

# 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 during May was smaller than the volume in the same month last year. This is a continuation of the trend which has been in evidence in varying degrees since the poor crop of 1929 was harvested and the national reduction in business volume occurred. During May, June, July and August, business comparisons with a year ago are under an added handicap imposed by the unusually active state of business in these months last year, owing to the marketing of grain which had been held over from the crop of 1928.

The grain carry-over situation may be illustrated by the figures of wheat stocks on farms and in country mills and elevators on July 1 of the last three years. In 1927, these stocks amounted to 14,279,000 bushels; in 1928, they amounted to 16,768,000 bushels, and in 1929 to 34,130,000 bushels. The business effect of this exceptionally heavy summer volume of grain marketings is well illustrated by the course of debits to individual accounts, as shown in the chart on the following page. The seasonal fluctuations in the year 1928 may be considered quite normal during the summer months, exhibiting a horizontal trend during May, June and July and a slight decline in debits during August. In contrast with this movement, the 1929 volume of debits increased from April to July and continued in August at the same level as in July. It should, of course, be recalled that a contributing factor to the high level of August debits last year was the increase in early marketings of grain from the new crop due to an early harvest season and the greater use of the combine harvester.

In May 1930, debits to individual accounts at reporting cities in the district were 7 per cent smaller than in the corresponding month last year. As in preceding months, the smallest declines occurred in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the southern portion of the district whose chief industries are dairying and mixed farming. The greatest decreases occurred in the northern part of the district and at the Great Lakes ports where wheat, mining and lumber activities are the principal sources of business.

Most of the other indexes of general business volume also showed declines. Country check clearings were 12 per cent smaller in May than in the

same month last year. Freight carloadings, excluding less-than-carload shipments, showed a decrease of 14 per cent. Postal receipts, building contracts, linseed product shipments and copper and iron ore output were smaller than a year ago, while building permits and flour production showed increases and electric power consumption in Minnesota and the Dakotas was just equal to the volume a year ago. Business failures, as reported by R. G. Dun and Company, were 51 in number during May this year as compared with 52 in May a year ago.

The volume of retail and wholesale trade in most lines was smaller during May than a year ago. The only lines reporting increases were life insurance and securities. In the case of life insurance, an increase in Minnesota more than offset decreases in the Dakotas and Montana. Security sales to banks by reporting dealers were much larger in May this year than in May a year ago, but sales to the general public and to insurance companies were smaller.

The trade reports afford some interesting commentaries on the general state of business. Department stores in the larger cities of the district have experienced a slight decline in business during the first five months of 1930, as compared with the corresponding months last year, the decrease during May amounting to 1 per cent. However, at the end of May their stocks of merchandise were 17 per cent smaller than a year ago, indicating that they have been able to achieve a more rapid merchandise turnover in spite of adverse sales conditions. On the other hand, the volume of their accounts receivable was 1 per cent larger than a year ago, and the portion of these receivables which was payable on the instalment plan over a period of several months was 8 per cent larger than a year ago, indicating a somewhat less favorable credit position on the part of the consuming public in these cities.

The same credit situation existed at representative furniture stores and country lumber yards in the district and in wholesale trade. In the case of furniture stores, May sales were 7 per cent smaller than a year ago, but instalment receivables were 3 per cent larger than a year ago. In the case of country lumber yards, total sales in May were 19 per cent smaller than a year ago, but receivables were only 4 per cent smaller.



Male Employment Advertising Index for Minneapolis. This index is computed by dividing the seasonally adjusted index numbers of "Situations Wanted" into the similar index numbers for "Help Wanted". The heavy curve is a 3-month moving average of the light curve.

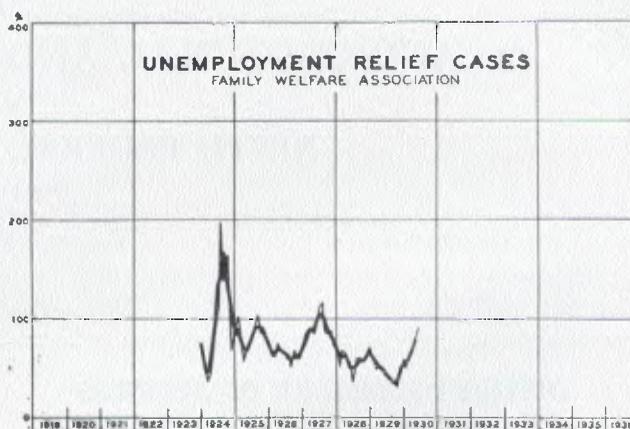
Employment conditions at Minneapolis continued less favorable to the workman than a year ago. After making allowance for seasonal fluctuations in available information, there was no significant change from the depressed level of April in employment advertising and "Skilled Help Wanted," as reported by the public employment office. As a result of this condition of employment, the adjusted curve of relief cases reported by the Family Welfare Association continued the upward movement of the past few months.

In the first half of June, fragmentary evidence indicated a continuation of the reduced volume of business which has characterized the first five months of the year. Debits to individual accounts at seventeen cities during the two weeks ending June 18 were 3 per cent smaller than in the corresponding weeks last year. Country check clearings for the first fifteen business days of June were 9 per cent smaller than in the same days a year ago. On the other hand, construction contracts awarded in the first eleven business days of June averaged \$661,000 per day, as compared with the daily average for the month of June 1929 of \$379,000, according to the reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

#### DISTRICT SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE

Crop prospects in the district continued favorable during the month of May and the first part of June. However, as usually happens, conditions have become uneven throughout the district. South Dakota presented the best prospects in all of the more important crops. On the other hand, there has been too much rain in southeastern Minnesota and too little rain for best crop development in north central South Dakota and parts of North Dakota and Montana.

The June 1 condition reports and production forecasts made by the United States Department of Agriculture showed general conditions at that time about on an average with June 1 conditions



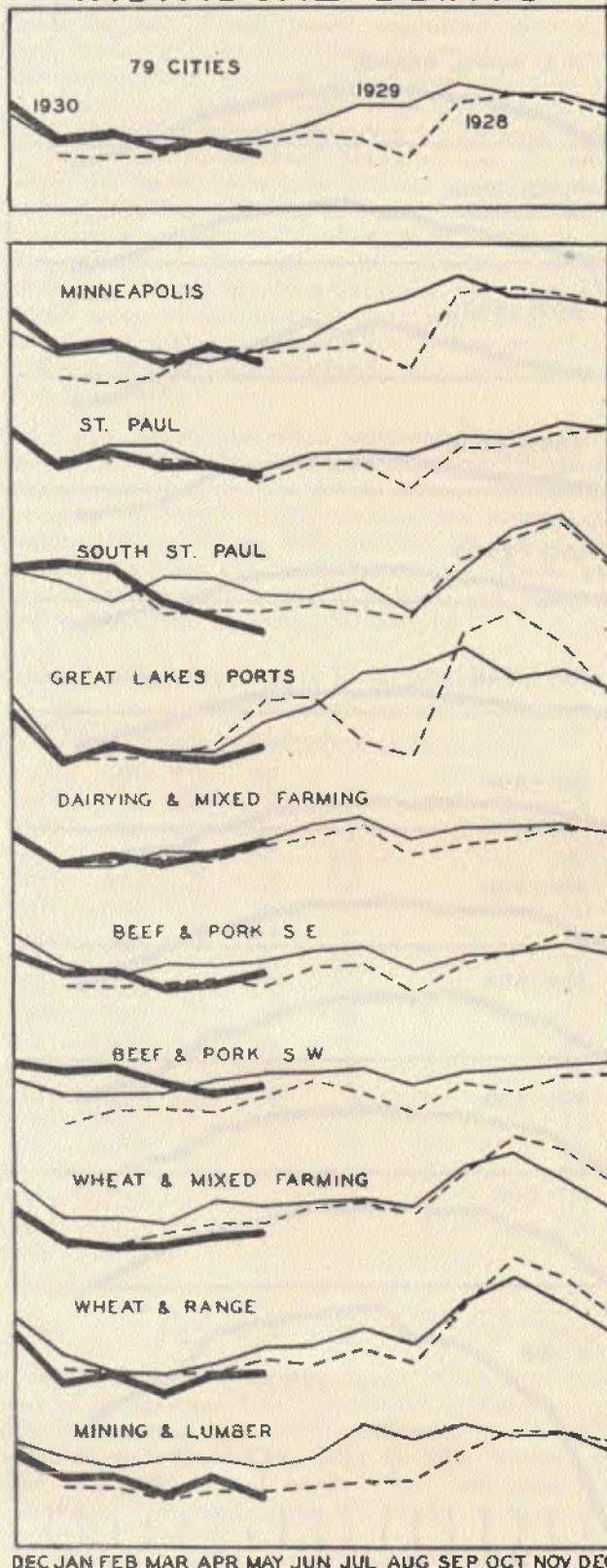
Families Given Assistance, on Account of Unemployment, by the Family Welfare Association of Minneapolis. The curves are index numbers with seasonal variations eliminated. The heavy curve is a 3-month moving average of the light curve.

in the preceding ten years. The winter wheat crop in the Northwest was forecast at about average in size, and somewhat larger than the crop last year. The rye crop forecast was smaller than average but larger than the crop harvested last year. Hay crops were seriously affected by winter killing, but pasture conditions on June 1 were as good as the average conditions in Minnesota and Montana, and much better than average in South Dakota. Pasture conditions were below the average in North Dakota.

The good pasture conditions in the heavy butter producing regions of the district caused a large milk flow during May which was disastrous to the butter market. Cold storage holdings of butter in the United States increased more than 27 million pounds between May 1 and June 1, as compared with the average increase of 15 million pounds which is normal for this period. As a result, butter in storage which was 16 million pounds more on May 1 than a year ago, increased this excess to 28 million pounds on June 1. The price of butter, which had been recovering slowly during March and April, from the low level caused by over-production and the reduced volume of consumption during the winter months, was again reduced by 4 cents a pound during May to 31 cents at Minneapolis. This was the lowest price since 1922. Fluid milk prices paid to farmers were also reduced during May to the lowest level since 1924.

The early opening of spring was also an adverse factor in the market for eggs. Egg production, which customarily reaches a peak in April, was abnormally stimulated by the mild weather. In the north central states the number of eggs laid per farm flock on the first day of April 1930, was 63, as compared with the five-year average of 60, and on the first day of May the number of eggs laid per farm flock was 62, as compared with the five-year average of 60. The result of this heavier laying was an increase in cold storage holdings of case eggs to 9 million cases on June 1, as compared with

**NINTH FED. RES. DISTRICT  
INDIVIDUAL DEBITS**



DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

less than 8 million cases for the five-year average on that date. The price of eggs at Minneapolis dropped to 18 cents a dozen in May, which was the lowest price since the pre-war period.

Livestock prices were also lower in May than a year ago. In the case of beef and lamb, moderate increases in storage supplies were a factor in the price decline. In the case of pork, supplies in cold storage on May 1 were smaller than a year ago and smaller than the five-year average. Probably the largest factor in the decline in livestock prices has been the national reduction in purchasing power.

The effect of price declines which have occurred in all important northwestern farm products, except flax and potatoes, has been to reduce farmers' cash income from seven estimated sources by 19 per cent in May, as compared with income in May last year. Grain marketings were at a low level, a fact which minimized the adverse effect of the low grain prices which prevailed.

**DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BANKING**

The dominant factor in banking changes during the last half of May and the first half of June was the payment of real estate taxes which were due on May 31. Tax payments do not greatly affect the total deposits of banks in the district, since tax payments are largely a transfer from one bank account to another in the same territory. However, tax payments cause a temporary transfer of funds from the rural portion of the district to banks in the larger cities, partly because country banks send checks to city banks for collection and partly due to heavy deposits of public funds with the banks in the larger cities prior to redistribution in payment of public debts and for other purposes.

Public demand deposits at city banks which make weekly reports to this office increased from 31 million dollars on May 28 to 42 million dollars on June 18. Deposits due to country correspondent banks increased from 70 million dollars on May 28 to 82 million dollars on June 4, and declined slightly in the two succeeding weeks. No significant change occurred in other deposits of these city banks and their total deposits on June 18 were 5 per cent larger than on May 21 and 2 per cent larger than on June 19 last year.

The principal effect of the increase in deposits on the assets of these city banks was to increase their balances due from banks by 13 million dollars between May 21 and June 18. Loans to customers and other invested funds increased slightly during this period, but both of these items were smaller than a year ago on June 18.

In the rural portion of the district, member bank deposits decreased 1 per cent between April and May, and these deposits were 4 per cent smaller than a year ago in May. The decrease, as compared with last year, was most pronounced in Montana and least important in northern Michigan.

Loans by this Federal Reserve Bank to member banks were \$3,700,000 on June 18, as compared with \$16,600,000 a year ago. All portions of the district were borrowing less from the Federal Reserve Bank than last year, the decrease being greatest in the Twin Cities.

Interest rates charged by Minneapolis banks on five classes of loans to prime customers decreased slightly during the month to an average of 5-5¼ per cent on June 15. The commercial paper rate at Minneapolis was reduced ¼ of 1 per cent to 4¼ per cent (net to borrowers) on May 31.

### BANKING TRENDS IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES OF MINNESOTA, 1913-1929

#### Part I.

#### The Number of Banks

A study of changes in the number of banks in the communities of various sizes in the rural portion of Minnesota during the last sixteen years reveals the following principal facts:

(1) The number of banks increased from 1913 until 1920, and has decreased steadily since 1920.

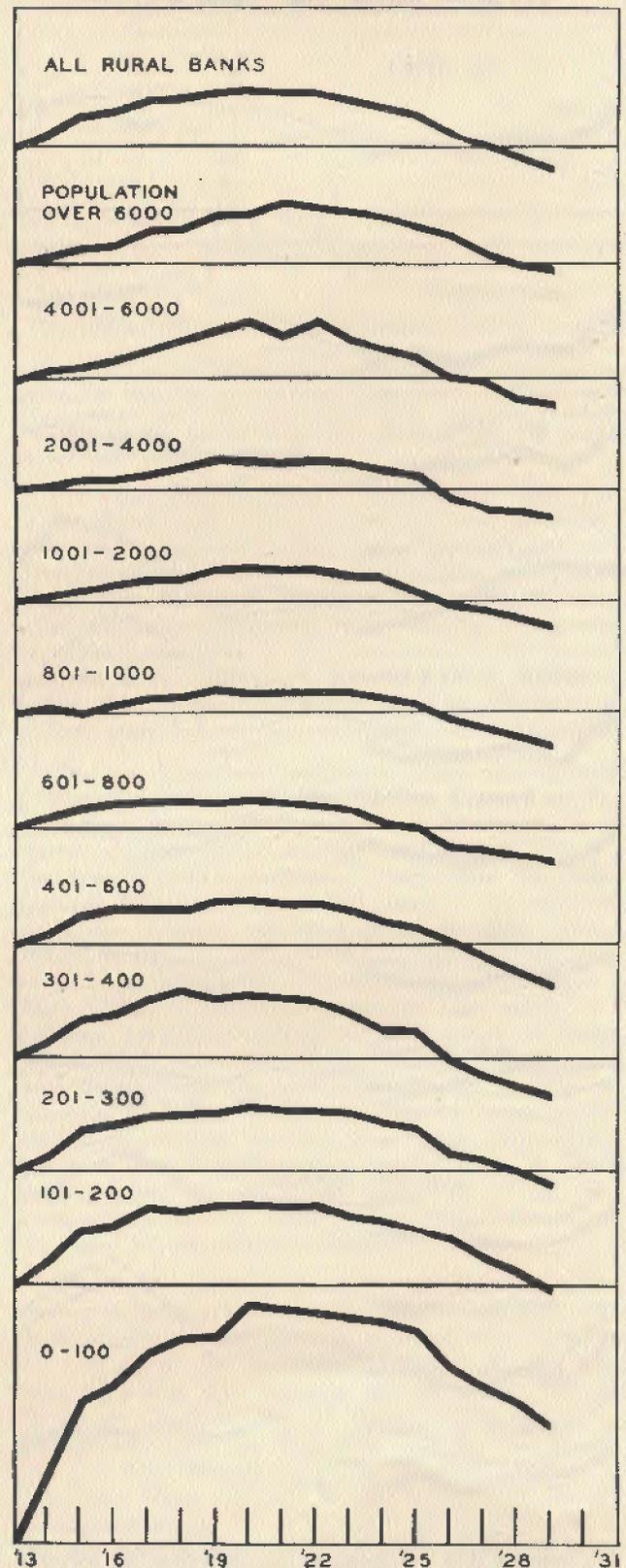
(2) The rate of expansion between 1913 and 1920 was greatest in the smallest towns, and the rate of decrease since 1920 was sharpest in the smallest towns. However, decreases in the number of banks have occurred since 1920 in cities of all sizes.

(3) Towns with populations of less than 100 people (1920 census) are the only group of towns with more banks now than in 1913.

(4) In 1929, there were 168 Minnesota towns without banks where banks had previously been located. This represented 20 per cent of the communities in rural Minnesota which have had banks at some time in their history. Of the remaining towns, 475 had one bank in 1929, 171 towns had two banks, 36 towns had three banks, and 8 towns had four or more banks.

This study was undertaken to determine the trends in banking facilities in rural Minnesota during the war period and the post-war reconstruction years. The sources of information were Rand McNally Bankers' Directories for January of each year from 1914 to 1930. The information contained in these Bankers' Directories pertains to the preceding year in each case and, consequently, the record runs from 1913 to 1929. Towns in the state were sub-divided according to the population of the towns in 1920. Data for the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth were omitted in order to study the purely rural trends.

## NUMBER OF BANKS IN RURAL MINNESOTA



During the sixteen years surveyed, 858 communities in Minnesota had one bank or more at some time in the period. Most of these banks were in operation in 1920, although there have been a small number of new banks organized since that time. Since 1920, bank closings, removals, and consolidations have deprived 168 of these communities of banks. The present study does not presume to state whether these communities which now have no banks are in need of banks or not. In some cases, the towns have undoubtedly ceased to exist or have decreased in size to a point where a bank is no longer necessary. In other cases, the towns are near enough to other communities which have banks so that adequate banking facilities are available. In still other communities, it is probable that storekeepers are acting as bankers for their communities in the matter of cashing checks and granting merchandise credit.

Of the 168 communities which had no banks at the end of 1929, 56 towns had less than 100 population, according to the 1920 census. A second group of 56 towns without banks had populations ranging from 101 to 200 people; 28 towns had populations from 201 to 300 people; 16 towns had populations from 301 to 400 people, and 12 towns had populations of over 400 people.

**1929 Banking Facilities in Rural Minnesota Towns**

1920 Population Groups	NUMBER OF TOWNS WITH:					
	No Banks	1 Bank	2 Banks	3 Banks	4 Banks or More	All Towns
0- 100	56	67				123
101- 200	56	102	1			159
201- 300	28	96	7			131
301- 400	16	67	14			97
401- 500	5	37	13			55
501- 600	1	26	12	1		40
601- 700	1	18	9			28
701- 800		13	16	1		30
801- 900	1	5	13			19
901- 1000	1	9	6	1		17
1001- 1500	1	16	33	7		57
1501- 2000		7	16	3		26
2001- 2500	1	4	10	3		18
2501- 3000	1	4	4	4		13
3001- 4000		2	5	3		10
4001- 5000		2	7	1	1	11
5001- 6000			3		1	4
6001- 8000			1	5	2	8
8001-10000			1	2	1	4
Over 10000						
Total	168	475	171	36	8	858

In 1929, there were 962 banks in the rural portion of Minnesota. This represented a shrinkage of 462 banks from the number in operation in 1920, when there were 1,424 banks in rural Minnesota. The 1929 number of banks also represented a shrinkage of 96 banks from the number in operation in 1913.

The rate of change in the number of banks has

varied considerably in towns of different sizes. The number of banks in towns with 100 population or less, according to the 1920 census, increased from 36 banks in 1913 to 103 banks in 1920, an increase of 242 per cent. This was by far the greatest percentage increase in any group of towns in rural Minnesota during these years. The next largest increase between 1913 and the peak year was in the second population group of towns, namely, those ranging from 101 to 200 in population. In this group, the gain was 51 per cent. In the larger towns, the increases in number of banks ranged from 41 per cent to 12 per cent. The smallest increases occurred in the towns whose populations ranged from 601 to 4,000 people. Increases were greater both in towns with smaller populations and in those with larger populations than in this intermediate group. It is interesting to note that the peaks in number of banks did not all occur in 1920 among the various population groups, as will be seen in the table below.

Between the peak year and 1929, declines in the number of banks ranged from 46 per cent in the smallest towns to 25 per cent in towns having populations between 2,001 and 4,000 people. The decreases in number of banks were greatest in the two small population groups of towns, where the preceding increase had been most rapid and the decreases were least pronounced in towns of intermediate size—those with populations ranging from 601 to 4,000 people—where the preceding increase in number of banks had been most moderate. The decrease in number of banks between the peak and 1929 exceeded all of the increase between 1913 and the peak-year in every population group of towns, except the smallest one. In the smallest towns, there were 67 banks in operation in 1929, which was a gain of 86 per cent over the number in operation in 1913. It is significant that among the other population groups, towns with populations from 101 to 200 people showed the smallest decrease (3 per cent) from the number of banks in operation in 1913. Evidently, there has been resistance to a reduction in the number of banks in those communities having only one bank, and where the elimination of a bank would deprive the community of all banking facilities.

**Number of Banks in Rural Minnesota**

Towns with Populations of	1913	Peak Year	1929	% Peak Year of 1913	% 1929 of 1913	% 1929 of Peak Year
0- 100	36	123 (1920)	67	342	186	54
101- 200	107	162 (1920)	104	151	97	64
201- 300	118	163 (1920)	110	138	93	67
301- 400	115	162 (1918)	95	141	83	59
401- 600	142	178 (1920)	116	125	82	65
601- 800	101	114 *	84	113	83	74
801-1000	66	74 (1919)	55	112	83	74
1001-2000	173	206 (1920)	151	119	87	73
2001-4000	89	104 (1919)	78	117	88	75
4001-6000	38	50 †	33	132	87	66
Over 6000	73	98 (1921)	69	134	95	70
All Rural Banks	1,058	1,424 (1920)	962	135	91	68

\* 1917-1918 and 1920,  
† 1920 and 1922.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

GENERAL BUSINESS		Per Cent May '30 of May '29		AGRICULTURE		
	May '30	May '29	May '29			
<b>Debits to Individual Accounts<sup>1</sup></b>				<b>Farmers' Cash Income</b>		
All Reporting Cities.....	\$ 26,779,200	\$ 29,716,500	93	Total of 7 Items .....	\$ 35,030,000	\$ 43,351,000 81
Minneapolis .....	16,269,000	17,249,000	94	Bread Wheat .....	8,674,000	4,832,000 76
St. Paul .....	6,441,000	6,590,000	98	Durum Wheat .....	2,425,000	6,149,000 40
South St. Paul .....	1,075,000	1,296,000	83	Rye .....	551,000	514,000 107
Great Lakes Ports .....	3,493,800	3,983,400	88	Flax .....	682,000	513,000 129
Beef and Pork, S. E. ....	1,321,800	1,399,900	94	Potatoes .....	1,383,000	676,000 205
Beef and Pork, S. W. ....	1,653,200	1,766,500	94	Dairy Products .....	17,201,000	21,616,000 80
Dairy and Mixed Farming.....	1,572,900	1,676,700	94	Hogs .....	9,044,000	9,051,000 100
Wheat and Mixed Farming .....	1,799,700	2,068,900	87	<b>Grain Marketings at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior (Bus.)</b>		
Wheat and Range .....	1,046,300	1,191,700	88	Bread Wheat .....	2,792,000	3,069,000 91
Mining and Lumber .....	2,106,500	2,404,400	88	Durum Wheat .....	2,528,000	5,927,000 43
<b>Electric Power Consumption (K.W.H.)<sup>1,2</sup></b>				Rye .....	854,000	591,000 145
Minn., No. Dak. and So. Dak.....	4,751,000	4,729,000	100	Flax .....	247,000	208,000 119
Montana .....	3,767,000	4,604,000	82	<b>Grain Stocks at End of Month at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior (Bus.)</b>		
<b>Country Check Clearings<sup>1</sup></b>				Wheat .....	52,196,373	45,991,000 113
Total .....	\$ 3,380,300	\$ 3,795,800	88	Corn .....	72,781	363,397 20
Minnesota .....	1,190,600	1,416,400	84	Oats .....	5,941,008	1,912,343 311
Montana .....	596,700	669,500	89	Barley .....	3,945,497	4,155,602 95
North and South Dakota .....	842,000	900,100	94	Rye .....	4,349,416	2,831,164 154
Michigan and Wisconsin .....	695,000	800,500	87	Flax .....	523,761	398,747 131
<b>Postal Receipts</b>				<b>Livestock Receipts at South St. Paul (Head)</b>		
Six Cities .....	1,066,189	1,072,390	99	Cattle .....	48,304	64,368 75
Minneapolis .....	580,561	600,968	97	Calves .....	46,571	56,070 85
St. Paul .....	331,461	311,145	106	Hogs .....	174,881	171,241 102
Duluth .....	62,969	65,550	96	Sheep .....	13,906	17,330 81
Three Other Cities .....	91,198	94,727	96	<b>Median Cash Grain Prices (Bus.)</b>		
<b>Freight Carloadings—N.W. District</b>				Wheat—No. 1 Dark Northern .....	\$1.10½	\$1.21¼ 91
Total, Excluding L. C. L. ....	496,064	577,875	86	Durum—No. 2 Amber .....	.56	1.03¾ 93
Grains and Grain Products .....	40,212	41,360	97	Corn—No. 3 Yellow .....	.76½	.82 93
Livestock .....	27,059	28,515	95	Oats—No. 3 White .....	.37	.42¾ 87
Coal .....	18,957	22,079	86	Barley—No. 3 .....	.55½	.58 96
Coke .....	7,039	8,206	86	Rye—No. 2 .....	.64½	.87 74
Forest Products .....	63,984	83,294	77	Flax—No. 1 .....	2.68	2.46½ 109
Ore .....	157,819	197,554	80	<b>Median Livestock Prices (Cwt.)</b>		
Miscellaneous .....	180,994	196,387	92	Butcher Cows .....	\$7.50	\$9.50 79
Merchandise—L. C. L. ....	188,583	144,435	96	Butcher Steers .....	10.35	13.00 80
<b>Building Permits</b>				Prime Butcher Steers .....	11.75	13.75 85
Number—18 Cities .....	1,940	2,315	84	Feeder Steers .....	9.00	10.50 86
Value—18 Cities .....	\$ 4,639,600	\$ 4,468,800	104	Veal Calves .....	9.50	12.50 76
Minneapolis .....	1,395,100	1,885,300	74	Hogs .....	9.50	10.50 90
St. Paul .....	1,784,100	699,300	255	Heavy Hogs .....	9.00	10.00 90
Duluth-Superior .....	236,700	367,500	64	Lambs .....	9.25	14.25 65
4 Wheat Belt Cities .....	264,100	532,700	50	Ewes .....	5.75	6.50 88
6 Mixed Farming Cities .....	581,600	755,500	63	<b>Wholesale Produce Prices</b>		
4 Mining Cities .....	428,000	193,000	216	Butter (Lb.) .....	.31	.41½ 75
<b>Building Contracts Awarded</b>				Milk (Cwt.) .....	1.94	2.34 83
Total .....	\$ 11,015,000	\$ 15,407,600	72	Hens (Lb.) .....	.18	.24 76
Commercial .....	2,318,600	.....	.....	Eggs (Doz.) .....	.18¼	.24 76
Industrial .....	554,000	.....	.....	Potatoes (Bu.) .....	2.02½	.66 307
Educational .....	1,400,000	.....	.....	<b>TRADE</b>		
Hospitals, etc. ....	308,700	.....	.....	<b>Department Stores</b>		
Public .....	193,400	.....	.....	Sales .....	\$ 3,552,370	\$ 3,602,440 99
Religious and Memorial .....	600,000	.....	.....	Merchandise Stocks .....	7,435,550	8,943,840 83
Social and Recreational .....	331,600	.....	.....	Receivables .....	3,699,300	3,653,180 101
Residential .....	1,630,700	.....	.....	Installment Receivables .....	803,640	741,800 103
Public Works and Utilities .....	3,678,000	.....	.....	<b>Furniture Stores</b>		
<b>Real Estate Activity in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties</b>				Total Sales .....	\$ 404,390	\$ 432,970 93
Warranty Deeds Recorded .....	1,134	1,418	80	Installment Sales .....	261,900	311,910 84
Mortgages Recorded .....	1,463	1,698	86	Merchandise Stocks .....	1,725,980	1,812,840 95
<b>Manufacturing and Mining</b>				Installment Receivables .....	2,360,040	2,298,980 103
Flour Production at Mpls., St. Paul, and Duluth-Superior (Bbls.) .....	991,487	979,942	101	<b>Country Lumber Yards</b>		
Flour Shipments at Mpls. (Bbls.) .....	927,746	1,065,425	87	Sales (Bd. Ft.) .....	11,117,000	14,196,000 78
Linseed Product Shipments (Lbs.) .....	17,169,876	39,071,502	73	Lumber Stocks (Bd. Ft.) .....	92,391,000	91,969,000 101
Copper Output (5 Firms) (Lbs.) .....	31,259,200	42,739,400	87	Total Sales .....	\$ 1,715,910	\$ 2,122,400 81
Iron Ore Shipments (Tons) .....	6,979,213	9,549,273	73	Receivables .....	4,231,200	4,413,300 96
<b>Business Failures</b>				<b>Life Insurance Sales</b>		
Number .....	51	52	98	Four States .....	\$ 28,889,000	\$ 27,483,000 105
Liabilities .....	\$ 513,700	\$ 445,891	115	Minnesota .....	20,748,000	18,862,000 113
				Montana .....	2,386,000	3,243,000 89
				North Dakota .....	2,260,000	2,790,000 81
				South Dakota .....	2,995,000	5,088,000 97

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

GENERAL BUSINESS

	Per Cent		
	May '30	May '29	May '29
<b>Investment Dealers</b>			
Sales to Banks.....	4,716,900	978,700	482
Sales to Insurance Companies.....	674,600	1,267,000	53
Sales to General Public.....	4,652,100	6,317,600	74
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>			
<b>Farm Implements—</b>			
Sales .....	\$ 342,770	\$ 426,910	80
Stocks .....	945,000	912,700	104
Receivables .....	670,360	780,060	86
<b>Groceries—</b>			
Sales .....	\$ 4,291,560	\$ 4,448,840	96
Stocks .....	6,501,990	6,634,890	98
Receivables .....	5,738,320	5,797,800	99
<b>Hardware—</b>			
Sales .....	\$ 2,065,200	\$ 2,197,550	94
Stocks .....	2,965,220	3,228,680	92
Receivables .....	2,950,130	3,164,540	93
<b>Shoes—</b>			
Sales .....	\$ 347,250	\$ 468,680	74
Stocks .....	1,293,840	1,561,120	83
Receivables .....	1,157,030	1,281,270	90

BANKING

Member Bank Deposits			
In Cities Over 15,000 Pop.....	\$442,878,000	\$441,118,000	100
In Cities Under 15,000 Pop.....	431,294,000	451,453,000	96
Michigan—15 Cos. ....	62,321,000	63,518,000	98

Member Bank Deposits (continued)

Minnesota .....	162,618,000	169,097,000	96
Montana .....	58,348,000	64,957,000	90
North Dakota .....	58,105,000	60,972,000	95
South Dakota .....	60,548,000	62,425,000	97
Wisconsin—26 Cos. ....	29,354,000	30,484,000	96

Interest Rates<sup>2</sup>

Minneapolis Banks .....	5—5¼	6—6¼
Commercial Paper (net to borrower) .....	4¼	6½
Minneapolis Fed. Res. Bank .....	4	5

Selected City Member Banks

	June 18, 1930	June 19, 1929
Loans to Customers .....	\$219,404,000	\$224,311,000
Other Invested Funds .....	143,833,000	152,851,000
Deposits Due to Banks .....	78,926,000	68,736,000
Public Demand Deposits .....	41,868,000	32,793,000
Other Demand Deposits .....	166,413,000	168,315,000
Time Deposits .....	128,745,000	134,237,000
Total Deposits .....	416,831,000	406,217,000
Borrowings at Fed. Res. Bank .....	122,000	10,882,000

Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank

Loans to Member Banks .....	3,737,000	16,632,000	22
Twin Cities .....	30,000	11,040,000	00.27
Minn., Wis. and Mich. ....	848,000	2,033,000	42
No. Dak. and Mont. ....	2,000,000	2,639,000	76
South Dakota .....	859,000	923,000	93
Fed. Res. Notes in Circulation.....	54,444,955	62,430,315	87

<sup>1</sup>Daily Averages.

<sup>2</sup>Latest Reported Data.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Number of Business Days:	May 1930	April 1930	May 1929	April 1929
Minnesota .....	26	25	26	26
All Other States in District .....	26	26	26	26

(000's omitted)

Michigan

Escanaba (1 bank).....	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,065	\$ 978
Hancock .....	1,760	1,520	2,090	1,995
Houghton (1 bank).....	638	625	722	760
Iron Mountain .....	4,578	4,832	4,775	5,340
Iron River, Caspian, Stambaugh .....	1,589	1,828	1,455	1,924
Manistique (1 bank) .....	475	663	510	525
Marquette .....	5,126	5,033	5,834	5,216
Menominee .....	3,062	3,636	3,739	3,693
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2,839	2,785	2,724	2,644

Minnesota

Albert Lea .....	3,340	3,225	3,685	3,218
Austin (2 banks).....	4,500	3,785	3,846	3,374
Bemidji .....	1,674	1,659	1,695	1,526
Chaska .....	569	657	559	535
Chisholm .....	902	903	715	896
Cloquet .....	2,191	2,817	2,480	3,159
Crookston .....	1,387	1,406	1,093	1,087
Detroit Lakes .....	986	387	1,002	924
Duluth .....	71,739	62,177	82,456	70,149
Ely .....	292	383	322	386
Faribault (1 bank) .....	1,308	1,311	1,467	1,457
Farmington .....	283	240	335	273
Fergus Falls .....	2,821	3,279	3,331	3,744
Glenwood .....	570	524	613	463
Hutchinson .....	1,489	1,438	1,642	1,589
Lanesboro .....	311	322	367	392
Little Falls .....	1,034	999	1,219	1,202
Luverne .....	950	957	1,106	992
Mankato .....	6,813	6,446	6,889	6,947
Minneapolis .....	424,795	440,296	451,066	427,505
Moorhead .....	1,528	2,080	2,186	1,146
Morris .....	592	689	614	593
Owatonna .....	3,218	3,049	3,643	3,089
Park Rapids .....	455	416	545	479
Red Wing .....	2,507	2,171	2,636	2,615
Rochester .....	5,985	5,988	6,966	6,932
St. Cloud (1 bank).....	447	398	521	411
St. Paul .....	167,456	173,673	171,333	179,653
South St. Paul .....	27,960	29,371	33,695	36,711
Stillwater .....	2,362	2,514	2,841	2,973
Thief River Falls .....	998	938	848	825
Two Harbors .....	501	440	589	515
Virginia .....	2,153	2,552	2,742	2,637
Wabasha .....	794	821	935	767
Wadena .....	1,100	1,059	1,189	1,064
Wheaton .....	489	501	580	652
Willmar .....	1,605	1,607	863	1,376
Winona .....	7,799	7,321	8,257	7,947
Worthington (1 bank) .....	960	1,003	813	963

Montana

Anaconda .....	1,914	1,947	2,416	2,682
Billings .....	8,138	8,236	9,622	9,581
Bozeman .....	2,079	2,032	2,279	2,273
Butte (2 banks) .....	12,461	12,985	14,439	14,211
Deer Lodge .....	1,171	1,446	1,410	1,464
Glenview .....	1,379	1,311	1,301	1,367
Great Falls .....	15,039	15,732	18,171	17,192
Harlowton .....	348	346	465	445
Havre (1 bank) .....	1,172	1,191	1,389	1,384
Helena .....	8,002	9,672	8,613	11,075
Lewistown .....	2,164	1,990	2,677	2,421
Malta .....	645	629	812	886
Miles City (1 bank) .....	1,846	1,927	1,797	1,915

North Dakota

Bismarck .....	13,651	14,519	15,242	14,523
Devils Lake .....	1,802	1,636	1,770	1,912
Dickinson .....	1,282	1,243	1,762	1,640
Fargo .....	16,834	17,183	20,935	21,596
Grafton .....	441	589	408	467
Grand Forks .....	6,885	6,917	7,412	8,033
Jamestown .....	2,633	2,662	2,904	3,203
Mandan .....	1,807	1,612	1,881	2,003
Minot .....	7,875	7,144	8,700	8,709
Valley City .....	1,337	1,290	1,469	1,292
Wahpeton .....	869	918	1,017	1,067
Williston .....	1,494	1,402	1,868	1,629

South Dakota

Aberdeen .....	6,213	5,794	6,671	6,491
Brookings (1 bank) .....	1,137	1,116	1,149	1,159
Deadwood .....	1,052	764	869	901
Huron .....	5,369	5,383	5,926	5,854
Lead .....	1,119	1,138	1,405	1,424
Madison (1 bank) .....	1,113	1,064	1,160	1,032
Milbank .....	575	499	618	624
Mitchell (2 banks) .....	4,583	4,512	4,794	4,800
Mobridge .....	738	692	816	802
Pierre .....	1,345	1,220	1,752	1,625
Rapid City .....	4,508	4,108	4,633	4,135
Sioux Falls .....	22,998	23,321	23,829	22,360
Watertown .....	4,275	3,667	5,594	5,624
Yankton .....	2,538	2,569	2,968	2,960

Wisconsin

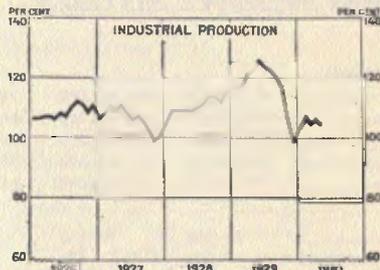
Ashland .....	2,218	2,234	2,554	2,378
Chippewa Falls .....	2,829	2,277	2,769	2,576
Eau Claire .....	7,967	8,010	8,803	8,208
Hudson .....	702	616	679	614
LaCrosse .....	12,792	11,809	13,742	13,823
Merrill (1 bank) .....	1,563	1,430	1,508	1,409
Superior .....	7,794	7,902	8,935	8,906

Total for All Cities Reporting

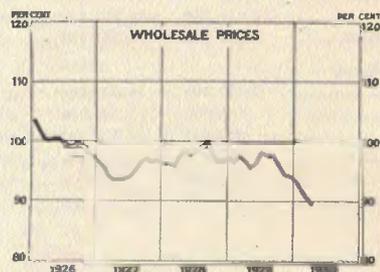
Both Years .....	\$985,036	\$998,371	\$1,063,295	\$1,034,863
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## Summary of National Business Conditions

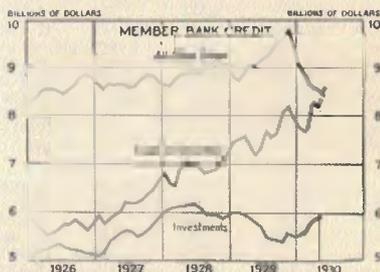
(Compiled June 23 by Federal Reserve Board)



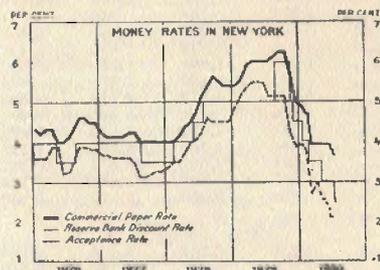
Index number of production of manufactures and minerals combined, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-1925 average = 100). Latest figure, May, 104.



Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100, base adopted by Bureau). Latest figure, May, 89.1.



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



Monthly rates in the open market in New York: commercial paper rate on 4- to 6-month paper. Acceptance rate on 90-day bankers' acceptances. Latest figures are averages of first 20 days in June.

The volume of industrial production declined in May by about the same amount as it increased in April. Factory employment decreased more than is usual at this season, and the downward movement of prices continued. Money rates eased further to the lowest level in more than five years.

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT:** The Board's index of industrial production, adjusted for usual seasonal variations, declined about 2 per cent in May. In 1930, industrial production has fluctuated between 4 and 7 per cent above the 1923-1925 average, and the preliminary estimate for May is 4 per cent above the average for those years. Production at steel and automobile plants declined, cotton mills curtailed output, and activity at woolen and silk mills continued at low levels. Cement production increased sharply, while output of petroleum and of copper showed little change. In the first half of June, output at steel plants declined further.

The decrease in factory employment in May was larger than usual and there was also a decline in factory payrolls. The number employed in the cotton and silk goods industries decreased further, while in the woolen goods industry there was an increase from the extreme low point of April. Employment in the agricultural implement and electrical machinery industries decreased from April, but remained large relative to earlier years. Employment in the cement industry increased, but in the lumber industry continued at an unusually low level.

Building contract awards in May, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, continued to be in substantially smaller volume than in any other year since 1924.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Freight carloadings increased by less than the usual seasonal amount during May and continued to be in somewhat smaller volume than in the corresponding period of 1928, and substantially below the unusually active period of 1929. Department store sales in May were approximately the same as those of a year ago.

**PRICES:** A further decline in the wholesale prices of commodities occurred in May and the first half of June. The downward movement was interrupted in the last half of May by substantial increases in the prices of grains, meats and livestock, but became pronounced about the middle of June, when the prices of cotton, silk, rubber, copper and silver reached exceptionally low levels. Wheat, meats, livestock and cotton textiles also declined in price at that time, while prices of wool and woolen goods, pig iron and steel showed little change.

**BANK CREDIT:** Loans and investments of reporting member banks increased further by \$265,000,000 in the four weeks ending June 11, to a level considerably higher than a year ago. The increase was entirely in investments and in loans on securities, of which a large part represented loans made by New York City banks to brokers and dealers in securities in replacement of loans withdrawn by other lenders. "All other" loans continued to decline, and at \$8,400,000,000 on June 11 were the smallest since 1926.

Expansion of member bank credit during this period was reflected in larger demand deposits and an increase of \$30,000,000 in member bank reserves at the Reserve banks. The volume of money in circulation showed a net increase of \$13,000,000. Funds for these uses were obtained largely from further additions of \$24,000,000 to the stock of monetary gold and from an increase of \$22,000,000 in the volume of Reserve bank credit outstanding. Reserve bank holdings of United States securities increased by about \$50,000,000, and their holdings of acceptances declined by about half this amount. For the week ending June 18, the total volume of Reserve bank credit declined somewhat, and there was a decline in the volume of money in circulation.

Money rates in the open market continued to decline during the latter half of May and the first half of June, and at the middle of the month commercial paper at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and acceptances at  $2\frac{1}{8}$  per cent were at the lowest levels since 1924 and early 1925. Bond yields moved slightly lower in June. In the first week of June, the rediscount rate at Cleveland was reduced from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; in the third week the rate at New York was reduced from 3 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and the rate at Chicago from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.