MONTHLY REVIEW

OF

AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

IN THE

NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

JOHN R. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent CURTIS L. MOSHER F. M. BAILEY
Assistant Federal Reserve Agents

OLIVER S. POWELL

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January 29, 1929

DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

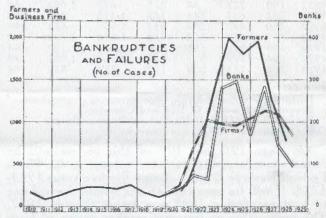
The year 1929 began with the volume of business in this district larger than a year ago. During the first two weeks of January, debits to individual accounts at seventeen cities were 11 per cent larger than in the corresponding weeks of 1928. In the first thirteen business days of January, country check clearings were 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding days a year ago. From the first report in a new series issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, it is learned that the daily average of building contracts awarded in the first eighteen days of January 1929 in the northwestern district was \$333,900, as compared with a daily average of building contracts in this district during the whole month of January 1928 of only \$119,300.

During December 1928, business in this district was more active than in December 1927. Debits to individual accounts at seventeen cities were 12 per cent larger in December than in the same month last year. Country check clearings were 19 per cent larger in December than in December last year. The largest increases occurred in debits to individual accounts at mixed farming cities and country check clearings in rural Minnesota, both showing increases of 30 per cent over December 1927. Part of the increase over December a year ago was doubtless due to more favorable weather conditions prevailing in December 1928. Carloadings of grains and grain products, livestock, forest products and miscellaneous freight, building permits and contracts, country lumber sales, furniture sales, life insurance sales and postal receipts were larger in December than in the same month last year, while carloadings of coal, coke and ore, flour shipments, department store sales, security sales and wholesale trade were smaller. There were only fifty-six business failures in December 1928, as compared with one hundred and eighteen failures in December 1927.

Farm income from cash crops and hogs was 2 per cent smaller in December than in December last year. The income from dairy products during November was 8 per cent larger than the income from this source in November a year ago. December prices of flax, hens and all meat animals, except butcher steers, were higher than a year ago. Prices of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and prime butcher steers were lower than a year ago.

By 3

The most convincing evidence that readjustment from post-war conditions is progressing is furnished by the records of decreasing bankruptcies and failures. Failures have decreased for two years. The number of farmers, business firms and banks that failed in 1928 was smaller than in any other year since 1922. The greatest improvement occurred among banks and farmers, and a somewhat smaller reduction in failures occurred among business firms. The accompanying chart shows the history of failures during the whole period for which records are available. It should be noted that some further improvement must occur before the number of failures returns to the level existing in 1920 and preceding years.



Business Failures and Bank Failures in the Ninth Federal Reserve District During Recent Calendar Years. Farmer Bankruptcies in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana in the Years Ending June 30, 1910-1928.

The chart furnishes an interesting study of the incidence of failures in this agricultural district. Business firms were the first to feel the effects of the depression. These firms are mostly mercantile establishments. Farmer bankruptcies lagged behind failures of business firms by somewhat less than a year in the early years of the readjustment period and reached their first peak about a year and a half later than the first peak of business failures. Bank failures lagged far behind business and farmer failures of the early years and did not reach large proportions until the year after business failures reached their first peak.

The high level of farmer bankruptcies lasted a shorter time than either of the other classes of failures. The high level of business failures lasted the longest. Farmer bankruptcies and bank failures have both declined sharply for two years, while the decrease in failures of business firms has been less pronounced during these two years. In the farmer bankruptcy situation the greatest decreases in the last year, as compared with the preceding year, occurred in North Dakota and Montana, and the smallest decrease occurred in Minnesota.

BANKRUPTCIES AND FAILURES IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

(Farmer bankruptcies are fiscal year totals ending June 30; business failures and bank failures are calendar year totals ending December 31)

		Bankrup N.D.		iong Far Mont.		Busi- ness Fail-	Bank Fail- ures
	Minn,					ures	ures
1910	60	67	30	9	166		
1911	28	41	11	9	89		
1912	29	54	19	20	122		
1913	32	92	25	38	187		
1914	29	105	42	55	231		
1915	16	111	33	71	231		
1916	19	90	16	81	206		
1917	59	60	50	90	259		
1918	49	61	17	38	165		
	16	37	6	52	111	149	
1919							25
1920	42	50	18	63	173	248	35
1921	57	93	24	82	256	703	73
1922	189	237	38	215	679	1.024	64
1923	291	615	148	366	1,420	975	279
1924	430	782	236	551	1.999	961	295
1925	369	629	352	460	1.810	1.038	168
1926	419	536	368	624	1,947	1,127	283
1927	294	376	352	245	1,267	1,081	142
1928	266	153	239	126	784	834	94

Sources:

Farm Bankruptcies; U. S. Department of Agriculture. Business Failures; R. G. Dun and Company. Bank Failures 1921-1928; Federal Reserve Board. Bank Failures 1920; Office Records.

On page 196 and 197 of this review will be found records of the business volume in the Ninth Federal Reserve District during the five years 1924-1928. It will be seen that on the whole the volume of business during 1928 was larger than in 1927. The cash value at terminal market prices of farm products sold, was smaller in 1928 than in 1927, and larger than in 1926.

DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BANKING

As the year-end statistics of banking gradually become available it appears that country banks in the district experienced a small increase in deposits during 1928. The deposits of member banks in cities of less than fifteen thousand population increased 14 million dollars, or 3 per cent, during the year. The deposits of member banks in the smaller cities and towns increased in every state, except North Dakota.

Further evidence of the increase in deposits was found in the tabulation of December called reports from one hundred and seventeen selected country member banks. At these banks there were only minor changes in deposits between October 3 and

December 31, but over the past year these banks experienced an increase of 6 per cent in total deposits. The most important contribution made by the tabulation of reports from these selected banks is that it is possible to determine banking trends in the various economic regions of the district. Deposit increases, according to the evidence furnished by these banks, were largest in the livestock range banks, where a 12 per cent increase in deposits over last year was reported. In the lumber and mining regions, deposits increased 7 per cent. In the spring wheat belt deposits increased 6 per cent, and in the mixed farming region, which constitutes most of the southern and eastern part of the district, deposits increased 4 per cent. These increases are probably larger than will be shown for all banks in the district when the records become available in the next sixty days.

On the asset side of the reports from these one hundred and seventeen banks, security holdings increased 10 per cent, as compared with the same date last year, and loans increased 7 per cent. In view of the practice of including certain short-term investments, such as acceptances, commercial paper and loans to brokers, with the loans to customers under the general heading of "Loans and Discounts," it is impossible to say what proportion of the increase in loans was used to accommodate the needs of customers. Hence, the significant change in assets at the present time appears to be the increase in security holdings. Livestock range banks increased their holdings of securities 24 per cent. Banks in the lumber and mining regions increased their security holdings 14 per cent; wheat belt banks increased their security holdings 11 per cent and banks in the mixed farming territory increased their security holdings 5 per cent.

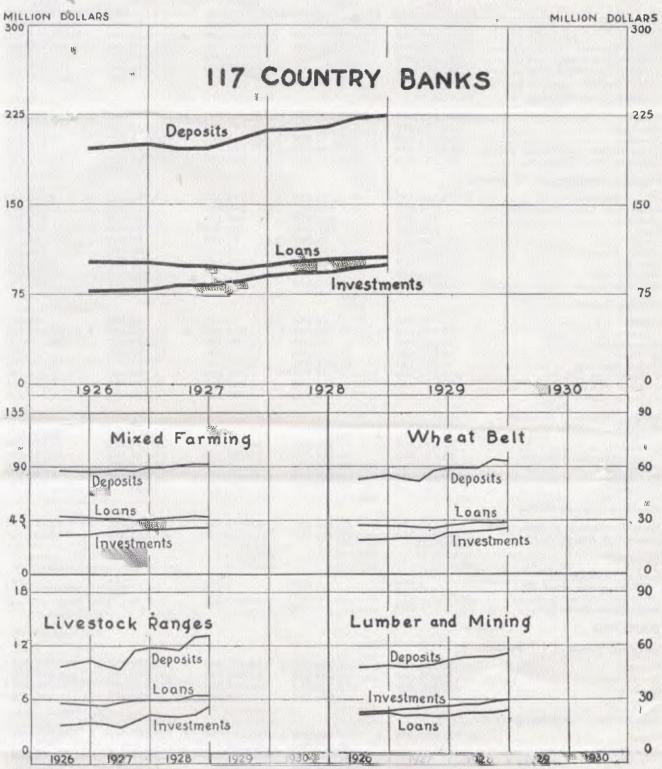
Country bank borrowings from this Federal Reserve Bank on January 16 were slightly larger than on the corresponding date a year ago. The seasonal reduction in borrowings by country banks since the summer peak has been smaller this year than last year.

The twenty-four city member banks from which weekly reports are received held about the same volume of deposits on January 16, 1929 as a year earlier. During the year, there was a decrease of 14 million dollars in deposits "due to banks," which was nearly offset by an increase of 10 million dollars in other demand deposits and an increase of 3 million dollars in time deposits. During the same yearly period, the loans of these banks secured by stocks and bonds decreased 5 million dollars; other loans increased 16 million dollars and investment holdings decreased 2 million dollars. Borrowings at this Federal Reserve Bank increased 8 million dollars.

A slight revision has been made in the figures for reporting city member banks, beginning with the report for January 9, 1929. The revision principally concerns loans, which in future will exclude acceptances, bills of exchange or drafts of other banks sold with the endorsement of the reporting banks,

and will include all real estate mortgages and mortgage loans held by reporting banks. Mortgages have been classified as loans by most banks and the revision, consequently, does not greatly impair the

comparability of the new figures with those of previous years. A full description of the revision in this report will be found in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for January 1929.



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 December 31, 1928. The small charts show the country banking trends of these selected banks grouped according to economic regions in the district.

THE YEARS 1924 TO 1928 IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT **GENERAL BUSINESS**

GENERAL BUSINESS		
Debits to Individual Accounts		
1924 17 Cities	\$10,022,148,000 \$9,381,035,000 \$0,000,367,000 4,683,975,000 \$1,369,841,000 1,051,855,000 \$420,972,000 439,443,000 488,657,000	\$9,721,164,000 4,837,607,000 2,073,638,000 1,211,119,000 709,028,000 475,947,000 413,825,000 \$10,382,961,000 5,295,476,000 2,148,393,000 1,197,348,000 810,335,000 419,280,000
Country Check Clearings		
Total \$1,089,041,000 Minnesota 359,936,000 Montana 148,011,000 North Dakota and South Dakota 304,943,000 Michigan and Wisconsin 276,151,000	\$ 1,160,778,000 \$1,132,806,000 370,317,000 408,943,000 173,777,000 186,614,000 338,380,000 297,260,000 278,304,000 239,989,000	\$1,112,008,000 \$ 1,201,920,000 404,184,000 426,482,000 202,527,000 219,279,000 282,746,000 322,752,000 222,551,000 233,407,000
Freight CarloadingsN. W. District		
Total—Excluding L. C. L. 5,366,157 Grain and Grain Products 730,007 Livestock 505,231 Coal 375,933 Coke 58,030 Forest Products 958,487 Ore 913,429 Miscellaneous 1,825,040 Merchandise—L. C. L. 1,512,425	5,633,450 5,717,822 646,001 549,952 462,710 480,120 381,616 386,508 73,897 84,104 979,333 954,515 1,126,485 1,239,446 1,963,408 2,023,177 1,637,649 1,692,270	5,500,811 5,578,688 651,099 722,393 428,070 425,203 378,129 337,581 72,565 72,891 886,289 870,724 1,056,233 1,091,878 2,028,426 2,058,018 1,728,613 1,689,247
Building Permits		
Number (18 cities) 22,006 Valuation (18 cities) 59,939,900 Minneapolis 23,240,900 St. Paul 20,895,600 Duluth-Superior 8,703,300 4 Wheat Belt Cities 1,059,800 6 Mixed Farming Cities 4,967,400 4 Mining Cities 1,072,900	\$ 73,250,800 \$ 57,859,800 29,446,300 \$ 20,609,300 24,045,800 \$ 15,710,400 10,372,900 \$ 8,234,100 2,254,300 \$ 4,152,600 5,860,600 \$ 8,067,900 1,270,900 \$ 1,085,500	18,166 18,077 \$ 49,722,200 \$ 49,479,300 22,421,700 23,257,800 10,128,800 8,729,900 5,806,400 5,154,100 4,359,500 5,024,400 5,976,300 6,202,300 1,029,500 1,110,800
Building Contracts Awarded		
Total \$ 88,263,700 Residential 33,697,800 Commercial and Industrial 13,626,800 Public Works and Utilities 21,310,200 Educational 10,459,600 All Other 9,169,300	\$ 95,228,800 \$ 102,118,000 40,285,700 38,076,100 16,864,600 22,160,500 14,873,300 21,191,400 8,118,200 9,106,700 15,087,000 11,583,300	\$ 83,816,700 \$ 80,190,700 30,115,100 24,942,500 18,822,300 16,337,600 17,861,200 23,805,600 7,274,600 6,159,500 9,743,500 8,945,500
Manufacturing and Mining		
Flour Production at Mpls. (bbl.) 11,679,130 Copper (5 firms) (lbs.) 374,291,900	12,059,557 420,435,500 11,793,258 432,726,500	11,540,051 416,602,300 12,241,452 446,494,500
Failures		
Farmer Bankruptcies (Year ending June 30)	1,810 1,947 1,038 1,127 168 283	1,267 784 1,081 834 142 94
BANKING		
City, Bank Condition (1) December 31		Д
Loans \$ 246,000,000 Investments 154,000,000 Deposits 450,000,000 Borrowings 900,000	\$ 224,000,000 \$ 226,000,000 165,000,000 167,000,000 438,000,000 436,000,000 1,500,000 1,700,000	\$ 227,000,000 \$ 222,000,000 2 201,000,000 206,000,000 2 473,000,000 466,000,000 2 100,000 10,200,000 2
Country Bank Condition, December 31		
Loans \$ 881,000,000 Investments 274,000,000 Deposits 1,331,000,000 Borrowings 22,600,000	\$ 842,000,000 \$ 760,000,000 326,000,000 337,000,000 1,322,000,000 1,216,000,000 14,200,000 13,200,000	\$ 720,000,000 \$ 728,000,000 2 380,000,000 396,000,000 2 1,228,000,000 1,256,000,000 2 7,800,000 9,500,000 2

⁽¹⁾ National Banks in Minneapolis and St. Paul and Savings Banks and Trust Companies in Minnesota (2) October 3, 1928 for National Banks; Autumn call dates for State Banks

THE YEARS 1924 TO 1928 IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	HE TEARS 1924	10 1928 IN		CONTINUED)	EL	JERAL RES	EF	VE DISTR	CI		
	FARMING			44		See a silen					
	Farmers' Cash Income	1924	(2	1925		1926		1927		1928	
	Total of Items Below	750,498,000 215,911,000	\$	819,720,000 214,557,000	\$	726,980,000 145,594,000	\$	794,729,000 218,554,000	\$	772,172,000 201,362,000	
1	Durum Wheat	71,037,000		69,685,000		53,713,000		77,886,000		91,518,000	42
	Rye Flax	41,955,000 60,886,000		18,063,000 52,847,000		12,003,000 30,808,000		25,762,000 40,667,000		18,870,000 35,785,000	
	Potatoes	26,166,000		36,052,000		48,276,000		39,175,000		29,342,000	
	Dairy Products	167,316,000 156,655,000		201,286,000 215,731,000		210,495,000 214,622,000		227,642,000 153,345,000	tr.	243,631,000 136,739,000	
	Wood	10,572,000		11,499,000		11,469,000		11,698,000		14,925,000	
ÿ	Prices		VIII.								
	Median Cash Grain Prices at Mpls. Wheat—No. 1 D. N. S. (bu.)	Dec. 19		Dec. 1925 \$1.745/8		Dec. 1926 \$1.485/8		Dec. 1927 \$1,341/2		Dec. 1928 \$1.213/4	
5	Durum-No. 2 Amber (Duluth) (k	ou.) 1.66	1/2	1.53		1.78		1.27		1.061/2	
3	Corn-No. 3 Yellow (bu.) Oats-No. 3 White (bu.)	54	3/8	.80 .38½		.76		.837/8 .52		.78	
	Barley—No. 3 (bu.) Rye—No. 2 (bu.)	85	/3	.631/2		.66		.821/2		.58	
	Flax—No. I (bu.)	2.84		2.60		2.23	žį	2.143/8		2.381/2	
	Median Livestock Prices at So. St. Pr	aul "					*	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	હ	ş - »	
	Butcher Cows (Cwt.)			5.75		6.00		8.00	×.		
	Butcher Steers (Cwt.)			8.00 9.50		7.50 9.10		10.50		10.50	3
	Stocker and Feeder Steers (Cwt.)	5.00		6.75		6.25 10.00		8.50	şı	9.00	
	Veal Calves (Cwt.)			9.75 10.85		11.35		10.50 8.00	9	12.50 8.25	
	Heavy Hogs (Cwt.)	15.00		9.00 15.50		10.50 12.50		7.50 12.50		7.85 13.50	
	Ewes (Cwt.)			8.00		6.00		6.00		7.00	
	Wool (lb.) (farm price)	43		.391/2		.33		.321/2		.36 3	
	Butter (lb.)	39		.461/2		2 .48		.48		.47	
	Milk (cwt.)	i 2.22		2.65		2.52		2.63		2.61	
	Hens (4½ pounds) (lb.) Eggs (doz.)	48		.231/2		.19		.181/2		.201/2	ş
	Potatoes (bu.)	60		2.48		1.53		1.05		.60	
	TRADE						y	, K			
	Retail Sales Lumber (498 yards) (bd. ft.).	106 568 000		134,633,000		134,951,000		135,723,000		147,483,000	
	Dept. Store Sales (20 stores) \$	29,967,560	\$	31,069,040	\$	29,758,950	\$	27,802,940	\$	26,319,230	
ACCOUNT.		234,066,900 240,313,000		211,686,100 293,645,000		200,758,500		268,741,000	Ø	219,186,400 285,514,000	
	Wholesale Sales				8						É
	Shoes (5 firms)	6,694,930		8,079,510	30	6,720,980		5,694,160		6,119,160	
	Hardware (12 firms)	23,218,040 58,322,690	100	24,720,930 62,011,090	N.	23,480,470 57,802,910		23,393,160 61,102,070		24,441,180 60,439,980	
	Agricultural Implements (4 firms)	2,032,380	Ü	3,059,260		2,944,750		3,002,720		2,991,010	
	Retail Stocks										
	Lumber (483 yds.) (bd. ft.)	69,266,000		73,437,000		76,242,000		76,410,000		72,771,000	
	Department Stores (16 firms)\$	6,538,900	\$	6,438,950	\$	5,676,080	Þ	5,467,430	\$	5,085,400	77
	Wholesale Stocks			F W	si	1 160 140		1 425 400		1 419 900	
	Shoes (5 firms) Hardware (9 firms) Groceries (38 firms)			1,847,490 2,592,240	3	1,160,140 2,663,000		1,435,600 2,350,650		1,618,800 2,446,900	
	Groceries (38 firms)			8,339,720 250,390		8,529,290 331,740		7,674,850 277,250		8,040,790 327,460	
1					ř.	331,340		217,250		32.0	
	Retail Accounts and Notes Receivable Lumber (508 yds.)	3,308,600	\$	3,132,600	\$	3,452,200	\$	3,362,900	\$	3,681,700	
	Department Stores (15 firms)	2,385,900		2,580,640	301	2,485,300		2,377,500		2,226,860	
	Wholesale Accounts and Notes Received			0.700.000		1000-11		1.002.005	4	1.014.005	
	Shoes (5 firms)	2,297,840 2,177,710	\$	2,723,800 2,060,840	\$	1,900,700 2,061,700	\$	1,823,880 2,171,750	\$	1,216,280 2,231,240	
	Groceries (43 firms)	5,265,190		5,966,630		5,637,250		5,925,150 521,510		6,109,040 438,500	
	Agricultural Implements (2 firms) (3) November 30, 1928	336,200		305,200		- 403,800		J21 ₁ J10	50%	טער,טכד	

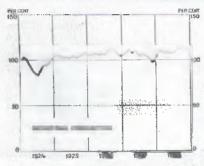
COMPARATIVE	STATISTICS	OF	RIISINESS I	N	THE	NINTH	CEDEDAL	DECEDVE	DISTRICT
CUMPARATIVE	SIAHSHUS	UF	DUSINESS I	T.M.	IFIL	INIIN I FA	PEDERAL	KESERVE.	DISTRICT

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINES	S IN THE NIN	TH FEDERA	L RESERVE		
				%Dec. 1928	%Dec. 1928
	D 1000			of Nov.	of Dec.
Debits to Individual Accounts, Daily Averages—Unit	Dec., 1928	Nov., 1928 \$40.935.000	Dec., 1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis	\$37,606,000 19,019,000	20,314,000	\$33,477,000 16,470,000	92 94	112 115
St. Paul	8,137,000	7,995,000	7,732,000	102	105
Duluth-Superior 8 Wheat Belt Cities	4,025,000 2,977,000	5,479,000 3,447,000	3,670,000 2,507,000	73	110
4 Mixed Farming Cities	1,964,000	1,851,000	1,507,000	106	130
South St. Paul	1,484,000	1,849,000	1,602,000	80	93
Total—Excluding L. C. L	317,276	439,970	320,995	72	99
Grains and Grain Products	54,849	65,795	52,596	83	104
Livestock Cars Coal Cars	38,888 36,847	37,432 38,275	38,517 49,667	104	101
Coke	5,926	5,474	6,909	108	86
Forest Products	55,831	67,662	55,690	83	100
Ore	2,125 122,810	60,871 164,461	2,297 115,319	75	106
Merchandise—L. C. L	125,746	137,463	130,196	91	97
Building Permits—		.40			
Number—18 Cities Value—18 Cities	\$ 2,440,200	1,233 \$ 4,006,200	\$ 2,251,400	66	187 108
Minneapolis	905,500	1,715,200	625,600	53	145
St. Paul Duluth-Superior	705,600 169,400	995,000 340,000	204,100	71 50	346 16
4 Wheat Belt Cities	, 115,500	255,700	49,100	45	235
6 Mixed Farming Cities	449,100 95,100	683,800 16,500	317,100 25,500	66 576	142 373
4 Mining Cities	95,100	10,500	23,500	370	313
Building Contracts Awarded— Total	3,828,000	5,764,000	3,032,600	66	126
Total	1,170,800	2,119,300	1,131,000	55	104
Commercial and Industrial	801,400	2,173,500	424,900	37	189
Public Works and Utilities Educational	856,500 881,300	743,900 275,300	1,412,700 40,000	115	2203
All Other	118,000	452,000	24,000	26	492
Cash Value of Farm Products Sold—	12 0 17 000	22 245 086	10 207 000		101
Bread Wheat Durum Wheat	12,947,000 6,648,000	23,240,000 8,916,000	12,397,000	56 75	104
Rye	1,026,000	1,555,000	1,495,000	66	69
Flax Potatoes	1,345,000	5,828,000 2,076,000	1,046,000	23 49	129
Dairy Products—See Note	16,405,000	17,305,000	15,229,000	95	108
Hogs	17,266,000	16,513,000	20,616,000	105	84
Grain Stocks at End of Month at Minneapolis					
Wheat Bu.	54,664,633	50,776,608	32,857,771	108	166
Corn Bu.	1,109,408	115,690	1,646,411	959	67
OatsBu.	2,557,896	2,517,615	7,842,195	102	33 568
BarleyBu. RyeBu.	3,709,960 2,569,989	3,034,047 2,187,534	653,019 1,423,581	117	181
FlaxBu.	1,313,818	1,632,946	4,014,559	80	33
Median Cash Grain Prices—					8
Wheat—No. 1 Dark NorthernBu.	\$1.21 ³ / ₄ 1.06 ¹ / ₂	\$1.235/8 1.12	\$1.341/2	98 95	91 84
Durum—No, 2 Amber	.78	.82	.837/8	95	93
Oats-No. 3 White Bu.	.431/4	.411/2	.52	104	83
Barley—No. 3 Bu. Rye—No. 2 Bu.	.58 .99	.59	1.02	98	70 97
Flax—No. 1	2.381/2	2.323/4	2.143/8	102	111
Wholesale Produce Prices—		4.0	40	0.0	0.0
ButterLb. MilkCwt.	.47 2.61	.48 2.60	.48 2.63	98	98 99
Hens-41/2 PoundsLb.	.201/2	.191/2	.181/2	105	111
Eggs	.331/2	.35	1.05	96	89 57
rotatoes		.00 4 1028 and No.			

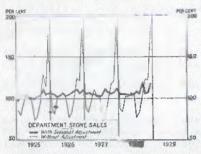
Note: Nov., 1928, Oct., 1928 and Nov., 1927.

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

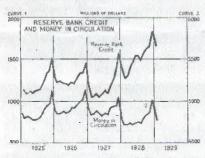
(1	Continued)				
	_			%Dec. 1928 of Nov.	1928 of Dec.
Livestock Receipts at South St. Paul— Unit	Dec., 1928		Dec., 1927	1928	. 1927
Cattle Head Calves Head Hogs Head Sheep Head	56,795 41,802 345,550 70,064	90,060 47,346 305,248 158,842	65,960 41,680 468,393 54,605	63 88 113 44	86 100 74 128
Median Livestock Prices at South St. Paul-	70,001	120,012	31,003		120
Butcher Cows Cwt. Butcher Steers Cwt. Frime Butcher Steers Cwt. Stocker and Feeder Steers Cwt. Veal Calves Cwt.	\$8.25 10.50 12.50 9.00 12.50	\$8.25 10.75 14.00 9.00 13.00	\$8.00 10.50 13.00 8.50 10.50	100 98 89 100 96	103 100 96 106
Hogs . Cwt. Heavy Hogs . Cwt. Lambs . Cwt. Ewes . Cwt.	8,25 7,85 13,50 7,00	8.65 8.25 12.75 6.00	8.00 7.50 12.50 6.00	95 95 106 117	103 105 108 117
Flour—					
Production—Twin Cities and Duluth- Superior Bbls. Shipments from Minneapolis Bbls.	1,110,611 890,558	1,083,767 900,374	1,284,708 1,120,844	102 99	86 79
Linseed Products Shipments from Minneapolis-Lbs.	34,516,591	45,090,101	34,618,534	7.7	100
Retail Sales—					
Department Stores Furniture Stores Country Lumber Yards. Bd. Ft.	\$3,450,030 603,690 7,001,000	\$2,220,420 517,820 13,302,000	\$3,656,150 586,700 4,624,000	155 117 53	94 103 151
Retail Merchandise Stocks-					
Department Stores Furniture Stores Country Lumber Yards Bd. Ft.	\$5,085,400 2,655,000 72,771,000	\$6,116,180 2,845,230 75,810,000	\$5,467,430 2,748,500 76,410,000	83 93 96	93 97 95
Life Insurance Sales—(4 States)	\$29,614,000	\$22,924,000	\$26,461,000	129	112
Wholesale Trade—					
Farm Implements Hardware Shoes Groceries	68,810 1,960,450 334,320 4,239,630	107,340 2,160,360 528,100 5,177,740	90,080 1,792,440 353,120 4,558,380	64 91 63 82	70 109 95
Business Failures-					
Number Liabilities	56 \$447,700	\$710,546	118 \$1,125,953	102 63	47 40
Securities Sold— To Banks To Insurance Companies To General Public	1,344,400 810,000 6,567,000	1,702,700 1,101,100 7,669,300	5,865,700 1,179,500 10,273,900	79 74 86	23 69 64
Real Estate Activity in					
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties— Warranty Deeds Recorded. Mortgages Recorded	3,215 1,572	2,005 1,552	3,669 1,563	160 101	88 101
	Sport		- Fijo	%Jan. 1929	1929
24 City Member Banks— Loans Secured by Stocks and Bonds. All Other Loans Securities Net Demand Deposits Subject to Reserve Time Deposits. Borrowings at Federal Reserve Bank	Jan. 16, 1929 \$79,127,000 181,749,000 130,906,000 221,347,000 141,348,000 10,409,000	Dec. 19, 1928 \$77,764,000 186,092,000 133,210,000 229,947,000 137,398,000 2,809,000	Jan. 18, 1928 \$83,801,000 165,833,000 133,385,000 223,320,000 138,295,000 2,250,000	of Dec. 1928 102 98 98 96 103 371	of Jan. 1928 94 110 98 99 102 463
Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank-					
Bills Discounted	13,341,558 61,978,890	7,348,151 65,093,830	4,153,987 58,224,875	182 95	321 106



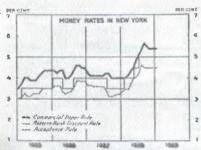
Index number of production of manufactures and minerals combined, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-25 average-100). Latest figure, December, 111,



Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales (1923-25 average—100). Latest figures, December, adjusted index, 117, unadjusted index, 188.



Monthly averages of daily figures. Latest figures are averages of first 23 days in January.



Monthly rates in the open market in New York: commercial paper rate on 4to 6-month paper and acceptance rate on 90-day bankers' acceptances. Latest figures are averages of first 24 days in January.

Summary of National Business Conditions (Compiled January 26 by Federal Reserve Board)

Industry and trade continued active in December, and the general level of prices remained unchanged. Banking and credit conditions at the turn of the year were influenced chiefly by seasonal changes in the demand for currency and by requirements for end-of-year financial settlements.

PRODUCTION: The output of manufactures decreased in December, but the decline was less than is usual during the month, and the Board's index was slightly higher than in November and above the level of a year ago. Smaller than usual seasonal reductions were reported in the daily average output of steel, pig iron, automobiles, copper, cement, silk and flour, while cotton and wool textiles declined considerably. Meat packing increased in December, reflecting a larger output of pork products, though beef and mutton production was smaller. The volume of factory employment and payrolls was larger than at this season of last year. Production of minerals was in somewhat smaller volume in December than in November, reflecting chiefly a larger reduction in the output of bituminous and anthracite coal. Production of copper and zinc ore on a daily average basis was slightly smaller, while petroleum output increased. Preliminary reports for the first half of January indicate a steady increase in the output of petroleum and greater activity in the steel, automobile, coal and lumber industries, following the temporary lull during the inventory period at the end of the year.

Building contracts awarded in some eastern states declined sharply during December, as in the preceding month, and were smaller than in any December since 1924. The decline from November was attributable largely to decreases in awards for residential building and public works and utilities. By districts, the largest declines over the preceding month were in the Cleveland, Chicago, Boston and Richmond Federal Reserve Districts, while increases were reported in the New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta districts.

TRADE: Department store trade showed greater activity in December than in the preceding month, after allowance is made for the customary holiday increase. Total sales for the month were the largest on record, exceeding December, 1927 by I per cent, although there was one less trading day this year. Increases over a year ago were reported for the New York and Philadelphia districts, while substantial decreases occurred in Atlanta and Minneapolis. Distribution at wholesale declined seasonally and was smaller than a year ago. Freight carloadings in December and the first half of January showed a slightly larger than usual seasonal reduction but, as in earlier months, were above a year ago.

PRICES: The general level of wholesale prices, as measured by the index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, remained approximately the same during December as in the preceding month. Average prices of iron and steel, automobiles, copper and building materials continued to advance slowly, and prices of farm products, after declining during October and November, also rose in December, reflecting higher average prices for raw cotton, oats, rye and some grades of wheat, offset in part by lower prices for corn and cattle. In the first three weeks of January, the prices of rubber advanced sharply and wheat, corn, potatoes and flour also increased, while silk and sugar decreased somewhat, and hides reached the lowest level in more than a year.

BANK CREDIT: Banking and credit conditions in January were influenced chiefly by the seasonal decline in the volume of money in circulation. At the Reserve banks, the return flow of currency from circulation resulted in a liquidation of member bank borrowing and small declines in Reserve bank holdings of acceptances and of United States securities. Total bills and securities showed a decline of about \$450,000,000 for the period from December 26 to January 23, and were in about the same volume as in midsummer of last year. At member banks there was an increase in the total volume of loans at the turn of the year, due chiefly to year-end financial settlements, and the temporary withdrawal of funds loaned by corporations in the New York market. In January deposits and loans of member banks declined to approximately the level of the early part of December. In the money market rates on call loans declined sharply in January, while rates on time loans on securities remained firm and rates on acceptances advanced.