

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 apparently declined by a very small amount in November from the level of October, after allowance for purely seasonal changes. The adjusted index of bank debits at ninety-four cities declined from 54 in October to 52 in November. The country check clearings index decreased from 78 in October to 77 in November. The index of miscellaneous freight carloadings was reduced from 62 in October to 61 in November. On the other hand, the index of l.c.l. carloadings rose from 59 to 60.

As compared with the totals for November a year ago, the volume of business in the month just closed continued to show a general increase, although the increase was not as great as that which has prevailed in earlier months of the year. This was partly due to the decline in the level of business this year and partly due to a sporadic increase in business during November a year ago. Bank debits in November were 1 per cent larger than in November a year ago. Other increases occurred in country check clearings, freight carloadings, flour production, copper output, butter production, marketings of durum wheat, cattle and calves, furniture sales, country lumber sales, securities sales and wholesale trade. Decreases occurred in building permits and contracts, flour shipments, linseed products shipments and marketings of bread wheat, rye, flax, hogs and sheep. Final figures for department store sales reported by representative city stores were 3 per cent smaller in November this year than the total reported for the same month last year.

The records of the first half of December for bank debits and country check clearings show exactly opposite tendencies for the two series of figures. Country check clearings for the first fifteen business days of December were 24 per cent larger than in the corresponding days a year ago. If this relatively better volume should continue during the remainder of December, the country check clearings index for December would be several points higher than that for November. This would reverse the downward trend of the past few months. On the other hand, bank debits at seventeen reporting cities during the two weeks ending December 13 were only 2 per cent larger than in the corresponding weeks last year. This would indicate that the

index of bank debits for December would be lower than the index for November and would probably decline to the lowest level since last February.

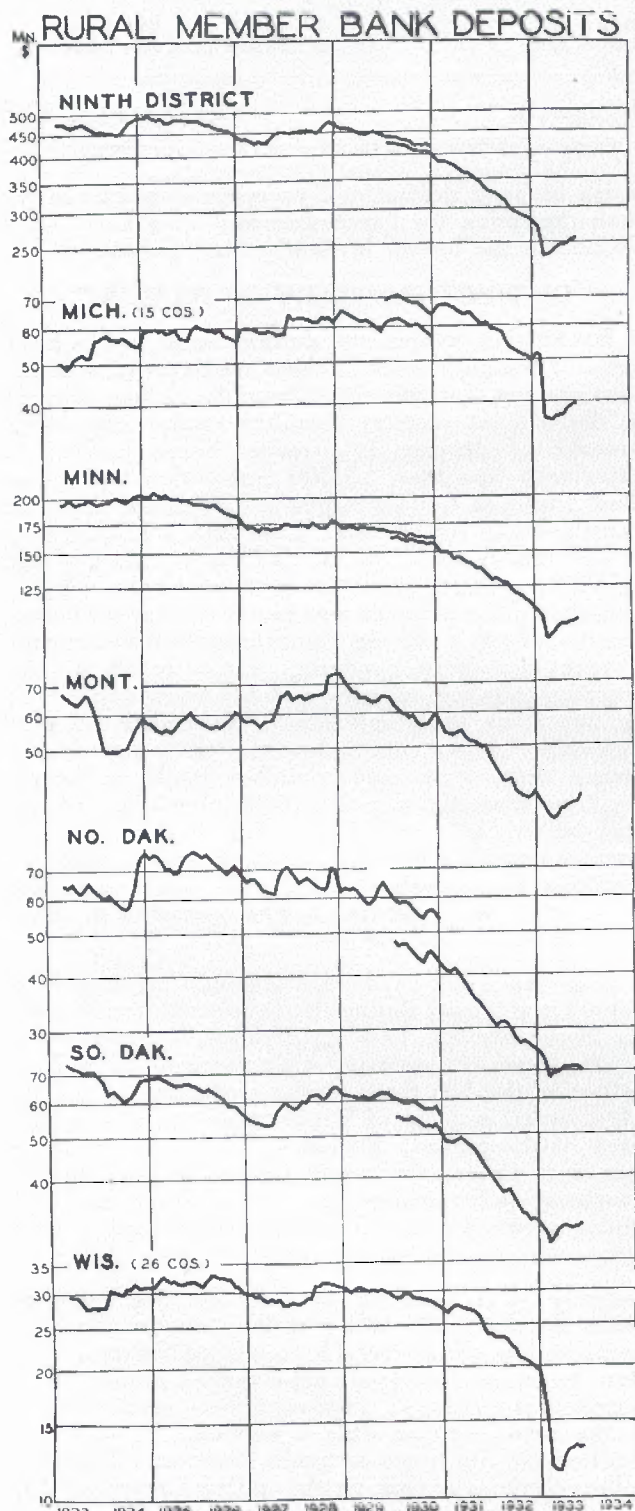
DISTRICT SUMMARY OF BANKING

Banking developments during recent weeks have been of a minor nature. Most noteworthy was the continuation, for the eighth month, of the increase in deposits at country member banks. The daily average of deposits in member banks located in cities with less than 15,000 population was more than 3 million dollars larger in November than the daily average for October. Less than 1 million dollars of this increase was due to the inclusion of the figures for several new state member banks. The remainder of the increase was partly a seasonal occurrence, and yet it was significant inasmuch as deposits a year ago were declining. As a result of the opposite trends in country member bank deposits in the two years, the grand total in November this year was only 11 per cent below the total a year ago (when there were more member banks in operation), whereas the deposits in October were 13 per cent below last year's figures for that month. November deposit totals for country member banks in Montana and South Dakota were larger than the totals of country member banks operating in those states in November last year.

City banks experienced a decrease of 8 million dollars in deposits during the four-week period ending December 13. This net decrease was really the result of two movements, a decrease of 13 million dollars in the first three weeks of the period, partly offset by an increase of 5 million dollars in the final week of the period. All classes of deposits, except municipal funds, decreased during the four weeks. However, on December 13, deposits at city member banks were 24 million dollars larger than a year ago.

Loans to customers reported by city member banks decreased 8 million dollars during the four weeks ending December 13, following the usual seasonal trend. At the close of the period, loans to customers were about 1 million dollars smaller than on the corresponding date a year ago. Investments reported by city member banks decreased 2 million dollars during the four weeks ending December 13, but on the latter date they were nearly 34 million

dollars larger than a year earlier. The increase in the investments of these banks during the past year has been almost entirely in United States Government securities. Cash and balances due from banks declined slightly during the four weeks ending December 13, and at the close of the period were 5 million dollars smaller than a year ago.



DISTRICT SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Income

The estimated cash income during November to northwestern farmers from seven important items was 5 per cent larger than the income from the same items in November a year ago. Increases over last year's income occurred in durum wheat, potatoes, dairy products and hogs. Decreases occurred in income from bread wheat, rye and flax. Prices of all of the grains and of veal calves, hogs, lambs, ewes, butter, milk and potatoes were higher in November than a year ago. Prices of butcher steers, feeder steers, hens and eggs were lower than last year's November prices.

The price of butter broke sharply on December 18, establishing a new post-war low price on that date. Butter prices, using Chicago quotations for creamery extras as typical, declined from 22½ cents on December 1, which was the highest price of the month, to 15¼ cents on December 18. The price recovered to 16 cents on December 20. This drop in the price of butter did not affect farm income from butter during December, since the cream checks which are distributed to farmers in the early part of December are based on November production and prices. The lower price for butter will seriously affect the farm income from butter during January, especially if the low price prevails throughout the remainder of December.

Live Stock Marketings

Receipts of cattle and calves at South St. Paul during November were seasonally smaller than in October, but were larger than in October last year, despite sharp reductions during the third week of the month on account of a strike at one of the packing plants. Median prices at South St. Paul declined somewhat during November. Price trends were downward in the first three weeks of the month, but rose enough during the last week to regain the first of the month levels. Heavyweight butcher steers registered the greatest decline. Owing to lack of consumers' interest in the heavier cuts of beef, well-finished butcher steers, over 1,100-1,200 pounds, although not numerous, were only salable at a discount.

During the first two weeks of December, cattle and calf receipts continued low, and were on about the same level as in the same two weeks last year. During these two weeks, prices remained steady with fed steers below 1,100 pounds in fair demand.

Supplies of feeder cattle during the six-week period, November 1 to December 13, were not large, but were more than ample for all orders received. Well-bred steers and heifers, under 800 pounds, were purchased readily at steady prices, but heavier steers, stocker cows and calves sagged considerably.

Hog receipts at South St. Paul were smaller in November this year than in 1932. The decrease in

hog receipts was chiefly due to the smaller pig crop last spring in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. According to our estimates the number of hogs available for marketing during the current season, based on the number of pigs saved last spring, was about 82 per cent of the number available a year ago. This percentage was further reduced by AAA purchases of nearly one and a quarter million head, which will doubtless have a noticeable effect on hog marketings in December.

Hog price medians declined appreciably during November. Weekly averages were still lower for the first two weeks in December. As a result, the top price for the week ending December 14 was the lowest since January 2. The quality of the receipts at South St. Paul during the six-week period under review was uniformly good, but there was not sufficient demand to absorb the fairly plentiful supplies without continual price recessions. Labor difficulties during the third week probably contributed to the unsettled condition of the market, but hog marketings were greatly reduced during the week, with the result that the hogs that were received were handled by those plants which were operating.

Sheep and lamb receipts during November were only a third as large as in the preceding month and only a little over 60 per cent as large as in November last year. As a result of the reduced supplies, slaughter lamb prices held steady throughout the month and the first two weeks of December. Breeding ewes and desirable feeder lambs were scarce, and prices for these two classes were the only two live stock prices to show any rise.

Cold Storage Holdings

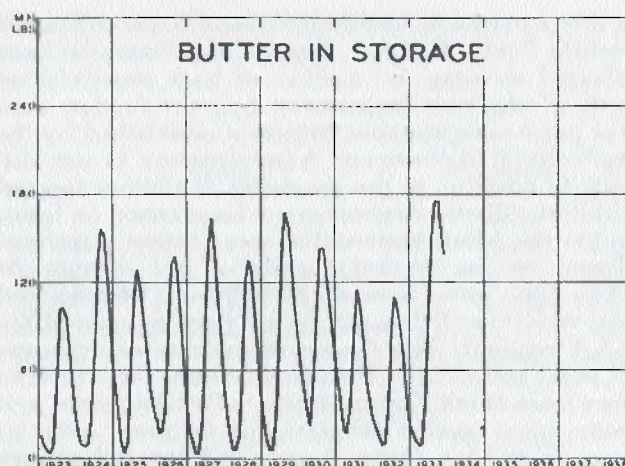
Cold storage holdings in the United States of butter, cheese, beef, pork and lard were larger on December 1 than the five-year average for the date. The excess over average holdings was especially pronounced in butter and lard. Storage holdings of butter, cheese, eggs, beef, pork and lard were also larger on December 1 than a year ago. During the month of November, there were seasonal decreases in stocks of butter, cheese, eggs and lard and seasonal increases in stocks of poultry, beef, pork and lamb and mutton.

United States Cold Storage Holdings

(In thousands of pounds)

	December 1 5-year Average	December 1, 1932	December 1, 1933
Beef	65,331	41,029	69,890
Pork	432,712	403,898	524,763
Lamb and Mutton...	4,037	2,904	2,880
Miscellaneous Meats.	58,906	34,912	53,612
Total Meats	560,986	482,743	651,145
Lard	46,389	29,766	110,394
Butter	70,019	37,207	138,090
Cheese	87,037	73,916	98,982
Poultry	91,812	91,118	90,022
Eggs*	5,087	3,032	4,721

*Thousand Cases



Butter in Cold Storage in the United States on the First Day of Each Month, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Crop Estimates and Marketings

December 1 estimates of 1933 crop production for the whole United States were larger than the previously issued production forecasts in the case of all of the ten most important crops, with the exception of flaxseed, barley and rye. Flax showed the greatest decrease, with a reduction from the November 1 preliminary estimates of nearly 700,000 bushels, or 9 per cent. Inasmuch as 96 per cent of the total United States 1933 flax acreage was in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, this decrease was chiefly on farms in our district, and will further reduce the total amount of flax to be marketed from farms in our district this season. Flax marketings continued low in November and decreased to still lower levels during the first three weeks in December. Total marketings of flax at principal markets in this district since August 1 have been less than half as large as in the same period last year, despite a supply available for marketing that was nearly two-thirds as large as the supply in 1932.

Marketings of wheat at terminal markets during November were much below those of a year ago because of a smaller 1933 crop. If the comparison is made on the basis of the rapidity with which available supplies have been marketed, it is found that the percentage of the 1933 wheat available for marketing that had been received at terminal markets this season up to the end of November was larger than the percentage marketed through November, 1932. The rapidity of marketing this wheat increased further during the first three weeks of December. This was partly due to the temporary lifting of the state embargo against wheat shipments from North Dakota.

Estimates of Ninth Federal Reserve District Farmers' Cash Income from Hog Sales to AAA in August and September, 1933

As mentioned in our October issue (page 77) Agricultural Adjustment Administration purchases of hogs during August and September were made

at many points in the Ninth Federal Reserve District besides South St. Paul. Figures have recently been released showing the number of hogs purchased at each of the nine emergency hog production control purchasing stations that were established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in our district. In addition to the purchases at stations located within the district, a great many hogs raised on farms within the Ninth Federal Reserve District were purchased at one market outside of our district. At Sioux City, Iowa, nearly 275,000 head of sows and pigs from South Dakota farms were purchased for AAA account. The figures recently received cover all purchases at each of the ten stations that received hogs from Ninth Federal Reserve District farms, and from them revised estimates of farmers' cash income from hogs during August and September have been prepared.

In the table below are given the number of Ninth Federal Reserve District sows, heavy pigs and light pigs purchased at each station, according to data furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry published on pages 158-159 of Vol. 1 No. 9, "Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock, Meats and Wool" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs from Ninth Federal Reserve District Purchased by Agricultural Adjustment Administration

	Number of Head			
	Sows	Heavy Pigs	Light Pigs	Total
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	1,853	8,784	28,243	38,880
Austin	2,257	10,578	25,053	37,888
South St. Paul.....	11,079	102,562	582,515	696,156
North Dakota:				
Grand Forks		679	3,515	4,194
South Dakota:				
Huron	1,653	4,002	24,523	30,178
Mitchell			43,039	43,039
Sioux Falls	4,499	3,980	38,495	46,974
Watertown		648	23,362	24,010
Wisconsin:				
Eau Claire	173	3,009	9,445	12,627
Iowa:				
Sioux City*	4,207	21,208	248,962	274,377
Ninth Fed. Res. Dist.	25,721	155,450	1,027,152	1,208,323

*Originating in South Dakota only, figures furnished by Sioux City office of Bureau of Animal Industry.

Estimates as to average weights and prices paid were not available for any stations other than South St. Paul; consequently, South St. Paul weight estimates were used in computing total poundages. Median prices at South St. Paul were also used after making adjustments for price differentials established by the government's purchasing agency in determining the income. The figures for the number of head purchased were for the entire purchasing period, August 22 to October 7. These total figures were apportioned between August and September according to the actual purchases at South St. Paul in each of these two months. It is true that there

may have been slight variations in the weights, prices and time of marketing at some of the outlying stations. However, for the purposes of this study, such differences were not considered important in view of the fact that sow purchases at South St. Paul were 43 per cent of total sow purchases; heavy pigs, 66 per cent; light pigs, 54 per cent; and total South St. Paul purchases were nearly 58 per cent of total Ninth Federal Reserve District purchases.

The estimated total cash income to farmers in the Ninth Federal Reserve District from sales of sows and pigs to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was \$5,553,000. Detailed figures, as well as revisions of our estimates of total farmers' cash income from hogs, are given below:

From AAA purchases of—	August	September	Total Purchasing Period
Piggy sows	\$ 54,000	\$ 320,000	\$ 374,000
Heavy hogs	304,000	804,000	1,108,000
Light hogs	1,405,000	2,666,000	4,071,000
Combined	\$1,763,000	\$3,790,000	\$5,553,000
Total income from hogs*	5,299,000	8,210,000	

*Revised to include income from outlying AAA purchasing stations, as well as South St. Paul.

The revised estimate of farmers' cash income from hogs for September, \$8,210,000, was considerably in excess of any other month's income from hogs since January, 1931, chiefly on account of the large amount of income from AAA purchases. Regular commercial marketings during September produced only a slightly greater amount of income than sales to AAA.

It is important to note that the nearly one and one-quarter million head of hogs sold by farmers in this district to the AAA during August and September were marketed abnormally early. In other words, these sows and pigs ordinarily would not have been sold until sometime this winter; consequently, the supply of hogs available for marketing between November and March or April has been reduced by that number. Furthermore, the slaughter of more than 25,000 piggy sows will materially decrease the size of the fall pig crop in this district. If the slaughtered sows had farrowed and saved an average of 5.8 pigs per litter, the total fall pig crop would have been about 150,000 greater, which would be about 7 per cent of the 1932 fall pig crop in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. At the time of the June 1 pig survey, farmers in the corn belt, which includes the heavy hog producing sections of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, indicated that they planned to increase the 1933 fall pig farrowings by about 13 per cent. If those intentions were carried out, it is evident that the 1933 fall pig crop in our district cannot be more than 6 or 7 per cent greater than in 1932, as about half of the intended increase was eliminated by the slaughter of piggy sows.

NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

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FINAL ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES, BY STATES, WITH COMPARISONS,
UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(000's omitted)

SPRING BREAD WHEAT							DURUM WHEAT					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	1,383	1,182	1,293	13,415	15,839	18,135	88	110	194	880	1,430	2,785
Mont. . . .	2,968	3,412	3,026	20,776	42,650	39,133	36	40	44	252	600	544
No. Dak. . .	7,461	7,772	6,097	50,735	83,160	65,072	2,093	2,867	3,253	14,651	27,236	38,673
So. Dak. . .	981	2,803	1,932	3,924	37,840	20,323	93	929	1,095	326	11,334	12,571
4 States. . .	12,793	15,168	12,348	88,850	179,489	142,663	2,310	3,946	4,586	16,109	40,600	54,573
U. S.	16,763	17,982	15,214	160,274	227,767	192,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALL SPRING WHEAT							ALL WHEAT					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	1,471	1,292	1,487	14,295	17,269	20,920	1,629	1,462	1,641	16,665	20,839	23,900
Mont. . . .	3,004	3,452	3,070	21,028	43,250	39,677	3,653	4,070	3,655	27,194	55,610	48,685
No. Dak. . .	9,554	10,639	9,350	65,386	110,396	103,745	9,554	10,639	9,350	65,386	110,396	103,745
So. Dak. . .	1,074	3,732	3,027	4,250	49,174	32,894	1,248	3,958	3,151	5,120	53,468	34,590
4 States. . .	15,103	19,115	16,934	104,959	220,089	197,236	16,084	20,129	17,797	114,365	240,313	210,920
U. S.	19,073	21,928	19,800	176,383	268,367	247,523	47,493	57,204	57,191	527,413	744,076	819,939
WINTER WHEAT							RYE					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	158	170	155	2,370	3,570	2,980	291	310	482	3,638	4,960	7,153
Mont. . . .	649	618	584	6,166	12,360	9,008	38	40	58	266	520	676
No. Dak. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	1,099	1,204	3,712	12,089	13,240
So. Dak. . .	174	226	124	870	4,294	1,696	190	475	265	760	7,125	3,253
4 States. . .	981	1,014	863	9,406	20,224	13,684	1,090	1,924	2,009	8,376	24,694	24,322
U. S.	28,420	35,276	37,390	351,030	475,709	572,463	2,352	3,326	3,533	21,184	40,639	42,714
CORN							FLAX					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	4,846	4,945	4,493	142,957	180,492	141,843	682	689	701	4,365	6,339	6,508
Mont.	215	215	213	2,472	2,580	3,015	54	214	235	162	749	1,178
No. Dak. . .	1,334	1,404	1,084	20,010	26,676	22,303	430	826	1,315	1,677	3,221	8,154
So. Dak. . .	3,370	5,030	4,867	40,440	73,941	96,669	46	165	462	115	776	2,921
4 States. . .	9,765	11,594	10,657	205,879	283,689	263,830	1,212	1,894	2,713	6,319	11,085	18,761
U. S.	102,239	108,668	101,233	2,330,237	2,906,873	2,602,365	1,283	1,975	2,797	6,785	11,671	19,378
OATS							POTATOES					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	4,484	4,575	4,444	96,406	164,700	151,939	334	379	340	22,712	29,562	31,481
Mont.	383	403	413	6,511	10,075	11,198	23	22	21	1,955	2,244	2,173
No. Dak. . .	1,703	2,004	2,062	22,139	42,084	46,118	140	161	113	8,400	9,338	8,618
So. Dak. . .	696	2,321	2,431	5,220	75,432	67,143	62	73	58	2,480	5,110	4,496
4 States. . .	7,266	9,303	9,350	130,276	292,291	276,398	559	635	532	35,547	46,254	46,768
U. S.	36,541	41,425	40,834	722,485	1,246,658	1,236,342	3,184	3,381	3,155	317,143	358,009	356,917
BARLEY							TAME HAY					
	Acreage			Production			Acreage			Production		
	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.	1933	1932	10-Yr. Av.
Minn. . . .	1,850	1,968	1,598	28,675	47,232	40,467	2,706	2,566	2,422	3,130	3,672	3,308
Mont.	205	195	171	2,768	3,900	3,762	1,548	1,630	1,362	1,934	2,388	1,942
No. Dak. . .	1,830	2,376	1,985	18,300	40,392	34,908	1,281	1,366	1,120	919	1,615	1,305
So. Dak. . .	493	2,053	1,423	3,451	47,630	27,418	1,277	1,015	1,142	778	1,045	1,210
4 States. . .	4,378	6,592	5,177	53,194	139,154	106,555	6,812	6,577	6,046	6,761	8,720	7,765
U. S.	10,052	13,346	10,293	156,104	302,042	233,564	53,829	53,342	55,094	65,852	70,268	71,747

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

GENERAL BUSINESS				AGRICULTURE			
Debits to Individual Accounts ¹	Nov. '33	Nov. '32	Per cent Nov. '33 of Nov. '32	Farmers' Cash Income	Nov. '33	Nov. '32	Per cent Nov. '33 of Nov. '32
All Reporting Cities.....	\$ 24,851,400	\$ 24,600,600	101	Total of 7 Items.....	\$ 21,587,000	\$ 20,475,000	105
Minneapolis.....	12,090,000	10,268,000	118	Bread Wheat.....	2,757,000	4,237,000	65
St. Paul.....	4,189,000	5,146,000	81	Durum Wheat.....	1,865,000	749,000	182
South St. Paul.....	516,000	478,000	108	Rye.....	204,000	390,000	52
Great Lakes Ports.....	1,770,600	2,063,900	86	Flax.....	524,000	800,000	66
Beef and Pork, S.E.....	810,000	902,800	90	Potatoes.....	647,000	261,000	248
Beef and Pork, S.W.....	857,200	868,600	99	Dairy Products.....	8,517,000	6,976,000	122
Dairy and Mixed Farming.....	1,125,600	1,153,000	98	Hogs.....	7,573,000	7,062,000	104
Wheat and Mixed Farming.....	1,371,500	1,601,400	86	Butter Production (Lbs.).....	83,559,000	31,959,000	105
Wheat and Range.....	718,500	736,100	98	Grain Marketing at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior (Bus.)			
Mining and Lumber.....	1,403,000	1,384,800	101	Bread Wheat.....	2,776,000	5,152,000	54
Electric Power Consumption (K.W.H.) ^{1,2}				Durum Wheat.....	1,333,000	825,000	162
Minn., No. Dak and So. Dak.....	4,428,200	4,436,000	100	Rye.....	325,000	390,000	83
Montana.....	3,303,400	1,508,500	219	Flax.....	295,000	753,000	39
Country Check Clearings ¹				Grain Stocks at END of Month at Min- neapolis and Duluth-Superior (Bus.)			
Total.....	\$ 3,129,900	\$ 2,699,200	116	Wheat.....	40,199,495	38,463,673	105
Minnesota.....	1,247,400	1,089,200	115	Corn.....	7,832,512	1,062,549	737
Montana.....	438,400	365,100	120	Oats.....	28,942,494	12,248,084	236
North and South Dakota.....	931,100	785,700	119	Barley.....	10,942,388	4,925,453	222
Michigan and Wisconsin.....	513,000	459,200	112	Rye.....	6,121,867	5,102,161	120
Freight Carloadings—N. W. District				Flax.....	982,868	1,173,967	84
Total—Excluding L. C. L.....	212,778	189,506	112	Livestock Receipts at So. St. Paul (Head)			
Grains and Grain Products.....	33,302	29,922	111	Cattle.....	79,157	63,820	124
Livestock.....	23,057	24,781	93	Calves.....	52,719	50,897	104
Coal.....	28,855	31,611	91	Hogs.....	230,360	268,329	86
Coke.....	3,590	2,705	133	Sheep.....	143,509	228,995	63
Forest Products.....	24,522	14,876	165	Median Cash Grain Prices (Bus.)			
Ore.....	6,787	2,981	228	Wheat—No. 1 Dark Northern.....	\$ 0.86½	\$ 0.49½	174
Miscellaneous.....	92,665	82,630	112	Durum—No. 2 Amber.....	1.02½	.50	205
Merchandise—L.C.L.....	79,552	83,430	95	Corn—No. 3 Yellow.....	.40½	.24	169
Building Permits				Oats—No. 3 White.....	.32½	.14½	221
Number—18 Cities.....	434	485	89	Barley—No. 3.....	.60	.28	214
Value—18 Cities.....	\$ 387,500	\$ 547,400	71	Rye—No. 2.....	.62½	.30½	208
Minneapolis.....	138,900	198,500	70	Flax—No. 1.....	1.77½	1.06½	167
St. Paul.....	143,000	230,000	62	Median Livestock Prices (Cwt.)			
Duluth-Superior.....	22,100	22,400	99	Butcher Cows.....	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75	100
4 Wheat Belt Cities.....	20,400	19,200	106	Butcher Steers.....	4.00	4.60	87
6 Mixed Farming Cities.....	55,000	55,500	99	Prime Butcher Steers.....	5.50	7.00	79
4 Mining Cities.....	8,100	21,800	37	Feeder Steers.....	3.00	3.25	92
Building Contracts Awarded				Veal Calves.....	4.00	3.50	123
Total.....	\$ 3,896,700	\$ 4,226,200	92	Hogs.....	3.85	3.10	124
Commercial.....	173,000	196,700	88	Heavy Hogs.....	3.45	2.85	121
Factories.....	223,300	25,900	862	Lambs.....	6.25	5.00	125
Educational.....	119,500	6,000	1992	Ewes.....	2.65	1.25	212
Hospitals, etc.....	12,500	3,400	368	Wholesale Produce Prices			
Public.....	263,700	4,000	6593	Butter (Lb.).....	\$ 0.20¼	\$ 0.19½	104
Religious and Memorial.....	18,000	155,000	12	Milk (Cwt.).....	1.22	1.09	112
Social and Recreational.....	226,700	98,000	231	Hens (Lb.).....	.07	.08½	82
Residential.....	241,800	497,800	49	Eggs (Doz.).....	.17	.24	71
Public Works.....	2,256,600	3,239,400	70	Potatoes (Bu.).....	.49	.27	181
Public Utilities.....	361,600			TRADE			
Real Estate Activity in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties				Department Stores ³			
Warranty Deeds Recorded.....	902	1,063	85	Sales.....	\$ 1,738,730	\$ 1,797,210	97
Mortgages Recorded.....	824	855	96	Merchandise Stocks.....	4,823,540	4,671,680	103
Manufacturing and Mining				Receivables.....	2,198,620	2,142,810	103
Flour Production at Mpls., St. Paul, and Duluth-Superior (Bbls.).....	756,310	730,891	103	Instalment Receivables.....	365,840	333,340	110
Flour Shipments at Mpls. (Bbls.).....	627,463	677,734	93	Furniture Stores ³			
Linseed Product Shipments (Lbs.).....	8,804,532	12,417,798	71	Total Sales.....	\$ 70,040	\$ 65,590	107
Copper Output (3 Firms) (Lbs.).....	11,986,000	11,594,000	103	Instalment Sales.....	54,950	50,790	108
Business Failures				Merchandise Stocks.....	505,770	460,920	110
Number.....	46	70	66	Instalment Receivables.....	724,610	695,200	104
Liabilities.....	\$ 660,519	\$ 1,181,354	56	Country Lumber Yards ³			
				Sales (Bd. Ft.).....	5,173,000	4,580,000	113
				Lumber Stocks (Bd. Ft.).....	55,293,000	52,332,000	106
				Total Sales.....	\$ 901,500	\$ 818,200	110
				Receivables.....	1,795,800	2,125,700	84
				Life Insurance Sales			
				Four States.....	\$ 13,399,000	\$ 13,707,000	98
				Minnesota.....	10,011,000	10,158,000	99
				Montana.....	1,176,000	1,396,000	84
				North Dakota.....	1,087,000	964,000	113
				South Dakota.....	1,125,000	1,189,000	95

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

(Continued)

	Nov., '33	Nov., '32	Nov., '32	Per cent Nov., '33 of Nov., '32		Nov., '33	Nov., '32	Nov., '32	Per cent Nov., '33 of Nov., '32
Investment Dealers					Interest Rates²				
Sales to Banks	\$ 3,560,900	\$ 680,900	523		Minneapolis Banks	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2		
Sales to Insurance Companies	736,000	88,500	832		Commercial Paper (net to borrower)	2	2		
Sales to General Public	4,102,600	1,195,800	343		Minneapolis Fed. Res. Bank	3 1/2	3 1/2		
Wholesale Trade					Selected City Member Banks	Dec. 13, '33	Dec. 14, '32		
Groceries³					Loans to Customers	\$171,199,000	\$172,193,000	99	
Sales	\$ 2,946,060	\$ 2,614,850	113		Other Invested Funds	153,619,000	120,059,000	128	
Stocks	5,676,700	5,085,330	112		Cash and Due from Banks	107,814,000	112,332,000	96	
Receivables	4,040,350	4,072,180	99		Deposits Due to Banks	75,019,000	56,434,000	133	
Hardware³					Public Demand Deposits	22,535,000	22,438,000	127	
Sales	\$ 1,162,300	\$ 855,720	136		Other Demand Deposits	157,315,000	137,172,000	115	
Stocks	2,271,320	2,270,750	100		Time Deposits	117,813,000	139,576,000	84	
Receivables	1,338,850	1,347,850	99		Total Deposits	381,026,000	356,769,000	107	
Shoes					Borrowings at Fed. Res. Bank	102,000	225,000	45	
Sales	\$ 246,930	\$ 220,960	112		Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank				
Stocks	600,480	573,080	105		Loans to Member Banks	\$ 2,270,000	\$ 11,641,000	20	
Receivables	741,200	618,590	121		Twin Cities	113,000	101,000	112	
					Minn., Wis. and Mich.	872,000	4,785,000	18	
BANKING					N. Dak. and Mont.	316,000	2,899,000	11	
Member Bank Deposits					South Dakota	969,000	3,856,000	25	
In Cities Over 15,000 pop.	\$395,628,000	\$381,760,000	104		Fed. Res. Notes in Circulation	90,330,000	79,995,000	114	
In Cities Under 15,000 pop.	254,521,000	285,586,000	89		Fed. Res. Bank Notes in Circulation	7,358,600	0		
Michigan—15 Cos.	39,805,000	50,815,000	78		Member Bank Reserve Deposits	54,775,000	38,505,000	142	
Minnesota	105,212,000	116,490,000	90						
Montana	38,886,000	38,124,000	102						
North Dakota	24,916,000	27,957,000	89						
South Dakota	32,542,000	32,358,000	101						
Wisconsin—26 Cos.	13,160,000	19,842,000	66						

¹Daily Averages.²Latest Reported Data.³Figures for the various items in this section not always from identical firms.

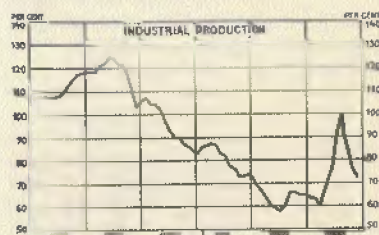
BANK DEBITS

	November 1933	October 1933	November 1932	October 1932					
Number of Business Days:					Montana				
Michigan and Wisconsin	25	26	24	26	Anaconda	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,087	\$ 838	\$ 915
Minnesota and South Dakota	24	26	23	26	Billings	5,998	6,647	5,291	6,370
Montana and North Dakota	24	25	23	25	Bozeman	1,340	1,515	1,479	2,035
					Butte (2 Banks)	6,480	6,472	5,532	5,767
					Deer Lodge	867	402	447	431
					Glenview	588	659	569	644
					Great Falls	7,289	8,368	7,144	8,577
					Harlowton	243	200	198	225
					Havre	1,041	964	949	911
					Helena	5,582	5,556	6,396	5,668
					Kalispell	1,090	1,361	1,265	1,344
					Lewistown	1,063	1,160	1,169	1,097
					Malta	420	387	530	391
					Miles City (1 Bank)	1,000	1,200	1,113	1,200
					North Dakota				
					Bismarck	\$ 7,457	\$ 9,474	\$ 8,461	\$ 7,927
					Devils Lake	954	1,074	861	1,050
					Dickinson	900	997	892	1,004
					Fargo	11,321	13,008	11,869	12,852
					Grafton	575	905	330	525
					Grand Forks	3,761	5,284	4,794	4,126
					Jamestown	1,516	1,599	1,408	1,512
					Mandan	725	732	750	868
					Minot	3,341	4,361	3,979	4,413
					Valley City	919	1,000	752	975
					Wahpeton	781	844	682	812
					Williston	694	832	757	952
					South Dakota				
					Aberdeen	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,922	\$ 3,852	\$ 3,160
					Brookings (1 Bank)	605	570	559	644
					Deadwood	816	816	789	675
					Huron	2,387	2,523	2,829	2,862
					Lead	1,533	1,584	1,564	1,377
					Madison	542	636	621	549
					Milbank	325	340	351	348
					Mitchell	1,814	2,374	1,814	1,946
					Mobridge	463	408	529	399
					Pierre	978	998	1,015	934
					Rapid City	1,884	1,777	1,775	1,751
					Sioux Falls	10,458	10,794	9,888	10,734
					Watertown	1,844	1,830	1,807	2,061
					Yankton	1,142	1,242	1,214	1,213
					Wisconsin				
					Chippewa Falls	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,203	\$ 1,178
					Eau Claire	3,959	4,405	3,610	4,002
					Hudson	198*	263*	336	361
					La Crosse	5,804	6,515	7,513	6,298
					Merrill (1 Bank)	347	379	759	827
					Superior	2,648	3,179	4,295	4,144

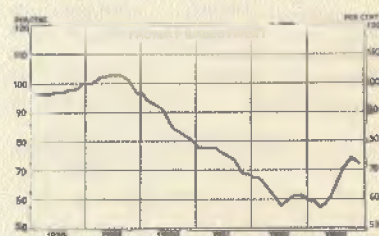
*Figures for a smaller number of banks.

Summary of National Business Conditions

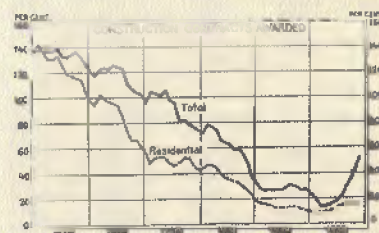
(Compiled December 22 by Federal Reserve Board)



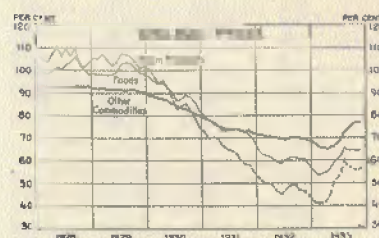
Index number of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average = 100.)



Federal Reserve Board's index of factory employment with adjustment for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average = 100.)



Indexes based on three month moving averages of F. W. Dodge data for 37 eastern states, adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average = 100.)



Indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1926 = 100.)

The total volume of industrial production, after declining further during October, showed little change during November and the first half of December. The amount of construction undertaken continued to increase, reflecting an expansion of public works.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: The output of basic commodities, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index, was 73 for November, on the basis of the 1923-1925 average as 100, compared with 77 for October. This total for the month reflects the maintenance during November, with allowance for usual seasonal changes, of the level reached at the end of October, after a continuous decline during the preceding three months. Activity at steel mills, after declining from 44 per cent of capacity in the early part of October to 25 per cent in the early part of November, subsequently increased to a rate of 34 per cent in the third week of December. Output of automobiles, which was curtailed sharply in November in preparation for new models, also increased somewhat in the early part of December. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills was in somewhat smaller volume in November than in the preceding month, and activity at woolen mills decreased. At shoe factories, production showed a decline larger than usual at this season.

The volume of factory employment and payrolls declined from the middle of October to the middle of November by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount. The Board's seasonally adjusted index of factory employment for November was 72, as compared with 74 in October and 57 at the low point in March.

The value of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation showed a further substantial increase in November. This increase at a season when construction contracts usually decline, reflects a growth in the volume of public works.

DISTRIBUTION: Shipments of commodities by rail decreased in November as compared with October by an amount somewhat smaller than is usual at this season. Sales of merchandise at department stores declined contrary to seasonal tendency, while sales by variety stores showed little change.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the weekly index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, advanced from 70.9 per cent of the 1926 average in the first week of November to 71.7 per cent in the third week and then declined to 70.9 per cent in the week ending December 9. These movements reflected chiefly changes in the prices of farm products and foods. Prices of hogs declined considerably after the middle of November, owing partly to seasonal factors.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: The value of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets advanced from a low point of 59 per cent of its gold parity on November 16 to about 64 per cent for the period from November 27 to December 20.

BANK CREDIT: Between November 15 and December 20, there was the usual seasonal increase of about \$195,000,000 in the demand for currency by the public. This currency demand was met largely through the purchase of \$100,000,000 of acceptances by the Federal reserve banks and the issuance of additional bank notes by the national banks. Reserve balances of member banks showed little change for the period and continued to be at a level of about \$800,000,000 above legal requirements.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities declined by \$160,000,000 between November 15 and December 13, reflecting chiefly sales of acceptances to the Reserve banks and a reduction in holdings of investments, other than United States Government securities. Loans on securities, chiefly to brokers in New York City, increased by \$40,000,000, while all other loans, which include holdings of acceptances, declined by \$125,000,000.

Short-term money rates advanced slightly during the period.