 | 70.2 | 69.9 | 69.3 98 | 32.0 928 | 42.9 | 38.8 100.4 | $\begin{array}{r}+30.2 \\ \\ 94.3 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 30. 7 |  |
|  | 87.6 22.2 | 94.1 31.1 | 93.3 21.9 | 105.6 42.3 4 | 111.4 43.5 | 115.7 40.3 | 103.2 43.1 | 98.6 ${ }_{33}$ | 92.8 31.4 | 96.15 | $\begin{array}{r}100.4 \\ 37.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{94.3} \mathbf{9}$ | 101.5 35.3 13.3 |  |
| Copper, ind. ore and manufactures.....- ${ }^{\text {Tin, including }}$ | 52.5 | 14.2 | 21.9 8.6 | 7.6 7.6 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 11.3 |  |
|  | 28.5 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 32.0 | 28.3 | 24.9 | 30.1 | 29.3 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 29.6 | 25.0 | 33.1 |  |
|  | 54.9 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 60.9 | 65.1 | 48.2 | 53.6 | 58.1 | 54.6 | ${ }^{611.0}$ | ${ }^{60.5}$ | 52.9 | ¢125 |  |
|  | 102.8 | 116.0 | 109.3 | 122.8 | 141.5 | 126.6 | 131.8 | 134.6 | 130.2 | 113.6 | 138.6 | 108.2 | 125.8 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sentem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Airlines§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scheduled domestic trunk carriers: <br> Financial operations (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, totale | -...--- | 490.9 487.0 |  |  | 462.1 |  |  | 452.9 |  |  | P 500.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 445.0 |  |  | 414.1 |  |  | 448.4 |  |  | P ${ }^{\text {p } 496.3}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 28.5 |  |  | 28.8 |  |  | 28.4 |  |  | p 29.1 |  |  |  |
| U.S. mail (exel. subsidy) --.-.-...-.......do |  | 10.0 |  |  | 12.2 |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | p 11.4 |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses (incl. depreciation).....- do. |  | 444.4 |  |  | 461.6 |  |  | 474.7 |  |  | p 481.7 |  |  |  |
| Net income (after taxes) .....................-. do. |  | 22.6 |  |  | 5.0 |  |  | ${ }^{18} 18.7$ |  |  | ${ }^{p} 8.6$ |  |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue....-.-.-......- thousands.- | ¢6, 544 29,341 | 63,321 31.230 | 64,247 32,789 | $\begin{array}{r}60,548 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63.577 32.087 | 62.564 27 274 274 | 58,697 | 62, 397 | 61. 874 | ${ }^{61,498}$ | 59.825 | ${ }^{63} 132$ |  |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown....-....-do....- Mail ton-miles flown | 29,391 8,996 | 31,230 9,307 | $\begin{array}{r}32,789 \\ 10,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}27,521 \\ 9,264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32,087 14.986 | 27,274 9,741 | 29,814 9,729 | 30,937 11.047 | 30,280 10,857 | $\begin{array}{r}30,236 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,890 10,512 | 29,109 10,030 |  |  |
| Passengers originated, revenue---.------.-.- do...- | 4,191 | 4,032 | 3,988 | 3,712 | 3,745 | 3,732 | 3,440 | 3, 670 | 4,019 | 4,002 | 4, 183 | 4.013 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue--...-----millions.- | 2,734 | 2,515 | 2,385 | 2, 202 | 2,377 | 2,416 | 2,136 | 2,284 | 2,505 | 2,444 | 2,720 | 2,706 |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation reventres . --.-.-.-.-.-..-thous. of dol.. | 30, 292 | 34, 677 | 34, 296 | 32,079 | 40, 834 | 27,508 | 29,691 | 32, 782 | 30, 815 | 30,308 | 30.923 | 25. 233 |  |  |
| Express privilege payments .-.....------------- do...- | 11,033 | 14, 708 | 14,422 | 12, 164 | 17, 171 | 7,970 | 9,930 | 12, 634 | 11,003 | 10,737 | 11,412 | 5, 766 |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average eash rate .-............-.-.-.-- cents-- | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 |  |
|  | ${ }^{107.1}$ | 110.0 110.0 | 124.5 | 117.8 | 1881 127.1 | 616 114.4 | 613 112.7 | 679 123.8 | 6.9 121.9 | 647 118.9 | 6.7 115.0 | 554 108.1 | 584 |  |
| Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (quarterly totals): <br> Number of renorting carriers. |  | 898 |  |  | 897 |  |  | 949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,159.1 |  |  | 1,199.7 |  |  | 1, 182.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1, 103.9 |  |  | 1, 181.2 |  |  | 1, 159.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried (revenue)-.-------------mil. of tons-- |  | 66.5 |  |  | 70.3 |  |  | 72.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corricrs of passengers (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reporting carriers-.--..- |  | 137 |  |  | 137 |  |  | 139 |  |  | 140 |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.-...----.---...-mil. of dol- |  | 134.0 |  |  | 105.4 |  |  | 92.3 |  |  | 115.8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 104.4 62.8 |  |  | 96.3 55.8 |  |  | 90.9 51.4 |  |  | 99.7 57 |  |  |  |
| Class I Railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frioht marloadings (A. A. R.) : $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 1688 | $\underset{r}{2.190}$ |  | 2, 403 | 2,376 | 2, 870 | 2. 293 | 2. 300 | 3,088 | 2,559 | 2, 514 | 2,847 | 2, 385 | 2, 274 |
|  | ${ }_{12} 12$ | 2 <br>  <br> 12 <br> 12 | 542 16 | 452 28 | $\begin{array}{r}454 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 555 | 423 | 427 | 530 | 430 | 451 | 357 |  | 408 |
|  | 169 | ${ }^{163}$ | 202 | 157 | 45 156 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50 200 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underline{156}$ | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 169 | 152 |
|  | 207 | - 200 | 284 | 225 | 176 | 229 | 185 | 194 | 238 | 175 | 203 | 344 | 234 | 198 |
|  | 20 | 32 | 55 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 26 |
|  | 42 | 35 | 50 | 156 | 146 | 109 | 8.5 | 79 | 226 | 289 | 290 | 329 | 239 | 202 |
|  | 166 | 165 | 213 | 154 | 143 | 176 | 149 | 153 | 189 | 146 | 138 | 167 | 140 | 133 |
|  | 1. 161 | - 1, 180 | 1,546 | 1,199 | 1,237 | 1,536 | 1,237 | 1,228 | 1,635 | 1,308 | 1,232 | 1.425 | 1. 154 | 1.136 |
| Froight carloadines, seas adj. indexes (Fed. Res.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 95 | 96 | 98 | 107 | 120 | 119 | 113 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 102 | 97 | 99 | 0 |
|  | 81 | 87 | 90 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 83 | 6,13 | 86 | 89 |
|  | 40 | 42 | 42 | 93 | 142 | 143 | 137 | 146 | 126 | 107 | 89 | 78 | 7 |  |
| Forest products . .-.----------------------- do | 130 | 127 | 123 | 136 | 143 | 141 | 129 | 126 | 130 | 124 | 121 | 120 | 123 | $11 \times$ |
| Grain and grain products....................-do...- | 135 | 132 | 161 | 167 | 134 | 137 | 133 | 150 | 150 | 141 | 149 | 169 | 150 | 137 |
|  | 37 | 46 | 52 | 46 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 35 | 32 | 38 | 34 | 39 | 31 | 31 | 39 | 39 |
|  | 25 | 21 | 23 | 152 | 403 | 310 | 297 | 252 | 185 | 185 | 163 | 150 | 139 | 124 |
|  | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 |
|  | 108 | 108 | 107 | 114 | 129 | 131 | 127 | 121 | 125 | 123 | 113 | 110 | 1118 | 106 |
| Financial operations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{r} 764.3$ | 769.2 | 808.3 | 780.9 | 845.8 | 789.3 | 774.2 | 847.6 | 823.6 | 879.5 | 824.2 | 739.1 | 809.0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 642.6}$ | 648.7 | 687.3 | 658.9 | 696.3 | 667.7 | 658.9 | 723.4 | 698.1 | 705.1 | 694.7 | 634.1 | 679.4 |  |
|  | 62.4 | 49.9 | 47.3 | 48.3 | 60.5 | 55.1 | 50.9 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 51.7 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 60.5 |  |
| Operating expenses $\qquad$ do.... <br> Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents | 629.4 | 615.1 | 625.8 | 617.4 | 654.3 | 633.9 | 620.7 | 658. | 634.1 | 648.3 | 644.0 | 625.7 |  |  |
| mil. of dol | 105.1 | 108.3 | 115.4 | 107.2 | 114.1 | 111.8 | 111.3 | 12\%.8 | 124.4 | 120.0 | 123.1 |  |  |  |
|  | +39.8 | 45.8 | 67.1 | 56.4 | 77.3 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 61.2 | 65.1 | 61.3 | 57.0 | 24.1 | 44.4 |  |
|  | 25.2 | 29.3 | 50.0 | 40.7 | 94.8 | 30.4 | 24.6 | 44.2 | 48.2 | 47.3 | 43.1 |  |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile--...........-. mil. of ton-miles | 47, 090 | 45,786 | 49,811 | 48,881 | 49, 502 | 50. 265 | 46.732 | 51, 597 | 51,3.37 | 52,664 | 49.687 | 46, 752 |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile | 1. 412 | 1. 459 | 1.420 | 1.38.5 | 1.431 | 1. 384 | 1.435 | 1.441 | 1.398 | 1.386 | 1. 422 |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 262 | 1, 714 | 1,588 | 1,571 | 2, 030 | 1,824 | 1,628 | 1.654 | 1. 675 | 1.691 | 2,054 |  |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U.S. ports - .----------.- thous. of net tons | 13, 242 | 13,808 | 13,075 | 13,164 | 12.942 | 11.712 | 12,320 | 12.067 | 13.865 | 15, 198 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,575 | 11, 265 | 10,591 | 10,859 | 11,018 | 9, 874 | 10,337 | ${ }^{9.967}$ | 11.512 | 12,309 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 667 | 2, 543 | 2,484 | 2, 305 | 1,924 | 1.837 | 1,983 | 2. 100 | 2,353 | 2,889 |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total --.-.-..............thous. of long tons.- | 4,542 | 4,334 | 4,287 | 4,595 | 5.249 | 4,871 | 5. 159 | 5,609 | 4,988 | 5. 595 | 5,193 | 5. 583 | 5. 301 |  |
|  | 1,114 | 1,091 | 901 | 855 | 1,094 | 873 | 1,063 | 1,256 | 1,080 | 1,420 | 1,268 | 1,097 | 933 |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{\text {R Deficit. }}$ Dectude operations intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii, not included in earlier figures
of Inchdes data not shown separately.
$\oplus$ Revisions for 1958 are shown in the June 1960 Surver.
$\sigma^{7}$ Data for October 1959 and January, April, and July 1960 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Sentem- } \\ \text { ber }\end{array}\right\|$ | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | Aurust | Septem ber |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average sale per occupied room...-.-........dollars .- | 9.41 | 9.28 | 9.65 | 9.52 | 8.55 | 8.92 | 8.90 | 8.61 | 9.38 | 8.73 | 9.26 |  |  | 9.47 |
| Rooms occupied...-......-.-...... percent of total. | 64 | 70 | 73 | 65 | 53 | 616 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 67 | 57 | 65 | 67 |
| Restaurant sales index $\dagger \ldots . .$. same month $1951=100 \ldots$ | 110 | 116 | 114 | 110 | 115 | 116 | 118 | 124 | 115 | 125 | 117 | 113 | 112 | 14 |
| For ign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 252 186 | 145 | 151 | 119 | 110 | 127 | ${ }_{146}^{131}$ | 144 | 147 171 | 158 | 178 |  |  |  |
|  | 121 | 133 | 102 | 79 | $\stackrel{82}{91}$ | 82 | 78 | 90 | 99 | 111 | 110 |  |  |  |
| Departures | 88 | 98 | 83 | 68 | 91 | 62 | 92 | 73 | 79 | 91 | 111 |  |  |  |
| Passports issued and r | ${ }_{5}^{51}$ | -44 | 37 | 33 | 38 | 56 | 72 | 100 | 119 | 114 | 98 | ${ }^{69}$ | 64 | 49 |
| National parks, visits§. | 5,612 | 2, 130 | 1,192 | 817 | 528 | ${ }^{1} 561$ | 574 | 608 | 1,131 | r 1, 805 | 3,755 | -6,490 | ${ }^{1} 5.996$ |  |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles millions. | 300 | 249 | 258 | 241 | 298 |  | 312 | 317 | 284 | 251 | 299 | 301 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues ....-.-.-.-.-.........-thous. of dol. | 4, 786 | 3,997 | 4, 135 | 3,818 | 4,590 | 5,525 | 5,052 | 5,130 | 4, 581 | 4,011 | 4, 745 | 4,734 |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carricrs: Operating revenues? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 654.3 <br> 365.8 <br>  <br> 6.8 | 654.3 369.1 | 666.6 376.7 | 657.4 <br> 350.3 <br> 27.4 | 679.3 <br> 383.0 <br> 8.9 | 667.1 381.0 | 665.2 381.8 | 692.8 <br> 387.8 <br>  <br> 182 | 688.9 389.2 | 695.6 <br> 390.8 | 700.1 <br> 392.8 | 689.1 388.1 |  |  |
|  | 225.9 | 222.3 | 227.0 | 217.1 | 232.5 | 221.3 | 218.2 | 239.9 | 233.9 | 239.3 | 240.1 | $23 \% 7$ |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes .-.-.-.-....... do..- | 399.5 | 400.2 | 400.7 | 394.3 | 423.3 | 395.9 | 398.1 | 422.8 | 408.2 | 416.9 | 422.5 | 411.4 |  |  |
|  | 110.3 | 109.6 | 102.0 | 110.8 | 120.4 | 111.3 | 109.6 | 110.9 | 117.0 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 116.6 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month.---------millions. | 60.6 | 61.0 | 61.3 | 61.6 | 62.0 | 62.2 | [2.5 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.8 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,905 | 21,992 | 22,023 | 20, 496 | 22.67 | 20,356 | 20,524 | 22.354 | 21, 356 | 21, 825 | 22, 626 | 20.517 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation..... do .- | 18, 812 | 19, 114 | 18,967 | 18. 225 | 18.909 | 18,518 | 18.082 | 19,146 | 18,543 | 18.975 | 19, 798 | 20.159 |  |  |
|  | 2,218 | 2,034 | 2,263 | 1,540 | 3,08) | 579 | 1,260 | 1,984 | 1,619 | 1,643 | 1. 647 | d 758 |  |  |
| Ocman-cable: <br> Oprating revenues $\qquad$ do | 2.936 | 3, 181 | 3, 237 | 3.068 | 3,343 | 2,976 | 3,001 | 3,34f, | 2,970 | 3,122 | 3, 000 | 2, 8:8 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation...-...do... | 2, 246 | 2,304 | 2,399 | 2. 289 | 2,751 | 2,478 | 2.412 | 2,534 | 2,513 | 2.612 | 2. 537 | 2, 301 |  |  |
|  | 367 | 449 | 489 | 449 | 283 | 135 | 230 | 452 | 157 | 189 | 155 | 258 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: <br> Operating revenues $\qquad$ do | 3.913 | 4, 094 | 4. $2: 8$ | 4,034 | 4.444 | 4, 148 | 4,2:3 | 4.365 | 4,007 | 4. 200 | 1.227 | 3. 936 |  |  |
| Oprating cxpenses, incl depreciation...-.-. do | 3, 060 | 3,078 | 3,105 | 3.116 | 3, 317 | 3,177 | 3. 205 | 3,394 | 3,142 | 3,282 | 3. 425 | 3.338 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues.....-................-do..-- | 721 | 894 | 1,045 | 813 | 91: | 822 | 85 | 823 | 706 | -60 | 633 | 454 |  |  |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | \| Septem- <br> ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu- ary | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) \&....-...thous of short tons-- | 198 | 339 | 322 | 336 | 343 | 406 | 510 | 1,146 | 2, 205 | 1,43! | 890 | 345 |  |  |
| Exports. total $9 . .-$--........------------short tons-- | 462, 443 | 456,690 | 437, 592 | 342, 512 | 567, 564 | 430, 240 | 503,586 | 547, 146 | 497, 862 | 641,697 | 694, 324 | 630. 124 | 613, 804 |  |
|  | 34.861 | 33, 852 | 24, 179 | 62, 129 | 68,680 | 30,928 | 24, 632 | 3f, 0 f3 | 26, 575 | 46.888 | 42, 478 | 46, 690 | 38, 694 |  |
|  | 368,917 | 362, 969 | 326, 939 | 239, 817 | 377, 877 | 313,707 | 404,784 | 413,006 | 425,667 | 522,742 | 587, 210 | 501.920 | 496, 865 |  |
|  | 40, 171 | 51, 178 | 74, 683 | 27,740 | 97,357 | 81,898 | 67,017 | 83, 988 | 31,353 | 60, 621 | 49, 561 | 67, 706 | 70,879 |  |
|  | 323, 819 | 326, 968 | 135, 795 | 149, 848 | 261,711 | 147,895 | 252, 935 | 362,895 | 294. 711 | 274, 835 | 182, 445 | 16:5, 547 | 141, 708 |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total \% .-...-.-------- do | 200, 980 | 199,315 | 92, 385 | 89, 390 | 145, 033 | 77, 824 | 118,667 | 169,045 | 363, 619 | 134,008 | 99.751 | 66, 498 | 76, 224 |  |
|  | 32,651 | 67, 118 | 25,933 | 24,507 | 28,843 | 25, 609 | 17,622 | 39,043 | 29, 535 | 48, 265 | 63, 822 | 38.929 | 10,312 |  |
| Phosphate materials | f, 122 | 12.989 | 7,460 | 8,444 | 19, 296 | 7,737 | 8,814 | 6.918 | 9,863 | 15,041 | 25,386 | 6, 458 | 16,654 |  |
|  | 93, 022 | 76,514 | 15, 538 | 6,692 | 68, 169 | 21,885 | 72,275 | 41, 117 | 38, 932 | 37, 563 | 22, 534 | 63, 784 | 14,083 |  |
|  | 223,688 | 110, 579 | 187,975 | 109, 971 | 255, 027 | 120, 286 | 182,836 | 232, 181 | 356, 235 | 254, 146 | 194, 537 | 46, 769 |  |  |
| Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers ( $100 \%$ A.P.A.):币 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180, 126 | 196,351 | 218, 808 | 221,540 | 236,088 | ${ }^{241.784}$ | 242,513 | 252, 501 | 243,929 | 256,674 | 216,938 | ז172,910 | 191,738 |  |
|  | 286, 695 | 275, 685 | 286, 148 | 324,680 | 356,836 | 377, 896 | 367, 853 | 318,782 | 223, 136 | 224, 376 | 306, 264 | -367, 655 | 372,608 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder <br> thous. of $\mathrm{lb}^{\text {. }}$ | 141 | 223 | 174 | 241 | 182 | 157 | 110 | 117 |  | 81 | 50 | 69 |  |  |
| High explosives. ${ }_{\text {daints varnich and lacquer, factory shloments: }}^{\text {do }}$ | 75, 282 | 72,049 | 74,223 | 70, 143 | 72,838 | 69,874 | 73, 278 | 76,671 | 84,515 | 87, 324 | 87, 071 | 76,781 | 94, 301 |  |
|  | 158.4 | 156.6 | 143.0 | 121.4 | 119.6 | 130.3 | 130.7 | 149.2 | 163.6 | 173.7 | 181.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 156.4$ | 167.1 |  |
|  | 98.4 | 96.4 | 83.2 | 70.8 | 64.5 | 70.3 | 71.3 | 84.6 | 98.5 | 105.7 | 109.6 | r 96.2 | 102.4 |  |
| Industrial finishes....----.-----...--.------ do | 60.0 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 50.6 | 55.1 | 60.0 | 59.4 | 64.6 | 65.1 | 68.0 | 72.2 | ${ }^{+60.2}$ | 64.7 |  |
| Sulfur (native): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 369 3,876 | 369 3,815 | 483 3,899 | 408 3,834 | 412 3,810 | 389 3,846 | 366 3,811 | 437 3,810 | 424 3,766 | 420 3,720 | $\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 3,695 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 420 3,734 | 454 3,719 |  |
| SYNTHETIC Plastics and resin materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plasties: <br> Sheets, rods, and tubes..................thous. of lb.- | 4,086 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials.----.-....-do.... | 8,690 | 8,877 | 9, 519 | 8,857 | 8,380 | 7, 724 | 8,257 | 9, 611 | 7,467 | 7,494 | 8,055 | 6,854 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 238$ | ${ }^{247}$ | ${ }^{2} 243$ | ${ }^{8} 106$ | ${ }^{216}$ | ${ }^{217}$ | ${ }^{\text {8, }} 232$ | ${ }^{249}$ |  | , 245 |  |  |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins..-------....do. | 46, 522 | 40,988 | 51, 754 | 48,519 | 47,318 | 47,321 | 48,810 | 51, 520 | 43, 140 | 43, 713 | 43.752 | 31, 107 |  |  |
|  | 69, 210 | 75,829 | 78, 938 | 73,625 | 77,851 | 76, 715 | 73, 549 | 79, 436 | 72, 840 | 73, 533 | 74, 407 | 72, 308 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins.--.--------------- do | 28,368 | 31, 051 | 34, 146 | 29. 366 | 28, 538 | 28, 529 | 29, 110 | 31,576 | 30, 903 | 29.580 | 28, 437 | 18, 126 |  |  |
| Vinyl resins. | 78,766 | 98, 624 | 105, 653 | 100,470 | 103,701 | 102,179 30 | 101, 255 | 108,263 | 98, 122 | 97, 877 | 93, 688 | 83,735 |  |  |
|  | 32, 200 | 33, 167 | 33, 197 | 25, 541 | 27, 559 | 30,119 | 31, 258 | 35, 224 | 33, 003 | 32, 297 | 34, 126 | 27,666 |  |  |
|  | 11, 428 | 12,419 | 12, 878 | 12,362 | 12,123 | 11, 6.52 | 10, 274 | 12,246 | 11,366 | 11, 596 | 11. 460 | 9,916 |  |  |
|  | 11, 394 | 11,053 | 12, 804 | 11,787 | 13, 752 | 14, 155 | 14, 460 | 16.435 | 16,034 | 15, 3:99 | 13, 861 | 10, 232 |  |  |
|  | 103,097 25,748 |  |  |  |  |  | 105, 663 | 114, 366 | 114,019 | 120,159 30 | 102, 264 | 103, 695 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous (incl. protective coatings) ${ }^{\text {a }}$.....do.... | 25, 748 | 27,750 | 25, 335 | 24, 917 | 25,642 | 26, 452 | 29, 572 | 31, 232 | 31,404 | 30,238 | 31, 314 | 26, 377 |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS


$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data beginning March 1960 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of reclassification of some companips from small to large.
§States represented are: North Caroltna, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. A labama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia,
revisions for 1958 appear on p. 20 of the Janu IRevisions for January 1958-April 1959 will be shown later. orData prior to 1959 exclude protective coatings. $\ddagger$ Electric-power production revisions for 1958 appear on p. 20 of the January 1960 Survey. Manufactured and mixed gas revisions for 1 st and 2 d quarters of 1958 and 1959 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | Decem- <br> ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued


## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descripive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { Jany- }}{ }$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | Aupust | Septem- ber |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A pples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184 | 331 | 1,518 | 1,526 | $\begin{array}{r} 1121,787 \\ 2,300 \end{array}$ | 1,625 | 1,767 | 2,130 | 1,66f | 1,425 | 426 | ז119 | r13 | $\begin{array}{r} 2107,710 \\ 210 \end{array}$ |
| stocks, cold storage, end of month. ...-theus. of bu-. | 307 | 14,300 | 49, 791 | 44, 259 | 33, 286 | 24,065 | 16,720 | 9,442 | 4,248 | 1,166 | 316 | 167 | ${ }^{\text {r } 178}$ | 15,213 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments_--...-- No. of carloads. Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetahles: | 5,203 | 4,243 | 3,491 | 4,602 | 9,431 | 7,464 | 6,600 | 6,978 | 7,135 | 7,475 | 5,569 | ¢ 4,368 | + 3,334 | 2,696 |
| Stocks. cold storage, end of month: thous, of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 533, 934 | 521, 708 | 512, 461 | 498,016 | 464. 698 | 428, 838 | 376, 135 | 321,639 | 271.614 | 251, 775 | 316.926 | 430, 863 | ${ }^{\sim} 496,852$ | 512,931 |
| Fruit juices and purees | 517, 051 | 446, 617 | 401, 760 | 356, 983 | 360, 091 | 478, 791 | 526, 652 | 496,016 | 538.952 | 648, 357 | 625, 198 | 554, 600 | r 453,229 | 409, 229 |
|  | 871, 747 | 925, 030 | 930, 662 | 906, 970 | 844, 288 | 754,780 | 670, 432 | 612,967 | 586, 537 | 544, 864 | 563, 014 | 634, 794 | +801,345 | 921,950 |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Production (crop estimate). $\qquad$ thous of cwt.- |  |  |  |  | 1243, 281 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2253, 209 |
| Shipments, carlot ${ }_{\text {Price, wholesale, U.S. No. } 1 \text { (New York) }}$ | 6,942 | 9,488 | 10,290 | 11,258 | 12,829 | 14,763 | 13,414 | 20,593 | 14,943 | 17,704 | 18, 324 | -7,679 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 120$ | 6,926 |
| Pree, whomal U.d. No. 1 (New Y dol | 3. 635 | 3.150 | 3.400 | 4.063 | 3.804 | 4. 215 | 4. 125 | 4.975 | 6. 642 | 6.750 | 4. 760 | r 3.153 | р 3.840 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) $\ddagger$ thous. of bu-- | 65, 228 | 63,717 | 59,339 | 63, 992 | 71, 664 | 65,919 | 74, 174 | 76,707 | 89, 426 | 83, 136 | 72,649 | 66, 134 | 68, 721 |  |
| Barle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production Receipts, 4 principal mark | 32, 227 | 18.110 | 14, 977 | 14,710 | $\begin{array}{r} 420,191 \\ 11,379 \end{array}$ | 15,785 | 13, | 13,065 | 10,962 | 13,967 | 17,0 |  | 36,708 | ${ }^{2} 414,922$ |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,794 |
| Commercial.-.-........-.-. | 39,474 | 40, 896 | 38,014 | 35, 738 | 37,505 | 37, 253 | 35,096 | 32, 146 | 32, 149 | 25, 918 | 28,657 | 32,054 | 40, 536 | ${ }^{3} 34,926$ |
| Exports, including mal | 14,782 | 20,8,821 | 12,573 | 8,337 | 198,429 7,879 | 8,317 | 9.338 | 120, 8 , 459 | 5,949 | 8,279 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } 140\end{array}$ | 6,007 | 5,995 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No 3 , straight do | $\begin{aligned} & 1.167 \\ & 1.120 \end{aligned}$ | 1.174 1.094 | 1.172 1.108 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.174 \\ & 1.112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.159 \\ & 1.085 \end{aligned}$ | 1. 170 1.114 | 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 156 \\ & 1.075 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.157}$ | 1.176 1.112 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } 162 \\ & 1.075 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.092}$ | 1. 125 | 1. 122 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-....---.-.- mil. of hu-- |  |  |  |  | 14,361 11812 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 4.259$ |
| Grindings, wet processe.....-.-.......thous. of bu- | 13,863 | 13,575 | 14, 107 | 11, 901 | 11, 812 | 12,492 | 12, 521 | 12,881 | 12,239 | 13, 118 | 13.777 | 12,370 | 3,712 | 13,080 |
| Receipts, interior primary markets.----...-............. Stocks, domestic, end of month: | 21, 592 | 18,452 | 26,839 | 55,612 | 31,974 | 21,916 | 32, 448 | 25,977 | 25,150 | 34, 267 | 34, 517 | 28, 441 | 34.017 |  |
| Commerical. | 101,876 | 102,855 | 107,094 | 124,633 | 136, 123 | 129,388 | 129, 711 | 127,101 | 125,034 | 122, 242 | 110,718 | 101, 63 | 102, 313 | ${ }^{3} 94,960$ |
| Exports, including meal and flour $\ddagger$....-thous. of bu.- | 15,094 | 15,835 | 12,902 | 23,410 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } \\ 26,094.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,689 | 16,734 | 2, 1588.047 | 17,8 | 18,016 | 1,334.7 | 15,960 | 20,028 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Chica | 1.272 | 1.163 | 1. 09 | 1. 100 | 1. 095 | 1. 14 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.206 | 13 | 1. 200 | 1. 194 | 1. 184 | 1.165 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades..-.. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 203 | 1.116 | 1.071 | 1. 044 | 1. 025 | 1.043 | 1.012 | 1.079 | 1. 124 | 1.145 | 1. 152 | 1.135 | 1. 110 | 1.037 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ....-......-. mil. of hu-- | 18, 379 | 8,159 | 5,981 | 69 | 11,074 6,412 | 5,89 | 5.710 | 6.209 | 3.421 | 830 | 7672 |  |  | 21,178 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29, 246 | 31, 054 | 26,084 | 19, 028 | 17.8 | 16,029 | 15,896 | 14, | 11, | 8,865 | 7,675 | 9,81 | 33, 109 | ${ }^{3} 31.473$ |
| On farms Exports, including oatmeal | 4,845 | 888, 2,495 | 4,202 | 5,546 | 1,241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago).-dol. per bu-- | . 704 | . 686 | . 740 | $\stackrel{5}{.} 792$ | 1.891 .796 | . 780 | $\begin{array}{r}1,928 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 1,891 | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}{ }^{2} 12$ | $1,925$ | 3. 741 | 2, 188 | 4,065 |  |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (erop estimate)........- thous. of bags 9 - |  |  |  |  | 153,122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 53,363$ |
| California mills. <br> Receipts, domestic, rough $\qquad$ thous. of Ib | 48,000 | 29,510 | 185,610 | 78, 034 | 84,303 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shipments from mills, milled rice.......... do | 42,687 | 37, 521 | 75,389 | 46, 481 | 56, 289 | 51, 671 | -57,596 | 87,247 | 75, 817 | $51,687$ | 81, 240 | 82,234 | $32,56 f$ |  |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned hasis), end of month thous of Ib . | 45,664 | 26,875 | 72, 6 | 77, | 75,4 | 95 |  | 109,205 |  |  | 73,218 |  |  |  |
| Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.) |  |  |  |  | \%,4 |  | 125, | 109, 2.5 | 113, | 108, 7 | 73,2 | 51,2 | 62.212 |  |
| Receipts, rough, from producers-------.-- do | 250, 976 | 1,168,507 | 1,144,978 | 288, 156 | 110,022 | 118, 155 | 117, 767 | 158, 260 | 74,410 | 66,678 | 64, 075 | 46, 938 | 100.423 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice --.......do | 150, 912 | 219,857 | 237,604 | 204, 494 | 165, 228 | 217, 375 | 221,461 | 264,019 | 203,612 | 217,531 | 201,045 | 207,057 | 98, 679 |  |
|  | 365.8 | 891. | 1,401.0 | 1,363.7 | 1,274.3 | 1, 177. 2 | 1,060. 8 | 791.3 | 658.9 | 547.4 | 421.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 204, 780 | 90, 401 | 203,115 | 113,241 | 96,800 | 177, 568 | 1900, 49.8 | 176,432 | 169,367 | 174,149 | 167,725 | 130, 244 | 42,918 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.)--dol per lb. | . 089 | . 081 | . 081 | . 081 | . 083 | . 083 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 59, } \\ .083 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 083 | 160.383 .083 | 14,683 | . 083 | . 181 | ${ }^{p} .078$ |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-.....--thous. of bu- |  |  |  |  | 121,495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, interior primary markets -.........do | 4,017 | 1,441 | ${ }^{2} 21$ | 1,177 | 583 | 287 | 298 | 361 | 641 | 969 | 2,068 | 3,383 | 4, 8,32 |  |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month...do... | 7.613 | 8,702 | 8,336 | 7, 535 | 7,792 | 6,424 | 5,810 | 4. 859 | 4,458 | 3,811 | 4,284 | 5,839 | 10,989 | 9,150 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).-dol. per bu_. | 1. 261 | 1,256 | 1. 264 | 1. 253 | 1.214 | 1. 213 | 1.178 | 1. 157 | 1. 159 | 1. 167 | 1. 150 | 1. 083 | 1.068 | 1. 106 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total..........mil. of bu. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,128.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,368.2 |
| Spring wheat |  |  |  |  | 1204.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 251.6$ |
|  | 51,258 | 40,170 | 25, 251 | 25,07 | 1923.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1, 116. 6 |
| Disappearance (quarterly total) ---.........- do - | 51,208 | 290,514 | 25, 201 | 25,076 | 18,73 257,716 | 23, 101 | 18,555 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,317 \\ 316,163 \end{array}$ | 18,745 | 18,478 | $\begin{array}{r} 30.957 \\ 252.953 \end{array}$ | 103, 697 | 87, 974 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Canada (Canadian wheat) $\qquad$ | 398,930 | 384, 031 | 369, 722 | 369, 701 | 382, 691 | 380, 402 | 372,908 | 364, 674 | 373, 173 | 382,757 | 408, 375 | 446, 834 | 441, 737 |  |
| United States, domestic, totalor |  | 2, 133.6 |  |  | 1,877.8 |  |  | 1,563.8 |  |  | 41,313.1 |  |  |  |
| Commercial (at terminal cities) 9 .- thous of bu Interior mills (incl. merchant), elevators, and | 556,360 | 526,717 | 540,605 | 522,243 | 485, 656 | 502, 137 | $48 \overline{7}$ | 458,349 | 478,427 | 460,916 | 4 411,976 | 561.822 | 603,719 |  |
| warehouses $\qquad$ thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,734 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms. |  | 455, 257 |  |  | 331, 742 |  |  | 206, 161 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 497,300 \\ +90 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Exports, total, including flour $\ddagger$.-..............-do... | 29,917 | 33,099 | 29,400 | 26, 261 | 35, 497 | 39,953 |  | 51, 230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,634 | 27,627 | 25, 527 | 21,818 | 26,940 | 33, 502 | -49,978 | 43,035 | 54, 865 | 48,992 | 36, 802 | 37,411 | 34, 31.513 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) dol. per bu_ | 2. 2491 | ${ }_{2}^{2.243}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.293}$ | 2. 299 | 2. 246 | 2. 245 | 2. 242 | 2. 258 | 2.256 | 2. 269 | 2. 285 | 2. 297 | 2. 120 | 2. 146 |
| No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) ---....-- --- -- | 1.993 1.867 | 2.013 1.881 | 2.048 1.858 | 2.058 <br> 2.048 | 2.081 <br> 1.098 | ${ }_{\text {(5) }}^{2,072}$ | 2.100 1.979 | 2. ${ }^{2} 123$ | ${ }^{2} 2.103$ | 2. 008 | 1. 953 | 1. 898 | 1. 937 | 1. 982 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades-.......- do.... | 1. 2.868 | 1.881 2.246 | 1.8.881 | 2. 280 | 1. 2.948 | 2. 237 | 1.979 2.248 | 2. 21061 | 2.092 | 2.037 | 1. 825 | 1.784 | 1.817 | 1.852 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.233 | 2.174 | 2.023 | 2.113 | 2. 130 |

[^7] $\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for 1958 -January 1959 for exports of indicated grain series will be shown later, what whest, october for corn). ${ }^{5}$ No quotation

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | Noven- ber | Deecm- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber: } \end{aligned}$ |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour--------------thous. of sacks (100 lb.).- | 20,512 88.1 | 21,370 | 22,411 | 21,671 | 21,630 884 | 21,884 | 20,396 870 | 22,137 | 19,350 | 19,042 80.9 | 20,184 | 19,253 | 22,005 |  |
|  | 88.1 390 | 91.5 409 | 91.6 427 | 97.5 409 | 88.4 <br> 413 | 98.3 414 | 87.0 387 | 85.7 422 | 82.2 309 | 80.9 359 | 82.14 | 86.1 368 | 85.6 419 |  |
|  | 46,870 | 48,942 | 51,148 | 49,503 | 49, 523 | 50, 065 | 46, 632 | 50,612 | 44, 271 | 43, 473 | 46,127 | 44, 101 | 50.357 |  |
| Stocks held by mills, end of quarter thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .) -- |  | 4,757 |  |  | 4,84i |  |  | 4,402 |  |  | 4,165 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,862 | 2,379 | 1,684 | 1,932 | 3,721 | 2,805 | 2,658 | 3, 563 | 3,225 | 2,155 | 1,957 | -1,548 | 1,724 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sprine dol. per 100 lb .- | 5. 550 | 5. 500 | 5. 540 | 5. 560 | 5. 460 | ${ }^{1} 5.228$ | ${ }^{1} 5.238$ | ${ }^{1} 5.293$ | 1 5. 343 | 15.455 | 15.435 | ${ }^{15} 365$ | ${ }^{1} 5.250$ |  |
| Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City) \&-do...- | 5.070 | 5. 100 | 5.165 | 5. 165 | 5.150 | ${ }^{1} 4.850$ | ${ }^{1} 4.817$ | ${ }^{1} 4.933$ | ${ }^{1} 4.933$ | ${ }^{1} 5.033$ | ${ }^{1} 5.050$ | ${ }^{1} 5.050$ | 14.980 |  |
| HVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves: <br> Slanghter (federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves | 359 | 415 | 471 | 438 | 456 | 413 | 389 | 482 | 394 | 378 | 397 | 374 | 450 |  |
|  | 1,450 | 1,539 | 1,586 | 1, 462 | 1,552 | 1,564 | 1,437 | 1,577 | 1,412 | 1,606 | 1, 642 | 1,592 | 1,78 |  |
|  | 1,855 | 2,197 | 2,401 | 2,243 | 1,815 | 1,731 | 1, 568 | 1,703 | 1, 569 | 1, 827 | 1,741 | 1. 509 | 1.902 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States...--.-- do | 444 | 862 | 1,143 | 1,016 | 544 | 2378 | 2270 | 2309 | 2295 | ${ }^{1} 352$ | 2301 | 2249 | 2389 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Peef steers (Chicago) ....-.-......dol. per 100 lb - | 27.36 | 27.48 | 27.06 | 26.31 | 25.26 | 26. 10 | 2 ¢. 37 | 27.40 | 27.13 | 20.75 | 25.58 | 25.30 | 24.75 | 24.62 |
| Strers, stocker and foeder (Kansas City) .....do...- | 25.96 | 25.38 | 24.41 | 23.34 | 22.51 | 23.31 | 23.80 | 25.14 | 23.46 | 25.38 | 23.50 | 21.81 | 21.23 | 20.91 |
| Calves, vealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ill.) ${ }^{\text {T}} \ldots . .$. do | 30.00 | 29.50 | 29.00 | 29.50 | 30. 00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 28.50 | 29.00 | 26.00 | 25.50) | 24.511 |  |
| Hogs: <br> Slaingter (federally inspected) ... thous of animals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slanghter (federally inspected) .... thous. of animals.. Receipts, principal market:. $\qquad$ do. | 4,977 2,539 | 5 $\stackrel{5}{2}, 767$ 2,881 | 6.646 3,216 | 6,337 3,290 | 6,908 5,462 | 6,516 3,167 | 5,841 2,744 | 6,116 2,782 | 5,571 2,578 | 5, 2,683 | 5,086 2,465 | 4,304 2,061 | 5, 2,463 |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 Ib - | 13.56 | 13.20 | 12.60 | 12.19 | 11.19 | 12. 08 | 13.15 | 15.19 | 15.68 | 15.57 | 16.11 | 16.57 | 10.14 | 16.07 |
| Jtog-corn price ratio <br> bus. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog. | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15. 2 | 15.3 | 14.7 |
| Slarghter (federally inspected) .... thous. of animals.- | 1,010 | 1,177 | 1,200 | 1,070 | 1,182 | 1,237 | 1,076 | 1,088 | 1, 054 | 1,110 | 1,137 | 1,113 | 1, 210 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets .-.-.-.-.-...-.-. do...- | 1,061 | 1,474 | 1, 527 | 1,080 | 1, 002 | 1,031 | 870 | 858 | 902 | 1,086 | 881 | 875 | 1. 163 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States......... do | 431 | 560 | 532 | 250 | 141 | 160 | 160 | 159 | 148 | 258 | 205 | 190 | 474 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Lambs, average (Chicago) dol. per 100 Ib |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lambs, avcrage (Chicago) ------dol. per 100 lb -- Lambs, fecder, good and choice (Omaha) $\ldots .$. do..-- | 22.00 19.50 | 20.62 19.08 | 19.75 18.80 | 18.50 18.13 | 17.75 17.10 | 19.50 17.70 | 20.62 19.18 | 22.25 20.35 | 21.25 21.20 | 21.25 20.88 | 21.50 | 20.25 17.95 | 18.25 17.21 | 16.50 17.34 |
| Total meats: MEATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slanghter $\qquad$ mil. of lb_ | 1.840 | 2,038 | 2,238 | 2,128 | 2,322 | 2,238 | 1,995 | 2,144 | 1,959 | 2,071 | 2,054 | 1,834 | 2.007 |  |
| Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month mil. of 1 b - | 432 | 448 | 421 | 477 | 544 | 597 | 617 | 594 | 641 | 634 | 591 | 532 | ${ }^{7} 461$ | 398 |
|  | 75 | 94 | 102 | 109 | 68 | 99 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 80 | 89 | 69 | 88 |  |
|  | 88 | 108 | 66 | 54 | 81 | 64 | 56 | 53 | 71 | 57 | 67 | 77 | 94 |  |
| Beef and veal: <br> Prodretion, inspected slaughter | 902.7 | 962.3 | 991.5 | 913.4 | 987.0 | 909.3 | 912.3 | 1.000. 3 | 887.7 | 1,004.8 | 1.044 .7 | 976.2 | 1.091.6 |  |
| Stocks. cold storage, end of month..---- thous. of ib-. | 170, 816 | 178.mes | 170,689 | 186, 134 | 212, 109 | 204, 302 | 193, 840 | 173, 574 | 166,041 | 150, 143 | 153.078 | 153,392 | r100, 876 | 171,382 |
|  | 2.169 | 2,729 | 3.379 | 3,117 | 2, 5601 | 2, 494 | $\underline{2} 15 \times$ | 2, 201 | 2, 640 | 2, 062 | 2,142 | 1,70 | 2.596 |  |
|  | 70, 218 | 88,618 | 48, 452 | 37, 805 | 56,387 | 39,345 | 33,232 | 32,887 | 45,933 | 36,220 | 43,042 | 51,718 | 70, 735 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choiec <br>  | . 461 | 473 | . 461 | . 454 | .449 | . 456 | . 49 | . 476 | . 474 | . 473 | . 451 | . 441 | 433 | 425 |
| Lamih and mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter--.-.-- thous. of lb-- | 45,719 | 54,344 | 50.886 | 50. 800 | 57, 502 | 61, 71.046 | 54, 256 | 54,830 | 52.430 | 53,333 0,043 | 52,067 | 49.974 | 56.53.3 |  |
| Stocks, cold scrage, end of month..-.-.-.-.-.do---- Port (including lard), production, inspected slaghtor | 14,605 | 13, 736 | 12,300 | 12,624 | 14, 794 | 14,046 | 12, 203 | 11, 188 | 10,921 | 9,943 | 11,654 | 13, 178 | ${ }^{r} 13,434$ | 12,824 |
| Pork (including lard), production, inspected slanghter mil. of lb- | 892.0 | 1,021.6 | 1, 100. 2 | 1,143.4 | 1,278.9 | 1,17.0 | 1,028.7 | 1,088.7 | 1,018.9 | 1,012.9 | 957.3 | $80 \% .8$ | 949.0 |  |
| Pork (excluding lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter-..-.... thous. of lb-- | 670,330 | 773, 253 | 902.803 | 876,741 | 954, 721 | 8Ss, | 788, 091 | 819.880 | 7-3, 678 | 766, 768 | 716.454 | 607, 007 | 715.652 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month-.-....-....- do | 183, 645 | 163.447 | 184, 825 | 223.830 | 24, 280 | 311,537 | 342,574 | 337, ${ }_{7}$ | 383.291 7.078 | 386.291 5.948 | 351, 127 | 294, 242 | r220.695 | 154,035 |
|  | 6, 825 | 6. 516 | 6,896 | 7.989 | 4.868 | 4.849 | 5,515 | 7.858 | 7.078 | 5.948 | 3,583 | 3.004 | 4.278 |  |
|  | 11,885 | 12, 101 | 11,858 | 11,875 | 13,484 | 15,057 | 14,246 | 11.832 | 15,448 | 14,646 | 17,329 | 15,584 | 13,227 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .450 .446 | .454 .480 | .439 .460 | .450 .411 | 451 375 | .430 .390 | .441 $.46 \%$ | .478 .455 | .476 .429 | .492 .453 | .484 .442 | .469 .508 | P. 468 .485 | 520 |
| Lard: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protuction, inspected slaughter........ thous. of lb. | 161,921 | 181,780 | 210, 021 | 208, 587 | 238, 203 | 211, 312 | 176,082 | 196, 299 | 179,103 | 180, 153 | 175,670 | 146, 486 | 109.790 |  |
| Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month...-do... | 100,300 | 93,000 | 80,400 | 92,100 | 123,700 | 135, 000 | 146, 800 | 144, 800 | 136.000 | 149, 800 | 136,460 | 128.909 | 112, 700 |  |
|  | 39,535 | 57,279 | 67,845 | 70,722 | 36, 585 | 68, 800 | 50, 260 | 55,506 | 56,154 | 49,825 | 62, 721 | 42,940 | 51, 186 |  |
| Price, wholessle, refined (Chicago) ....- dol. per lb-- | . 108 | . 118 | . 114 | .115 | . 108 | . 105 | . 108 | . 113 | . 123 | . 120 | . 123 | $\stackrel{ }{ } \mathrm{}$. | p. 141 |  |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ponltry: Slanghter (commercial production) .......mil. of lb_- | 545 | 600 | 699 | 604 | 456 | 409 | 372 | 403 | 413 | 490 | 506 | 526 | 631 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of lb .. | $226,474$ | 277,086 | 384, 611 | 352, 826 | 316.686 | 299, $70 \%$ | 261,493 | 220, 381 | 184,704 | 159,218 | 149,832 | 152,73 | r 201,111 | 288,831 |
|  | $87,115$ | 133,501 | 220, 370 | 183, 329 | 149, 176 | 142, 296 | 123, 954 | 105, 208 | 87, 277 | 74,306 | 66,717 | 70,891 | +112,517 | 182, 665 |
| Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers dol. per lb.- | . 148 | . 147 | 144 | . 140 | 168 | 162 | . 172 | . 177 | .171 | . 171 | .171 | .172 | . 156 | . 153 |
| Eggs: ${ }_{\text {Production on farms.m................mil. of cases } 8 . .-1 .}$ | ar 13.3 | \% 12.8 | r 13.4 | ${ }^{+} 13.3$ | r 14.4 | 14.8 | 14. 1 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.2 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell--------------------------.--thous. of cases.-- | 739 | 554 | 469 | 297 | 188 | 304 | 345 | 181 | 299 | 753 | 1,110 | 1,029 | + 746 | 481 |
|  | 149,086 | 134, 786 | 110,355 | 96, 175 | 78,6i8 | 75,275 | 78,089 | 81,431 | 90, 104 | 121, 768 | 157,040 | 166,387 | r 158, 094 | 139,698 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) dol. per doz.- | . 312 | . 407 | . 342 | 307 | . 289 | . 259 | . 267 | .345 | .363 | . 328 | 297 | 321 | .367 | . 458 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,710 .370 | 18,614 .383 | 8,048 .358 | 14,388 .330 | 32.854 .309 | 14,411 .303 | 17,997 .290 | 20,093 .271 | 22,792 .285 | 30,392 .288 | 31,394 .284 | 18,678 .298 | 20,129 .282 | 290 |


 are for 100 pounds in bulk; prior to 1959 , for 100-pound sacks. or Chicago prices through 1958 (January 1959 price at Chicago, $\$ 33.00$ ). 0 Cases of 30 dozen.
ar Revisions for March-July 1960 (mil. cases): 16.6; 16.2; 16.0; 14.4; 13. .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee (green) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of quarter. $\qquad$ thous. of bagsor'.- |  | 3,271 |  |  | 3,370 |  |  | 2,857 |  |  | 2,931 |  |  |  |
| Roastings (green weight), quarterly total..-...do...- |  | 5,204 |  |  | 5,678 |  |  | 5,833 |  |  | 5,205 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,163 | 3,044 | 1,472 | 1,621 | 2, 369 | 1,232 | 2,147 | 2,018 | 1, 642 | 1,816 | 1,903 | 1,648 | 2,032 |  |
| From Brazil | 1.275 | 1,615 | 738 | 601 | 1,105 | 392 | 796 | 780 | 758 | 748 | 1,002 | 805 | 1,057 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb.- | 365 | . 360 | 353 | . 373 | , 361 | 366 | . 370 | 370 | . 371 | . 373 | . 375 | . 369 | . 364 | . 369 |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' salest....thous. of dol.- | 73,000 | 131,000 | 126,000 | 121,000 | 108, 000 | 101, 699 | 105, 495 | 104, 892 | 87, 295 | 72,909 | r 76, 111 | 60,036 |  |  |
| Fish: <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month ......thous. of lb. | 230, 052 | 240,248 | 237, 586 | 242, 153 | 232,009 | 209, 489 | 180, 452 | 142, 880 | 133,765 | 146, 579 | ${ }^{1} 165,822$ | - 193, 461 | 207,479 |  |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of Spanish tons... | 2,821 | 2,247 | 1,962 | 1,780 | 1,477 | 1,419 | 2,575 | 3,921 | 4,302 | 3,996 | 3,204 | 2,910 |  |  |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): <br> Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79, 589 | 132,639 | 627, 591 | 849,769 | 663,671 | 273, 431 | 84, 706 | 53,963 | 63, 640 | 47,042 | 45,267 | 29,414 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total $\%$-...-......-do---- | 618, 316 | 807, 704 | 275,623 | 251,474 | 142,610 | 605.046 | 506, 582 | 573, 532 | 1,029,544 | 883,079 | 1,053,226 | 66,742 | 296,251 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....-.-.-....... do.-.- | 181,940 | 243, 097 | 159,200 | 155,091 | 78, 107 | 30, 808 | 81, 730 | 149, 826 | 232,758 | 166, 150 | 402, 635 | 51, 008 | 250,283 | --------- |
|  | 919,941 | 1,006,135 | 658,754 | 617, 143 | 785, 651 | 548, 507 | 617,094 | 779, 790 | 705, 390 | 785, 680 | 976, 291 | 1,071,969 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption---------- do | 909, 235 | 992,427 | 652, 252 | 612,329 | 782, 047 | 545, 400 | 612, 325 | 772, 817 | 699, 916 | 780,032 | 968, 753 | 1,061,206 |  |  |
| For export and livestock feed.-.-.-..-. do... | 10,706 | 13,708 | 6,502 | 4,814 | 3, 604 | 3,107 | 4, 769 | 6,973 | 5, $47 \pm$ | 5,648 | 7,538 | 10,763 |  |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons-- | 1,078 | 954 | 1,247 | 1,811 | 2,005 | 2,082 | 2,076 | 1,951 | 1,954 | 2,023 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,716$ | 1,396 |  |  |
|  | 399 | 336 | 684 | 490 | 713 | 498 | 1,053 | 485 | 243 | 331 | 297 | 414 | 425 |  |
|  | 414, 243 | 440, 431 | 194,273 | 1.57,050 | 238, 722 | 279,761 | 354, 404 | 427, 432 | 415, 529 | 484, 072 | 411,892 | 393, 494 | 327, 623 |  |
| From Cuba | 278, 112 | 284, 275 | 119,022 | 115, 442 | 177, 891 | 169,869 | 215, 408 | 331,385 | 317, 287 | 394, 371 | 282, 570 | 211, 464 | 327, 3,280 |  |
| From Philippine Islands....-.....-.-. .-. do | 125, 158 | 130, 500 | 67, 463 | 3,360 | 9,520 | 79,063 | 95,973 | 96, 047 | 89,694 | 75, 824 | 120,082 | 160, 409 | 192, 515 |  |
|  | 23,212 | 16,203 | 13,830 | 7,921 | 4,499 | 35, 018 | 43, 880 | 49,404 | 45,457 | 60,451 | 48,632 | 56, 170 | 26,792 |  |
| From Cuba | 5,099 | 4,839 | 9,085 | 1,240 | 1,530 | 25,900 | 37, 879 | 40,910 | 42, 595 | 47,415 | 43,959 | 42,434 | 3,750 |  |
| Prices (New York): <br> Raw, wholesale. dol. per lb.- | . 063 | . 065 | . 066 | . 064 | 062 | . 059 | . 060 | . 061 | . 062 | . 061 | . 061 | . 066 | 004 | 066 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 02 | . 001 | . 01 | . 08 | 004 | , |
|  | . 550 | . 556 | . 557 | . 549 | 549 | . 545 | . 543 | . 542 | . 540 | . 541 | . 541 | . 541 | . 565 |  |
| Wholesale (excl. excise tax)...-.--dol. per 1b.- | . 086 | . 086 | . 088 | . 088 | 088 | . 086 | . 086 | 085 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 | . 087 | p. 090 |  |
|  | 8,228 | 7,264 | 9,130 | 8,131 | 11,042 | 9,644 | 11,416 | 11, 593 | 9,536 | 10,588 | 9,940 | 8,584 | 9, 132 |  |
| Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening):* <br> Production mil. of 1 b . | 186.8 |  | 200.0 | 201.9 | 185.9 | 190.2 | 196.8 | 194.0 | 185.7 | 193.8 | 206.8 | 151.8 |  |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month |  | 150.9 | 200.0 | 201.9 | 185.9 | 190.2 | 190.8 | 194.0 | 185.7 | 193.8 | 200.8 | 151.8 | 218.1 |  |
| * mil. of lb_- | 114.6 | 10\%. 1 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 116.0 | 110.5 | 114.9 | 123.0 | 118.7 | 115.9 | 126.2 | 109.1 | 108.3 |  |
| Salad or cooking oils:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ <br> Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of month | 147.6 | 128.8 | 120.3 | 124.4 | 130.1 | 129.4 | 147.8 | 154.3 | 136.4 | 156.8 | 164.1 | 145.7 | 164.9 |  |
| (pil. of lb.- | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 47.0 | 54.1 | 60.0 | 57.7 | 56.5 | 54.3 | 56.2 | 49.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 50.6$ | 48.6 |  |
| Margarine: <br> Production $\qquad$ | 118.9 | 130.9 | 146.1 | 143.5 | 163.8 | 158.5 | 143.5 | 150.4 | 139.6 | 123.7 | 132.6 | 120.1 | 135.2 |  |
| Stocks (producers and warehouse), end of month mil. of lb_- | 34.3 | 30.2 | 32.6 | 30.4 | 34.0 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 123.7 | 39.9 | 35.2 | 135.2 33.5 |  |
| Price, wholesale (colored; delivered; eastern U.S.) <br> dol. perlb_ | . 253 | .253 | . 253 | . 238 | . 238 | . 238 | 38.1 .238 | . 238 | 29.1 .238 | 32.8 .238 | . 238 | 3.2 .238 | p. 238 |  |
| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal and fish fats: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow, edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendered) .-.......mil. of lb.- | 27.0 26.8 | 22.6 | ${ }_{22}^{23.2}$ | 27.0 | 25.4 | 28.2 | 29.7 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 30.0 |  |
| Consumption (factory) 1 Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 26.8 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 28.2 |  |
|  | 23.9 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 23.8 |  |
| Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: $\ddagger$ |  | 240.6 | 268.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 145.3 | 240.6 153.2 | 153.3 | 253. 13 | 264.4 140.2 | 264.3 148.2 | 252.9 141.2 | 258.4 161.6 | 237.6 150.9 | 253.7 153.9 | 255.4 167.0 | 233.9 117.3 | 255.0 161.4 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month | 322.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish and marine mammal oils: $\ddagger$ | 322.8 | 327.0 | 33.1 | 326.6 | 320.3 | 324.8 | 340.1 | 333.8 | 323.1 | 291.9 | 282.5 | 301.1 | 307.9 |  |
|  | 32.4 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 8.5 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 2 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 35.1 | $\tau 40.0$ | 26.9 |  |
|  | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.0 | ז8.2 | 10.4 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of month $\odot$ | 125. 6 | 136.2 | 130.9 | 147.2 | 131.9 | 103.7 | 88.0 | 89.5 | 82.7 | 87.4 | 105.6 | r 91.9 | 88.3 |  |
| Vegetable oils and related products: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88.0 |  | 82. 7 | 87.4 | 10.6 | . 01.9 | 88.3 |  |
| Vegetable oils (total crude and refined): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 169.0 | 164. 6 | 108.4 | 117.2 | 87.3 | 109.8 | 144.9 | 106.5 | 164.3 | 165.4 | 229.3 | 122.5 | 241.6 |  |
| Imports do.... | 39.1 | 47.9 | 44.2 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 44.5 | 52.1 | 39.0 | 57.0 | 42.6 | 37.0 |  |
| Coconat oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42.4 | 38.1 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 30.3 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 39.0 | 44.7 | 47.9 |  |
|  | 34.3 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 30.3 | 33.6 | 35.1 | 38.8 | 35.9 | 27.5 | 36.8 |  |
| Consumption in end products | 53.6 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 55.9 | 35.7 | 54.7 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month mil. of lb | 44.6 | 43.7 | 51.1 | 67.0 | 61.4 | 62.1 | 51.2 | 55.4 | 1315.0 | ${ }^{1} 315.4$ | 1306.2 |  | ${ }^{1} 328.3$ |  |
|  | 14. 1 | 17. 1 | 17.7 | 20.6 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 7 | 8.9 |  |
| Corn oil:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26.7 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 27.4 | 28.6 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 29.6 |  |
|  | 27.8 | 28.1 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 30.5 | 22.9 | 21.1 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 32.0 |  |
| Consumption in end products.------------ do ---- | 29.4 | 29.8 | 20.8 | 25.2 | 29.1 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 26.2 | 24.4 | 29.5 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month | 26.9 | 23.6 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 28.6 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 42.6 | 37.7 |  |

${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning April 1960, data include Government Services Administration stocks and are not comparable with those for earlier periods
 *New series; comparable data prior to December 1958 not available, except for corn oil which may be obtained from Census reports. $\triangle$ For data on lard see p. S- 28.
 held by producing firms. $\oplus$ Production of refined oils covers once-refined oils (alkali refined).

| Unless other wise stated，statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS；TOBACCO－Continued

## FATS，OILS，AND RELATED PRODUCTS－CON．



Vegetable oils and related products－Con．
Cottonseed：$\ddagger$

Flaxseed：
Consumption（crushings）．．．．．thous．of short tons

Linseed oil：
Production，crude（raw） Stocks，crude and refined（factory and warehouse）， end of month－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 lb
Price，wholesale（Minneapolis）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per lb Soybeans：

Consumption（crushings）．．．．thous．of short tons Stocks（at oil mills），end of month $\ddagger$－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Soybean cake and meal：＊$\ddagger$
Production
 Soybean oil：
Production： Crude．．．


end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of lb
Price，wholesale（refined；N．Y．）－－－－．．．．．．．．．．dol．per 1b

## TOBACCO

Leaf：
Production（crop estimate）
 Stocks，dealers＇and mannfacturers＇，end of quarter， Exports，including scrap and stems．－－－thous．of Ib Manufactured products：
 Consumption（withdrawals）：
Clgarettes（small）：
Tax－free $\qquad$
 Manufactured tobacco and snuff，tax－paid


|  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & -\infty \\ & \text {-is } \\ & \text { Eis } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | in 它 | cos $\infty$ $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 0_{0}^{\infty} \\ & \text { Non } \\ & \text { Non } \end{aligned}$ | 或 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { जgicy } \\ & \text { vinco } \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SNE } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { ons } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | N：W －$\infty$ o |  | cos | 氙苞 | 遃鸟 | （0） | －¢ |  | － |  |
|  |  | 䚄 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & \text { ©NO } \\ & \text { Owion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { 菏 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | 荡 | \％ |  | 禹 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品惪 } \\ & \text { or } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { जn } \\ & \text { ono } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | werent to <br>  | －等 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { os } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { No } \\ & 000 \\ & \infty 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 落 } \\ & \text { 出 } \end{aligned}$ | ¢0¢ | $\omega_{\infty}^{\infty}$ oicoor |  |  | 氙皆 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { ON } \\ & \text { OH } \\ & \text { o } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 思 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wis } \\ & \text { Noct } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  | 萢会 | N\％ Nos | $\omega{ }^{\circ}$勧氷 | 実 |  | 気皆 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 念突 } \\ & \text { Nion } \end{aligned}$ |






LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports： |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Imports： <br> Value，total $\%$ $\qquad$ thous．of dol |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins．．．－．－．－．－．．．thous．of pieces－ |  |
|  |  |
| Prices，wholesale（f．o．b．shipping point）： <br> Calfskins，packer，heavy， $91 / 2 / 15 \mathrm{lb}$ ． <br> dol．per Ib．－ <br> Hides，steer，heavy，native，over 53 lb $\qquad$ do．． |  |
|  |  |
| LEATHER |  |
| Production： |  |
| Calf and whole kip－－．－．－．－．－thous．of skins－－ |  |
|  |  |
| Goat and kid $\oplus$ ． $\qquad$ <br> Sheep and lamb $\oplus$ $\qquad$ do． |  |
|  |  |
| Exports： <br> Glove and garment leather．．．－．．．．－thous．of sq．ft．－ <br> Upper and lining leather－ $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prices，wholesale： <br> Sole，bends，light，f．o．b．tannery．．．．dol．per lb．－ Upper，chrome calf，B and C grades，f．o．b．tannery |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5,253 | 4,834 | 6,104 |
| 141 | 126 | 162 |
| 282 | 267 | 326 |
| 5,604 | 9,235 | 6,372 |
| 1,336 | $4,, 511$ | 1,339 |
| 1,938 | 2,017 | 2,130 |
| .725 | .650 | .550 |
| .238 | .228 | .193 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 515 | 492 | 497 |
| 1,872 | 1,796 | 1,912 |
| 1,760 | 1,812 | 1,914 |
| 3,188 | 2,737 | 2,653 |
| 1,758 | 1,713 | 1,794 |
| 2,377 | 2,566 | 3,563 |
| .943 | .943 | .900 |
| 1.385 | 1.368 | 1.292 |



| 4，422 | 5，056 | 7， 874 | 6， 941 | 4，997 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 134 | 165 | 198 | 182 | 184 |
| 311 | 417 | 661 | 572 | 374 |
| 5，409 | 5，319 | 4，667 | 8，905 | 7，945 |
| 1，053 | 1，917 | 1，306 | 5，585 | 3，095 |
| 1.805 | 1，627 | 1，678 | 1， 530 | 2，291 |
| ． 500 | ． 600 | ． 560 | ． 560 | ． 565 |
| ． 148 | .138 | ． 133 | ． 143 | ． 143 |
| 515 | 504 | 496 | 535 | 476 |
| 1，883 | 1，805 | 1，836 | 1，832 | 1，743 |
| 1，834 | 1，844 | 1，814 | 1，919 | 1，687 |
| 2，408 | 2，537 | 2，684 | 2，652 | 2，350 |
| 1，637 | 1，636 | 1，889 | 2，033 | 2， 528 |
| 3， 175 | 3，082 | 2，687 | 4，050 | 3，291 |
| ． 760 | ． 747 | ． 727 | ． 713 | ． 730 |
| 1． 215 | 1． 298 | 1． 323 | 1.317 | 1.317 |


|  |
| ---: |
|  |
| 6,043 |
| 161 |
| 490 |
| 7,973 |
| 3,549 |
| 1,978 |
| .565 |
| .148 |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 492 |
| 1,803 |
| 1,622 |
| 2,685 |
| 3,067 |
| 2,987 |
| .720 |
| 1.327 |



1 Revised．Preliminary．${ }^{7}$ Peginning August 1959，price is quoted on carlot basis；not comparable with previously published data through July 1959 which are on l．c．l．basis
2 December 1 estimate of 1959 crop．${ }^{3}$ October 1 estimate of 1960 crop．$\ddagger$ For 1958 revisions，see Census report，＂Fats and Oils，1958＂（Series M28－1－08）．
orProduction of refined oils covers only once－refined oils（alkali refined）．
New series；data prior to August 1958 are available from reports of the compiling agency（Bureau of the Census）．
$\circ$ Includes data for items not shown separately．$\oplus$ Revisions for January－March 1959 （also for 1958 for sheep and lamb）will be shown later．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of USINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Decemer- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total. .--.-............-.thous. of pairs.- | 54, 672 | 53,437 | 52,378 | 45,800 | 48,409 | 53, 100 | 53,403 | 57,861 | 48,756 | 48, 595 | 49,902 | 43,413 | 58, 108 |  |
| total | 46,059 | 43,947 | 42, 991 | 37,600 | 42, 950 | 48,393 | 48,150 | 51,408 | 42,820 | 42,320 | 42, 934 | 37,841 | 49, 260 |  |
| By kinds: | 9, 142 | 9,235 | 9,05 | 8,071 | 8,80 | 9,0 | 8,5 | 9,7 | 8,660 | 8.914 | 9, 039 | 6,977 | 9,437 |  |
| Youths', and boys'--------------------- do- | 2,284 | -2,213 | 2, 038 | 1,766 | 2,000 | 2, 288 | 2, 195 | 2, 278 | 1,918 | 2, 010 | 2, 112 | 2,145 | 2,408 |  |
| Women's---1i- ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - | 25,264 6,370 | $\underset{\substack{23,394 \\ 6,092}}{ }$ | 22,686 6,000 3 | $\xrightarrow{19,619} 5$ | 22,439 6,333 3, | 26,735 6,983 3, | 26,949 6,921 | 28,733 6,921 3 | 24,069 5,226 | 22,799 5,602 | - $\begin{array}{r}23,172 \\ 5,733\end{array}$ | 21, 5 , 440 | 26, 902 |  |
|  | 2,999 | 3,013 | 3,220 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{2} \mathbf{9 0 7}$ | ${ }^{6}, 295$ | $\stackrel{6}{3,346}$ | $\stackrel{6}{6} 489$ | $\stackrel{6}{6}$, 680 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{24}$ | 2,995 | - 2 2, 878 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{2,144}$ | 3,210 |  |
| Slippers for housewear------------.....---.- do. | 7,341 | 8,278 | 8,230 | 7,143 | 4,393 | 4,019 | 4,452 | 5,461 | 5, 100 | 5,355 | 5,802 | 4,832 | 7,809 |  |
|  | 653 | 669 | 615 | 551 | 560 | ${ }^{473}$ | - 504 | 602 | 542 | 589 | 649 | 368 | 518 |  |
|  | 619 | 543 | 542 | 500 | 506 | 215 | 297 | 390 | 294 | 331 | 517 | 372 | 521 |  |
|  | 233 | 248 | 270 | 268 | 186 | 191 | 185 | 252 | 235 | 174 | 147 | 155 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory: <br> Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt _-.-.-.-...........-.-1947-49=100 | 134.4 | 134.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 135.7 | 133.5 | 1335 | 133.5 | p 133.5 |  |
| Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt $1947-49=100$ | 150.6 | 146.7 | 146.7 | 146.7 | 1467 | 146.7 | 146.7 | 1467 | 146.7 | 146.7 | 146.7 |  |  |  |
| Women's pumps, low-medium quality ........do. | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | 133.7 | D 133.7 |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,171 | 3, 324 | 3, 304 | 2,892 | $\begin{array}{r}2,947 \\ \hline 860\end{array}$ | 2, 6851 | 2,924 | 3, 096 | 3,048 | 3,197 | 3, ${ }_{631} 19$ | 2,693 | 3, 1785 |  |
|  | 2,528 | 2,689 | 2,671 | 2,299 | 2.387 | 2,127 | 2,356 | 2,544 | 2, 451 | 2580 | 2,563 | ${ }^{2}, 082$ | 2,574 |  |
|  | 3,137 | 3,119 | 3,145 | 2,639 | 2, 804 | 2,634 | 2,798 | 2,959 | 3, 055 | 3,187 | 3,097 | 2,605 | 3,035 |  |
| Hardwoods | ${ }^{607}$ | 566 | ${ }^{627}$ | 564 |  | 587 | ${ }^{637}$ | 619 |  | 613 | 581 | 536 | 560 |  |
| Softwoods. | 2,530 | 2, 553 | 2, 518 | 2,075 | 2,266 | 2,047 | 2,161 | 2, 340 | 2, 432 | 2,574 | 2,516 | 2,069 | 2,475 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total.-...--- do | 8,816 | 9,022 | 9, 212 | 9, 465 | 9,610 | 9,657 | 9, 800 | 9,937 | 9,944 | 9, 954 | 10,050 | 9,902 | 10,036 |  |
|  | 3,717 | 3,787 | 3,793 | 3, 822 | 3,844 | 3,810 | 3,741 | 3,654 | 3, 628 | 3,632 | 3,682 | 3,757 | 3,798 |  |
|  | 5,099 | 5,235 | 5,419 | 5,643 | 5,766 | 5,847 | 6,059 | 6,283 | 6,316 | 6,322 | 6,368 | 6,145 | 6,238 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products...-.-.-----. M bd. ft.- | 70, 181 | 76.067 | 70, 934 | 68,081 | 76,662 | 64, 823 | 60,041 | 71,578 | 89, 174 | 83, 843 | 83,094 | 68,899 | 63,912 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products.....-.--------.- do.--- | 373, 098 | 315,658 | 318,744 | 312, 434 | 271, 351 | 214, 418 | 305, 515 | 325, 926 | 305, 900 | 408, 205 | 419,089 | 367, 136 | 370,988 |  |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 671 | 654 | 647 | 630 | 833 | 566 | 687 | 661 | 663 | 662 | 675 | 601 | 685 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-.-.-.-.-.-.---do. | 633 | 587 | 554 | 571 | 703 | 666 | 704 | 656 | 633 | 531 | 488 | 519 | 481 |  |
|  | 667 | 739 | 731 | 680 | 715 | ${ }_{6}^{650}$ | 724 | 793 | 709 | 717 | 669 | 532 | 719 |  |
| Shipments <br> Stocks (gross), mill, end of month $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 696 786 | 699 826 | 680 905 | ${ }_{971}^{613}$ | 701 985 | 603 1,034 | $\begin{array}{r}649 \\ \hline 1,126\end{array}$ | 710 1,209 | 686 1,245 | 764 1,197 | 718 1,148 | 571 1,109 | 712 |  |
| Exports total sawmill products........... M bd. ft | 24, 146 | 30,415 | 29,728 | 26,449 | 36,436 | 32.176 | 25.615 | 31,729 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13, 190 |  | 15,390 | 14, 194 |  | 18, 252 | 14, 827 | 17, 271 | 36, | 43.673 | 37, 889 | 31,587 | 24, 576 |  |
|  | 10, 956 | 12, 450 | 14,338 | 12,255 | 14,436 | 13,924 | 10,788 | 34, 451 | 19,628 | 15,668 | 18,376 19,513 | 18,773 | 11, 847 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,84 | 12, 72 |  |
| Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, R . L$. | 189.501 | 88.637 | 87.100 | 82.325 | 82. 601 | 83.456 | 83.536 | 83.193 | 83.193 | 82. 503 | 80. 405 | r 80.757 | p80. 232 |  |
| Flooring, C and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. <br> dol. per M bd. ft.- | '131.112 | 131.879 | 132.055 | 132.463 | 131.598 | 131.688 | 133.084 | 133.084 | 1132.563 | 131. 717 | 130, 919 | 131. 186 | จ 129.651 |  |
| Southern pine: <br> Orders, new mil. bd. ft. | 669 | 655 | 630 | 510 | 514 | 541 | 502 | 587 | 639 | 634 | 642 | 542 | 601 |  |
|  | 277 | 267 | 230 | 194 | 179 | 200 | 182 | 201 | 216 | 221 | 208 | 203 | 198 |  |
|  | 614 | 667 | 690 | 606 | ${ }^{616}$ | 570 | 576 | 630 | 641 | 666 | 699 | 574 | 603 |  |
|  | 653 | 665 | 667 | 546 | 529 | 520 | 520 | 568 | 624 | 629 | 655 | 547 | 606 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of month.............................-....................... bdil. ft.. | 1,634 | 1,636 | 1,659 | 1,719 | 1,806 | 1,856 | 1,912 | 1,974 | 1,991 | 2,028 | 2,072 | 2,099 | 2,096 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products-..-................- bd. ft.- | 6,520 | 7,721 | 5,055 | 7,092 | 8.412 | 7,649 | 7,231 | 6,420 | 10,069 | 8,055 | 9,123 | 11,003 | 8 8,545 |  |
|  | 1, ${ }_{5}^{1,444}$ | 1,301 6,420 | 3, ${ }^{1,154}$ | $\underset{5}{1,375}$ | \% ${ }_{6,487}^{1.925}$ | 1,247 <br> 6,402 | 1,557 | -1,620 | 1,678 8,391 | 2,777 | 2,136 6.987 | 3,643 | $\stackrel{2,810}{5,735}$ |  |
| Prices, wholesale, (indexes): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. <br> Flooring B and better, F G $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime 947-49=100}$ <br> Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, S. L. | 119.3 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 120.2 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 118.2 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 116.3 | 114.8 | 113.2 | p 111.4 |  |
| 1947-49 $=100$ - | 94.8 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 9 | $9^{94} 1$ | p93.9 |  |
| Western pine: <br> Orders, new mill. bd. ft | 762 | 812 | 806 | 587 | 861 | 613 | 651 | 718 | 740 | 819 | 735 | 703 | 771 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month...-.-.-..........do | 357 | 343 | 336 | 308 | 423 | 404 | 376 | 391 | 367 | 370 | 339 | 378 | 364 |  |
| Production. | 886 | 907 | 874 | 688 | 742 | 579 | 699 | 758 | 758 | 841 | 829 | 691 | 871 |  |
| Shipments. $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 818 1,842 | $\begin{array}{r}826 \\ 1.923 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}813 \\ 1,984 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +616 | -745 | ${ }_{2}^{628}$ | -670 | 702 | 765 | 815 | 767 | 664 | 785 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month -............-do-..... Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$, | 1,842 | 1,923 | 1,984 | 2,056 | 2,053 | 2,004 | 2,033 | 2,089 | 2,082 | 2,108 | 2,170 | 1,960 | 2,046 |  |
| R. L. (6' and өver) §-.--.....-dol. per M bd. ft. | 81.030 | 79.100 | 76.650 | 75.660 | 75. 500 | 76.060 | 78.420 | 79.680 | 79.720 | 79.990 | 78.620 | r 75.950 | p 72.297 |  |
| HARDWOOD FlOORING AND PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: <br> Orders, new <br> M bd. ft_ | 3,800 |  | 2,925 | 2,500 |  |  |  | 3,625 |  |  | 4,075 |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.-...............do...- | 12,350 | 11,700 | 11, 225 | 10,800 | 10,975 | 11,500 | 11,550 | 11,800 | 12,350 | 12,325 | 12,050 | 12,550 | 12,050 |  |
|  | 3,250 | 3,675 | 3,550 | 2,850 | 3,375 | 2,950 | 2, 825 | 3,350 | 2,925 | 3. 009 | 3,200 | 2,175 | 3,350 |  |
|  | 3,850 | 3,350 | 3,150 | 2,900 | 2,825 | 2, 800 | 2,675 | 2,900 | 2,725 | 3,300 | 4,250 | 3,000 | 4,100 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of mon | 8,950 | 9,500 | 9,675 | 9, 700 | 10, 125 | 10,375 | 10,575 | 10,900 | 11, 125 | 11,050 | 10,000 | 9,275 | 8 8,525 |  |
|  | 79, 379 | 76, 276 | 80, 262 | 65, 439 |  | 81, 169 |  |  | 69,689 |  | 72, 107 |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.-...............-do.. | 51, 417 | 45, 977 | 42,067 | 36, 062 | 37,057 | 47,384 | 48,651 | 48, 276 | 47, 370 | 38,935 | 34,901 | 35,952 | 38,170 |  |
|  | 86, 499 | 88, 671 | 90, 435 | 77,529 | 77,792 | 73,631 | 72, 509 | 78, 715 | 74, 689 | 77, 655 | 76, 499 | 64,001 | 78, 298 |  |
|  | 85, 596 | 87, 220 | 84,172 | 69,615 | 70,392 | 71,925 | 69, 294 | 71, 889 | 73, 007 | 72, 522 | 79, 498 | 63,796 | 78,917 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of month.-------do-.-- | 66, 357 | 67, 048 | 72,602 | 77,945 | 85, 345 | 85, 683 | 87,675 | 94, 501 | 96, 183 | 101,316 | 98,317 | 96, 267 | 93,902 |  |
| Plywood (except container and packaging), qtry. total: Shipments (market).....M sq. it., surface measure. |  | 247, 733 |  |  | 240,802 |  |  | 235, 260 |  |  | 220, 235 |  |  |  |



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septernber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


Manganese (manganese content), qeneral imports $\ddagger$

## Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures

Pig iron:
roduction (excl. blast furnace prod. of ferroalloys)
 Stocks (consumers' and suppliers), end of month Prices:

Composite $\qquad$ --dol. per long ton. Foundry No Foundry, No. 2,
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month
Shipments, tota
 thous. of short tons. For sale_-.-.-.-.-.
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month
Shipments, totar_...-..................... of short tons.
For siale

## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel ingots and steel for castings
Production.------.-......-. thous. of short tons. Percent of capacity
Index
Steel castings:
Shipments, total $\qquad$ or sale, total
Orders, unflled, end of month
Shipments, total
Composite, finished sted (carbon) -....-dol. per lb.
steel biliets, rerolling, carbon, f.o.b. dol. per
Structural shapes (carbon), f.o.b. mill....dol. per 1 b
Steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting.
Composite ( 5 markets) \&.................................
Pittsburgh district.

## Steel, Manufactured Products

Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale):
Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.-......... thousands.
Shipments Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed),
 Shipmen
Olosures (for glass eontainers), production-.-...- millions.

Steel products, net shipments:
-.-thous. of short tons.



4-0
$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Reflects inventory adjustment. 2 Including blast furnace production of ferroalloys
 *New series (from Bureau of the Census). Data beginning January 1959 revised (in the April 1960 Survey) to include exports of secondary tinplate. Revision
mill products exports and imports are shown in the March 1960 SURVEY (bottom $p$. $S-32$ ). ©Revisions for January $1958-\mathrm{May} 1959$ are available upon request.
ill products exports and imports are shown in the March 1960 s.
$\ddagger$ Scattered revisions for 1957-58 are available upon request.
or For 1960 , percent of capacity is calculated on annual capac
$\sigma^{\prime}$ For 1960, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1960, of 148,570,970 tons of steel; for 1959, as of January 1, 1959 (147,633,670 tons).
Represents the weighted average of consumers’ buying prices (including brokerage), delivered, at following markets: Pi
San Francisco. $\oplus$ Excludes shipments of food cans of the pressure-packing type; such types are included in total shipments.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem- <br> ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decern- <br> ber | January | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals:
Blowers and fans, new orders $\oplus$-.............mil. of dol Unit-heater group, new orders.--.-.-......-.
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:
Electric processing -................................ dol
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:
Hand (motorized) .-..............................................



Machine tools (metal-cutting and metal-forming)
 Shipments, total Domestic
Estimated backlog.
Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments Construction machinery (selected types), totalto Tractors, tracklaying, total............................. Tractors, wheel (contractors off-highway) do-Tractor shovel loaders, integral units only (wheel Farm machines and equipment (selected products) Farm machines and equipment (selected products),
 highway types) Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new orders.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments
Household electrical appliances:
Ranges (inel. built-ins), domestic and export sales
Refrigerators and home freezers, output* thousands.
Refrigerators and home freezers, output*- 1057
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed thousands..
Washers, sales billed (domestic and export) $\odot_{\text {_-do. }}$

Electronic tubes and semiconductors, factory sales
Insulating materials and related products
Insulating materials, sales billed, inde
Steel conduit (rigid), shipments $\ldots \quad 1947-49=100$.
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index-...-.-.-.-.-.-.
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ olyphase induction
New orders, gross. New orders, gross. ........................ thous. of dol.

Direct current motors and generators, 1 -200 hp: New orders, gross.


## I

Revised. $\quad \mathrm{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Shipments of coal and wood stoves are included with liquid fuel the
${ }_{4}^{4}$ Data are for month shown. ${ }^{3}$ Represents 5 -weeks' production. ${ }_{6}$ Beginning August 1960, datal cover shipments for one additional company
$\triangle$ Beginning January 1959, industry estimates are based on revised inflating factors and are not strictly comparable with earlier data.
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Inclules data for built-in gas-fired oven-hroiler units; shipments of cooking tops, not included in figures above totalerl 38,300 units (4-burner equivalent) in June 1960 .
$\dagger$ Revisions for gas heating stoves (January 1958-May 1959) and warm-air furnaces (January 1957-May 1959) are availahle upon request.
$\ddagger$ Data beginning 1st quarter 1960 for construction machinery are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. Revised 1959 quarterly shipments have also been adjusted, insofar
as possible, to cover comparable items included beginning 1960. Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters 1959 are shown in the September 1960 Slirver; revisions for 1958 will he shown later.
*New scries (from Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); monthly data for 1947-1958 are available upon request. of Includes data not shown separately.
© Data exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines; such sales (including exports) totaled 12,200 units in August 1960.
§Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for September and December 1959 and March,
June, and september 1960 cover 5 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks. $\quad$ a Revised 2 d quarter 1959 . $\oplus$ Revisions for 1958 are in the April 1960 SURVEY.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthracite: COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production -.-.-.-........thous. of short tons.- | 1,600 | 1,823 | 1,805 | 1,863 | 1,965 | 1,634 | 1,579 | 1,680 | 1,231 | 1,262 | 1,437 | 1,140 | r 1, 637 | ${ }^{p} 1,518$ |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo..do... | 442 | 467 | 470 | 445 | 429 | 378 | 366 | 294 | 283 | 333 | 317 | 290 | 336 |  |
|  | 108 | 217 | 180 | 213 | 3 | 101 | 105 | 90 | 110 | 60 | 154 | 85 | 137 |  |
|  | 27.49 | 27.40 | 27.40 | 27.74 | 27.82 | 28.18 | 28.18 | 28.18 | 28.18 | 27.16 | 27.16 | 27.28 | 27.33 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine....... do..- | 13.811 | 14.231 | 14.651 | 14.651 | 14.651 | 14.651 | 14. 6.51 | 14.651 | 13. 433 | 13. 188 | 13.188 | + 13.6418 | ${ }^{n} 13.608$ |  |
| Bituminous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --....-........thous. of short tons- | '30, 088 | ${ }^{+} 32,571$ | - 34,921 | - 35, 997 | -40,554 | 36, 110 | 34, 670 | 38,860 | 34,740 | 35,990 | 33,325 | - 25, 250 | 36, 155 | 34, 165 |
| Industrial consumption and retall deliveries, totalo thous of short tons | ar24, 591 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24.374 ~}$ | -26,244 | ${ }^{\text {r 32, }} 133$ | + 36,974 | 38,155 | 36,518 | 39,156 | 30,853 | 29,707 | 27,983 | 26,608 | 28,825 |  |
| Electric power utilities...-....-----........ do..- | 13, 806 | 12,987 | 13, 389 | 14.084 | 15, 223 | 15, 865 | 15, 016 | 16,099 | 13, 105 | 13,155 | 13, 211 | 13,373 | 14, 698 |  |
| Railroads (class I) --.......-.-..-.....- do | 131 $r 8.927$ | 137 +8880 | -186 | + ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | + ${ }^{266}$ | 263 | ${ }^{2} 248$ | 251 | ${ }^{185}$ | 145 | 111 | ${ }^{99}$ | 1107 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining industries, total. do | r 8.927 $r 2918$ | ${ }_{r} 8.880$ | r 9, 680 | + 14,426 | ${ }^{+} 178,719$ | 17,962 | 17, 266 | 18,532 | 15, 747 | 14, 911 | 13, 424 | 11, 893 | 12, 281 |  |
| Coke plants (oven and beehive).-........ do | 2, 618 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,525}$ | r 2, 602 | r6,212 | -8,707 | 8,891 | 8, 598 | 9, 107 | 8. 181 | 7,603 | 6, 529 | 5,735 | 5,671 |  |
| Retad deliveries to other consume | 1,622 | 2,281 | 2,881 | 3,267 | 3,731 | 4,063 | 3,986 | 4,269 | 1,729 | 1,323 | 1,098 | 1,119 | 1,616 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, <br>  | 66. 596 | 68,732 | 72, 663 | 74.653 | 76, 202 | 73, 426 | 70,640 | 66, 955 | 68, 153 | 71, 364 | 73,928 | 70, 235 | 72, 664 |  |
| Electric nower utilities------------------- do- | 45.376 | 47, 680 | 49, 758 | 50, 261 | 50, 107 | 48,038 | 46, 084 | 43,345 | 44, 356 | 46, 575 | 48, 275 | 47, 517 | 49, 334 |  |
|  | ${ }^{24} 246$ | 246 | 246 | ${ }^{233}$ | 225 | 225 | 209 | 195 | ${ }^{176}$ | 168 | 178 | 158 | 162 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining industries, total... do | 19,912 8,442 | 19,733 | 21, 88.5 | 22, 738 | 24,840 11,495 | 24, 331 | 23,722 | 22,964 | 23,136 | 24, 053 | 24,770 12,301 | 21,823 10,343 | 22, 382 |  |
| Oven-coke plant |  | 7,927 | 9,374 | 10, 128 | 11, 495 | 12,099 | 11, 242 | 11, 148 | 11,324 | 11,916 | 12,391 | 10,343 | 10, 744 |  |
| Retail dealer | 1. 062 | 1,073 | 1,074 | 1,121 | 1,030 | 832 | 625 | 451 | 485 | 568 | 705 | 737 | 786 |  |
| Exports | 4, 001 | 3, 509 | 3,111 | 2,481 | 2,858 | 2,050 | 2,126 | 2,147 | 3,364 | 3,456 | 3,743 | 3,308 | 3,888 |  |
| Prices: | 16.72 | 6.95 | . 10 | 17. 12 | 17.14 | 17.19 | 17.20 | 17.21 | 17.21 | 16.71 | 16.69 | 16.78 |  |  |
| Retail, com Wholesale: |  | . 95 | . 10 | 17.12 |  |  | 17.20 |  |  | 10.7 |  |  | 16.87 |  |
| Creenings, indust. use, fo.b. car at mine.-d | 5.171 | 5. 184 | 5. 202 | 5. 192 | 5. 193 | 5. 193 | 5.193 | 5. 182 | 5.166 | 5. 166 | 5. 161 | 5.156 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 5.156$ |  |
| Domestle, large sizes, fo.b. car at mine...-do.... | 7.724 | 7.822 | 7.838 | 7.944 | 7.953 | 7.953 | 7.953 | 7.953 | 7.331 | 7. 300 | 7. 406 | r 7.463 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 7.617$ |  |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive.-.---.-.-....-.-.-.---thous. of short tons.- | 50 | 36 | 38 | 66 | 92 | 110 | 127 | 134 | 102 | 79 | 60 | 50 | 74 |  |
| Oven (byproduct) ------------------------- do | 1,789 | 1,739 | 1,801 | 4,284 | 6,071 | 6,187 | 5,912 | 6,243 | 5. 654 | 5,271 | 4,543 | 3,975 | 3,923 |  |
|  | 670 | 685 | 683 | 672 | 762 | 768 | 706 | 799 | 809 | 829 | 1,042 | 1,132 |  |  |
|  | r 3.944 | 4,333 | 4,830 | 4,988 | 4, 505 | 4,038 | 3,879 | 3, 673 | 3,752 | 3,783 | 3,892 | +4,076 | 4,275 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 429$ | 2,680 | 3.191 | 3,227 | 2, 819 | 2, 528 | 2,544 | 2,504 | 2,610 | 2,674 | 2,811 | 2,964 | 3,126 |  |
| At merchant plants | 1,515 | 1,652 | 1,729 | 1,760 | 1, , i86 | 1,510 | 1,335 | 1,169 | 1,142 | 1. 1199 | 1,081 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 1,112}$ | 1,150 |  |
|  | 1,185 | 1,163 | 1,096 | 1,114 | I, 141 | 1,163 | I, 166 | 1,191 | 1,196 | 1,178 | 1,167 | 1,191 |  |  |
|  | 29 | 32 | 50 | 35 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 20 | 24 | 37 | 37 | 32 |  |
| Price, oven foundry coke merchant plants), f.o.b. Birmingham, Ala $-\ldots . . .-$ dol. per short ton.-. | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 | 30.35 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petrolcum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.114 2.97 | 2,189 2.97 | 2,076 2,97 | 2,377 | 2,430 | 2,132 2,97 | 1,464 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,502 \\ 3.97 \end{array}$ |  | 2,075 2.97 |  |  |  |
| Price at wells (Oklahoma-Kansas) .---.- dol, per bbl- <br>  | 250, 508 | 236, 327 | 237, ${ }^{2,976}$ | 239,517 | 252, ${ }^{2.972}$ | 2.97 256,659 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.97 \\ 233,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.97 \\ 245,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.97 \\ 238,309 \end{array}$ | 246, ${ }^{2} \times 178$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.97 \\ 243,773 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.97 \\ 257,522 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 2.97$ |  |
| Refinery operating ratio.-.-...-. percent of capactty.- | 85 | 83 | 81 | 84 | 86 | 86 |  | 82 | 82 | 82 |  | 86 |  |  |
| All oils, supply, domand, and stocks: $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 282, 365 | 282, 880 | 289, 343 | 291, 946 | 313,088 | 312, 721 | 296,669 | 310, 214 | 297, 789 | 291, 377 | 291, 045 | 291, 271 |  |  |
|  | 209, 733 | 205, 700 | 214, 248 | 209, 449 | 222,969 | 224, 140 | 209, 986 | 220, 977 | 211, 132 | 212,296 | 208, 161 | 212, 645 |  |  |
| Natural-gas liquids, benzol (blended), etc $\ddagger$ ¢ ${ }_{\text {do }}$ | 26,539 | 26,033 | 27,456 | 27,618 | 29, 156 | 29,258 | 27,576 | 29,979 | 28.166 | 27,799 | 26, 671 | 27, 884 |  |  |
| Crude petroleum. $\qquad$ do | 29, 943 | 29,486 | 30, 355 | 29,421 | 31,879 | 28,610 | 29,730 | 29, 292 | 33,877 | 30.571 | 32, 330 | 31, 191 |  |  |
| Refined produets $\ddagger$ | 16. 1.50 | 21,661 | 17,284 | 25,458 | 29, 084 | 30,713 | 29,377 | 29,969 | 24,614 | 20,711 | - 23.483 | 19,551 |  |  |
| Change in stocks, all oils (decrease | 13, 291 | 185 | 13,259 | $-9,386$ | -28,486 | -18, 105 | $-10,591$ | -34,532 | 14,611 | 16,307 | 2,854 | 14.219 |  |  |
| Demand, to | 269,074 | 282,695 | 276,084 | 301, 332 | 341, 574 | 330, 826 | 307.260 | 344, 746 | 283,178 | 275,070 | 288, 191 | 277, 052 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined products $\ddagger$ | 6,698 | 6, 6:3 | 7,287 | 5,453 | 7,238 | 5,734 | 5,505 | 6. 302 | 6, 477 | 6, 427 | 7,155 | 5, ${ }^{248}$ |  |  |
|  | 262, 139 | 275, 891 | 268, 539 | 295,747 | 334,078 | 324, 828 | 301, 456 | 338, 184 | 276, 431 | 268, 522 | 280, 600 | 271.062 |  |  |
|  | 132.875 | 130, 264 | 120, 858 | 116,056 | 123,578 | 111, 311 | 108, 871 | 120,497 | 129, 094 | 129, 952 | 138,909 | 135.838 |  |  |
| Kerosene $\ddagger \triangle$ | 4,370 | 7,871 | 8,059 | 11,723 | 15,545 | 14,753 | 13,915 | 15,958 | 7,668 | 6, 176 | 6. 6165 | 8,067 |  |  |
| Distulate fuel oil $\ddagger$ | 31,457 | 42.694 | 46, 175 | 65, 895 | 80,976 | 86, 200 | 73.050 | 87, 137 | 45,385 | 40, 450 | 39.755 | 34.919 |  |  |
|  | 34,705 | 37,874 | 38,370 | 50, 155 | 58, 623 | 61, 581 | 55, 804 | 60, 701 | 45,840 | 40,246 | 39,332 | 36, 834 |  |  |
| Jet fuel $\ddagger \triangle$---..............................- do | 9, 233 | 10,994 | 9,364 | 8.767 | 10, 014 | 8.973 | 8,584 | 8. 903 | 7,887 | 8.752 | 9,255 | 8,732 |  |  |
| Lubrican | 3,567 | 3,737 | 3,797 | 3, 255 | 3.333 | 3. 284 | 3.352 | 3,646 | 3.604 | 3,898 | 3.699 | 3. 791 |  |  |
| A sphalt $\ddagger$ | 13.721 | 12,724 | 10, 267 | 6,225 | 4. 419 | 3,066 | 3. 218 | 3.769 | 6, 673 | 9,478 | 13.411 | 13.848 |  |  |
|  | 16,563 | 15, 994 | 18,541 | 21, 106 | 23, 703 | 23,072 | 21,532 | 23,364 | 15,899 | 14, 601 | 14,687 | 14,899 |  |  |
|  | 832,470 | 832, 655 | 845, 914 | 836, 528 | 808, 042 | 790, 855 | 780, 274 | 745, 742 | 760, 353 | 776, 660 | 779, 514 | 793, 733 |  |  |
|  | 253, 091 | 250, 996 | 257,487 | 255, 952 | 257, 129 | 252, 206 | 257,028 | 260, ب23 | 266, 178 | 261, 312 | 257, 301 | 242, 745 |  |  |
|  | 31, 820 | 32,759 | 31,942 | 29,135 | 24, 887 | 22, 406 | 20, 793 | 18,916 | 20, 215 | 26, 400 | 29, 380 | 32,467 |  |  |
|  | 547, 559 | 548, 900 | 556,485 | 551, 440 | 526,026 | 516,253 | 502, 453 | 465,903 | 471,960 | 488, 948 | 492,833 | 518, 521 |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline (incl. aviation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130, 366 | 123, 344 | 121, 865 | 122, 843 | 129,835 | 130,339 | 120, 307 | 126, 866 | 123,449 | 125,226 | 126,905 | 133.485 |  |  |
| Sxports $\ddagger$ - | 1,398 | 1,781 | 1,688 | 1,537 | 1,793 | 916 | 914 | 1,284 | 1,607 | 1,436 | 1,307 | 1,115 |  |  |
|  | 170,543 | 163,247 | 162, 880 | 169,701 | 175,319 | 193, 575 | 205, 379 | 209, 854 | 202,610 | 198,081 | 185, 655 | 182, 193 |  |  |
|  | 11,378 | 10,881 | 11, 497 | 11,315 | 11, 746 | 12, 407 | 11,760 | 12,837 | 13,490 | 12,428 | 12,797 | 13, 828 |  |  |
| Prices (excl. iviation): <br> Wholesale, refinery (Okla., group 3) _dol. pergai | . 120 | . 118 | . 110 | 105 | 103 | 100 | . 105 | 113 | 115 | 105 | . 115 | 120 | P. 12 |  |
| Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), service stations, 55 cities (1st of following mo.) .... dol. per gal. | . 218 | 214 | 207 | 21 |  | 203 | 202 | 202 | 207 | 208 | 212 | 218 | 218 |  |

${ }_{r}$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary. © Corrected. of Includes data not shown separately. § Includes nommarketable catalyst coke.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1958 will be shown later as follows: Oil wells completed (August and September); domestic demand-jet fuel (February-September); lubricants (January-August); for all other indicated items (January-September).
 are reflected in data for all series affected. Data beginning 1960 for jet, fuel and kerosene are not comparable
 34,$757 ; 30,937 ; 30,254 ; 29,923 ; 26,131$; manufacturing and mining-16,394; 15,393; 17,265; 16, 364; 16, 175; 15,305; 11,233; coke plants-8,004; 7,874; 9,095; 8,878; 9,$053 ; 8,563 ; 5,050$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | Septem. ber | October | Dovember | December | January | Feloruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noverm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Janulu}_{\mathrm{ary}} \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

Paper, excep) building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Assocjation): bourd (American Paper and Pulp Association):
Orders, new
Orders, umfiled, end of montho Orders, umfilled, end of month ? Prodnction.Stocks, end of montho.
Fine paper: Orders, new Orders, unflled, end of month. Production Shipments
Stocks, end of month
Printing paper:
Orders, new--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-Production..
 Stocks, end of month Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" graie, English finish, white, f.o.b. mill....-.-.dol. per 100 lb -
Coarse paper:
Orders, new -........................ous. of short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month.... Production.
Shipments.
 Stocks, end of ..........
Canada (incl. Newfoundland):
Production.--...-.-................ Stocks at mills, end of month.
United States:
Production --.......-.
Stocks at mills, end of month.
Consumption by publishers $0^{7}$
Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of monthor -.............------ thous. of short tons.
Tmports

Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): $\ddagger$

 Percent of activit
Paper prolucts:
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments $\ddagger--$-....-.-.-.-.-. mil. sq. ft. surface area


## PRIN'TING

Book publication, total.-..........................................................
New hooks......
New hooks.


| 897.4 | 896.7 | 1, 008.0 | 862.6 | 845.1 | 954.0 | 954.3 | 1,050.0 | 995.2 | 950.6 | 946.7 | 1849.0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 707.3 | 708.6 | ${ }^{7} 725.2$ | 664.4 | 621.8 | 713.1 | 698.5 | 734.6 | 747.5 | 703.9 | 703.5 | 1701.0 |  |  |
| 1,102.8 | 1,067.0 | 1,191.8 | 1,068. 2 | 1.044 .6 | 1,146. 5 | 1,122.4 | 1,202.1 | 1, 164.1 | 1, 161.6 | 1,130.0 | 1786.0 |  |  |
| 915.4 | 898.3 | 1990.8 | 905.6 | 860.9 | 941.4 | 925.2 | 999.5 | 967.2 | 977.5 | 960.4 | 1791.0 |  |  |
| 560.4 | 566.3 | 580.9 | 581.4 | 591.6 | 598.5 | 612.0 | 621.8 | 628.9 | 630.8 | 635.3 | 1550.0 |  |  |
| 131.5 | 128.8 | 142.9 | 130.5 | 133.9 | 151.1 | 152.1 | 159.7 | 152.5 | 145.7 | 149.7 | 129.0 |  |  |
| 88.4 | 79.8 | 74.4 | 71.9 | 69.7 | 76.5 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 86.2 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 91.0 |  |  |
| 145.0 | 140.4 | 151. 1 | 140.5 | 138.4 | 15 L. 3 | 148.6 | 160.9 | 15.5 .0 | 152.4 | 151.2 | 125.0 |  |  |
| 139.8 | 138.6 | 144.1 | 132.7 | 132.1 | 148.6 | 149.3 | 152.9 | 157.4 | 145.3 | 152.0 | 132.0 |  |  |
| 120.9 | 124.4 | 131. 4 | 143.9 | 150.8 | 148.5 | 151.2 | 155, 8 | 160.7 | 164.1 | 156.9 | 150.0 |  |  |
| 374.7 | 378.8 | 419.7 | 367.1 | 378.5 | 397.0 | 402.6 | 451.1 | 407.9 | 390.9 | 424.0 | 412.0 |  |  |
| 411.8 | 408.0 | 418.5 | 385.3 | 360.8 | 428.9 | 404.3 | 425.9 | 410.5 | 385.6 | 411.4 | 440.0 |  |  |
| 386.3 | 376.7 | 413.3 | 380.8 | 381.2 | 401.0 | 389.9 | 423.6 | 403.0 | 403.0 | 397.7 | 362.0 |  |  |
| 383.2 | 374.0 255 | 411.6 | 380.8 | 382.8 | 394.8 | 385.9 | 418.3 | 401. 8 | 401.6 | 397.8 | 362.0 |  |  |
| 253. 2 | 255.8 | 257. 5 | 257.5 | 256.0 | 262.3 | 266. 2 | 271.5 | 272.7 | 274.1 | 273.9 | 274.0 |  |  |
| 16. 45 | 10. 45 | 16.45 | 16. 45 | 16. 45 | 1f. 62 | 16. 62 | 16. 62 | 16.78 | 16.95 | 16.95 | 16.95 | P 16.95 |  |
| 329.5 | 333.1 | 374. 9 | 306.1 | 274.1 | 338.7 | 336.6 | 371.2 | 374.1 | 351.9 | 311.2 | 308.0 |  |  |
| 157.4 | 173.6 | 182.2 | 162.4 | 146.7 | 162.6 | 166.0 | 182.4 | 203.9 | 187.2 | 159.5 | 170.0 |  |  |
| 334.6 | 322.6 | 3f3. 8 | 314.3 | 294.0 | 334.5 | 337.1 | 358.6 | 348.3 | 363.5 | 342.3 | 299.0 |  |  |
| 328.6 | 326.4 | 355. 5 | 330.4 | 287.7 | 330.6 | 329.8 | 359.9 | 347.9 | 369.6 | 349.4 | 297.0 |  |  |
| 111. 1 | 109.8 | 113.3 | 106. 1 | 108.8 | 113.0 | 119.4 | 122.0 | 119.8 | 115.0 | 120.5 | 126.0 |  |  |
| 541.5 | 532.8 | 593.2 | 563.3 | 538.5 | 527.4 | 533.6 | 575.0 | 547.1 | 563.1 | 506. 3 | 555.9 | 570.3 |  |
| 531.1 | 560.6 2075 | 602. 6 | 594.5 | 551.8 | 493.8 | 494.8 | 517.9 | 589.9 | 569.5 | 593.2 | 561.5 | 551.8 |  |
| 235.2 | 207.5 | 198.2 | 166.9 | 153.6 | 187.3 | 226.0 | 283.2 | 241.3 | 234.9 | 208.0 | 202.4 | 220.8 |  |
| 173.8 | 149.2 | 177.3 | 169.0 | 167.2 | 179.4 | 157.1 | 172.3 | 168.7 | 173.3 | 171.2 | 157.2 | 179.9 |  |
| 167.7 27 | 155.6 | 179.5 | 169.9 | 167.3 | 167.0 | 155.6 | 166.0 | 173.5 | 171.5 | 174.3 | 155.9 | 171.5 |  |
| 27.8 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 30.5 | 32.0 | 38.4 | 33.6 | 35.4 | 32.3 | 33.6 | 42.0 |  |
| 423.0 | 449.0 | 492.4 | 487.5 | 459.1 | 431.6 | 416.4 | 469.9 | 476.9 | 510.4 | 461.9 | 419.7 | 420.4 |  |
| 642.8 | 660.4 | 646.2 | 644.7 | 658.8 | 651.8 | 670.1 | 646.1 | 651.1 | 593.2 | C05.3 | 623.7 | 646.0 |  |
| 434.4 | 462.1 | 460.5 | 488.8 | 513.4 | 370.9 | 427.6 | 456.7 | 432.2 | 480.6 | 476.1 | 411.1 | 480.3 |  |
| 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134. 40 | 134.40 | ${ }^{2} 134.40$ |  |
| 1,305.9 | 1,367. 1 | 1,463.5 | 1,293.5 | 1,269.1 | 1,266. 3 | 1,324.1 | 1,436. 1 | 1,330.1 | 1,368.2 | 1,351.5 | 1,191. 1 | 1,402. 5 | 1,306.8 |
| 507. 4 | 1532.0 | 183.2 | 438.8 | 1, 424.8 | 462.2 | 1441.1 | , 467.1 | 1,321.3 | 1,480.5 | 1,450.2 | 457.8 | 1, 418.4 | + 429.1 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,421.1 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | 1,367.2 | 1,484.8 ${ }^{\text {97 }}$ | $1,334.9$ 94 | 1,288.6 80 | $1,234.1$ 92 | 1,339.2 ${ }^{95}$ | 1,434.4 93 | 1,341.2 ${ }^{2}$ | $1,355.8$ 92 | $1,366.5$ 93 | $1,159.6$ 77 | $1,426.9$ 93 | $1,314.2$ 87 |
| 9,552 | 10,080 | 10,597 | 8,447 | 8,635 | 8,455 | 8,604 | 9,544 | 8,946 | 9,041 | 9,195 | 8,239 | + 9.864 | 9.651 |
| 127.6 | 136.5 | 133.6 | 123.1 | 130.2 | 113.7 | 121.8 | 136.4 | 120.0 | 125.8 | 130.2 | 105.1 | p 128.7 |  |
| 21,189 | 864 | 1,357 | ${ }^{2} 1,586$ |  | 3560 | 21,354 | 984 | 1,264 | 2 1, 797 | 1,241 | 1,385 | ${ }^{2} 1,187$ |  |
| 2946 | 684 | 1,148 | 2 1, 372 | 1, 955 | 471 | 21,116 | 805 | 1,989 | $2 \mathrm{l}, 481$ | 1.006 | 1,992 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ \hline 2976\end{array}$ | 368 |
| 2243 | 180 | 209 | 2214 | 230 | 389 | ${ }_{2} 238$ | 179 | 275 | ${ }_{2} 316$ | + 235 | 393 | 2211 | 768 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS


## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments .-.........-thous. of dozen pairs-- | 14,457 | 14,606 | 14, 207 | 12,962 | 11, 894 | 11,567 | 11,866 | 13,025 | 11,930 | 11, 891 | 13,663 | 11,217 | 13. 536 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings: $\triangle \triangle$ Tallored garments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits | 1,800 | 12,035 | 1,772 | 1,804 | ${ }^{1} 1,955$ | 1,828 | 1,836 | 12,085 | 1,968 | 1, 896 | ${ }^{1} 1.885$ | 1,032 | 1.780 |  |
|  | 608 | ${ }^{1} 630$ | 492 | 336 | ${ }^{1} 300$ | 224 | 256 | 1435 | 476 | 512 | 1460 | 336 | 548 |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport...--.-...-. do. | 948 | 1985 | 904 | 904 | ${ }^{1} 1,125$ | 888 | 904 | 1895 | 896 | 956 | ${ }^{1} 1,055$ | 576 | 944 |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport .........-d. do... | 8,000 | 19,025 | 8,876 | 7,780 | ${ }^{1} 7,850$ | 8,024 | 8, 592 | 19,035 | 8,236 | 8,600 | 1 8,935 | 6,812 | 8,520 |  |
| hirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz.. | 1,804 | ${ }^{1} 2,045$ | 2,004 | 1,980 | 12,010 | 1,980 | 1,964 | ${ }^{1} 2,365$ | 2,160 | 2,048 | 12,270 | 1.424 | 2,072 |  |
| Work clothing: |  |  |  | 276 | 1295 | 268 | 296 | 1280 |  | 296 |  |  | 280 |  |
|  | 314 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 360$ | 324 | 292 | ${ }_{1} 355$ | 328 | 348 | ${ }_{1} 365$ | 364 | 344 | 1355 | 248 | 352 |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conts $\qquad$ thous. of units-. | 2,223 19,253 | 2,223 18,760 | 2,365 19,720 | - ${ }^{2,403}$ | 1,507 18,405 | r $\begin{array}{r}19,892 \\ 19\end{array}$ | 2,308 22,033 | 26,974 | - $\begin{array}{r}94,625\end{array}$ | 841 26,037 | 1,832 20,371 | 2,127 15,861 | 2,693 21,660 |  |
|  | 818 | 571 | 589 | 662 | 786 | 1,280 | 1,301 | 1,013 | ${ }_{5} 593$ | ${ }_{4} 40$ | 709 | 800 | 870 |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts.-.--.----. .thous. of doz.. | 1,253 | 1,244 | 1,318 | 1,141 | ${ }_{5}^{998}$ | 1,227 | 1,507 | 1,456 | 1,547 | 1,515 | 1.402 | 1,223 | 1,383 |  |

## $r$ Revised. 1 Data cover a 5 -week period. ORevisions for $1957-2 \mathrm{~d}$ quarter 1959 will be shown later.

Revisions for January 1958-February 1959 for glass containers appear in the May 1960 SURvey; those for gypsum and products follow (units above): 1st quarter 1959-ervde production,
2,341; uncalcined uses, 798; all other building uses, 51.2; 2d quarter 1959-uncalcined uses, 1,078.
Comprises sheathing, formboard, and laminated board.
Data for September and December 1959 and March and June 1960 cover 5 -week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.
$\triangle$ Revisions for January 1957-July 1958 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1958 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: thous of running bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | 1,044 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 446$ | 9, 712 | 13,372 | 114,089 | ${ }^{2} 14,356$ |  | ${ }^{3} 14,515$ |  |  |  | 140 | 823 | 3,630 |
| thous. of bales.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 14,558$ |  |  |  |  |  | ; 14, 553 |
| Consumptiont do...Stocks in the United States, end of month, | 713 | 4863 | 732 | 725 | 4800 | 735 | 731 | 4888 | 708 | 710 | 4858 | 562 | 685 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { cks in } t \\ \text { total } \ddagger \end{gathered}$ | 22,557 | - 21,476 | r 20, 357 | r 18,986 | -17,464 | r 15, 627 | r 14,068 | - 12,424 | * 11,056 | -9,828 | -8,483 | -7,559 | 21,038 |  |
|  | 22,453 | +21,379 | r 20,270 | +18,907 | -17,396 | ' 15, 563 | r 14, 008 | -12,371 | +11,010 | -9,785 | + 8, 446 | 7,526 | 20, 937 |  |
| On farms and in transit-....-.-.-.......... do. | 14,041 | +10,973 | 「6,912 | + 3,487 | ${ }^{+2,201}$ | r 1, 505 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 958$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 687$ | ${ }_{5} 441$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 304$ | ${ }^{5} 201$ | , 215 | 13, 940 |  |
| Public storage and compresses............-. - do. | 7,614 | 9, 706 | 12, 423 | 14,195 | 13,656 | 12, 301 | 11, 140 | 9,731 | 8,634 | 7,678 | 6,664 | 5,916 | 5, 864 |  |
| Consuming establishments -..------------do. | 798 | 700 | 935 | 1,225 | 1,539 | 1,757 | 1,916 | 1,953 | 1,935 | 1,803 | 1,581 | 1,395 | 1,133 |  |
|  | 104 | 98 | 86 |  |  | 63 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 101 |  |
|  | 98 | 230 | 392 | 652 | 728 | 1,109 | 839 | 767 | 669 | 524 | 501 | 676 | 114 |  |
|  | 98 33.5 | 24 33.1 | 32.5 | (0) 30.9 | 3.2 | 12 29 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 3 29.0 | 29.4 | $\begin{array}{r}29.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31.4 | 90 32.3 | 2 |
|  | 32.0 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 39.3 | 32.0 | 28.2 32.0 | 29.0 32.1 | 29.4 32.2 | 32.2 | 31.4 32.0 | 3.3 30.8 | 30.5 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110 | 4140 | 115 | 108 | ${ }_{4} 131$ | 115 | 108 | ${ }^{4} 124$ | 103 | 106 | 4120 | 72 | 88 |  |
| Production $\ddagger$ <br>  | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ \\ \hline 466\end{array}$ | ${ }_{442}^{154}$ | 234 497 | 519 | 197 | 190 609 | 173 | 160 653 | 113 625 | 578 | 52 500 | 42 463 | 445 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles) : if |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total.......thous_Consuming 100 percent cotton...................do. | 19,258 17,613 | 19,292 17 | 19,273 17,648 | $\begin{gathered} 19,308 \\ 17,696 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,326 \\ & 17,709 \end{aligned}$ | 19,365 17,678 | 19,358 | 19,299 17,602 | 19,310 17,599 | 19,315 17,589 | 19,325 17,604 | 19,228 17,529 | 19,266 17,561 |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....millions_ | 9,715 | +11,930 | 9,970 | 9, 880 | 411,039 | 9,995 | 985 | ${ }^{4} 12,143$ |  | 9, 827 | 411,740 | , 933 | 9,418 |  |
|  | 486 | 11,477 | 499 | 494 | - 442 | 500 | 499 | ${ }^{12,143}$ | 492 | 491 | 470 | 397 | 471 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton...-.-.-.-...-do...- | 8,817 | 410,946 | 9,118 | 9,051 | 410,157 | 9, 144 | 9,131 | 4 11, 126 | 8,989 | 8,964 | 410,737 | 7.211 | 8,605 |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.h. mill: <br> 20/2, carded, weaving dol. per lb. | . 676 | 681 | . 685 | 685 | . 885 | 692 | . 692 | 692 | . 675 | . 668 | . 661 | . 661 | ¢. 651 |  |
|  | . 936 | . 938 | . 946 | . 948 | . 948 | . 948 | . 946 | . 946 | . 946 | . 943 | . 938 | . 941 | ${ }^{3} .936$ |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly $\ddagger .-$........-. - mil. of linear yd.. |  | + 2,370 |  |  | -2,445 |  |  | r 2,479 |  |  | 2,426 |  |  |  |
|  | 38,203 | 37,081 | 44,789 | 37, 306 | 44,728 | 47, 521 | 38699 | 42,090 | 35, 492 | 36.772 | 33, 620 | 41,045 | 24,085 |  |
|  | 17, 244 | 20,349 | 27,671 | 33,791 | 41,325 | 38, 472 | 41, 454 | 39,948 | 45,824 | 35,877 | 50, 720 | 38, 348 | 37, 632 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Mill margins. $\qquad$ cents per Ib - | 30.36 | 31.41 | 32.61 | 33.04 | 33.20 |  | 34.18 | 34.12 | 33.43 | 32.77 | 32.85 | 32.60 | 32.92 | 2.04 |
| Denim, white hack, 10 oz./sq. yd....cents per yd-- | 36. 4 | 36. 4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | p 38.3 |  |
| Print eloth, 39-inch, $68 \times 72 \ldots \ldots$ | 16. 5 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | $\nu 17.5$ |  |
| Sbeeting, class B, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48 \ldots . . .$. do...- | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | p 17.4 |  |
| manmade fibers and manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber production, quarterly total $¢$ |  | 481.3 |  |  | 462.8 |  |  | 476.0 |  |  | 482.2 |  |  |  |
| F ilament yarn (rayon and acetate) .............do.. |  | 191.0 |  |  | 181.3 |  |  | 178.8 |  |  | 172.2 | 753.3 | 755.0 |  |
| Staple, incl. tow (rayon) --..-----------.-. do |  | 89.5 |  |  | 79.7 |  |  | 79.9 |  |  | 79.7 | 726.9 | 725.0 |  |
| Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.)..-.do |  | 166.8 |  |  | 158.6 |  |  | 168.8 |  |  | 182.5 |  |  |  |
| Exports: Yarns and monofilaments....-.-.thous. of lb.- | 4,853 | 4, 463 | 4,890 | 5,538 | 6,661 | 4, 505 | 4,864 | 5,184 | 7,468 | 6,432 | 7, 013 | 8.513 | 9,091 |  |
| Staple, tow, and tons...---.-.-.........do..-- | 2. 539 | 3,902 | 2,059 | 2, 869 | 5,383 | 3,846 | 3,141 | 2,989 | 4,349 | 3,341 | 3, 716 | 4,391 | 3,042 |  |
| Imports: Yarns and monofilaments $\ddagger$...-.........-do. | 520 |  |  | 208 | 571 | 244 | 337 | 6.64 | , 599 | 353 | 492 | 314 | 477 |  |
|  | 8,672 | 12,211 | 7,412 | 8,627 | 9,700 | 7,717 | 5,832 | 9,068 | 5,780 | 5,867 | 4,362 | 3, 532 | 4,161 |  |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) | 44.5 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 50.1 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 58.2 | 61.7 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 65.5 |  |
|  | 51.8 | 54.7 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 55.0 | 52.1 | 51.4 | 53.3 | 55.1 | 55.9 | 59.7 | 65.2 | 61.0 |  |
| Prices, rayon (viscose) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, filament, 150 denier----------.....dol. per lb-- | ${ }_{.} 83$ | . 82 | ${ }^{.82}$ | . 83 | . 82 | . 82 | .$^{82}$ | . 82 | 82 .80 | . 82 | 82 88 | . 82 | ${ }_{p}^{p} .82$ |  |
|  | . 33 | . 33 | . 33 | . 33 | . 33 | . 33 | 33 | 33 | 30 | .29 | 28 | 28 | p. 28 |  |
| Manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly totalot $\ddagger$ thous. of linear yd.- |  | 604,881 |  |  | 622,539 |  |  | -629, 397 |  |  | 609, 881 |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric)..---....do..-- |  | 391,940 |  |  | 393, 864 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 3866.652$ |  |  | 368, 512 |  |  |  |
| Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures..........-do.... |  | '81,880 |  |  | 81,461 |  |  | -86, 755 |  |  | 90,395 |  |  |  |
| Exports, piece goods................-thous. of sq. yd.- | 13,775 | 16,023 | 15,764 | 14, 263 | 14,835 | 13,719 | 13,642 | 13,283 | 13,975 | 12,604 | 12,592 | 11, 151 | 11,301 |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 4.12 \end{array}$ | 1,097 | $\begin{array}{r} 663 \\ 4.14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 937 \\ 4.32 \end{array}$ |  | 624 4.56 | 4.438 |  | 560 4.34 | 415 4.37 |  | 594 4.59 | $\begin{array}{r} 938 \\ \boldsymbol{p} 4.79 \end{array}$ | --....- |
| Production, fabric, qtrly. totalf....thous. of linear yd.- | 4.12 | 7,683 | 4.14 | 4.32 | 4.51 9,009 | 4.56 | 4. 43 | 4.27 7,775 | 4.34 | 4.37 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.52 \\ 6,819 \end{array}$ | 4.59 |  |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis): $\ddagger \ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 821,303 \\ \hline 813,676\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r+45,272 \\ \hline 45,613\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ r \end{array} 20,497 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{r} 18,068 \\ \mathrm{11}, 241 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} r \end{array} 40,486 \\ r \\ r \end{array} 15,808$ | 20, 552 <br> 16, 457 | 20,390 15,043 | $\begin{aligned} & 423.164 \\ & 416,205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,017 \\ & 13,647 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,153 \\ & 11,702 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 11,47, \\ & 4 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,639 \\ 9,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,395 \\ 14,095 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Wool imports, clean content $\ddagger$------------------- ${ }_{\text {do. }}$ | 18,837 |  |  | 14,730 |  |  | 22, 392 | 28,013 |  |  |  |  | 19,205 |  |
| Apparel class (dutiahle), clean content $\ddagger . . . . . .-$ do.... | 7, 367 | 7,646 | 9,046 | 6,573 | 10,466 | 9,758 | 9,835 | 11, 151 | 8, 557 | 6,057 | 9, 885 | 7.597 | 7,800 |  |


| 1959 |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August | cintem- | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Jamuary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- |

TEXTLLE PRODUCTS—Continued

| WOOL AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graded territory, fine.....-...-...--..--dol. per lb.- | 1.325 | 1. 305 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1. 275 | 1. 275 | 1. 230 | 1. 225 | 1. 182 | 1. 160 | 1.155 | 1.125 | 1.125 | 1. 125 |
| Graded fleece, 3/8 blood...........-.-.-...-...-do...- | 1.115 | 1.098 | 1.072 | 1.112 | 1. 125 | 1. 125 | 1. 080 | 1. 075 | 1. 095 | 1. 090 | 1.088 | 1.070 | 1.065 | 1.065 |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s , good topmaking, in bond...do.... | 1.125 | 1. 135 | 1.125 | 1.125 | 1. 162 | 1.175 | 1.175 | 1. 175 | 1. 212 | 1.225 | 1. 225 | 1.225 | 1. 175 | 1. 175 |
| Knifting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 50 \mathrm{~s}$, Bradford system, <br>  | 106.0 | 107.2 | 104.7 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 103.5 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 101.0 |  |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iroduction, quarterly total $\ddagger$---.-.- thous. of lin. yd.- |  | 80,882 79,135 |  |  | 70, 933 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 80,733 79 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79,135 78,924 |  |  | 69,254 69,145 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 79,317 78,467 |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' |  | 32, 741 |  |  | 29,216 |  |  | +32,336 |  |  | 32, 302 |  |  |  |
| Women's and children's.......-.-.----.-. do. |  | 46. 183 |  |  | 39, 929 |  |  | - 39, 484 |  |  | 46, 165 |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, suiting, fo.b. mill: $1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105.4 92.4 | 108.1 02.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 02.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 108.1 92.4 | 106.3 92.4 | 106.3 92.4 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mamofacturers of complete types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aireraft, engines, propellers, parts, etc.: <br> Orders, new (net), quarterly total_.... mil. of dol. |  | 2,015 |  |  | 3,110 |  |  | 2,865 |  |  | 2,607 |  |  |  |
| Sales (net), quarterly total |  | 2,845 |  |  | 3,028 |  |  | 2,732 |  |  | 2,836 |  |  |  |
| Backlog of orders, total, end of quarter...-. do |  | 12,058 |  |  | 12,120 |  |  | 12,220 |  |  | 11. 991 |  |  |  |
| For U.S. military customers..---------do. |  | 5,842 |  |  | 5,452 |  |  | 5,783 |  |  | 5.229 |  |  |  |
| Cipilian aircraft: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95, 280 | 75,950 | 303,646 | 76,911 | 111,545 | 96, 320 | 112,721 | 00, 299 | 127, 183 | 131, 262 | 109, 704 | $119.96{ }^{5}$ | 97, 534 |  |
|  | 2,286. 9 | 1,772.1 | 2, 434. 5 | 2,048.9 | 2,605. 1 | 2, 262.4 | 2,647.6 | 2, 187.5 | 2,662.6 | 3,159.7 | 2, 429.1 | 2.495 .8 | 2,031.7 |  |
| Exports (commercial and civilian) ........thous, of dol | 14,414 | 13,897 | 15,541 | 15,234 | 32,651 | 21,928 | 11,926 | 48,078 | 54,811 | 79,413 | 37, 985 | 22,573 | 46, 641 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 316, 0f0 | 309,117 | 632, 420 | 321,980 | 548, 320 | -92, 351 | 782, 758 | 791, 239 | 703,002 | 725,665 | 717,366 | 501.223 | 390,326 | -1487,000 |
| Corches, total | 82 | 134 | 2688 | 179 | 286 | 371 378 | 241 | 340 303 | 366 | 451 | 364 | 424 | 358 | ${ }^{21} 360$ |
|  | 5085 | 134 | -208 | 169 | -187 | $\begin{array}{r}338 \\ \hline-6.12\end{array}$ | - 241 | \% 303 | - 362 | ${ }^{6} 432$ | ( 359 | 414 | $3{ }^{34}$ |  |
|  | 255, 831 | 229,410 | 537, 159 | 267,829 | 475, 382 | 676, 712 | 656.579 | 659,730 | 588,046 | 607, 191 | 605. 582 | 421.355 | 324.020 | 1p108,000 |
|  | 252, 556 | 220, 621 | 523,500 | 259, 633 | 462, 831 | 661, 103 | ¢,40, 924 | 644,780 | 576,817 | 506,861 | 596, 296 | 414.787 | 320.681 |  |
|  | 60.147 | 79, 573 | 94, 903 | 53,972 | 72, 652 | 115, 268 | 125,938 | 131, 169 | 114,590 | 118,023 | 111, 420 | 79.444 | 65.948 | n! 78.700 |
|  | 47, 959 | 64,568 | 81,652 | 38,003 | 62,313 | 96, 178 | J02, 305 | 105, 438 | 92,557 | 91,268 | 89,022 | 61,003 | 53.331 |  |
|  | 16.809 | 16, 860 | 21,859 | 25.975 | 18,005 | 24. 749 | 29, 652 | 31,771 | 29,468 | 31, 107 | 29, 216 | 26.081 | 31. 485 |  |
|  | 5.160 | 6, 359 | 10, 957 | 10, 500 | 8.190 | 12.311 | 13, 422 | 13,050 | 11, 626 | 9,526 | 7.418 | 6. 469 | 4,386 |  |
|  | 11, 709 | 10, 501 | 10, 902 | 15, 475 | 9.815 | 12.438 | 16,230 | 18,721 | 17,842 | 21,581 | 21,798 | 19.621 | 27,099 |  |
| Imports (cars, trueks, buses), totalot | 50.181 | 55, 221 | 54,045 | 54, 801 | 74.453 | E1, 200 | 68,469 | 69, 856 | 58,241 | 51,208 | 38,077 | 34.265 | 22, 187 |  |
|  | 49,120 | 53, 331 | 52,479 | 53, 6411 | 71,888 | 50, 354 | 66,242 | 67,461 | 56,659 | 48,153 | 35, 355 | 30,988 | 20,737 |  |
| Production, truck trailers: $\triangle$ Complete trailers, total..-..............do | 5,542 | 5,989 | 5,328 | 5,735 | 6,088 | 6, 145 | 6,534 | 7,020 | 5,890 | 5,427 | 5, 284 | 3.946 | 4.199 |  |
|  | 5,542 3,347 | 3, 366 | 3, 260 | 3, 814 | 4,044 | 3,903 | 4,023 | 3,990 | 3,389 | 3,241 | 3,096 | 2,391 | 2,511 |  |
| Chassis, van bodies, for sale senmrately-.-.-...do...- | 416 | 784 | 641 | 535 | 595 | 890 | 497 | 688 | 998 | 628 | 719 | 491 | 665 |  |
| Ticgistrations: © |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 532, 279 | 457, 285 | 533, 682 | 426,929 | 429,500 | 3 4 3 480,116 | 494, 178 | 596, 669 | 647, 287 | 647,055 | 595, 864 | 546.535 | 525,400 |  |
|  | 88,137 | 78,784 | 78,807 | -74,178 | 61,985 | 358,234 | 69,588 | 89,627 | 95,009 | 93,460 | 85, 535 | 79, 674 | 81, 440 |  |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Freirlit cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,003 | 2,615 | 2, 284 | 2. 218 | 3,127 | 2,869 | 7,901 | 5,950 | 5,569 | 5.931 | ¢, 042 | 3, 968 | 4, 180 |  |
| Equipment manufactureas, total............-do...- | 3,688 | 1,516 | 1, 329 | 1,226 | 1,681 | 1. 633 | 5, 138 | 4,408 | 4,200 | 3,550 | 3,697 | 2,5,56 | 2.371 |  |
|  | 3, 668 | 1,506 | 1,329 | 1,226 | 1,586 | 1,613 | 5, 138 | 4,408 | 4, 200 | 3, 550 | 3, 6997 | 2,481 | 2.315 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic._do...- | 1,315 | 1,099 | 955 | 992 | 1, 446 | 1,236 | 2,763 | 1,542 | 1,309 | 2,381 | 2, 345 | 1,412 | 1,809 |  |
| New orders, total | 1,653 | 943 | 2, 722 | 2,424 | \% 10, 754 | - 5,741 | 3,211 | 1,961 | 5,541 | 2,221 | 311 | 1, 306 | 1,344 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total....-.....-do.... | 1,653 | 941 | 2, 722 | 1,274 | r5,764 | 3.932 | 1, 398 | 1,841 | 4,546 | 1,662 | 244 | 647 | 709 |  |
|  | 1,053 | 941 | 2, 722 | 1,274 | r 5,505 | 3.982 +1.809 | 1,398 | 1,837 | 4,546 | 1. 650 | 244 | 647 | 708 |  |
| Railrotd and private-line shops, domestic.-do...- | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1,150 | 4,990 | + 1,809 | 1,813 | 120 | 995 | 559 | 67 | 659 | 635 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month, total..........do. | 37. 202 | 35, 646 | 36, 213 | 36,575 | 44,089 | 48.369 | 46,522 | 42,384 | 41, 206 | 36,321 | 29, 770 | 26,798 | 23, 951 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total......-.....-do. | 17, 546 | 16,988 | 18.403 | 18.37 | 22, 547 | 24,848 | 22. 915 | 20,149 | 20, 485 | 18,607 | 14,349 | 12. 440 | 10, 73 |  |
|  | 17,516 | 16,9f8 | 18.383 | 18, 357 | 22, 328 | 24,649 | 22,716 | 19, 946 | 20, 282 | 18,392 | 14, 134 | 12, 300 | 10,688 |  |
| Railroad and private-line shops, domestic._do...- | 19,656 | 18,658 | 17.816 | 18, 198 | 21,542 | 23, 521 | 23,607 | 22, 185 | 20,721 | 17, 714 | 15,421 | 14,358 | 13,178 |  |
| Passoneer cars (equipment manufacturers): <br> Shipments, total | 4 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 228 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 27 |  |
|  | 4 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 228 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 27 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month, total........... do.... | ${ }^{2} 153$ | 2198 | ${ }^{2} 185$ | ${ }^{2} 177$ | 149 | 282 | 282 | 315 | 294 | 270 | 282 | 315 | 288 |  |
|  | 2153 | 2198 | 2187 | 2177 | 149 | 282 | 282 | 315 | 294 | 270 | 282 | 315 | 288 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I): § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nimber owned or leased, end of month ... thous.- | 1,702 | 1,695 | 1,694 | 1,688 | 1,678 | 1,676 | 1,675 | 1,676 | 1,674 | 1,673 | 1,674 | 1, 672 | 1,672 |  |
| Held for repairs, percent of total owned..---....- | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dieseletectric and electric: <br> Owned or leased, end of mo. No. of power units. |  | 28,706 |  |  | 28,815 |  |  | 28,765 |  |  | 28,898 |  |  |  |
| Serviceable, end of month.....--.-....-do...- |  | 27,019 |  |  | 27, 439 |  |  | 27,221 |  |  | 27, 420 |  |  |  |
| Installed in service (new), quarterly total do...- |  | 206 |  |  | 134 |  |  | 95 |  |  | 145 |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of month...---.-..... do.--. |  | 229 |  |  | 314 |  |  | 311 |  |  | 175 |  |  |  |
| Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and industrial types) $\qquad$ number. | 8 | 15 | 42 | 57 | 52 | 67 | 43 | 48 | 68 | 53 | 68 | 38 | 23 |  |

[^8] orders for 10 cars (March-November 1959); shipments of these cars were made in December $1959 . \quad 3$ Figures for one State are incomplete. o Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies.
$\triangle$ Revisions for 1957 (except for detachable van bodies) are available upon request.
$\odot$ New registrations in Alaski and in Flawaii are included effective with data for January 1959 and January 1960 , respectively.

le upon request.
§Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

## SECTIONS

## General:



## Industry:



## INDIVIDUAL SERIES



Earnings, weekly and hourly
Eating and drinki
14,15
10
Eggs and poul
Electric power
Electrical mac
hourly $\qquad$

Electrical machinery and equipment $4,5,12,13,14,19,22,34$
Employment estimates and indexes............ 11, 12
Employment Service activities--
Expenditur
Explosives
Exposives (see also individual commodities)
Express operations
21, 22

竍


| Gas, output, prices, | 6,26,27 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gasoline | 9,35,36 |
| Glass and products | - 38 |
| Generators and motors | 34 |
| Glycerin | 24 |
| Gold | 18,21 |
| Grains and produc | 6.22.23,27, 28 |
| Grocery stores. | 10 |
| Gross national product |  |
| Gross private domestic |  |
| Gypsum and products. | 7,38 |

## Hardware stores

Heating apparatus
Hides and skins...
Hides and skins....
Highways and roads

## Hogs

Home Loan banks, loans outstanding
Home mortgages

## Home m Hosiery.

Hosiery...................................................... 88

Hours of work per week
$12,13,14,15$,

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

Industrial production indexes:
By industry ............
Installment credit
Installment sales, department stores
Instruments and related products..
Insulating materials
Insurance, life ---1.-.-.
Interest and money rates.
3,12, 13, 1

- 17, 10,11

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manufactures
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[^0]:    I. Includes depletion.
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    $500.512^{\circ}-60-3$

[^1]:    The basic data on sources and uses of funds of foreign subsidiaries and branches of U.S. companies contained in this article, and related data on the assets, liabilities, and ownership of these enterprises, were collected in the comprehensive Office of Business Economic census, the complete results of which will soon be available in a supplement to the Survey of Curbent Business entitled U.S. Business Investments in Foreign Countries, now at the printer.

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[^2]:    *Included in area total.

[^3]:    ** Less than $\$ 300,000$.

[^4]:    1. Includes minor amounts in European dependencies.

    Note: Data for 1960 are based on anticipations of reporting companies.

[^5]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. OIncludes data not shown separately quarter 1956; revisions prior to ist quarter 1959 appear on p. 13 of the May 1960 Survev. and rubber), sales are considered equal to
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-September 1958 to include data for Hawail appear in the January 1960 Surver; comparable data for $1955-57$ are available upon request.

[^6]:    $r$ Revised. v Preliminary. a As of October 1, 1960.
    o Includes data not shown separately. $\$$ Rates as of October 1,1960 : Common labor, $\$ 2.739$; skilled labor, $\$ 4.090$; equipment operators, $\$ 3.718$.
     program (shown separately below). Total insured unemployment includes the UCV program (not shown separately) through Jan. 31 , 1960 (expiration date).
     are available (the lag for covered employment data may range from 6 to 8 months)

[^7]:    ${ }_{4}^{4}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ December 1 estimate of 1959 crop. ${ }^{2}$ October 1 estimate of 1960 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Effective September 1960 , for 31 markets (prior thereto, for 45 markets)

[^8]:    

