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

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BUSINESS conditions in the Tenth Federal Reserve District displayed decidedly mixed tendencies in September. Loans and discounts at member banks continued to decline and the member banks made additional reductions in their indebtedness to this bank and branches. Debits by banks to individual accounts were slightly larger for the month but displayed about the same decline from a year ago as reported in previous months. Commercial insolvencies declined markedly both as to number and to the amount of liabilities involved.

Department store trade, favored by weather conditions, showed more than the usual seasonal expansion and the 11.2 percent decrease in September dollar sales, as compared to a year ago, was the smallest decrease from the corresponding month of the preceding year reported since June, 1931. Wholesale trade also made a good seasonal showing but the dollar volume for all reporting lines was below that of a year ago. Inventories at both wholesale and retail, which have declined for several years, are low.

Higher ore prices stimulated shipments of zinc ore and lead ore, bituminous coal production expanded at a greater rate than usual, and cement mills reported a non-seasonal pick-up in output. Crude oil production declined but flour production increased somewhat. Very little building activity was reported.

Marketings of grain were comparatively light and livestock, hogs excepted, were marketed in somewhat smaller numbers than usual although receipts were seasonally heavier than in August. Harvesting of corn, cotton, sugar beets, broomcorn, dry beans, grain sorghums, hay, and late potatoes is making good progress, and the seeding of winter wheat and rye is nearly completed in the eastern half of the District. Seeding and plant growth in the western part of the wheat belt have been retarded by inadequate moisture supplies.

Agricultural commodity prices, with few exceptions, declined in September and the forepart of October. All grain prices broke sharply between September 1 and October 15, on which date they were at new low levels for this year's crops. Livestock values moved downward with present pork prices but 35 cents per hundredweight above the thirty-five years' low of last May, and cattle and sheep prices the lowest for this season in thirty-three years.

Financial

MEMBER BANK OPERATIONS: A further reduction in all classes of loans and discounts during the four weeks ended October 12 is reflected in the weekly condition statements of fifty-four reporting member banks in leading cities of this District. Since October 14 last year these banks have reduced their loans secured by stocks and bonds 13 percent, "all other" loans 29.3 percent, and total loans and discounts 25 percent. Reductions in the past three years have carried loans on United

BUSINESS IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
Percentages of Increase, or Decrease (—), for September 1932 over August 1932 and September 1931 and for the first nine months of 1932 over the like period in 1931.

	September 1932		9 Months 1932
	Compared to Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Compared to 9 Months 1931
Banking			
Payments by check, 29 cities.....	2.5	-26.7	-28.3
Federal Reserve Bank clearings.....	-1.1	-25.9	-26.4
Business failures, number.....	-29.9	-4.7	16.1
Business failures, liabilities.....	-67.1	-55.3	53.2
Loans, 54 member banks.....	-1.8	-25.0	.....
Investments, 54 member banks.....	1.6	-2.0	.....
Net demand deposits, 54 member banks	-3.2	-16.7	.....
Time deposits, 54 member banks.....	0.4	-7.6	.....
Savings deposits, 49 selected banks.....	0.7	-10.3	.....
Savings accounts, 49 selected banks.....	-0.2	-3.8	.....
Distribution			
Wholesalers' sales, 5 lines combined.....	9.9	-14.1	-23.6
Retailers' sales, 35 department stores....	37.4	-11.2	-22.4
Lumber sales, 162 retail yards.....	4.7	-25.2	-36.7
Life insurance, written.....	-6.4	-14.8	-20.0
Construction			
Building contracts awarded, value.....	95.2	-0.4	-56.5
Residential contracts awarded, value....	18.7	-55.3	-64.0
Building permits in 17 cities, value.....	-31.0	-56.6	-72.7
Production			
Flour.....	4.0	-5.1	-2.7
Crude petroleum.....	-6.6	20.5	-11.2
Soft coal.....	60.0	-6.0	-14.1
Zinc ore (shipped) Tristate District.....	36.1	-34.6	-39.6
Lead ore (shipped) Tristate District.....	143.3	-15.1	-21.7
Cement.....	7.4	4.8	-41.7
Grain receipts, 5 markets			
Wheat.....	-43.2	-47.2	-39.1
Corn.....	10.8	39.1	-69.7
Oats.....	-38.4	-23.6	-22.9
Rye.....	139.5	268.9	2.2
Barley.....	14.2	-63.6	-42.6
Kafir.....	-18.6	163.8	22.7
Livestock receipts, 6 markets			
Cattle.....	8.2	6.6	-8.3
Calves.....	16.5	4.7	-8.0
Hogs.....	-0.6	26.7	9.5
Sheep.....	41.5	-15.5	-6.4
Horses and mules.....	93.3	53.7	-8.4
Meat packing, 6 markets			
Cattle.....	4.3	2.6	-5.9
Calves.....	3.5	-2.1	-6.8
Hogs.....	1.6	46.2	21.0
Sheep.....	2.8	-17.5	-7.4
Stocker and feeder shipments, 4 markets			
Cattle.....	33.9	14.9	-10.1
Calves.....	79.3	44.9	6.3
Hogs.....	-24.7	-58.4	-47.5
Sheep.....	112.2	-53.2	-49.4

States Government and other securities to the lowest levels since 1922, and "all other" loans to new low post war levels. Compared to peak holdings of recent years, total loans and loans on securities by these banks have declined 47 percent and "all other" loans 50 percent.

Total investment holdings of these banks, which increased 1.6 percent between September 14 and October 12, have shown a reduction of but 2 percent since October 14, 1931, the decline in investments in stocks, bonds, and securities other than United States securities being absorbed by an enlargement of 11.2 percent in holdings of United States securities. Investment portfolios as of October 12 were but 4.6 percent smaller than their peak reached on September 16 last year.

Demand deposits declined 3.2 percent in the four weeks ended October 12 and on that date were 16.7 percent smaller than a year ago and 35 percent smaller than on August 14, 1929, when they were the highest in recent years. Time deposits, which have shown but slight variation from week to week, increased 0.4 percent in four weeks but declined 7.6 percent in fifty-two weeks.

Principal resource and liability items, for the three dates of comparison, as reported by the fifty-four banks:

	Oct. 12, 1932	Sept. 14, 1932	Oct. 14, 1931
Loans and investments—total.....	\$518,041,000	\$518,560,000	\$607,906,000
Loans and discounts—total.....	253,944,000	258,682,000	338,367,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	78,208,000	79,222,000	89,872,000
All other loans and discounts	175,736,000	179,460,000	248,495,000
Investments—total.....	264,097,000	259,878,000	269,539,000
U. S. securities.....	144,448,000	141,584,000	129,897,000
Other bonds, stks, and sec.....	119,649,000	118,294,000	139,642,000
Reserve with F. R. bank.....	40,883,000	45,319,000	49,822,000
Net demand deposits.....	341,489,000	352,654,000	409,743,000
Time deposits.....	180,745,000	180,105,000	195,694,000
Government deposits.....	7,380,000	2,899,000	6,425,000

RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS: Member banks reduced their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches 11.1 percent during the four weeks ended October 12, and on that date, for the first time since July 22, 1931, the total of bills rediscounted for member banks was smaller than on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Changes during the four weeks in holdings of bills purchased and United States Government securities were negligible, but, as compared to a year ago, October 12 holdings of the two classifications were reversed, holdings of bills purchased being reduced \$41,722,140 and purchases of Government securities increased \$48,137,500.

Between September 14 and October 12 the amount of Federal reserve notes in circulation declined 2.3 percent, but on the latter date circulation was 22.3 percent larger than on the corresponding date last year.

Member banks' reserve deposits declined 7.3 percent in four weeks and 19.9 percent since October 14, 1931. Gold reserves as of October 12 were approximately 4 percent smaller than one month or one year earlier.

The principal resource and liability items contained in the weekly condition statements of this bank and branches:

	Oct. 12, 1932	Sept. 14, 1932	Oct. 14, 1931
Gold reserves.....	\$ 82,272,321	\$ 85,897,422	\$ 85,925,408
Reserves other than gold.....	4,566,292	4,620,465	7,376,218
Total reserves.....	86,838,613	90,517,887	93,301,626
Bills discounted.....	16,733,414	18,814,188	21,971,447
Bills purchased.....	894,621	894,186	42,616,761
U. S. securities.....	57,252,100	57,267,100	9,114,600
Total bills and securities.....	74,880,135	76,975,474	73,702,808
Total resources.....	197,313,415	196,768,630	203,229,550
F. R. notes in circulation.....	92,028,215	94,228,015	75,226,490
Member banks' reserve deposits	62,697,436	67,647,190	78,259,754

The discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, on all classes of paper and all maturities, remained unchanged at 3½ percent.

SAVINGS: Forty-nine selected banks in leading cities of this District reported an increase of 0.7 percent in the amount of savings deposits and a decrease of 0.2 percent in the number of savings accounts during September. Total deposits and

accounts reported as of October 1 showed declines of 10.3 and 3.8 percent, respectively, as compared to October 1 a year ago.

The amount of savings deposits and number of savings accounts as reported by forty-nine banks, follow:

	Savings Accounts	Savings Deposits
October 1, 1932.....	423,342	\$117,754,758
September 1, 1932.....	424,292	116,947,826
October 1, 1931.....	440,056	131,208,860

Business Failures

September witnessed a sharp decline in both the Tenth District and the United States in the number of business failures and also in the amount of liabilities involved as compared to the preceding month. Numbers of Tenth District defaults, as well as being the smallest for any September since 1929, were with one exception, June, the fewest for any month since July, 1931. The amount of liabilities involved has been exceeded in every month this year and in every September since 1928.

Commercial failures in the Tenth District and the United States as reported by R. G. Dun and Company:

	TENTH DISTRICT		UNITED STATES	
	Number	Liabilities	Number	Liabilities
September 1932.....	122	\$ 1,484,370	2,182	\$ 56,127,634
August 1932.....	174	4,508,317	2,796	77,031,212
September 1931.....	128	3,324,257	1,936	47,255,650
Nine months 1932.....	1,258	30,619,704	25,007	757,632,773
Nine months 1931.....	1,084	19,990,500	20,970	531,776,004

Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in twenty-nine leading Tenth District cities for the five weeks ended October 5, increased 2.5 percent as compared to the five weeks ended August 31. Payments by check during the five weeks and forty weeks ended October 5 this year as compared to the corresponding five and forty weeks last year declined 26.7 and 28.3 percent, respectively.

PAYMENTS BY CHECK

	FIVE WEEKS ENDED		Percent Change
	Oct. 5, 1932	Oct. 7, 1931	
Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$ 8,086,000	\$ 12,278,000	-34.1
Atchison, Kans.....	3,109,000	4,120,000	-24.5
Bartlesville, Okla.....	20,501,000	17,456,000	17.4
Casper, Wyo.....	4,386,000	5,890,000	-25.5
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	6,087,000	7,248,000	-16.0
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	11,531,000	16,626,000	-30.6
Denver, Colo.....	117,105,000	163,705,000	-28.5
Enid, Okla.....	8,315,000	12,587,000	-33.9
Fremont, Nebr.....	2,416,000	3,335,000	-27.6
Grand Junction, Colo.....	2,071,000	3,461,000	-40.2
Guthrie, Okla.....	1,773,000	1,814,000	-2.3
Hutchinson, Kans.....	10,673,000	14,557,000	-26.7
Independence, Kans.....	2,845,000	6,150,000	-53.7
Joplin, Mo.....	7,268,000	8,987,000	-19.1
Kansas City, Kans.....	10,135,000	16,108,000	-37.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	254,260,000	349,803,000	-27.3
Lawrence, Kans.....	3,290,000	4,528,000	-27.3
Lincoln, Nebr.....	22,146,000	34,006,000	-34.9
Muskogee, Okla.....	6,513,000	8,555,000	-23.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	69,040,000	92,772,000	-25.6
Okmulgee, Okla.....	2,919,000	3,510,000	-16.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	127,938,000	177,898,000	-28.1
Pittsburg, Kans.....	3,091,000	4,963,000	-37.7
Pueblo, Colo.....	11,927,000	18,931,000	-37.0
Salina, Kans.....	6,776,000	9,419,000	-28.1
St. Joseph, Mo.....	24,318,000	34,324,000	-29.2
Topeka, Kans.....	12,154,000	17,315,000	-29.8
Tulsa, Okla.....	78,725,000	93,786,000	-16.1
Wichita, Kans.....	33,480,000	47,487,000	-29.5

Total 29 cities, 5 weeks.....	\$ 872,878,000	\$ 1,191,619,000	-26.7
Total 29 cities, 40 weeks.....	7,479,520,000	10,432,017,000	-28.3
U. S. 263 cities, 5 weeks.....	32,646,755,000	48,715,714,000	-33.0
U. S. 263 cities, 40 weeks.....	275,438,994,000	415,061,672,000	-33.6

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

Stores Reporting	SALES		STOCKS (RETAIL)		STOCK TURNOVER				ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		COLLECTIONS	
	Sept. 1932 compared to Sept. 1931	9 Months 1932 compared to 9 Months 1931	Sept. 30, 1932 compared to Aug. 31, 1932		September		9 Months		Sept. 30, 1932 compared to Aug. 31, 1932		Sept. 1932 compared to Sept. 1931	
	Sept. 1931	9 Months 1931	Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931
Kansas City.....	4	-11.8	-25.8	4.3	-19.9	.21	.19	1.45	1.74	25.1	-4.1	-4.2
Denver.....	5	-18.1	-20.3	1.8	-26.5	.29	.27	2.02	2.14	8.2	-14.2	1.0
Oklahoma City....	3	-1.4	-22.4	2.4	-32.8	.36	.24	2.11	2.12	10.3	-13.3	8.1
Topeka.....	3	-14.4	-21.0	7.0	-21.8	.26	.24	1.81	1.71	5.9	-21.3	1.3
Tulsa.....	3	14.7	-13.8	7.2	-31.3	.46	.27	3.31	2.85	28.7	-8.1	1.9
Wichita.....	3	-8.0	-20.6	4.7	-22.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	-17.0	4.5
Other cities.....	14	-14.1	-24.5	4.8	-26.3	.26	.23	2.11	2.21	6.9	-12.4	1.4
Total.....	35	-11.2	-22.4	3.8	-25.3	.27	.23	1.91	2.05	11.1	-12.6	1.4

NOTE: Percentage of collections in September on accounts August 31, all stores reporting 30.4. Collections same month last year 33.3.

Federal Reserve Bank Check Collections

Check collections handled by this bank and branches at Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City declined slightly in September as compared to August, both as to the number of items handled and the dollar amount. Substantial reductions were recorded in September and the first nine months this year as compared to the corresponding month and nine months last year, the number of items handled showing losses of 26.8 and 19.7 percent, and the value losses of 25.9 and 26.4 percent, respectively.

Check collections through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches:

	ITEMS		AMOUNT	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
September.....	3,774,073	5,153,122	\$ 502,029,000	\$ 677,683,000
August.....	3,794,063	5,069,163	507,698,000	682,896,000
Nine months....	39,161,988	48,770,378	4,759,456,000	6,466,173,000

Trade

RETAIL: Weather conditions during September were more favorable to department store trade than a year ago or in 1930. Dollar sales reported by thirty-five department stores in the District increased seasonally 37.4 percent as compared to August, whereas, last year the increase was only 17.6 percent and the five-year average increase but 18.2 percent. Not since June, 1931, have sales shown as small a reduction compared to the corresponding month of the preceding year, as the decline of 11.2 percent reported this month. Sales for the months of June, July, and August this year were 29.2, 29.7, and 24 percent, respectively, below those reported for June, July, and August last year.

Dealers enlarged their inventories 3.8 percent during the month as against 4.8 percent a year ago and 5.4 percent during the like period the past five years.

Collections showed little change during the month, amounting to 30.4 percent of amounts outstanding on August 31 as compared to 29.5 percent in August and 33.3 percent in September, 1931.

WHOLESALE: Each of the five reporting wholesale lines (dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, and drugs) reported their September sales volume exceeding that for August. The increases of 16.7 percent in sales of dry goods and 6.2 percent in groceries were contrary to the five-year average declines of

8 percent for the former and 3 percent for the latter. Seasonal increases in the remaining lines exceeded the averages of the past five years.

Wholesalers of dry goods were the only ones to report their 1932 sales as larger than in September, 1931, declines in the other lines ranging from 13.3 percent for drugs to 21.6 percent for groceries.

Inventory changes for the month, with the exception of dry goods which increased 4.4 percent as against a five year average decline of 5.9 percent, showed no departure from normal tendencies. All lines reported month-end stocks as considerably lighter on September 30 this year than on September 30, 1931.

Dealers report collections as slow with improvement in both collections and sales depending on an advance in agricultural commodity prices.

Grain Marketing

September marketing of all classes of grain at the five principal grain markets of this District were, kafir excepted, extremely light. Receipts of wheat were equal to 71.6 percent; corn, 64.8; oats, 30.5; rye, 35.5; barley, 16.5; and kafir, 117.3 percent of the ten-year average September volume. Offerings of wheat and oats declined seasonally as compared to August and arrivals of wheat were the smallest for any September since 1925, and of oats the smallest for that month in over a dozen years.

Receipts of corn, with the new crop movement approaching and contrary to custom, increased during the month and were 39.1 percent heavier than in September a year ago, but otherwise the lightest for any September in more than a decade.

Marketings of rye and barley were heavier, and of kafir lighter for the month, with rye and kafir showing substantial increases as compared to September, 1931.

PRICES: All grain prices receded in September and the forepart of October to new low levels for this year's harvest. Wheat declined 1 cent per bushel in September and 4 cents more to October 10, on which date, at 42½ cents per bushel in Kansas City, it was only 3 cents per bushel above a year ago. Number 2 mixed corn at 24 cents per bushel at Kansas City on October 15, which price is the lowest in 33 years and after allowing for freight and other charges is equal to about 10 cents per bushel to the producer, shows a decline of 6 cents per bushel since September 1 and 15 cents per bushel as com-

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Reporting Stores	SALES		OUTSTANDINGS		COLLECTIONS		STOCKS	
	Sept. 1932 compared to Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Sept. 30, 1932 compared to Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931	Sept. 1932 compared to Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Sept. 30, 1932 compared to Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931
	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1931	Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1931
Dry goods.....	5	16.7	4.7	13.1	-10.5	8.5	-15.1	4.4
Groceries.....	5	6.2	-21.6	3.3	-11.1	4.8	-11.5	-1.6
Hardware.....	8	14.7	-15.9	2.1	-8.7	1.1	-23.4	-2.2
Furniture.....	5	17.0	-20.8	4.6	-22.3	13.7	-30.2	3.3
Drugs.....	5	3.4	-13.3	0.5	-14.6	5.8	-10.8	-0.4

pared to a year ago. Prices of oats were unchanged at 19 cents per bushel during September but declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to mid-October and selling 6 cents under a year ago.

Receipts of grain at the five leading markets of this District:

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels	Kafir Bushels
Hutchinson.....	2,452,950	.....	.....	.....	2,500	19,500
Kansas City.....	5,262,400	697,500	132,000	19,500	67,200	68,600
Omaha.....	1,411,200	897,400	280,000	67,200	17,600	.....
St. Joseph.....	513,600	318,000	266,000	.....	1,750	.....
Wichita.....	1,711,500	13,000	1,500	.....	2,600	.....
Sept. 1932.....	11,351,650	1,925,900	679,500	86,700	91,650	88,100
Aug. 1932.....	19,976,100	1,737,500	1,103,500	36,200	80,250	108,200
Sept. 1931.....	21,513,400	1,384,950	889,000	23,500	251,600	33,400
9 Mos. 1932.....	144,800,300	12,760,950	5,791,500	219,400	677,900	2,008,700
9 Mos. 1931.....	237,583,300	42,110,300	7,509,100	214,600	1,181,050	1,636,500

Flour Milling

Output of flour at southwestern mills was the heaviest for any month since November but 5.1 percent smaller than a year ago and 8 percent short of the ten-year average volume.

A mid-month break in wheat prices uncovered numerous resting orders and bookings of 5,000 to 20,000 barrels of flour were numerous, but demand subsided at the close and continued quiet the forepart of October although wheat prices receded to new low levels for this year's crop. Shipping directions were fairly satisfactory and the urgency accompanying them indicate bakers' and dealers' stocks are low. Export demand was confined chiefly to the Latin Americas and the volume was inconsequential. Flour prices closed practically unchanged for the month, but declined approximately 20 cents per barrel the first two weeks in October.

Flour production at Tenth District mills as estimated from the weekly reports of southwestern mills to the Northwestern Miller:

	Sept. 1932 Barrels	Aug. 1932 Barrels	Sept. 1931 Barrels
Atchison.....	136,577	124,078	129,206
Kansas City.....	603,823	641,901	618,369
Omaha.....	117,148	96,450	96,616
Salina.....	186,053	183,312	188,200
St. Joseph.....	42,058	28,067	182,629
Wichita.....	205,601	181,548	163,827
Outsid.....	782,441	738,033	807,232
Total.....	2,073,701	1,993,389	2,186,079

Crops

Estimates by the Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the State Boards of Agriculture, disclose a slight improvement between September 1 and October 1 in Tenth District corn, oats, flaxseed, alfalfa hay, sugar beet, and pecan crop prospects. Forecasts of final yields of spring wheat, barley, grain sorghums, tame hay, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans, broomcorn, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and peanuts were reduced somewhat.

With the crop year virtually ended, this District will have produced below average crops of winter and spring wheat, rye, grain sorghums, tame and wild hay, cotton, all fruits except grapes, sugar beets, and broomcorn. Production of corn, oats, barley, flaxseed, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, grapes, peanuts, and pecans will exceed the 1924-1928 average yields.

Of the field crops, winter wheat, oats, cotton, dry beans, sugar beets, and broomcorn are the only ones to show decreases from a year ago.

CORN: Tenth District corn has, on the whole, matured well and is free from frost damage. Husking is beginning earlier than usual with more than the usual amount gathered for current needs. In the eastern half of the District yields will exceed the average, but in the western half the crop has suffered severely from drouth. Nebraska's bumper crop improved 10,845,000 bushels in September, but that of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico was reduced. Forecasts for Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma remained the same.

Corn production in the United States and the seven states whose areas or parts thereof comprise the Tenth District:

	Oct. 1, 1932	Sept. 1, 1932	Final 1931	1924-28 Av.
Colorado.....	16,110,000	18,258,000	19,278,000	17,658,000
Kansas.....	127,505,000	127,505,000	113,838,000	140,024,000
Missouri.....	189,240,000	189,240,000	170,060,000	180,603,000
Nebraska.....	281,970,000	271,125,000	170,714,000	213,537,000
New Mexico.....	3,888,000	4,043,000	5,660,000	3,159,000
Oklahoma.....	66,420,000	66,420,000	51,808,000	53,362,000
Wyoming.....	2,394,000	2,926,000	1,953,000	2,861,000
Seven states.....	687,527,000	679,517,000	533,311,000	611,204,000
Tenth District.....	532,995,000	524,917,000	393,884,000	463,428,000
United States.....	2,884,682,000	2,854,307,000	2,563,271,000	2,625,063,000

COTTON: Picking and ginning of cotton produced on the 3,417,000 acres remaining for harvest in Oklahoma, Missouri, and New Mexico are progressing rapidly. These states, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, will produce 1,241,000 bales this year as against 1,651,000 bales picked from 3,860,000 acres last year. Oklahoma reported yields greatly reduced by boll weevil which have extended their activity further north and west than usual.

Cotton production in the three states, the Tenth District, and the United States:

	Indicated Oct. 1, 1932 Bales	Indicated Sept. 1, 1932 Bales	Final 1931 Bales
Oklahoma.....	959,000	928,000	1,261,000
Missouri.....	191,000	187,000	289,000
New Mexico.....	91,000	91,000	101,000
Three states.....	1,241,000	1,206,000	1,651,000
Tenth District.....	987,000	957,000	1,336,000
United States.....	11,425,000	11,310,000	17,096,000

TAME HAY: A tame hay crop for this District and the United States somewhat larger than a year ago, but below average, is indicated by October 1 conditions. Prospects for the District declined 215,000 tons during the month but at the close promised a final yield of 8,546,000 tons as against 7,270,000 tons cut in 1931.

POTATOES: Wyoming planted a record acreage of potatoes last spring and, until blight greatly reduced prospects in September, a record crop was promised. The State Department of Agriculture reports many fields will not pay digging costs. Blight and high temperatures have caused considerable damage in Colorado. The dry land commercial crop of western Nebraska was reduced but yields in the balance of that state are reported as good. Tenth District production is now placed at 33,461,000 bushels, a reduction of 3,308,000 bushels for the month but an increase of 5,681,000 bushels for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS: Chinch bugs and dry weather damaged broomcorn considerably in September. October 1 conditions indicated a harvest of but 27,600 tons as against 30,500 tons promised one month earlier, 34,700 tons produced last year, and 41,080 tons as the 1924-1928 average harvest. Acreage abandonment in Oklahoma is reported at 17 percent this year compared to 10 percent last year.

Dry beans declined in condition during September. Hot, dry weather resulted in poor plant growth and a light set of pods. This year's crop will only be about 60 percent of last year's production.

Digging and slicing of sugar beets commenced the forepart of October. Acreage is somewhat smaller than a year ago and production in this District will be cut about 22 percent.

WINTER WHEAT SEEDING: Planting of winter wheat was nearing completion in the eastern half of the District by October 21. Soil in that area is in good condition for fall plowing with moisture sufficient to promote the growth of fall sown grains. In western Kansas the outlook is described as poor with much early planted grain having not yet germinated, considerable plowing remaining to be done, seed beds poorly prepared, and rainfall below normal.

Livestock

MARKETING: With the movement of cattle and sheep from western ranges and southern grass to market underway, arrivals of cattle, calves, and sheep at the six leading market centers of this District increased, as usual, in September. The month's receipts of cattle and calves were, however, light, being but 75 percent of normal. Marketings of sheep were also comparatively light, equalling but 93 percent of the ten-year average September movement, and numbers being the smallest reported for the like month of any post war year.

Hogs were in rather burdensome supply, although runs were slightly smaller than in the preceding month. Omaha reported the largest September receipts of record, and supplies at the six markets were somewhat in excess of the ten-year average. Quality of offerings was sub-normal, the average weight being the lightest for this season reported in recent years.

Only about half as many horses and mules were received at these markets as normally although the September total was almost double the August total and only 8.4 percent under September a year ago.

There was a fair demand throughout the month for stocker and feeder cattle and calves and for limited supplies of feeder lambs. The demand for lambs was not as vigorous as in former years, being but 52.3 percent of normal. Only twice since the war has the countryward movement of cattle during September been smaller, 1931 and 1927, and the total outgo from four markets was only equal to 75 percent of the ten-year average movement. Conversely the outbound movement of calves was, with the exception of 1930, the largest of any post war September, being 56.3 percent in excess of the average.

RANGES: Colorado range conditions on October 1 varied from very good in western areas to poor in eastern counties. Dry weather has lowered the condition of Wyoming ranges and they are now below normal, although the winter ranges are

reported in better condition than a year ago. Reports from western Kansas indicate a scarcity of feed in that region which, combined with limited finances, will restrict the numbers of sheep and cattle shipped in for grazing on wheat pastures. In New Mexico, Oklahoma, and western Nebraska range conditions are generally good and feed supplies ample.

Livestock on western ranges are in better condition than at this time last year and, with the exception of the drouth areas of eastern Colorado and Wyoming from which some forced shipments are reported, are in good condition. Shipments of cattle and sheep are now underway with a tendency to hold back she-stuff insofar as finances will permit. There is practically no local demand for either cattle or sheep except in the feeding areas, and shipments have gone direct to feed lots or to market. As a year ago, many ewe lambs are being marketed, as old ewes at present prices will not pay transportation charges. September witnessed a more active demand for feeder lambs and numerous sales were made at \$4 to \$4.25 per hunderweight.

LIVESTOCK FEEDING OPERATIONS: Regarding the October 1 livestock feeding situation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, commented as follows:

CATTLE: "The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during September were relatively small. The estimated shipments of such cattle, while about 4 percent larger than the small shipments in September, 1931, were 7 percent smaller than the five-year average September shipments and third smallest for the month in ten years. For the three months, July to September, inclusive, however, shipments into the Corn Belt States were about 8 percent larger than last year and about 5 percent larger than the five-year average for the period. The larger total movement this year was due to the rather marked increase in shipments into the five states east of the Mississippi River where the number this year was 26 percent larger than last year and 40 percent above the five-year average. The movement into the six states west of the Mississippi was about the same as the very small movement in 1931 but 10 percent smaller than the five-year average.

"While the shipments of feeder cattle into Nebraska and Kansas have been very small this year, reports indicate that there has been a fairly heavy direct movement of feeder cattle into the principal cattle feeding sections of the states and that the supply of locally raised feeder cattle is relatively large.

"Reports from most states were to the effect that difficulties in financing feeding operations were tending to hold down the purchases of feeding stock. With funds from the regional agricultural corporations, which have been set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, now available in most feeding areas, the matter of financing feeding operations for the balance of the year will not be a limiting factor in cattle feeding."

SHEEP: "Shipments of feeder lambs into the Corn Belt States in September continued very small. The estimated number inspected through markets was only about 55 percent as large as the heavy September shipments of last year and 60 percent of the five-year September average number, and was the second smallest in at least fourteen years. The total shipments for the three months, July to September, inclusive, this year were only about 53 percent as large as for the corresponding period, 1931, and were the smallest for the period in at least fourteen years. Little information as yet is obtainable as to the number of lambs that will be shipped direct to Corn Belt feedlots this year. The movement to the first of October was relatively small, while last year it was heavy

SEPTEMBER 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.....	188,120	38,276	*264,000	142,040	88,219	18,724	1,612	35,831	63,989	14,791	*225,608	90,810
Omaha.....	151,157	13,178	233,477	243,397	62,756	4,214	1,016	98,745	71,015	8,964	194,882	143,363
St. Joseph.....	33,583	7,131	83,629	145,283	10,460	1,007	332	31,158	20,975	5,009	71,860	108,347
Denver.....	37,738	4,405	35,517	487,012	16,358	1,305	466	99,164	9,401	1,787	25,273	15,897
Oklahoma City.....	26,541	7,842	39,575	5,573	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,113	6,611	35,592	4,424
Wichita.....	20,274	4,428	55,209	10,265	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,618	2,018	53,326	5,099
September 1932.....	457,413	75,260	711,407	1,033,570	177,793	25,250	3,426	264,898	187,111	39,180	606,541	367,940
August 1932.....	422,623	64,592	715,735	730,661	132,827	14,086	4,547	124,820	179,411	37,873	597,073	357,992
September 1931.....	429,074	71,864	561,285	1,223,714	154,723	17,427	8,232	566,430	182,444	40,020	414,803	445,907
9 Months 1932.....	2,967,296	404,024	7,366,039	6,753,867	616,379	79,590	41,832	732,429	1,547,885	274,721	6,105,120	3,543,008
9 Months 1931.....	3,235,269	438,927	6,729,771	7,218,007	685,596	74,901	79,641	1,448,117	1,645,256	294,817	5,046,954	3,825,141

*Includes 138,256 hogs shipped direct to packers' yards.

due to the early movement of feeder lambs from the drought areas. All present information indicates that lamb feeding in the Corn Belt will be on a greatly reduced scale from last year and from any other recent year."

PRICES: All livestock values, excepting well finished grain fed beefs which were exceptionally scarce with prices steady, declined in September. Heavy beefs commanded a better price than lightweight steers and yearlings, whereas, last year the opposite was true. Fat cows were 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight lower and other classes of cattle 50 cents to \$1 lower.

Hog prices were off seasonally but declines were not as abrupt as in recent years, the decline being approximately 35 cents per hundredweight as compared to \$1.10 last year. Price levels were lower this year, the September average price being \$3.90 as against \$5.40 last year, and \$9.80 two years ago.

Heaviest price reductions in sheep and lambs occurred in the native lamb division where losses of 90 cents per hundredweight were recorded, due in part to month-end offerings lacking the quality shown by earlier runs. A large proportion of range offerings moved into slaughter channels, reducing the supply of feeder lambs and resulting in feeder prices showing more resistance, declining only about 30 cents per hundredweight.

The month's and year's top price for cattle of \$9.85 at Kansas City was the lowest September top since 1921. Top hogs at \$4.35 and range lambs at \$6.25 established new low post war records for September.

Meat Packing

Meat packing operations at the six Tenth District market centers as measured by the number of animals purchased for slaughter, including hogs shipped direct to packers, expanded slightly in all departments. The increase in the beef and mutton departments was not as pronounced as the increase in the arrivals of cattle and sheep at these markets, but the slight increase in the pork division corresponded closely to receipts.

Butcherings of cattle exceeded the September, 1931, slaughter by 2.6 percent, whereas, that of calves was off 2.1 percent. Pronounced changes from a year ago are shown in the slaughter of hogs and sheep, the former increasing 46.2 percent and the latter declining 17.5 percent. Packers' purchases of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep during September were equal to 71.9, 61.9, 130 and 93.2 percent, respectively, of the ten-year average. The United States Department of Agriculture reported the September slaughter of cattle under Federal meat inspection in the United States as 4.5 percent and of swine 10.1 percent larger, that of calves 6.9 percent smaller, and of sheep and lambs the same as compared to September, 1931.

Cold Storage Holdings

Reports of the Department of Agriculture indicated that United States cold storage holdings of beef, poultry, miscellaneous meats, eggs, and cheese, as of October 1 this year, were substantially smaller, and stocks of pork, lamb and mutton, lard, and butter somewhat larger than on October 1, 1931. Compared to the five-year average October 1 holdings, the following reductions are recorded: beef, 42.1; pork, 6.0; lamb and mutton, 31.4; poultry, 56.2; miscellaneous meats, 36.7; lard, 33.1; eggs (cased), 40.1; eggs (frozen), 5.4; butter, 30.7; and cheese, 17.8 percent.

September witnessed a seasonal increase in inventories of beef, lamb and mutton, and poultry, and a seasonal decrease in holdings of all other commodities except cheese, which, contrary to usual expectations, increased.

The out-of-storage movement of pork was about a third under a year ago and 40 percent below the five-year average, but the out-movement of lard was better than a year ago and only slightly less than the average. Packers were slow to put poultry into storage and the net increase for the month was only 278,000 pounds as compared to 3,816,000 pounds a year ago and 1,786,000 pounds normally. With the year's peak holdings of eggs the smallest in sixteen years, reductions during September were slightly larger than a year ago but slightly short of the normal out-bound volume. The out-movement of creamery butter was smaller than a year ago but above average.

October 1 cold storage holdings, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons:

	*Oct. 1 1932	Sept. 1 1932	Oct. 1 1931	Oct. 1 5 Yr.-Av
Beef, lbs.....	26,013	24,376	35,171	44,945
Pork, lbs.....	497,359	578,876	474,887	529,334
Lamb and mutton, lbs.....	1,982	1,305	1,908	2,889
Poultry, lbs.....	7,842	7,564	22,081	17,891
**Turkeys, lbs.....	2,591	4,286	3,365	4,703
Miscellaneous meats, lbs.	40,142	45,419	56,881	63,401
Lard, lbs.....	70,582	100,577	69,296	105,556
Eggs, cases.....	4,895	5,960	7,960	8,166
Eggs, frozen (case equivalent).....	2,404	2,656	2,951	2,542
Butter, creamery, lbs.....	89,459	107,259	80,152	129,130
Cheese, all varieties, lbs.....	81,102	79,847	88,564	98,698

*Subject to revision.

**Included in Poultry.

(000 omitted)

Petroleum

September estimated production of 16,674,000 barrels of crude oil for this District was, with the exception of August and September a year ago, when the flow was more rigidly limited, the smallest for any month since April, 1922, and 6.6 percent less than in August. Peak production for the District was reached in July, 1927, when, at a daily average flow of 1,048,000 barrels, gross production totaled 32,509,000 barrels.

	*Sept. 1932 Barrels	Aug. 1932 Barrels	Sept. 1931 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	11,679,000	12,594,000	8,393,000
Kansas.....	2,956,000	2,983,000	2,926,000
Wyoming.....	1,001,000	1,199,000	1,116,000
Colorado.....	83,000	86,000	112,000
New Mexico.....	955,000	987,000	1,286,000
Total, five states.....	16,674,000	17,849,000	13,833,000
Total, United States.....	65,179,000	66,220,000	63,636,000

*Estimated, American Petroleum Institute.

More wells were completed during September than in any month since January, 1931, but the number was comparatively small as compared to the like month in other recent years. There was an unusually large number of dry holes struck and the number of barrels daily new production, resulting from all completions, was not impressive. New operations, as measured by the number of rigs up and wells drilling on September 30, indicate more activity than reported at any time since January, 1931.

The September summary of field operations, with comparisons, follows:

	Wells Completed	Barrels Daily New Production	Dry Wells	Gas Wells	Rigs-Wells Drilling
Oklahoma.....	117	39,042	55	3	530
Kansas.....	54	11,462	14	2	136
Wyoming.....	9	245	4	0	89
Colorado.....	1	30	0	0	84
New Mexico.....	11	22,809	4	0	63
September 1932.....	192	73,588	77	5	902
August 1932.....	137	104,148	38	7	818
September 1931.....	99	100,595	41	20	625
9 Months 1932.....	1,274	755,072	435	97	.....
9 Months 1931.....	1,390	1,876,474	464	271	.....

Mid-continent crude oil prices remain unchanged at 76 cents to \$1 per barrel, depending on grade. Prices of refined gasoline were lower, natural gasoline higher, and furnace oils, fuel oils, and kerosene firm in September.

Bituminous Coal

The output of soft coal at mines in this District, as estimated from the weekly reports of the United States Bureau of Mines, increased 60 percent over August. This rate of increase was double the normal rate in recent years but, nevertheless, September output was 6 percent short of a year ago, the smallest for any post war September, and but two-thirds the average volume reported for that month the past ten years.

Output of soft coal in the United States and the six coal producing states of this District:

	*Sept. 1932 Tons	*Aug. 1932 Tons	Sept. 1931 Tons
Colorado.....	532,000	270,000	598,000
Kansas.....	200,000	149,000	180,000
Missouri.....	290,000	213,000	253,000
New Mexico.....	105,000	85,000	111,000
Oklahoma.....	124,000	54,000	183,000
Wyoming.....	431,000	280,000	465,000
Total, six states.....	1,682,000	1,051,000	1,790,000
Total, United States.....	26,266,000	22,489,000	31,919,000

*Estimated from the weekly reports of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Zinc and Lead

Stimulated by higher prices, shipments of zinc ore and lead ore from mines in the Tri-state district increased in September, and, with shipments exceeding production, supplies were reduced and the zinc ore surplus is now reported the lowest since 1930. Shipments of zinc ore for the four weeks ended October 1 this year as compared to the corresponding period last year were off 34.6 percent and of lead ore 15.1 percent.

Shipments of zinc ore and lead ore from mines in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma:

	ZINC ORE		LEAD ORE	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Oklahoma.....	8,669	\$ 171,830	1,816	\$ 65,734
Kansas.....	2,640	52,454	124	4,569
Missouri.....	445	8,840	126	4,693
4 Wks. ended Oct. 1, 1932.....	11,754	\$ 233,124	2,066	\$ 74,996
4 Wks. ended Sept. 3, 1932.....	8,637	162,312	849	28,385
4 Wks. ended Oct. 3, 1931.....	17,979	413,517	2,433	121,650
40 Wks. ended Oct. 1, 1932.....	112,861	1,994,249	17,930	636,178
40 Wks. ended Oct. 3, 1931.....	186,926	4,420,821	22,890	1,040,964

The closing weeks of September, zinc ore prices were cut \$2 per ton and lead ore prices \$7.50 per ton to close respectively at \$19 and \$30 per ton as against \$23 and \$45 per ton one year earlier. Lead ore recovered \$2.50 per ton the forepart of October but zinc ore slipped \$1 per ton.

Lumber

Consolidated reports of 162 retail lumber yards located in this District show a 4.7 percent increase in sales of lumber and a 14.1 percent increase in dollar sales of all materials for September as compared to August. Sales for the month were still considerably below those for the corresponding month a year ago, lumber footage declining 25.2 percent, and dollar sales 31.5 percent.

Stocks of lumber were reduced 3.1 percent during the month and on September 30 were 19.2 percent below those on the like date last year.

Collections improved slightly during September amounting to 21.4 percent of amounts outstanding at the close of August, as against 19.2 percent in August and 25.8 percent in September, 1931.

A summary of the combined reports showing September business as compared with that for August this year and September last year in percentages of increase or decrease:

	September 1932 Compared to August 1932		September 1931
	Aug. 1932	Sept. 1932	
Sales of lumber, board feet.....	4.7	—25.2	
Sales of all materials, dollars.....	14.1	—31.5	
Stocks of lumber, board feet.....	—3.1	—19.2	
Outstandings, end of month.....	1.6	—23.5	

Cement

For the first time since 1928 production of finished Portland cement at mills in the Tenth District expanded in September, the increase amounting to 7.4 percent and exceeding last year's output by 4.8 percent. Production, as in the two preceding months, exceeded shipments which were larger than in August but 20.2 percent smaller than a year ago. Stocks were enlarged 1.3 percent for the month and at the close were the heaviest since March, and 10.5 percent greater than on September 30, 1931.

Figures on production, shipments, and stocks of Portland cement in this District as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines:

	Sept. 1932 Barrels	Aug. 1932 Barrels	Sept. 1931 Barrels
Produced.....	914,000	851,000	872,000
Shipped.....	886,000	802,000	1,110,000
Stocks, end of month.....	2,040,000	2,013,000	1,846,000

National production was reported at 8,189,000 barrels, shipments 9,722,000 barrels, and month-end stocks at 17,865,000 barrels.

Building

The F. W. Dodge Corporation reported increases for this District in the total value of building contracts awarded and in residential contracts during September, but, as compared to preceding years, both classes showed sharp declines.

Building operations in the United States and the Tenth Federal Reserve District as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation:

	TENTH DISTRICT		UNITED STATES	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
September.....	\$ 9,166,428	\$ 9,203,851	\$ 127,526,700	\$ 252,109,700
August.....	4,696,910	8,312,198	133,988,100	233,106,100
Nine Months ..	52,269,723	120,029,473	1,057,363,200	2,579,439,900

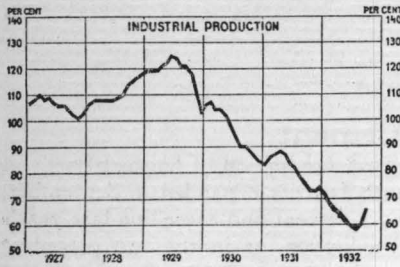
Permits issued by seventeen reporting cities of the District were less than half the ten-year September average number, and the estimated cost of construction totaled only 15 percent of normal.

BUILDING PERMITS IN TENTH DISTRICT CITIES

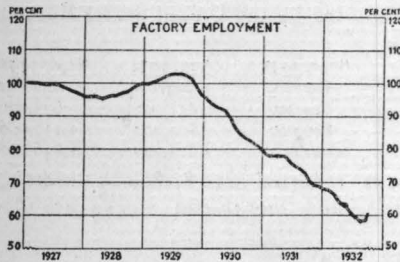
	PERMITS		ESTIMATED COST	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Albuquerque, N. M.....	63	71	\$ 33,502	\$ 58,999
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	47	54	62,860	50,971
Denver, Colo.....	372	499	292,325	392,175
Hutchinson, Kans.....	19	22	3,091	16,790
Joplin, Mo.....	14	26	4,930	18,685
Kansas City, Kans.....	33	49	22,460	18,608
Kansas City, Mo.....	100	157	310,800	239,800
Lincoln, Nebr.....	48	48	23,771	48,161
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	73	150	104,444	604,742
Omaha, Nebr.....	73	84	195,200	207,365
Pueblo, Colo.....	39	62	10,911	19,515
Salina, Kans.....	8	18	4,227	13,495
Shawnee, Okla.....	13	7	1,760	2,600
St. Joseph, Mo.....	23	30	11,245	16,617
Topeka, Kans.....	37	49	7,555	530,990
Tulsa, Okla.....	62	113	34,381	321,805
Wichita, Kans.....	64	104	30,979	95,705
Total 17 cities, Sept.	1,088	1,543	\$ 1,154,441	\$ 2,657,023
Nine months.....	9,695	13,944	10,745,492	39,381,486

Business Conditions in the United States

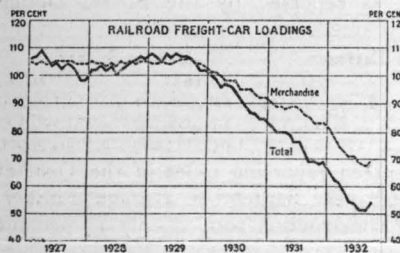
By the Federal Reserve Board



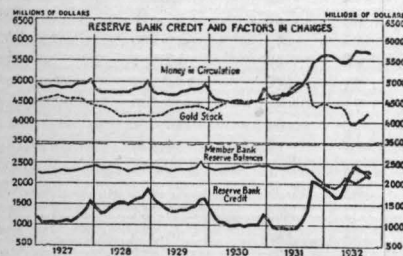
Index number of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figure, September, 66.



Federal Reserve Board's index of factory employment with adjustment for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figure, September, 60.3.



Indexes of daily average number of cars loaded; adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figures, September, total 54, merchandise, 69.



Monthly averages of daily figures. Latest figures are averages of first 22 days in October.

Industrial activity and shipments of commodities by rail increased from August to September by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount. There was also a more than seasonal increase in the volume of factory employment and payrolls. The general level of prices, after advancing for three months, showed a decline beginning in the early part of September.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: Volume of industrial production, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index, based on the 1923-1925 average, increased from a low point of 58 in July to 60 in August and 66 in September. The advance in September reflected chiefly large increases in activity at textile mills, shoe factories, meat packing establishments, and coal mines. In the steel industry, where activity had shown none of the usual seasonal increase in August, operations expanded considerably during September and the first three weeks of October to about 20 percent of capacity. Daily average output of automobiles and lumber in September showed little change from recent low levels.

Factory employment increased from 58.8 percent of the 1923-25 average in August to 60.3 percent in September, according to the Board's seasonally adjusted index. Considerable increases were reported in the cotton, woolen, silk, hosiery, and clothing industries, and smaller increases at car building shops, foundries, cement mills, and furniture factories. In the automobile, tire, and electrical machinery industries employment declined.

During the three months ending with September, value of building contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was about the same as in the preceding three months, although awards are usually smaller in the third quarter. In the first half of October the daily average of contracts declined somewhat.

DISTRIBUTION: Volume of freight carloadings increased by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount in September, reflecting chiefly larger shipments of coal and miscellaneous freight. Department store sales increased from the low level of August by somewhat more than the usual seasonal percentage.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the monthly index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed little change from August to September. During August and early September there was a general advance in prices followed by a decline which continued through the first half of October, when the average was 2 percent below the high point in early September and 1 percent above the low point of early summer. Substantial decreases occurred after the beginning of September in the prices of many domestic agricultural commodities, including cotton, grains, and livestock, and also in prices of gasoline, nonferrous metals, and imported raw materials; while prices of wool, worsted yarns, coal, and lumber increased somewhat during this period.

BANK CREDIT: During September and the first three weeks of October there were further additions to the reserve funds of member banks, arising from increases in the country's stock of monetary gold, from an unseasonal return flow of currency, and from issues of additional national bank notes.

Member bank indebtedness to the reserve banks declined by more than \$100,000,000 from September 7 to October 19 and their reserve balances increased by \$180,000,000.

During September and the first weeks of October reporting member banks in leading cities showed a further growth in investment holdings, largely of United States Government securities, but to some extent of other investments. Loans of reporting banks declined further in September. In the early part of October loans at banks in New York City showed an increase. There was considerable growth in Government deposits and in bankers' balances during the period. Time deposits also increased.

Money rates in the open market declined to lower levels during the first half of October, the rate on prime commercial paper being reduced from a range of 2-2 1/4 to a range of 1 3/4-2 percent, and the rate on 90-day bankers' acceptances from 3/4 of one percent to 1/2 of one percent. Rates for call loans on stock exchange collateral declined from 2 percent to 1 percent.