

THE MONTHLY REVIEW

*Of Agricultural, Industrial, Trade and Financial
Conditions in the Tenth Federal Reserve District*

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

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THE volume of general business in the Tenth Federal Reserve District rose during July to the highest level of record, statistics presented in this number of the Monthly Review reveal. Distribution of commodities established a new high peak. Wholesale and retail trade was heavy for the mid-summer month, with sales in dollars slightly above a year ago. Production of manufactures and minerals continued the record output of the earlier months of the year with a few lines showing seasonal slowings down. Loans and discounts of reporting member banks at the close of the month were the highest ever reported. Demand, time and savings deposits increased and were larger than a year ago. Debits by banks to individual accounts in thirty cities during five weeks ending July 31 reflected the largest aggregate of payments by check for a like period in the history of bank statistics, indicating gains of 23 percent over the preceding five weeks and 17.6 percent over the corresponding five weeks in 1928.

The outstanding development of July in this regional district was a general betterment of conditions for agriculture. While the official reports as of August 1 indicated this year's crops of winter wheat and some other harvested grains were smaller than those of last year, and the corn crop would fall considerably below that of 1928, there was a promise of good yields of cotton, hay and other important crops. The material advance in prices of farm products during July was an incentive to heavier marketings than ever before reported for a month. Receipts of wheat at five primary markets in the district mounted to 84½ million bushels for the month, more than 11½ million bushels above receipts in July 1928, the previous high wheat marketing month. Marketings of other grains, except corn, also were in record volume. Receipts of cattle at six markets were the heaviest for July in three years. Sheep moved to market in very large numbers and only a few thousand head less than in July a year ago. Receipts of hogs, although seasonally light, were the heaviest for July in five years.

Productive activity in the food industries was maintained at a high rate. Flour mills opened the 1929-30 wheat year with the largest July output since 1926. The slaughter of cattle was the largest for July since 1926, while the number of sheep killed and dressed was the largest for July on eleven years' records. More hogs were slaughtered than in any previous July since 1924.

The output of crude oil in this District increased during the month to a daily average of 909,000 barrels, as against 793,100 barrels as the daily average for the same month last year. The production and shipment of zinc ore was larger, and of lead ore

BUSINESS IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Percentages of Increase, or Decrease (—), for July 1929 over June 1929 and July 1928.

	July 1929 compared to	
	June 1929	July 1928
General Business and Banking		
Bank debits, 30 cities.....	23.0	17.6
Net demand deposits, 60 member banks.....	3.1	2.1
Time deposits, 60 member banks.....	0.6	2.3
Loans and discounts, 60 member banks.....	3.6	8.4
Investments, 60 member banks.....	— 0.6	— 4.5
Savings deposits, 52 banks.....	0.7	1.0
Savings accounts, 49 banks.....	0.3	5.7
Trade		
Retail sales, 35 department stores.....	—17.3	2.9
Wholesalers sales, 5 lines combined.....	3.0	1.0
Lumber sales, 179 retail yards.....	16.4	11.1
Livestock Receipts, 6 Markets		
Cattle.....	20.6	4.1
Calves.....	24.0	— 6.0
Hogs.....	— 7.5	28.0
Sheep.....	16.1	— 1.9
Horses and Mules.....	7.3	29.1
Grain Receipts, 5 markets		
Wheat.....	569.8	15.9
Corn.....	—29.3	—33.3
Oats.....	25.2	74.9
Rye.....	795.0	320.5
Barley.....	564.9	331.7
Kafir.....	—74.8	—25.2
Industrial Output		
Flour.....	7.0	6.0
Crude Oil.....	6.8	14.6
Coal.....	11.2	— 7.1
Cement.....	4.7	15.0
Zinc ore shipped.....	0.6	11.2
Lead ore shipped.....	—15.2	—10.5
Meat Packing, 6 Cities		
Cattle.....	23.6	10.2
Calves.....	29.5	— 0.2
Hogs.....	—14.7	37.3
Sheep.....	2.6	4.1
Construction		
Contracts Awarded, value.....	25.5	3.6
Building permits, 19 cities.....	— 1.2	4.3
Value of permits.....	0.1	— 7.5

smaller, than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month last year. The output of soft coal showed a substantial increase over that for June but a decrease as compared with that of a year ago.

The value of building contracts awarded in this District in July exhibited increases over the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. The value of building permits issued in leading cities was larger than in June but smaller than in July of last year.

Payments by Check

Debits by banks to accounts of individuals, firms and corporations in thirty cities of this District totaled \$2,148,924,000 for the five weeks ending July 31. This was the largest volume of payments by check reported for a period of five weeks during the nearly ten years statistics of checking operations have been compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Compared with the aggregate reported for the preceding five weeks ending June 26 there was an increase of \$401,214,000, or 23 percent, while as compared with the corresponding five weeks ending August 1, 1928, there was an increase of \$322,017,000, or 17.6 percent. In this connection it is noted that debits of \$430,752,000 for the week ending July 3, of \$475,007,000 for the week ending July 17, and of \$438,086,000 for the week ending July 24 were the largest weekly totals of record. The returns in detail, presented in the accompanying table, show twenty-three cities reported increases and seven cities decreases in total debits for the five weeks as compared with the corresponding five weeks in 1928:

	FIVE WEEKS ENDING		Percent Change
	July 31, 1929	August 1, 1928	
Albuquerque, N. M.	\$ 14,392,000	\$ 15,269,000	- 5.7
Atchison, Kans.	8,182,000	7,536,000	8.6
Bartlesville, Okla.	27,640,000	20,463,000	35.1
Casper, Wyo.	9,900,000	8,663,000	14.3
Cheyenne, Wyo.	8,398,000	8,364,000	0.4
Colorado Springs, Colo.	21,101,000	18,201,000	16.0
Denver, Colo.	226,897,000	201,307,000	12.7
Enid, Okla.	40,653,000	36,334,000	11.9
Fremont, Nebr.	5,280,000	4,959,000	6.5
Grand Junction, Colo.	3,784,000	3,526,000	7.3
Guthrie, Okla.	4,187,000	4,006,000	4.5
Hutchinson, Kans.	78,577,000	51,932,000	51.3
Independence, Kans.	15,948,000	17,247,000	- 7.5
Joplin, Mo.	18,766,000	15,150,000	23.8
Kansas City, Kans.	25,263,000	25,917,000	- 2.5
Kansas City, Mo.	662,240,000	534,911,000	23.8
Lawrence, Kans.	6,726,000	6,617,000	1.6
Lincoln, Nebr.	35,104,000	43,709,000	-19.7
Muskogee, Okla.	15,392,000	12,892,000	19.4
Oklahoma City, Okla.	167,886,000	124,548,000	34.8
Okmulgee, Okla.	8,750,000	8,737,000	0.1
Omaha, Nebr.	283,400,000	258,642,000	9.6
Parsons, Kans.	4,160,000	3,830,000	8.6
Pittsburg, Kans.	6,769,000	6,494,000	4.2
Pueblo, Colo.	26,902,000	27,687,000	- 2.8
Salina, Kans.	24,894,000	19,129,000	30.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	74,035,000	64,979,000	13.9
Topeka, Kans.	26,502,000	26,527,000	- 0.1
Tulsa, Okla.	212,596,000	148,124,000	43.5
Wichita, Kans.	84,600,000	101,207,000	-16.4
Thirty cities 5 weeks	\$ 2,148,924,000	1,826,907,000	17.6
Thirty cities, 31 weeks	11,574,968,000	10,350,025,000	11.8

Banking and Credit Conditions

Combined loans, discounts and investments of sixty reporting member banks in leading cities of this District continued to rise during July and on the closing day of the month the total stood at \$706,477,000. This was the largest amount of outstanding credit of these reporting banks recorded for a weekly report date since this series of bank statistics was instituted in January 1921. The marked increase in the volume of credit during the month was accounted for by a steady expansion of loans and discounts throughout the spring and summer, as the reports disclosed that investment holdings of the banks were smaller on July 31 than four weeks earlier or one year earlier.

Total loans and discounts of \$477,037,000 at the close of business on July 31 reflected an increase of \$16,434,000 over the four-week period and an increase of \$37,097,000 for the year. Commercial loans, including those for agriculture and classed

as "all others", were at the highest peak of record. Loans secured by stocks and bonds, although increasing in recent weeks to the highest point since March 13, showed a marked decrease as compared with the amount on August 1, 1928.

Investments of \$229,440,000, reported by the sixty banks as of July 31, indicated a decrease of \$1,457,000 for the four weeks and a decrease of \$10,787,000 for the year.

Net demand deposits on July 31 totaled \$516,158,000, an increase of \$15,424,000 in four weeks and of \$10,486,000 above the total at the corresponding date in 1928. Time deposits also increased during the four-week period and were larger than a year ago.

Principal resource and liability items of the reporting banks as of July 31 are shown in the following table with those for July 3 this year, and August 1 last year, for comparison:

	July 31, 1929	July 3, 1929	August 1, 1928
Loans and investments-total	\$706,477,000	\$691,500,000	\$680,167,000
Loans and discounts-total	477,037,000	460,603,000	439,940,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	129,914,000	122,380,000	* 144,502,000
All other loans and discounts	347,123,000	338,223,000	* 295,438,000
Investments-total	229,440,000	230,897,000	240,227,000
U. S. Securities	106,955,000	107,397,000	114,604,000
Other bonds, stocks and Securities	122,485,000	123,500,000	125,623,000
Reserve with F. R. bank	58,828,000	56,882,000	57,917,000
Net demand deposits	516,158,000	500,734,000	505,672,000
Time deposits	181,464,000	180,392,000	177,320,000
Government deposits	1,738,000	3,819,000	5,387,000

*Revised

Total bills and securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City on July 31 amounted to \$38,829,211, as compared with \$45,076,456 on July 3 and \$49,200,713 on August 1 of the preceding year. Bills rediscounted for member banks, amounting to \$36,445,955 on July 31, showed a decline of \$4,961,680 from the amount held four weeks earlier, but an increase of \$14,269,788 over the amount of rediscounted bills held on the corresponding date last year.

Total gold reserves of this Federal Reserve Bank moved upward to a new high level during the month. Amounts reported for three consecutive weeks—\$133,731,520 on July 17, \$132,619,271 on July 24, and \$126,875,235 on July 31—were the highest on records, October 31, 1919 to date.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased to \$74,295,480 on July 31, which was \$4,684,230 higher than four weeks earlier and \$18,398,465 higher than one year earlier. Total deposits of \$93,612,503 on July 31 were slightly higher than at the opening of July, but \$1,249,913 less than August 1, 1928. Principal items are here shown for three dates:

	July 31, 1929	July 3, 1929	August 1, 1928
Gold reserves	\$126,875,235	\$116,081,940	\$ 97,594,078
Reserves other than gold	4,278,283	4,592,663	5,100,289
Total reserves	131,153,518	120,674,603	102,694,367
Bills discounted	36,445,955	41,407,635	22,176,167
Bills purchased	883,256	2,168,821	8,466,746
U. S. Securities	.....	.....	18,557,800
Total bills and securities	38,829,211	45,076,456	49,200,713
Total resources	218,961,965	215,882,080	201,143,841
F. R. Notes in circulation	74,295,480	69,611,250	55,897,015
Total deposits	93,612,503	93,454,505	94,862,416

SAVINGS IN BANKS: Reports of a selected list of 52 banks incities of this District showed their savings deposits on August 1 aggregated \$126,364,862, as compared with \$125,498,161 on July 1 and \$125,115,126 on August 1, 1928. The gain over the preceding month was \$866,701 or 0.7 percent, while as compared with August 1 a year ago the gain was \$1,249,736 or 1 percent. The number of savings accounts of 49 banks on August 1 was 398,105, an increase of 1,139 over the 396,966 accounts reported one month earlier, and an increase of 21,565 over the 376,540 accounts reported one year ago.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	SALES			OUTSTANDINGS			COLLECTIONS			STOCKS	
	Reporting	July 1929 compared with		July 31, 1929	July 31, 1929 compared with		July 1929	July 1929 compared with		July 31, 1929	July 31, 1928
	Stores	June 1929	July 1928	June 30, 1929	July 31, 1928	June 1929	July 1928	June 30, 1929	July 31, 1928	July 31, 1928	July 31, 1928
Dry Goods.....	8	13.3	-6.2	-0.3	-6.6	14.0	1.1	27.8	-13.4		
Groceries.....	6	7.3	-8.4	1.2	-10.1	2.4	5.2	-6.0	-13.0		
Hardware.....	8	-9.8	9.6	3.4	11.7	4.0	1.9	-1.5	8.9		
Furniture.....	6	-12.8	27.7	-8.6	7.5	1.9	13.1	4.7	10.2		
Drugs.....	5	5.0	18.4	1.1	4.3	1.3	15.7	0.1	1.1		

Distribution

Loadings of revenue freight in the United States for the four weeks ending July 27 totaled 4,153,220 cars, a gain of 209,179 over the like period in 1928, and 239,459 over 1927.

Since the first of the year 29,750,158 cars have been loaded, compared with 28,405,814 cars in the like period of 1928 and 29,434,801 in 1927. Cumulative totals of car loadings by classes for the period of thirty weeks show gains over the like period in 1928 for all classes except livestock. In comparison with the three weeks of 1927 there were increases for this year in miscellaneous freight, grain, ore and coke, and decreases in merchandise and less-than-car-lot freight, coal, forest products and livestock. Total cars loaded in the thirty weeks of the three years follow:

	1929	1928	1927
Miscellaneous.....	11,477,979	10,868,490	10,946,088
Mdse and L. C. L.....	7,573,975	7,536,926	7,620,811
Coal.....	5,065,515	4,712,826	5,360,535
Forest products.....	1,944,245	1,942,574	2,035,259
Grain.....	1,342,190	1,314,674	1,242,333
Ore.....	1,209,015	892,394	1,052,343
Livestock.....	766,232	830,127	838,696
Coke.....	371,007	307,803	338,736

Carloadings in the three regional advisory board districts which serve this Federal Reserve District were larger in the last four weeks than in the corresponding period last year, while for thirty weeks of this year most of these groups showed increases over the like period last year, livestock carloadings showing a decrease.

Trade

WHOLESALE: Sales of merchandise in this District, during July, as reported by wholesale firms in five lines, were 3 percent larger than for June and 1 percent larger than for July a year ago. By separate lines, July sales of drygoods, groceries and drugs showed increases over the preceding month, while sales of hardware and furniture showed decreases. In comparison with the corresponding month last year, this year's July sales of drygoods and groceries decreased and sales of hardware, furniture and drugs increased.

Inventories at the close of July showed stocks of drygoods, furniture and drugs were larger while stocks of groceries and hardware were smaller than at the close of June. Compared with a year ago stocks at the close of this July were reported larger

by hardware, furniture and drug firms, and smaller by drygoods and grocery firms.

RETAIL: Sales of department stores in this District for July, while showing about the usual seasonal decline from the preceding month, were 2.9 percent larger in the aggregate than in the corresponding month last year, according to reports in dollars to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. On the basis of the average per business day, however, the July sales were about 1 percent smaller than a year ago. Increases over a year ago in total sales were reported by 20 stores and decreases by 15 stores.

Sales of furniture at reporting retail stores during July were 26.2 percent larger than in June and 20.3 percent larger than in July a year ago.

Stocks of department stores at the close of July were smaller by 3.4 percent than one month earlier and smaller by 1.5 percent than one year ago. Stocks of retail furniture stores at the close of July were smaller by 3.4 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively, than one month earlier or a year ago.

COLLECTIONS: Department store collections during July represented 42 percent of amounts outstanding at the close of the preceding month. This compares with 41.2 percent for June and 41.8 percent for July of last year. Wholesale firms reported an improvement in collections during the month.

Business Failures

According to the monthly statement of R. G. Dun & Company July business failures in the United States, and also in the Tenth District, were more numerous and the amount of liabilities greater than in July of last year. Failures for the month are here shown by Federal Reserve Districts:

	NUMBER		LIABILITIES	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
First, Boston.....	176	137	\$ 3,085,987	\$ 2,345,127
Second, New York.....	327	364	8,806,245	7,973,412
Third, Philadelphia.....	57	76	1,267,519	1,366,704
Fourth, Cleveland.....	143	132	1,996,972	3,248,216
Fifth, Richmond.....	98	122	2,698,274	1,838,607
Sixth, Atlanta.....	97	110	1,516,116	1,997,327
Seventh, Chicago.....	242	243	3,962,653	3,295,071
Eighth, St. Louis.....	111	98	1,331,242	2,288,466
Ninth, Minneapolis.....	46	74	512,743	496,225
TENTH, KANSAS CITY.....	130	78	1,826,622	467,828
Eleventh, Dallas.....	39	54	1,975,746	1,072,213
Twelfth, San Francisco.....	286	235	3,445,400	3,197,437
Total.....	1,752	1,723	\$32,425,519	\$29,586,633

RETAIL TRADE AT 35 DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	SALES				(RETAIL) STOCKS				STOCK TURNOVER				ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE				COLLECTIONS	
	Stores July 1929		7 Months 1929		July 31, 1929		July 31, 1929		July		7 Months		July 31, 1929		July 1929		July 1929	
	Report-compared to	ing July 1928	7 Months 1928	June 30, 1929	July 31, 1928	1929	1928	1929	1829	June 30, 1929	July 31, 1928	June 1929	July 1928	June 1929	July 1928	June 1929	July 1928	
Kansas City.....	4	3.8	0.5	4.6	-1.1	.18	.17	1.52	1.53	-11.4		3.1	-3.3			5.3		
Denver.....	5	1.1	2.3	-3.7	-2.5	.18	.17	1.35	1.22	-8.4		-1.7	1.6			2.8		
Oklahoma City	3	9.2	10.2	-9.0	Even	.20	.19	1.82	1.70	-4.8		10.7	-11.4			5.2		
Omaha.....	4	1.4	3.1	-10.6	-7.2	.19	.18	1.62	1.52	4.8		14.6	-3.4			5.1		
Lincoln.....	2	-10.8	-2.2	-4.4	2.8	.18	.20	1.36	1.46	-6.4		12.0	1.0			15.9		
Topeka.....	3	-4.4	1.0	-6.1	-5.6	.13	.13	1.08	1.03	-8.9		Even	-6.8			4.2		
Tulsa.....	4	12.6	10.4	-7.0	9.0	.19	.19	1.65	1.84	-8.7		25.2	-5.4			18.5		
Other Cities.....	10	5.8	7.6	-1.9	-2.4	.14	.14	1.11	1.08	-7.4		4.4	-0.4			13.4		
Total.....	35	2.9	3.6	-3.4	-1.5	.18	.17	1.46	1.41	-6.6		5.6	-2.6			6.3		

NOTE: Percentage of collections in July on accounts June 30, all stores reporting 42.0. Collections same month last year 41.8.

The Crops

According to the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture there were declines between July 1 and August 1 in prospects for winter and spring wheat, oats, barley, white potatoes and tame hay in the Tenth Federal Reserve District. On the other hand the August report showed corn and some of the minor crops improved during the month, while first reports of cotton gave promise of a better-than-average crop. On the basis of the August 1 condition the official estimates for this District indicated larger yields of eleven crops and smaller yields of eleven crops than last year.

Crops which promise larger yields than last year are: Cotton, tame hay, rye, sweet potatoes, flax, buckwheat, beans, sugar beets, apples, peaches, pears.

Crops which promise smaller yields than last year are: Winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, broom corn, wild hay, white potatoes, grapes.

CORN: The corn crop forecast for this District on the basis of the August 1 condition is for 471,113,000 bushels, an increase of 19,004,000 bushels over the July 1 forecast but 49,122,000 bushels less than last year's corn crop of 520,235,000 bushels. While the reports showed material improvement in corn prospects during July, this good progress was checked by hot weather and insufficient rainfall over a large portion of the corn belt in the closing days of the month and in three weeks of August. During this period corn was in every stage of development, from a foot high to roasting ears, and the heat wave caught much of it in the critical stage. This situation was relieved to a considerable extent by scattered rains over parts of the Belt, although reports for the week ending August 24 indicated corn in many sections of the Missouri Valley and Great Plains, still stood in need of rain and lower temperatures. However, late frost dates are considered essential to assure proper maturity of the crop over the large producing areas in the district, due to late plantings and a very poor start for the crop.

WHEAT: Preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Boards of Agriculture as of August 1 indicate a winter wheat crop of 248,963,000 bushels in the Tenth District, 9,940,000 bushels less than estimated on July 1, and 71,277,000 bushels below production of 320,240,000

bushels in 1928. According to the reports, there were declines in winter wheat production in July in all states in the District with the exception of New Mexico, which showed a substantial increase, and Oklahoma, which reported production the same as one month earlier. The spring wheat prospect based on the August 1 condition was for 12,234,000 bushels, 557,000 bushels below the estimate one month earlier, and 2,482,000 bushels less than the crop of 14,716,000 bushels in 1928. Thus, the combined totals indicate an all-wheat production in this District of 261,197,000 bushels for this year against 334,956,000 bushels last year, a decrease of 73,759,000 bushels or 22 percent. Production of all wheat in the United States is estimated as of August 1 at 773,885,000 bushels against 902,191,000 bushels in 1928, a decrease for this year of 128,306,000 bushels.

OTHER CROPS: Reports from over the District indicated declines in production of oats, barley and potatoes between July 1 and August 1, with production forecast for this year below that of the preceding year. Estimated production of tame hay as of August 1 showed a slight increase over 1928. Estimated production of eleven other crops, not included in the tabulated reports by states, is shown for the District as follows:

	Aug. 1, Est. 1929	Final Est. 1928
Cotton, bales.....	1,232,000	1,147,000
Rye, bushels.....	5,690,000	5,635,000
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	2,458,000	2,399,000
Grain sorghums, bushels.....	52,573,000	64,713,000
Flax seed, bushels.....	366,000	292,000
Broom Corn, tons.....	41,900	48,300
Buckwheat, bushels.....	30,000	23,000
Beans, bushels.....	2,668,000	2,598,000
Wild hay (3 states only) tons.....	1,699,000	1,866,000
Sugar beets, tons.....	45,800,000	3,877,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	2,763,000	2,948,000
Apples, bushels.....	7,417,000	6,240,000
Peaches, bushels.....	3,031,000	1,435,000
Pears, bushels.....	1,046,000	395,000
Grapes, tons.....	12,404	12,868

COTTON: A United States cotton crop of 15,543,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight was indicated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture in its first forecast of the season, based on a condition of 69.6 percent of normal on August 1, which compares with 67.9 percent last year and a ten-year average condition of 67.4 percent. The indicated yield of lint per acre is 159.3 pounds, compared with 152.9 last year and a ten-year average of 155.8 pounds.

While the crop is earlier than in 1928 it is about three days later than the average for the past five years for the Belt as a whole. The advancement of the crop of Louisiana and Mississ-

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF LEADING FARM CROPS IN SEVEN STATES AND THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Forecast of the United States Department of Agriculture as of August 1, 1929 Condition and Compared with the Final Estimate for 1928.

(Figures are in thousands of bushels of grain and potatoes, and in thousands of tons of hay—000 omitted)

	CORN		WINTER WHEAT		SPRING WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		WHITE POTATOES		TAME HAY	
	Aug. '29	Crop '28	Pre. '29	Crop '28	Aug. '29	Crop '28	Aug. '29	Crop '28	Aug. '29	Crop '28	Aug. '29	Crop '28	Aug. '29	Crop '28
Colorado.....	16,537	18,694	12,188	11,076	5,898	7,488	5,491	5,983	11,286	13,128	12,397	13,420	2,346	2,497
Kansas.....	127,253	179,118	131,836	177,361	484	472	29,326	37,729	14,231	17,661	4,778	7,560	3,041	3,539
Missouri.....	139,667	181,540	18,700	18,999	137	195	34,890	47,768	573	374	5,601	10,285	5,893	4,183
Nebraska.....	240,633	212,701	52,512	66,697	2,803	3,222	74,647	78,936	18,163	14,018	8,325	10,080	3,739	3,351
New Mexico.....	4,335	3,482	4,730	1,500	758	554	1,272	720	302	228	131	132	475	407
Oklahoma.....	54,754	70,150	44,972	59,576	.....	.....	21,924	23,140	600	506	3,517	5,040	929	841
Wyoming.....	2,916	3,006	780	930	2,549	3,168	4,743	4,092	2,922	2,310	1,920	2,352	1,184	1,224
Seven States.....	586,095	668,691	265,718	336,139	12,629	15,099	172,293	198,368	48,077	48,225	36,669	48,869	17,607	16,042
TENTH DISTRICT.....	471,113	520,235	248,963	320,240	12,234	14,716	142,891	158,774	47,552	47,752	31,819	40,120	12,576	12,381
United States.....	2,740,514	2,835,678	568,233	578,133	205,652	324,058	1,202,895	1,448,677	304,381	356,667	372,812	464,483	97,421	92,983

NOTE: The Tenth District embraces all of the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming; the western 19 counties of Missouri, and the northern 13 counties of New Mexico and all of Oklahoma except 8 southernmost counties.

ippi is about average, but Oklahoma and Arkansas are about seven days late and the other states two to four days late.

In interperating condition as an indication of probable yields the Board has made allowance for probable loss due to the boll weevil, in accordance with its current reports on weevil activity. These reports indicate that if usual weather prevails during the remainder of the season there will be more weevil damage this year than last in all states except Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The Board's estimated production, presented in detail in the table which follows, indicates that, aside from a loss in Texas, each of the producing states west of the Mississippi river has a better cotton prospect than last year. Of the eight producing states east of the Mississippi river, North Carolina is the only one to report a smaller crop than last year. The report by states:

	Acreage in Cultivation		Condition % Aug. 1		Production (Bales)	
	Aug. 1, 1929	1929	1929	1928	Est. Aug. 1 1929	Crop 1928
Texas.....	17,968,000	64	70		4,798,000	5,106,000
Oklahoma.....	4,371,000	72	71		1,275,000	1,205,000
Arkansas.....	3,958,000	73	67		1,449,000	1,246,000
Louisiana.....	2,134,000	69	66		715,000	691,000
Missouri.....	320,000	81	55		174,000	147,000
New Mexico.....	116,000	86	85		91,000	88,000
Arizona.....	221,000	86	87		153,000	149,000
California.....	315,000	86	90		223,000	172,000
Virginia.....	87,000	77	82		46,000	44,000
N. Carolina.....	1,880,000	68	83		787,000	836,000
S. Carolina.....	2,347,000	68	64		909,000	726,000
Georgia.....	3,773,000	69	62		1,182,000	1,030,000
Florida.....	105,000	70	62		25,000	19,000
Tennessee.....	1,093,000	81	68		468,000	428,000
Alabama.....	3,713,000	71	59		1,317,000	1,109,000
Mississippi.....	4,271,000	76	66		1,921,000	1,475,000
Other States.....	23,000	81	62		10,000	7,000
Total U. S.....	46,695,000	69.6	67.9		15,543,000	14,478,000

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS: During this cotton season of twelve months beginning August 1, 1928 and ending July 31, 1929, mills in Oklahoma received and crushed more cottonseed than in the preceding year. Figures for the state and the United States follows:

	OKLAHOMA		UNITED STATES	
	Aug. 1 to July 31 1929	1928	Aug. 1 to July 31 1929	1928
Received at mills, tons.....	387,830	362,001	5,082,051	4,586,705
Crushed, tons.....	381,607	383,231	5,058,744	4,654,017
On hand at mills, tons.....	3,950	326	41,340	21,972

Cottonseed products manufactured during the twelve months at Oklahoma mills included 115,518,296 pounds of crude oil, 181,476 tons of cake and meal, 97,202 tons of hulls, and 79,245 linters, running bales.

Grain Movements

The marketward movement of new wheat from the great winter wheat producing areas of the Southwest during July, the opening month of the 1929-1930 crop year, was in larger volume than in any preceding month. Receipts for the month at the five principal markets of this District totaled 84,500,770 bushels, an increase of 11,605,380 bushels over the previous high monthly total of 72,995,390 bushels, in July 1928, when the harvested crop was about 20 percent larger than has been estimated for this year. July receipts of wheat at the five markets are here shown in detail with those for July of last year for comparison:

	July 1929 Bushels	July 1928 Bushels
Hutchinson.....	19,128,150	15,607,350
Kansas City.....	35,112,220	35,561,240
Omaha.....	11,292,800	4,172,800
St. Joseph.....	5,823,000	2,682,400
Wichita.....	13,144,600	14,871,600
Five markets.....	84,500,770	72,895,390

This year's heavier July movement was due to early and more uniform ripening of the crop and the more extensive use of the combine harvester-thresher machine. However, a sharp upturn in wheat prices early in the month greatly accelerated the movement of new wheat into market channels. An exceptionally heavy demand for Southwestern winter wheat by mills throughout the country, together with a fair export movement, greatly facilitated the handling of the enormous receipts and prevented a possible wheat glut at any of the five primary markets in this District. Shipments of wheat from four of these markets totaled 29,882,430 bushels for the month, a new high record and 10,400,940 bushels above shipments in July 1928. Elevator stocks at these centers also mounted to new high records, with a total of 38,357,000 bushels at the five centers on July 27 comparing with 18,223,000 bushels on July 28, 1928.

Receipts of oats, rye, and barley were in larger volume in July than in the same month last year, while receipts of corn and kafir showed decreases as compared with a year ago. The receipts in detail follow:

	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels	Kafir Bushels
Hutchinson.....	21,250	3,000	.....	43,750	16,900
Kansas City.....	1,560,000	326,000	12,000	552,000	206,800
Omaha.....	1,482,600	594,000	112,000	310,400	.....
St. Joseph.....	684,000	70,000	.....	31,500	4,500
Wichita.....	41,600	1,500	1,300	18,200	1,300
July, 1929.....	3,789,450	994,500	125,300	955,850	229,500
June, 1929.....	5,360,950	786,000	14,000	143,750	912,500
July, 1928.....	5,680,000	568,500	29,800	221,400	306,800
7 Months 1929.....	45,219,700	6,994,500	435,400	1,948,200	6,115,500
7 Months 1928.....	59,047,200	7,413,500	501,200	775,300	5,088,000

Flour Production

Flour mills in this District were operated at 66.9 percent of their full time capacity during July and the output for the initial month of 1929-1930 wheat year was 2,216,187 barrels. This was the highest rate at which the reporting mills were operated in July and also the largest number of barrels produced in July since 1926. In the same month last year mills were operated at 66.2 percent of full-time capacity and the output for the month was 2,090,625 barrels. Statistics of production of flour at the leading milling centers of this District are shown in the following table, as compiled from weekly reports to the Northwestern Miller:

	July 1929 Barrels	June 1929 Barrels	July 1928 Barrels
Atchison.....	115,820	122,369	112,278
Kansas City.....	667,693	682,863	637,071
Omaha.....	90,762	85,411	100,717
Salina.....	159,281	130,742	163,369
St. Joseph.....	142,483	110,862	136,145
Wichita.....	185,400	173,066	135,869
Outside.....	854,748	766,076	805,176
Total.....	2,216,187	2,071,389	2,090,625

While flour selling was more active in the latter part of July than in the early part of the month, it was evident from the reports that orders booked by millers over this District since the beginning of the new wheat year were not up to bookings for the corresponding period last year. It was apparent most of the large domestic consumers had purchased a part of their requirements but were awaiting further developments in the market situation before completing their purchases.

JULY MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN THE TENTH DISTRICT

	RECEIPTS				STOCKERS AND FEEDERS				PURCHASED FOR SLAUGHTER			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	142,187	26,403	* 338,330	137,230	33,076	2,682	5,000	15,322	69,487	18,145	* 252,682	105,708
Omaha.....	115,845	4,016	299,147	222,708	8,636	445	1,933	69,359	83,016	3,571	209,210	146,357
St. Joseph.....	44,906	6,219	144,088	97,792	5,737	516	2,071	9,067	28,397	5,411	94,217	88,464
Denver.....	24,336	3,680	29,843	51,193	10,883	1,623	1,285	2,635	9,621	2,330	22,271	13,700
Oklahoma City.....	22,660	9,876	24,256	2,694	-----	-----	-----	-----	16,621	8,613	19,468	1,881
Wichita.....	15,319	3,265	55,041	4,919	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,537	1,680	52,955	3,822
July, 1929.....	365,253	53,459	890,705	516,536	58,332	5,266	10,289	96,383	213,679	39,750	650,803	359,932
June, 1929.....	302,786	43,112	963,364	444,987	55,047	8,849	16,458	54,871	172,830	30,690	762,808	350,787
July, 1928.....	350,817	56,894	** 695,756	526,712	63,395	7,855	10,953	115,778	193,958	39,811	** 474,136	345,885
7 Months 1929.....	2,363,244	341,495	6,948,221	4,528,760	455,088	51,222	127,230	630,134	1,328,761	246,535	5,350,480	2,773,694
7 Months 1928.....	2,538,337	358,766	** 7,011,270	4,319,236	517,174	55,550	114,080	558,530	1,382,927	267,898	** 5,565,891	2,615,087

*Includes 139,346 hogs shipped direct to packers' yards. **Revised.

Livestock

A heavy seasonal marketward movement of grass cattle from ranges and pastures in the Southwest during the last half of July carried the month's receipts of all cattle at six markets in this District to 365,253 head. This July total reflected increases of 62,467 over June and 144,436 over July of last year. It was the largest July receipts at these markets since 1926. Receipts of 53,459 calves in July were 10,347 more than in the preceding month but 3,435 less than in the corresponding month in 1928.

The marketing of sheep and lambs also was seasonally heavy in July. Receipts for the month at the six market was 516,536 head, 71,549 more than in June but 10,176 less than in July a year ago.

Arrivals of hogs at the six markets in July—including hogs shipped direct to packers' yards at Kansas City—were 890,705 head. This figure indicated a seasonal decline of 72,659 from the June receipts, although it exceeded the total for July 1928 by 194,949 and was the largest July receipts of hogs since 1924.

Receipts of horses and mules at the six markets totaled 5,343 head for July, as compared with 4,980 in June and 4,139 in July 1928.

LIVESTOCK VALUES: Market supplies of dry lot steers and yearlings were scarce and prices rose during July to the highest level of the present year. The July top of \$16.30 at Kansas City was the same as a year ago, \$2.05 higher than two years ago and \$5.55 higher than three years ago. The heavy run of range, grass and short fed killers in the last half of the month, however, was accompanied by some depression in market prices and values at the close of the month were \$1 to \$1.50 below the opening of the range and grass season and slightly below those of a year ago. The month opened with lambs selling up to \$15.25, but prices declined sharply and at the close were about \$1.25 lower. Sheep prices continued steady but slightly below a year ago. Hogs advanced in price during the early part of the month to \$12.05 on the 12th, which was the highest price paid in the Kansas City market since September 1928, but declined to \$11.45 at the close, 45 cents higher than one month earlier. The July top price for livestock at Kansas City for the past four years follow:

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Steers.....	\$ 16.30	\$ 16.30	\$ 14.25	\$ 10.75
Stockers.....	13.75	13.65	9.75	8.75
Feeders.....	14.50	14.50	12.25	9.10
Cows.....	12.00	12.00	9.25	8.00
Heifers.....	15.00	15.75	12.00	10.10
Steers and heifers.....	15.50	16.00	12.50	10.30
Calves.....	15.00	15.00	13.00	12.00
Hogs.....	12.05	11.35	10.65	14.80
Sheep.....	11.50	12.00	10.65	11.00
Lambs.....	15.25	16.35	14.85	15.50
Horses.....	149.50	125.00	150.00	150.00
Mules.....	195.00	165.00	190.00	260.00

Meat Packing

Meat packers whose establishments are located at the six leading livestock markets center of this District took advantage of the heavy supplies of cattle in July. The slaughter of 213,679 head during the month reflected increases of 40,849 over June and 19,721 over July of last year, and was the largest slaughter for the seventh month of all years since 1926. A total of 39,750 calves slaughtered during the month indicated an increase of 9,060 over the preceding month, and a decrease of only 61 head as compared with the total for the corresponding month last year.

The number of sheep and lambs killed and dressed at the six centers in July was reported as 359,932. This was 9,145 above the total for June and 14,047 above the total for July a year ago, and the largest July slaughter on records covering the past eleven years.

The July slaughter of hogs at the six centers totaled 650,803, including purchases at public stock yards and hogs shipped direct to packers' yards. This total indicated a seasonal decline from the preceding month of 112,005 head, although as compared with the slaughter for the same month last year this July showed an increase of 176,667 and the largest slaughter for the month since 1924.

Bituminous Coal

Soft coal production in this district increased by 11.2 percent during July but the total for the month fell below that of July 1928 by 7.1 percent. The output for the six producing states follows:

	*July 1929 Tons	June 1929 Tons	July 1928 Tons
Colorado.....	471,000	436,000	634,000
Kansas.....	144,000	* 125,000	86,000
Missouri.....	228,000	218,000	237,000
New Mexico.....	213,000	185,000	205,000
Oklahoma.....	195,000	150,000	205,000
Wyoming.....	377,000	350,000	386,000
Total.....	1,628,000	1,464,000	1,753,000

*Estimated

Cement

The output of Portland cement at mills in this District was larger for July than either in June or in July a year ago. Shipments of finished cement from the mills during July were heavier than in either of the former months with which they are compared. Production and shipments, and stocks at the end of the month follow:

	July 1929 Barrels	June 1929 Barrels	July 1928 Barrels
Tenth District			
Production.....	1,481,000	1,414,000	1,287,000
Shipments.....	1,681,000	1,462,000	1,518,000
Stocks, month end.....	1,798,000	1,998,000	1,826,000
United States			
Production.....	17,216,000	16,775,000	17,474,000
Shipments.....	20,273,000	18,942,000	19,901,000
Stocks.....	24,372,000	27,428,000	22,580,000

Petroleum

The production of crude petroleum in this district for the week ending August 4 was at a daily average of 920,800 barrels, the highest combined daily average for the five producing states since the week ending December 3, 1927. Oklahoma's daily average of 730,050 barrels for that week was the highest for that state since the week ending October 27, 1928, while the Kansas daily average of 126,650 barrels for that week was the highest on records beginning with January 1922.

Daily average production of crude petroleum for the month of July was 909,000 barrels, as compiled from the weekly reports of the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with daily averages of 879,500 barrels for June and 793,100 barrels for July 1928, as officially reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. Figures showing the daily average and gross production for July, with figures for June 1929 and July 1928 for comparison, are shown in the following table:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION

	*July 1929 Barrels	June 1929 Barrels	July 1928 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	722,000	689,600	617,500
Kansas.....	124,300	126,400	105,400
Wyoming.....	53,300	53,400	59,300
Colorado.....	7,000	7,200	8,000
New Mexico.....	2,400	2,900	2,900
Total.....	909,000	879,500	793,100

GROSS PRODUCTION

	*July 1929 Barrels	June 1929 Barrels	July 1928 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	22,383,000	20,688,000	19,142,000
Kansas.....	3,852,000	3,791,000	3,267,000
Wyoming.....	1,653,000	1,603,000	1,839,000
Colorado.....	215,000	215,000	247,000
New Mexico.....	76,000	86,000	89,000
Total.....	28,179,000	26,383,000	24,584,000

*Estimated, American Petroleum Institute.

According to the field summary more new wells were completed and more barrels daily new production brought in during July than in June. In comparison with a year ago this year's July completions were fewer, although new daily production was greater. The number of rigs and wells reported on August 1 indicated more extensive development operations than either a month earlier or a year earlier. The summary:

	Wells Completed	Barrels Daily New Production	Dry Wells	Gas Wells	Rigs-Wells Drilling
Oklahoma.....	337	121,836	119	44	939
Kansas.....	113	24,222	43	3	349
Wyoming.....	12	5,711	3	1	189
Colorado.....	15	25	14	0	93
New Mexico.....	11	1,401	3	3	114
July, 1929.....	488	153,195	182	51	1,684
June, 1929.....	345	82,873	122	22	1,606
July, 1928.....	526	81,266	194	64	1,400
7 Mos. 1929.....	2,853	739,276	1,073	244	.....
7 Mos. 1928.....	3,182	492,935	1,176	424	.....

Refining operations in Oklahoma and Kansas are indicated by the number of plants in operation and the number of barrels of crude oil run to stills on August 1, compared with a month earlier and a year earlier:

	Plants Operating	Daily Runs Barrels
August 1, 1929.....	59	303,150
July 1, 1929.....	58	309,200
August 1, 1928.....	57	307,675

Zinc and Lead

The production and shipment of zinc ore in the tristate district continued in heavy volume through July. Total sales and shipments for five weeks ending August 3 were larger in tonnage

and value than in either the preceding five weeks or the corresponding five weeks. There was less activity in lead ore production, however, and shipments during the five weeks were smaller in tonnage and value than in either of the former five-week periods with which they are compared. The figures on shipments and their values follow:

	ZINC ORE		LEAD ORE	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Oklahoma.....	40,401	\$ 1,777,644	4,364	\$ 377,777
Kansas.....	18,849	829,356	2,669	233,280
Missouri.....	1,202	52,888	171	14,535
5 Wks. ending Aug. 3, '29.....	60,452	\$ 2,659,888	7,204	\$ 625,592
5 Wks. ending June 29, '29.....	60,119	2,645,236	8,491	764,190
5 Wks. ending Aug. 4, '28.....	54,354	2,174,160	8,053	653,439
31 Wks. ending Aug. 3, '29.....	385,184	16,368,579	64,084	5,919,711
31 Wks. ending Aug. 4, '28.....	353,905	13,558,797	54,672	4,390,459

Zinc ore prices continued steady at \$44 per ton during the five weeks, against \$40 per ton for the same period last year. Lead ore prices for this period were \$85 per ton against \$80 per ton last year.

Lumber

Weekly reports published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, covering activities of all associations in the United States indicated declines in recent weeks in movements of softwoods lumber, with production, shipments and orders running behind those of a year ago. On the other hand, movements of hardwoods lumber continued steady and running ahead of last year. Figures based on reports of identical mills are here presented for one week and twelve weeks ending August 3 in comparison with the figures for the corresponding week and twelve weeks of last year:

	WEEK ENDING		12 WEEKS ENDING	
	Aug. 3, 1929 M. Ft.	Aug. 4, 1928 M. Ft.	Aug. 3, 1929 M. Ft.	Aug. 4, 1928 M. Ft.
Production				
Softwoods.....	266,059	271,687	3,069,262	3,141,486
Hardwoods.....	44,800	36,835	517,236	475,670
Total.....	310,859	308,522	3,586,498	3,617,156
Shipments				
Softwoods.....	266,605	281,418	3,035,334	3,330,068
Hardwoods.....	38,608	40,291	515,114	503,169
Total.....	305,213	321,637	3,550,448	3,833,237
Orders				
Softwoods.....	246,868	274,744	2,862,631	3,199,958
Hardwoods.....	40,702	37,009	500,805	497,277
Total.....	287,570	311,753	3,363,436	3,697,235

Lumber carloadings for the year to July 27 totaled 836,960 cars and 16,837,429 M board feet, as indicated by the American Railway Association's reports of carloadings of forest products. These totals compare with 828,929 cars and 16,702,852 M board feet for the like period last year, indicating increases for the year were less than 1 percent.

RETAIL LUMBER: Sales of lumber at 179 retail yards located in cities and towns throughout this District were reported as 6,310,000 feet for July as compared with 5,422,000 feet in June and 5,679,000 feet in July of last year. The reports indicate stocks of lumber on hand at the close of July were 46,611,000 feet, which compares with 47,688,000 feet at the close of June and 44,964,000 feet at the close of July a year ago. Statistics of the lumber trade for the month of July show percentages of increase or decrease (—) over June of this year and over July of last year as follows:

	July 1929 June 1929	compared to July 1928
Sales of lumber, board feet.....	16.4	11.1
Sales of all materials, dollars.....	6.0	12.4
Stocks of lumber, board feet.....	— 2.3	3.5
Outstandings end of month.....	— 4.3	— 6.1
Collections during month.....	17.0	12.1

Building

The value of building contracts awarded in the Tenth District during July was larger than in either June of this year or July of last year, while the value of building permits issued in nineteen cities in July showed an increase over the preceding month but showed a decrease from the corresponding month last year.

Contracts awarded in this district in July, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, had a value of \$24,659,361, which compares with \$19,654,429 for June and \$23,806,973 for July 1928. July awards brought the accumulated total for the first seven months of 1929 to \$142,029,689 against \$153,017,651 for the first seven months of 1928, and \$122,944,906 for the first seven months of 1927.

Reports to this Federal Reserve Bank of building permits issued at eighteen cities of this district showed the value of July permits to be \$7,985,060, against \$7,977,860 at the same cities in June and \$8,628,923 in July a year ago. The value of July permits was larger in nine cities and smaller in ten cities than in July 1928.

BUILDING IN TENTH DISTRICT CITIES

	PERMITS		ESTIMATED COST		Percent Change
	1929	1928	1929	1928	
Albuquerque, N. M.....	58	78	\$ 142,300	\$ 314,042	-54.7
Casper, Wyo.....	17	6	66,500	7,582	777.1
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	37	27	78,880	439,479	-82.1
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	35	57	29,080	63,625	-54.3
Denver, Colo.....	582	520	913,600	1,223,150	-25.3
Hutchinson, Kans.....	23	47	16,644	117,010	-85.8
Joplin, Mo.....	46	40	57,599	57,675	-0.1
Kansas City, Kans.....	88	89	180,380	82,780	117.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	198	217	621,450	2,033,100	-69.4
Lincoln, Nebr.....	121	82	219,803	358,074	-38.6
Muskogee, Okla.....	12	24	23,645	32,755	-27.8
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	300	225	2,558,175	1,185,675	115.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	106	97	585,335	543,150	7.8
Pueblo, Colo.....	79	146	218,239	134,594	62.1
Salina, Kans.....	34	19	72,110	42,555	69.5
St. Joseph, Mo.....	68	55	250,860	108,150	132.0
Topeka, Kans.....	78	87	120,185	108,325	10.9
Tulsa, Okla.....	295	347	1,120,045	1,060,702	5.6
Wichita, Kans.....	282	195	710,230	716,500	-0.9
Total 19 cities, July.....	2,459	2,358	\$ 7,985,060	\$ 8,628,923	-7.5
Total seven months.....	16,401	17,573	61,342,308	58,043,650	5.7

National Summary of Business Conditions

Industrial production decreased slightly during July, but continued at a higher level than in other recent years. Wholesale commodity prices increased further during the month, reflecting chiefly higher prices of agricultural products. Loans for commercial and agricultural purposes by reporting member banks increased during July and the first half of August.

PRODUCTION: Output of manufactures decreased in July, while mineral production increased. Average daily output of automobiles, copper, tin, zinc and cotton, and wool textiles decreased, and there was a small decline in the production of iron and steel. In all of these industries, however, the output was larger than in the same month in earlier years. Activity increased during July in silk and shoe factories and in meat packing plants, and there was also a larger output of bituminous coal and crude petroleum than in June. Reports for the first half of August indicate sustained activity in the iron and steel and automobile industries, and a further increase in the output of coal and petroleum. Employment in manufacturing industries decreased in July by less than 1 percent while a somewhat greater decrease in payrolls was reported. At this level factory employment and payrolls, as in earlier months, were larger than in any other year since 1926. Value of construction contracts awarded in July was higher than in the preceding month or in July 1928, reflecting chiefly a sharp increase in contracts for public works and utilities. For the first half of August, however, total contracts declined to a level below the corresponding period a year ago.

The August estimate of the department of agriculture indicates a wheat crop of 774,000,000 bushels, slightly below the five-year average, and 128,000,000 bushels below last year's production, and a corn crop approximately equal to the five-year average crop, or about 100,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1928. The cotton crop is estimated at 15,543,000 bales, 7 percent larger than last year.

DISTRIBUTION: Freight carloadings increased seasonally during July and the first two weeks of August, reflecting chiefly increased loadings of coal, grain and ore, while shipments of miscellaneous freight continued in about the same volume as in June. Sales of department stores declined seasonally from June and on a daily basis were about the same as in July a year ago.

PRICES: Wholesale prices in July continued the rise which began in June, according to the index of the bureau of labor statistics, reflecting chiefly higher prices for farm products and their manufacture, particularly livestock and meats, grains and flour and potatoes. Prices of hides and leather also increased. Wool, rayon, and textile products declined slightly in price. There was a marked advance in the price of sugar and rubber prices also rose somewhat. Prices of petroleum and gasoline declined and prices of iron and steel were somewhat lower. During the first three weeks in August there were declines in the prices of cotton, petroleum, beef, sugar, oats, rubber, and tin and marked fluctuations in the prices of pork and wheat.

BANK CREDIT: Loans for commercial purposes by reporting member banks increased to new high levels during the four weeks ending August 14, while security loans, after increasing further during the latter part of July, declined during the first two weeks in August. Member bank borrowings at the reserve banks averaged \$45,000,000 less during the week ending August 17, than the week ending July 20, reflecting increased sales of acceptances to the reserve banks and further imports of gold. Open market rates on call and time loans on securities were firmer during the last half of July and the first week of August. During the second week of August rates on call loans declined while rates on commercial paper in the open market advanced from 6 to 6¼ percent. On August 8 the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was increased from 5 to 6 percent and the buying rate on bankers' acceptances was reduced from 5¼ to the market rate of 5⅛ percent.