

MONTHLY REVIEW

OF

AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

IN THE

NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

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DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

The volume of business in the district in June this year was larger than the volume in June last year. The daily average of debits to individual accounts at seventy representative cities exceeded the daily average of individual debits in June last year by 5 per cent. The increase in individual debits in June compared to June last year was more general than the increases which have occurred in the earlier months of the year. Fifty-three cities showed increases in June over the corresponding month a year ago, whereas in May only forty-seven cities showed increases. However, there was a reduction in the number of important increases (those amounting to 10 per cent or more). Individual debits at the seventeen cities which have been reporting weekly for a number of years reached a new high level in June, after eliminating purely seasonal influences.

Daily Averages of Debits to Individual Accounts Shown as Percentages of the Corresponding Months in 1928

	Jan. 1929	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929	Apr. 1929	May 1929	June 1929
Duluth	101	115	103	95	85	93
Minneapolis . . .	111	118	112	94	101	106
St. Paul	100	106	107	100	105	105
South St. Paul . .	88	86	120	118	109	103
Rural Minn. . . .	105	102	108	104	108	106
Montana	123	109	113	116	113	115
Nor. Michigan . .	108	118	119	110	107	110
North Dakota . .	132	116	110	117	114	106
South Dakota . .	115	106	104	121	110	104
N. W. Wis.	102	103	111	116	113	111
Ninth District . .	108	111	110	101	103	105

The majority of the other indexes of business also increased in June over the figures for June a year ago. Carloadings in full carlots increased 7 per cent, although there was one less business day in June this year than in June last year. Increases occurred in carloadings of all commodities, except live stock. Miscellaneous carloadings increased 5 per cent and made a new high record, after allowing for seasonal influences. The country check clearings index increased 3 per cent and the sectional indexes of country clearings increased, with the exception of the indexes for North Dakota and South Dakota combined. Life insurance sales in June, reported by the

Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, increased in the Northwest over June last year, with the exception of sales in North Dakota. The increases were as follows: Minnesota 16 per cent, South Dakota 11 per cent and Montana 34 per cent. Increases also occurred in building permits and contracts, postal receipts and country lumber sales. Decreases occurred in flour and linseed product shipments and security sales. Wholesale trade was slightly smaller in June this year than in the same month a year ago, but the decrease was entirely accounted for by the smaller number of business days in June this year. Business failures continued to be fewer than a year ago, and in June were only forty-seven in number as compared to fifty-five in June last year.

The increases in business in the Northwest continued into July. Debits to individual accounts at seventeen cities for the three weeks ending July 17 were 11 per cent larger than in the same weeks last year. The country check clearings index for the first fourteen business days in July was 2 per cent larger than in the same days last year. The average of building contracts awarded in the first ten business days of July amounted to \$442,300, as compared with the average for the whole month of July 1928 of \$331,000, according to the reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BANKING

Banking trends this summer in the Northwest have been somewhat unusual. In the larger cities deposits have experienced a sharper increase than is customary at this season of the year. During the six weeks ending July 3, deposits at selected city member banks increased from 387 million dollars to 419 million dollars. Since July 3 there has been a slight decrease in deposits at these banks. About half of the increase can be accounted for as the result of the May real estate tax payments, which increase public deposits and also increase deposits due to country banks, since country banks also receive public funds at this time, a part of which they transfer to their city correspondent accounts. As a result of the large increase in deposits, the total held by city member banks on July 17 was only 5 million dollars less than the amount on the corresponding date a year ago, whereas the decrease from last year throughout most of the spring has been about 20 million dollars. On July 17, deposits due to banks

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN THE
NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

(June 1929, with comparisons)

Number of Business Days:	June 1929	May 1929	June 1928	May 1928
All States in District.....	25 (000's omitted)	26	26	26
Michigan				
Escanaba (1 Bank)	\$ 949	\$ 1,066	\$ 853	\$ 921
Hancock	1,859	2,090	2,028	2,260
Houghton (1 Bank)	662	722	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	4,758	4,775	4,302	3,771
Iron River, Caspian, Stambaugh	1,177	1,455	1,146	1,573
Manistique (1 Bank)	515	510	.....	.....
Marquette	5,565	5,834	5,271	4,589
Menominee	3,765	3,739	3,655	3,482
Sault Ste. Marie	2,763	2,724	2,395	3,145
Minnesota				
Albert Lea	3,518	3,685	3,693	3,477
Austin (2 Banks)	3,847	3,846	3,717	3,604
Benson (1 Bank)	795	504	475	425
Chaska	608	559	622	521
Chisholm	1,221	715	1,110	777
Cloquet	2,678	2,480	2,266	2,486
Crookston (1 Bank)	1,147	1,093	1,191	1,062
Detroit Lakes	1,163	1,002	.....	.....
Duluth	88,353	82,456	98,595	97,015
Ely	403	562	480	576
Glenwood	615	613	567	585
Hutchinson	1,315	1,392	1,176	1,220
Little Falls	1,503	1,219	1,496	1,223
Mankato	7,195	6,889	7,829	6,816
Minneapolis	461,136	451,066	451,213	444,981
Morris	899	614	751	617
Owatonna	3,667	3,643	2,886	3,232
Park Rapids	646	545	670	681
Red Wing	3,061	2,636	2,844	2,625
Rochester	7,212	6,966	7,056	6,568
St. Cloud (1 Bank)	541	521	439	433
St. Paul	180,939	171,338	179,724	162,572
South St. Paul	31,787	33,695	31,056	30,925
Stillwater	3,004	2,841	.....	.....
Thief River Falls	993	848	919	815
Virginia	3,337	2,742	.....	.....
Wabasha	894	935	853	845
Wadena	1,212	1,189	1,286	1,218
Wheaton	645	580	.....	.....
Winona	8,079	8,257	8,120	6,835
Worthington (1 Bank)	952	813	1,031	887
Montana				
Billings	9,401	9,622	8,850	8,592
Bozeman	2,417	2,279	2,424	2,389
Butte (2 Banks)	14,251	14,439	11,145	11,452
Deer Lodge	1,335	1,410	1,153	1,261
Glendive	1,434	1,301	1,394	1,513
Great Falls	18,531	18,171	15,404	15,797
Helena	8,895	8,613	8,878	8,039
Lewistown	2,495	2,677	2,388	2,597
Miles City (1 Bank)	2,085	1,797	2,001	1,953
North Dakota				
Bismarck	4,123	4,587	3,949	3,797
Devils Lake	1,918	1,770	1,905	1,857
Dickinson	1,594	1,762	1,579	1,447
Fargo	19,544	20,935	20,719	16,751
Grand Forks	7,783	7,412	8,116	8,177
Jamestown	2,895	2,904	2,770	2,676
Mandan	1,776	1,831	1,698	2,164
Minot	7,773	8,700	7,533	7,402
Wahpeton	983	1,017	741	784
Williston	1,692	1,868	1,293	1,377
South Dakota				
Aberdeen	7,568	6,871	7,417	7,461
Brookings (1 Bank)	1,131	1,149	1,161	1,205
Huron	6,130	5,926	7,103	6,209
Lead	1,259	1,405	1,574	1,398
Madison (1 Bank)	1,120	1,160	771	893
Mitchell (2 Banks)	4,675	4,794	4,373	4,390
Mobridge	782	816	771	893
Pierre	1,490	1,762	1,778	1,620
Rapid City	4,395	4,633	5,040	4,050
Stoux Falls	23,529	23,829	22,013	19,445
Watertown	5,007	5,594	5,056	4,993
Yankton (3 Banks)	2,491	2,415	2,281	2,294
Wisconsin				
Ashland	2,302	2,554	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls	2,315	2,769	2,990	2,893
Eau Claire	9,502	8,803	.....	.....
Hudson	506	579	556	632
La Crosse	14,332	13,742	12,841	11,713
Merrill (1 Bank)	1,586	1,508	1,491	1,406
Superior	8,475	8,935	8,132	7,793
Total for all Cities Reporting Both Years	\$1,034,335	\$1,010,523	\$1,021,131	\$981,601

were smaller than last year and public deposits, other demand deposits and time deposits were larger than last year.

On the resource side of the combined balance sheet of these city banks, loans to customers and balances carried with other banks increased quite steadily during the eight weeks ending July 17. Other invested funds rose sharply at the time of the inflow of tax receipts at the end of May, and have since declined to the lowest level of the year. Security holdings of these banks on July 17 were smaller than a year ago, while loans were larger. Borrowings by these banks from the Federal Reserve Bank were larger than last year, but were only two-thirds as large on July 17 as at the spring peak reached twelve weeks earlier.

The June 30 call for condition reports of member banks again affords an opportunity for a more complete analysis of country banking changes in the district. Using the selected group of country member banks as a basis for comments, since the complete abstract of the condition of all member banks will not be available for several weeks, it appears that deposits of country banks have decreased during the first half of 1929 by fully the amount of the increase in the last half of 1928. This is in striking contrast with the stability of deposits exhibited during the first half of 1928, but is probably a more seasonal development than the 1928 trend. The decrease in deposits was entirely accounted for by decreases in the wheat belt and the live stock ranges. Banks in the mixed farming region and in the lumbering and mining regions exhibited their customary stability. The seasonal fluctuations in these latter areas are insignificant and during the last three years the only significant deposit change has been a steady upward growth.

Loans of these representative country banks have changed very little during the last year. Investment holdings decreased between the March call and the June call. This is the first decline in investment figures for the combined group of banks in the three years during which records are available. The decrease in investments was most pronounced in the wheat belt banks and in the live stock range banks. In the latter case, the decrease is a seasonal occurrence, but in the case of the wheat belt banks the decrease is apparently abnormal, since this is the first decrease which has occurred in three years. A small decrease, also the first in three years, occurred in investment holdings of banks in the mixed farming region. Banks in the lumbering and mining territories continued to increase their investment holdings this spring.

The monthly report of net deposits of all member banks in cities having less than fifteen thousand population corroborates the evidence of the selected called reports of country banks described above. After experiencing a sharp increase last fall, rural member bank deposits decreased sharply during December and January and again in May. The average during June was 2 per cent under the figures for

NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

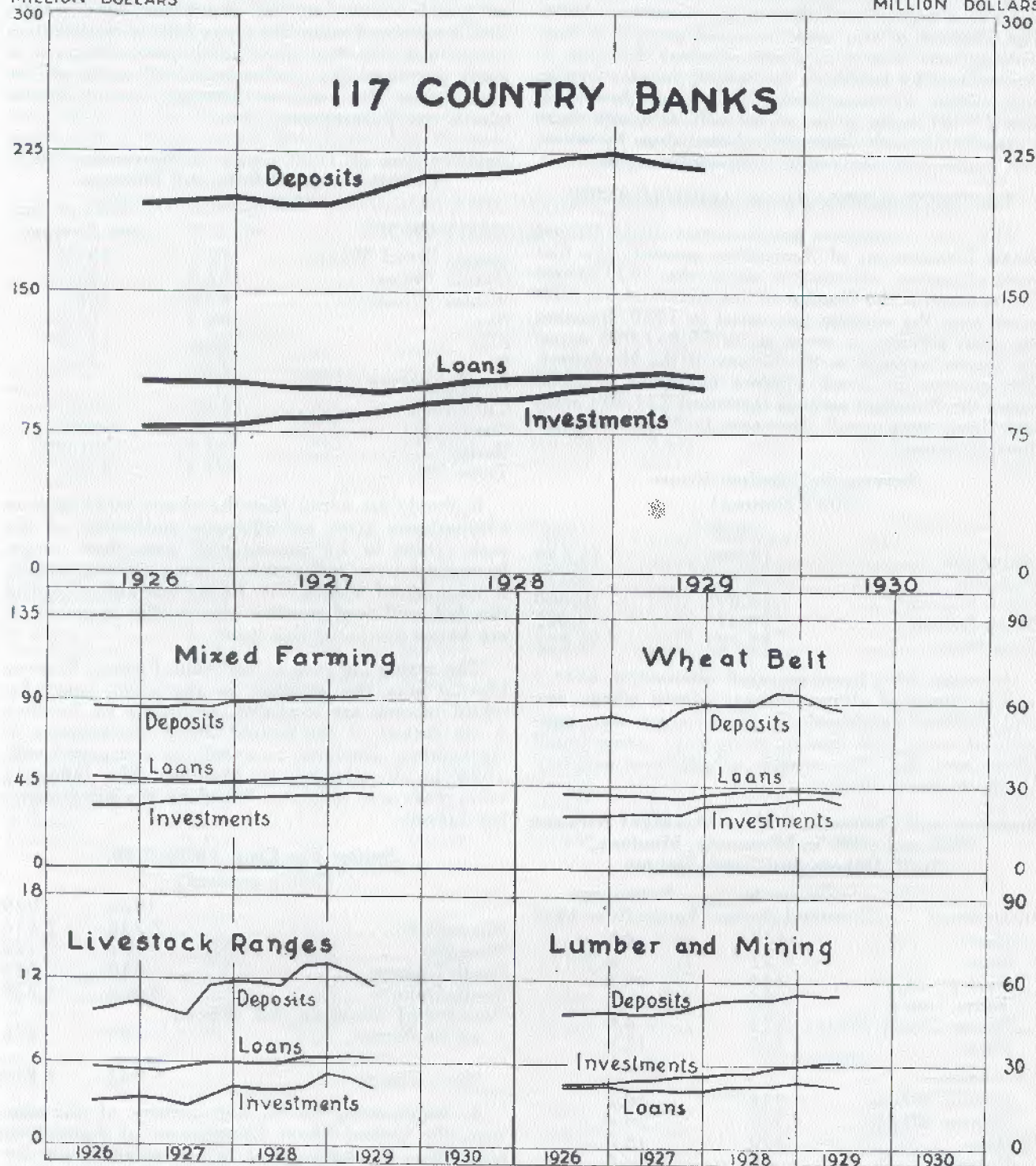
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June last year. The decrease in deposits was largely confined to North Dakota and Montana. In North Dakota the country member bank deposits in June were smaller than at any time since August 1924. In Montana the deposits of country member banks

had reached a new high level for our six-year record in December 1928, and the decrease since that time merely reduced deposits to the level of May 1928. Deposits in country member banks in Minnesota, South Dakota and the portions of Michigan and

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



Country Banking Trends in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, as indicated by reports of 117 selected country member banks, on call dates, June 30, 1926 to June 29, 1929. The small charts show the country banking trends of these selected banks grouped according to economic regions in the district.

Wisconsin which lie within this district exhibited smaller changes during the spring and varied only slightly from deposits a year ago. Borrowings by country member banks from this Federal Reserve Bank have not increased as rapidly in recent weeks as is customary at this season of the year, but remain on a higher level than in any year since 1924. The absence of the usual seasonal growth in borrowings was due to a sharp seasonal decrease in borrowings by banks in the mixed farming region and a slight decrease during the two weeks ending July 17 by banks in the wheat belt, although there is usually a steady increase in borrowings by wheat belt banks until harvesting commences in August.

DISTRICT SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE

The July 1 estimates and forecasts of the United States Department of Agriculture provide the first comprehensive information about the 1929 crops. The acreage in the Northwest has increased 632,000 acres over the acreage harvested in 1928, bringing the total acreage in crops up to 55,857,000 acres, the largest acreage in the history of the Northwest. The acreage in South Dakota increased 571,000 acres, the Montana acreage increased 224,000 acres and there were small decreases in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Acreage in Principal Crops (000's omitted)

	1928	1929
Minnesota	15,706	15,578
Montana	6,953	7,177
North Dakota	19,095	19,060
South Dakota	13,471	14,042
Four States	55,225	55,857

Acreage shifts have occurred eliminating over 2 million acres of durum wheat, winter wheat, rye and potatoes combined. For these crops were substituted corn, oats, barley, tame hay, spring bread wheat and flax. The acreage substitutions occurred chiefly in North Dakota.

Increases and Decreases in Crop Acreages Between 1928 and 1929 in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota

	Change in Thousand Acres	Percentage Change from 1928
Increases—		
Corn	447	4.5
Oats	72	.8
Barley	1,144	19.0
Tame Hay	68	1.2
Spring Bread Wheat	573	4.9
Flax	365	13.8
Decreases—		
Durum Wheat ..	1,354	20.2
Winter Wheat ..	318	29.4
Rye	299	15.0
Potatoes	66	11.0

The July outlook for the crops in the Northwest is very spotted. Generally speaking, conditions are

better in the southern part of the district, in northwestern North Dakota, in northern and western Wisconsin and in parts of Montana than in the remainder of the district. The July 1 forecasts of crop production in the four northwestern states indicate that the corn and flax crops will be larger than last year's crops, but that the wheat, rye, potato, oats, barley and tame hay crops will be smaller than a year ago. On the other hand, partly because of larger acreages, the production of all crops will be larger than the ten-year average, except durum wheat, rye, potatoes and oats.

Relative Size of 1929 Crops in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana

	% 1929 of 1928	% 1929 of Ten- year Average
CASH CROPS		
Spring Bread Wheat....	79.6	101.4
Durum Wheat	62.8	95.1
Winter Wheat	81.0	108.7
Rye	84.3	61.2
Flax	106.6	115.9
Potatoes	73.7	84.5
FEED CROPS		
Corn	114.0	111.7
Oats	86.9	88.8
Barley	92.6	170.9
Tame Hay	91.8	110.1

It should be noted that the above table of crop comparisons gives no adequate indication of the cash return to be experienced from these crops. Important price adjustments are occurring which, if maintained during the heavy marketing period this fall, will tend to offset the smaller crops which are being produced this year.

The spring pig crop in the Ninth Federal Reserve District was the smallest in the eight years for which records are available, according to the June 1 pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Declines occurred, as compared with 1928, in all states except Montana. The following table gives our estimates based on the government pig survey.

Spring Pig Crop 1928-1929 (000's omitted)

	1928	1929
Minnesota	2,736	2,616
Montana	173	174
North Dakota	650	610
South Dakota	2,000	1,838
Portions of Michigan and Wisconsin in district.....	283	276
Ninth District	5,842	5,514

In commenting on the hog outlook of this summer, the United States Department of Agriculture states that prospects point to a favorable ratio between corn prices and hog prices during the early winter, which has usually resulted in a smaller than average proportion of the spring pig crop being

marketed before January and a larger than average proportion after January. Storage supplies of pork and lard are smaller than the unusually heavy stocks a year ago, but they still remain above the five-year July average. No material reduction in the present domestic demand for hog products is expected during the remainder of 1929 or in 1930. However, a reduction in pork and lard exports appears likely towards the end of 1930, owing to hog production in Europe at or above the pre-war level. Summarizing the hog outlook, the Department states that the price rise now in progress is likely to continue over a larger period than it did last summer. The decline which comes in the late fall following

the summer rise is expected to be more gradual and smaller than that which occurred last fall. Conditions point to a higher average hog price for next winter and spring than a year ago.

Farm income from agricultural products marketed during June exceeded the income in June last year by 4 per cent. The value of dairy products sold in May 1929 was 7 per cent larger than the value of dairy products sold in May last year. Prices of flax, hens and all live stock, except sheep, were higher in June than in June last year, while prices of wheat, rye, feed grains, eggs and potatoes were lower than in June last year.

JULY 1, 1929, CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS BY STATES, WITH COMPARISONS

(000's omitted)

CORN					OATS			
Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Minnesota	4,212	4,089	150,368	143,115	4,089	4,089	137,390	153,338
Montana	315	274	5,821	5,206	665	554	20,349	20,221
North Dakota	1,057	997	26,510	24,426	1,895	1,934	36,611	59,954
South Dakota	4,692	4,469	121,194	93,849	2,193	2,193	60,044	59,211
4 States	10,276	9,829	303,893	266,596	8,842	8,770	254,394	292,724
United States	98,333	100,761	2,662,050	2,835,678	40,222	41,733	1,247,147	1,448,677

BARLEY				TAME HAY				
Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Minnesota	2,240	2,000	58,531	60,000	2,409	2,447	4,040	4,269
Montana	272	209	6,784	6,374	1,347	1,294	2,348	2,558
North Dakota	2,724	2,179	43,802	55,564	1,063	1,063	1,397	1,991
South Dakota	1,940	1,644	36,812	35,675	1,139	1,086	1,938	1,655
4 States	7,176	6,032	145,929	157,613	5,958	5,890	9,723	10,591
United States	13,595	12,539	317,264	356,667	60,054	57,775	98,991	93,031

SPRING BREAD WHEAT				DURUM WHEAT				
Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Minnesota	1,064	1,086	13,385	15,747	237	348	3,288	5,568
Montana	3,615	3,410	51,405	64,790	15	15	186	278
North Dakota	5,672	5,301	52,835	69,973	3,951	5,066	42,987	72,950
South Dakota	1,894	1,875	17,501	19,312	1,154	1,282	11,817	13,974
4 States	12,245	11,672	135,126	169,822	5,357	6,711	58,278	92,770
United States	15,514	14,834	193,099	231,288	....	....	.....	.....

WINTER WHEAT				RYE				
Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Minnesota	152	165	3,042	2,640	360	402	5,972	5,950
Montana	489	810	8,096	12,150	111	154	1,332	2,156
North Dakota ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017	1,271	9,000	12,710
South Dakota	121	105	1,869	1,260	202	162	2,472	1,458
4 States	762	1,080	13,007	16,050	1,690	1,989	18,776	22,274
United States	39,885	36,179	582,492	578,964	3,284	3,444	41,949	41,949

FLAX				POTATOES				
Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Minnesota	514	726	4,352	4,887	301	354	28,059	38,940
Montana	314	196	2,135	1,666	34	37	3,330	4,255
North Dakota	1,543	1,143	9,181	8,115	138	141	11,157	14,805
South Dakota	647	588	3,607	3,410	60	67	4,645	6,030
4 States	3,018	2,653	19,275	18,078	533	599	47,191	64,030
United States	3,092	2,721	19,885	18,690	3,370	3,825	379,290	462,943

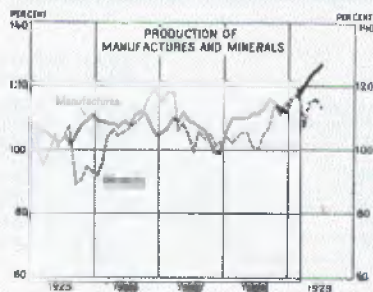
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

				% June 1929	% June 1929	
				of May 1929	of June 1928	
Debits to Individual Accounts, Daily Averages—Unit						
17 Cities	June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928			
Minneapolis	\$35,311,000	\$33,098,000	\$33,845,000	107	104	
St. Paul	18,390,000	17,271,000	17,304,000	106	106	
Duluth-Superior	7,238,000	6,590,000	6,912,000	110	105	
8 Wheat Belt Cities	3,873,000	3,515,000	4,105,000	110	94	
4 Mixed Farming Cities	2,619,000	2,562,000	2,533,000	102	103	
South St. Paul	1,920,000	1,864,000	1,762,000	103	109	
	1,271,000	1,296,000	1,229,000	98	103	
Carloadings—Northwestern District—						
Total—Excluding L. C. L.	Cars	582,538	577,875	543,977	101	107
Grains and Grain Products	Cars	44,317	41,360	38,488	107	115
Livestock	Cars	27,747	28,515	31,211	97	89
Coal	Cars	17,513	22,079	17,377	79	101
Coke	Cars	7,977	8,206	5,600	97	142
Forest Products	Cars	80,666	83,294	77,053	97	105
Ore	Cars	203,393	197,554	183,611	103	111
Miscellaneous	Cars	200,925	196,867	190,637	102	105
Merchandise—L. C. L.	Cars	139,998	144,485	144,506	97	97
Building Permits—						
Number—18 Cities		1893	2315	1900	82	100
Value—18 Cities		\$5,092,500	\$4,468,800	\$4,569,300	114	112
Minneapolis		2,310,900	1,885,300	2,434,200	123	95
St. Paul		1,065,000	699,800	767,800	152	139
Duluth-Superior		389,200	367,500	282,300	106	138
4 Wheat Belt Cities		768,600	532,700	405,000	144	190
6 Mixed Farming Cities		446,300	785,500	581,300	57	77
4 Mining Cities		112,500	198,000	98,700	57	114
Building Contracts Awarded—						
Total		8,808,200	13,322,400	7,749,700	66	114
Residential		1,699,400	2,442,100	1,939,500	70	88
Commercial and Industrial		2,607,300	1,881,200	912,500	139	286
Public Works and Utilities		2,761,200	6,973,900	2,936,500	40	94
Educational		917,200	683,500	636,600	134	144
All Other		823,100	1,341,700	1,324,600	61	62
Cash Value of Farm Products Sold—						
Bread Wheat		7,226,000	4,832,000	7,691,000	150	94
Durum Wheat		4,915,000	6,149,000	3,407,000	80	144
Rye		466,000	514,000	661,000	91	70
Flax		971,000	513,000	1,306,000	189	74
Potatoes		278,000	676,000	357,000	41	78
Hogs		9,102,000	9,765,000	8,569,000	93	105
Dairy Products—See Note		24,604,000	21,616,000	22,787,000	114	107
Grain Stocks at End of Month at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior—						
Wheat	Bu.	44,443,716	45,991,000	23,749,135	97	187
Corn	Bu.	213,636	363,397	645,614	59	33
Oats	Bu.	1,876,037	1,912,343	411,135	98	456
Barley	Bu.	3,754,075	4,155,602	203,688	90	1843
Rye	Bu.	3,002,245	2,831,164	730,635	106	411
Flax	Bu.	433,549	398,747	775,865	109	57
Median Cash Grain Prices—						
Wheat—No. 1 Dark Northern	Bu.	\$1.21 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$1.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1.51 $\frac{1}{8}$	100	81
Durum—No. 2 Amber	Bu.	1.07 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	83
Corn—No. 3 Yellow	Bu.	.86 $\frac{1}{8}$	.82	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	85
Oats—No. 3 White	Bu.	.43 $\frac{3}{8}$	.42 $\frac{3}{4}$	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	67
Barley—No. 3	Bu.	.58	.58	.93	100	62
Rye—No. 2	Bu.	.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87	1.23 $\frac{3}{8}$	97	68
Flax—No. 1	Bu.	2.47 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	104
Wholesale Produce Prices—						
Butter	Lb.	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	100
Milk	Cwt.	2.33	2.34	2.43	100	96
Hens—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds	Lb.	.21	.24	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	114
Eggs	Doz.	.25	.24	.25 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	99
Potatoes	Bu.	.78	.66	.90	118	87

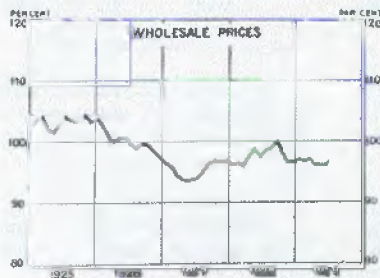
Note—May, 1929; April, 1929; May, 1928.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
(Continued)

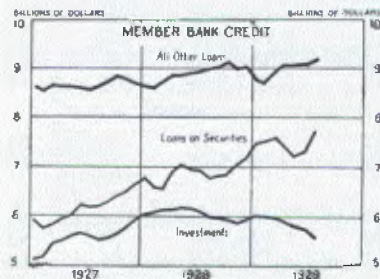
		June, 1929	May, 1929	June, 1928	% June 1929 of May 1929	% June 1929 of June 1928
Livestock Receipts at South St. Paul—						
Cattle	Head	51,844	64,368	56,664	81	91
Calves	Head	44,060	55,070	50,220	80	88
Hogs	Head	165,425	171,241	188,046	97	88
Sheep	Head	11,545	17,330	13,656	67	85
Median Livestock Prices at South St. Paul—						
Butcher Cows	Cwt.	\$9.25	\$9.50	\$8.75	97	106
Butcher Steers	Cwt.	13.65	13.00	13.25	105	103
Prime Butcher Steers	Cwt.	14.65	13.75	14.40	107	102
Stocker and Feeder Steers	Cwt.	10.50	10.50	10.00	100	105
Veal Calves	Cwt.	14.00	12.50	12.50	112	112
Hogs	Cwt.	10.25	10.50	9.50	98	108
Heavy Hogs	Cwt.	9.50	10.00	8.75	95	109
Lambs	Cwt.	14.00	14.25	15.25	98	92
Ewes	Cwt.	6.00	6.50	6.00	92	100
Flour—						
Production—Twin Cities and Duluth- Superior	Bbls.	978,082	926,974	969,842	106	101
Shipments from Minneapolis	Bbls.	916,613	1,065,425	954,620	86	96
Linseed Products Shipments from Minneapolis—	Lbs.	22,837,214	30,071,214	28,617,545	76	80
Retail Sales—						
Department Stores		\$2,336,180	\$2,492,500	\$2,457,110	94	95
Furniture Stores		546,770	591,880	551,300	92	99
Country Lumber Yards	Bd. Ft.	17,248,000	14,111,000	17,591,000	122	98
Retail Merchandise Stocks—						
Department Stores		\$5,604,790	\$5,989,490	\$6,310,180	94	89
Furniture Stores		2,614,950	2,598,640	2,718,170	101	96
Country Lumber Yards	Bd. Ft.	86,900,000	90,474,000	88,360,000	96	98
Life Insurance Sales—(4 States)		\$27,483,000	\$27,493,000	\$22,867,000	100	120
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm Implements		336,960	323,360	191,400	103	115
Hardware		2,078,320	2,046,710	2,176,700	102	95
Shoes		475,850	468,680	530,080	102	90
Groceries		5,289,420	4,978,640	5,367,040	106	99
Business Failures—						
Number		47	52	55	90	85
Liabilities		\$312,448	\$445,891	\$498,560	70	63
Securities Sold—						
To Banks		1,294,800	978,700	2,070,200	132	63
To Insurance Companies		995,400	1,267,000	1,074,300	79	93
To General Public		6,010,600	6,317,600	6,737,000	95	89
Real Estate Activity in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties—						
Warranty Deeds Recorded		1151	1418	1555	81	74
Mortgages Recorded		1597	1698	1950	94	82
Member Bank Deposits—						
In Cities under 15,000 Population		\$450,480,000	\$451,453,000	\$460,385,000	100	98
In Cities over 15,000 Population		451,820,000	441,118,000	458,829,000	102	98
					% July 1929 of June 1929	% July 1929 of July 1928
24 City Member Banks—						
Loans Secured by Stocks and Bonds		\$ 88,140,000	\$ 87,410,000	\$ 82,893,000	101	106
All Other Loans		172,548,000	165,138,000	160,708,000	104	107
Securities		123,302,000	124,614,000	132,526,000	99	93
Net Demand Deposits Subject to Reserve ..		224,624,000	213,590,000	223,391,000	105	101
Time Deposits		131,109,000	134,237,000	128,803,000	98	102
Borrowings at Federal Reserve Bank		12,478,000	10,682,000	6,831,000	115	183
Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank—						
Bills Discounted		17,872,213	16,635,258	10,224,596	107	175
Federal Reserve Notes in Circulation		66,707,379	62,430,315	55,515,520	107	120



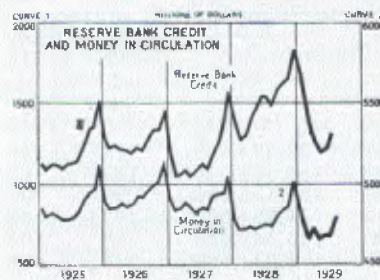
Index numbers of production of manufactures and minerals, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-25 average=100). Latest figures, June, manufactures 127, minerals 118.



Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926-100, base adopted by Bureau). Latest figure, June, 96.4.



Monthly averages of weekly figures for reporting member banks in leading cities. Latest figures are averages of first three weeks in July.



Monthly averages of daily figures. Latest figures are averages of first 21 days in July.

Summary of National Business Conditions (Compiled July 25 by Federal Reserve Board)

The output of manufactures continued in large volume in June, while mineral production declined. There was a rise in the general level of commodity prices, reflecting chiefly an advance in agricultural commodities.

PRODUCTION: Activity of manufacturing establishments continued at a high rate in June. The output of automobiles and of iron and steel showed a seasonal decline smaller than is usual from May to June. Silk mill activity increased and there was a growth in the daily average production of cement, leather and shoes. Production of copper at smelters and refineries decreased sharply, and the output of cotton and wool textiles was also reduced, although production in all of these industries continued larger than in other recent years. The volume of factory employment and pay-rolls in June showed a small seasonal decline from May, but, as in earlier months, was substantially larger than in 1928. The output of mines was generally smaller in June than in May, reflecting declines in the production of coal, copper and other non-ferrous metals. The output of petroleum, however, increased to new high levels.

Reports for the first half of July indicate some further reduction in the output of cotton textiles, iron and steel, lumber and coal. The volume of construction contracts awarded decreased further in June and for the first half year awards were 12 per cent less than in the same period in 1928, reflecting chiefly a substantial decline in residential building. During the first three weeks of July, contracts awarded were larger than in the same period a year ago.

AGRICULTURE: Department of Agriculture estimates, based on July 1 crop condition reports, indicate a wheat crop of 834,000,000 bushels, this being about 8 per cent smaller than the production last year but larger than the average production in the preceding five years. The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 was estimated at 48,457,000 acres, or 3 per cent more than a year ago.

DISTRIBUTION: During the month of June, freight carloadings were slightly smaller than in May, as a result of decreases in loadings of most classes of freight, except grain products and ores. In comparison with other recent years, however, loadings continued to show an increase. Sales of department stores in June, as in earlier months, were larger than in the same month in 1928.

PRICES: Wholesale prices, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index, advanced from May to June on the average somewhat less than they had declined during the preceding month. Farm products, particularly grains, cattle, beef and hides showed marked advances in price. Prices of mineral products and their manufactures also averaged higher in June than in May, the price reflecting largely increases in the price of petroleum and gasoline. Prices of leading imports, rubber, sugar, silk and coffee showed a decline for the month as a whole. During the first two weeks of July, wheat and corn continued to move sharply upward, while hides declined slightly in price. Hog prices increased and prices of rubber and tin, which began to advance in the middle of June, continued to rise.

BANK CREDIT: During the first half of July, the volume of credit extended by member banks in leading cities declined somewhat, following a rapid increase in June. On July 17, loans and investments of these banks were about \$400,000,000 above the level at the end of May. The increase reflected chiefly rapid growth in loans to brokers and dealers in securities and also some further increase in commercial loans. The banks' holdings of investments continued to decline, and were on July 17 about \$700,000,000 below the middle of last year. The total volume of Reserve bank credit outstanding showed an increase of about \$120,000,000 during the four weeks ending July 17, the increase being in discounts for member banks. Demand for additional Reserve bank credit arose chiefly out of a considerable increase in the volume of money in circulation which accompanied the issuance of the new small-size currency. There was also some increase in reserve balances of member banks accompanying the growth in their loans and, consequently, in their deposits. Open market rates on 90-day bankers' acceptances declined from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent between the latter part of June and the middle of July, while rates on prime commercial paper remained unchanged.