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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

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IMPROVEMENT in trade, industry, and employment, and a decline in farm purchasing power were evidenced for the Tenth District by the October reports. With one of the most unsatisfactory crop years the District has experienced drawing to a close, October changes in prospective crop yields were slight. Weather conditions were favorable for the maturing and harvesting of late crops but moisture supplies were light and a general deficiency of soil moisture exists, particularly in the winter wheat belt.

Trade at both wholesale and retail establishments improved by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount in October, and the dollar volume of sales was greater than a year ago. Sales of lumber at retail and of new paid-for life insurance showed substantial increases for the month and fractional gains over October, 1932. Payments by check and Federal reserve bank clearings were larger than one month or one year ago. Building operations, although comparatively light, showed some improvement. Business failures were less numerous and the amount of liabilities involved smaller than at any time since 1920.

Flour and bituminous coal output increased somewhat as usual over September but was lighter than a year ago, or for the like month in recent years. Crude oil production was reduced in conformity with Federal regulatory restrictions, but gross production exceeded the October, 1932, total by 23.1 per cent. Zinc ore shipments were larger than for the preceding month this year or the corresponding month last year, whereas, lead ore shipments declined during the month but were substantially larger than a year ago.

Grain marketing, excluding corn, was especially light and livestock marketing, although seasonally large, was below normal. Prices of both grains and meat animals declined during the month. The break in grain prices the forepart of the month was sharp but a large part of the loss was recovered later. Beef prices declined to the lowest levels in twenty-five years or over, and pork was off about 20 per cent at the close but higher than a year ago. Lambs about held their own and closed somewhat higher than last year. Poultry, eggs, and butter were the lowest for the season in years. With feed prices higher than a year ago and beef, dairy, and poultry products lower, feeding margins have narrowed considerably. Federal advancements of funds to farmers have so far been confined to the swine and cotton reduction programs.

Member Bank Operations

Total loans and discounts of fifty-two reporting member banks in leading cities of the Tenth District declined 1.4 per cent during the five weeks' period ended November 15. On that date they were near the lows of recent years recorded last May and 9.4 per cent less than on November 16, 1932.

BUSINESS IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
Percentages of Increase, or Decrease (—), for October 1933 over September 1933 and October 1932 and for the first ten months of 1933 over the like period in 1932.

	October 1933 Compared to Sept. 1933	October 1932	10 Months 1933 Compared to 10 Months 1932
Banking			
Payments by check.....	0.6	11.2	— 4.6
Federal Reserve Bank clearings.....	16.2	23.5	2.5
Business failures, number.....	—45.1	—62.1	—35.0
Business failures, liabilities.....	—43.6	—50.9	—56.7
Loans, 52 member banks.....	— 1.4	— 9.4	.....
Investments, 52 member banks.....	3.1	19.4	.....
Net demand deposits, 52 member banks	7.1	13.4	.....
Time deposits, 52 member banks.....	— 1.7	— 4.5	.....
Savings deposits, 44 selected banks.....	— 0.6	— 6.8	.....
Savings accounts, 44 selected banks.....	0.3	— 1.1	.....
Distribution			
Wholesalers' sales, 5 lines combined.....	2.0	6.2	0.8
Retailers' sales, 32 department stores....	8.9	3.6	— 5.6
Lumber sales, 156 retail yards.....	11.8	0.8	8.6
Life insurance, written.....	14.9	0.3	— 9.0
Production			
Flour.....	6.1	—15.6	— 2.9
Crude petroleum.....	— 8.3	23.1	14.2
Soft coal.....	22.4	— 6.5	— 5.2
Zinc ore (shipped) Tristate District.....	4.9	10.2	64.4
Lead ore (shipped) Tristate District.....	—26.4	106.6	62.0
Cement.....	6.1	—32.2	—16.3
Building permits in 17 cities, value.....	31.0	18.3	—37.4
Grain receipts, 5 markets			
Wheat.....	—16.0	—43.2	—43.0
Corn.....	8.4	84.6	179.6
Oats.....	—16.8	—18.6	46.3
Rye.....	—47.7	—33.7	182.2
Barley.....	—12.0	131.4	18.9
Kafir.....	0.1	—64.7	—50.5
Livestock receipts, 6 markets			
Cattle.....	52.4	14.6	— 2.2
Calves.....	113.7	4.6	2.6
Hogs.....	—72.5	—10.7	18.1
Sheep.....	14.3	— 3.7	— 9.0
Horses and mules.....	12.0	65.9	39.5
Meat packing, 6 markets			
Cattle.....	14.7	26.4	9.5
Calves.....	39.2	22.2	7.2
Hogs.....	—76.5	—14.8	27.1
Sheep.....	3.0	— 0.8	—11.1
Stocker and feeder shipments, 4 markets			
Cattle.....	137.3	15.3	— 8.9
Calves.....	287.6	— 0.7	4.0
Hogs.....	—65.5	34.6	98.3
Sheep.....	114.6	8.8	1.0

Loans secured by stocks and bonds and "all other" loans, largely commercial, shared in these declines.

The banks enlarged their investment holdings, however, the increase for five weeks amounting to 3.1 per cent and for fifty-two weeks 19.4 per cent. The greater increase was in Government security holdings, with investments in other bonds, stocks, and securities showing a slight decline for the year.

Net demand deposits were 7.1 per cent larger on November 15 than five weeks earlier and 13.4 per cent larger than a year ago, whereas, time deposits were 1.7 per cent below the total of October 11, and 4.5 per cent less than on November 16, 1932.

The following summary shows amounts of the principal resource and liability items reported by the fifty-two banks, as of the three dates mentioned:

	Nov. 15, 1933	Oct. 11, 1933	Nov. 16, 1932
Loans and investments—total..	\$512,000,000	\$506,000,000	\$485,000,000
Loans and discounts—total	211,000,000	214,000,000	233,000,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	55,000,000	57,000,000	67,000,000
All other loans and discounts	156,000,000	157,000,000	166,000,000
Investments—total.....	301,000,000	292,000,000	252,000,000
U. S. securities.....	193,000,000	185,000,000	140,000,000
Other securities.....	108,000,000	107,000,000	112,000,000
Reserve with F. R. bank.....	73,000,000	64,000,000	41,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	364,000,000	340,000,000	321,000,000
Time deposits.....	170,000,000	173,000,000	178,000,000
Government deposits.....	13,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000

Federal Reserve Bank Operations

Member bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches increased from \$3,504,409 on October 11, the lowest point in recent years, to \$4,094,241 on November 15. Borrowings on the latter date were, however, \$11,347,312 less than on November 16, 1932. Bills purchased in the open market exhibited a similar trend, showing an increase for the five weeks, and a substantial decrease in fifty-two weeks. Purchases of United States Government securities during the five-weeks' period boosted the bank's holdings thereof to a record total of \$83,341,200 on November 15, an increase of 45.6 per cent over the like date last year. Total holdings of bills and securities as of November 15 were 7.7 and 19.3 per cent, respectively, larger than five weeks or one year earlier.

Federal reserve note circulation declined 4 per cent between October 11 and November 15, but the amount of the new Federal reserve bank notes outstanding more than doubled during the period. Circulation of the two combined exceeded the Federal reserve note circulation total of November 16, 1932, by \$22,081,220.

Principal items contained in the weekly condition statements of this bank and branches, for the three dates of comparison, are shown herewith:

	Nov. 15, 1933	Oct. 11, 1933	Nov. 16, 1932
Gold reserves.....	\$144,720,311	\$144,282,485	\$ 85,788,592
Other cash.....	9,677,222	7,920,911	7,952,848
Bills discounted.....	4,094,241	3,504,409	15,441,553
Bills purchased.....	370,691	179,614	889,100
U. S. securities.....	83,341,200	77,807,200	57,252,100
Total bills and securities.....	87,806,132	81,491,223	73,582,753
Total resources.....	280,129,236	262,689,001	195,515,166
F. R. notes in circulation.....	104,622,835	109,002,185	90,889,565
F. R. bank notes in circulation..	8,347,950	3,740,550	.....
Member banks' reserve deposits	116,508,486	107,915,213	66,368,830

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

CLEARINGS: Check collections through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches at Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City were considerably heavier in October, both as to the number of items handled and the aggregate amount, than in September this year or October last year. Totals for the ten months show a reduction of 6.3 per cent in the number of items handled but an increase of 2.5 per cent in dollars. October check collections with comparisons:

ITEMS	AMOUNT			
	1933	1932	1933	1932
October.....	4,703,124	4,097,060	\$ 678,577,000	\$ 549,265,000
September.....	4,230,093	3,774,073	584,052,000	502,029,000
Ten months.....	40,532,983	43,259,048	5,440,041,000	5,308,721,000

Bank Debits

Banks in twenty-nine leading cities of the District reported debits to individual accounts for the four weeks ended November 1 as 0.6 per cent larger than in the preceding four weeks and 11.2 per cent larger than for the corresponding four weeks of 1932. This was the fifth consecutive increase over a year ago and, July excepted, the largest.

The totals by cities follow:

	PAYMENTS BY CHECK		Per cent Change
	FOUR WEEKS ENDED Nov. 1, 1933	Nov. 2, 1932	
Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$ 6,442,000	\$ 6,470,000	— 0.4
Atchison, Kans.....	2,390,000	2,398,000	— 0.3
Bartlesville, Okla.....	24,129,000	20,970,000	15.1
Casper, Wyo.....	3,525,000	3,959,000	—11.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	4,727,000	5,097,000	— 7.3
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	9,477,000	8,750,000	8.3
Denver, Colo.....	101,481,000	91,117,000	11.4
Enid, Okla.....	6,701,000	6,681,000	0.3
Fremont, Nebr.....	1,489,000	1,694,000	—12.1
Grand Junction, Colo.....	1,848,000	1,730,000	6.8
Guthrie, Okla.....	1,454,000	1,481,000	— 1.8
Hutchinson, Kans.....	9,296,000	7,921,000	17.4
Independence, Kans.....	3,851,000	3,190,000	20.7
Joplin, Mo.....	5,666,000	5,751,000	— 1.5
Kansas City, Kans.....	8,078,000	9,220,000	—12.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	230,047,000	204,403,000	12.5
Lawrence, Kans.....	2,666,000	2,799,000	— 4.8
Lincoln, Nebr.....	18,773,000	17,936,000	4.7
Muskogee, Okla.....	8,483,000	6,755,000	25.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	65,982,000	52,632,000	25.4
Okmulgee, Okla.....	2,173,000	1,857,000	17.0
Omaha, Nebr.....	101,640,000	97,192,000	4.6
Pittsburg, Kans.....	2,697,000	2,721,000	— 0.9
Pueblo, Colo.....	12,499,000	8,245,000	51.6
Salina, Kans.....	5,702,000	4,834,000	18.0
St. Joseph, Mo.....	21,111,000	17,676,000	19.4
Topeka, Kans.....	10,538,000	9,346,000	12.8
Tulsa, Okla.....	72,163,000	64,979,000	11.1
Wichita, Kans.....	26,921,000	26,137,000	3.0
Total 29 cities, 4 weeks.....	\$ 771,949,000	\$ 693,941,000	11.2
Total 29 cities, 44 weeks.....	7,797,880,000	8,173,461,000	— 4.6
U. S. 263 cities, 4 weeks.....	25,785,511,000	24,434,796,000	5.5

Business Failures

Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, reported only thirty-nine business insolvencies for this District in October, with the amount of liabilities involved totaling but \$412,054. This was the smallest number of failures reported for any month since November, 1920, with liabilities lower than at any time since August of that year.

Failures in the United States were more numerous and liabilities larger than in September but the November number was the smallest for that month since 1920 and the amount involved was even below the November, 1920, total.

Business insolvencies in this District and the United States:

	TENTH DISTRICT		UNITED STATES	
	Number	Liabilities	Number	Liabilities
October 1933.....	39	\$ 412,054	1,206	\$ 30,581,970
September 1933.....	71	730,876	1,116	21,846,906
October 1932.....	103	839,541	2,273	52,869,794
Ten months 1933.....	885	13,619,418	17,938	450,276,776
Ten months 1932.....	1,361	31,459,246	27,280	810,502,747

Savings

Deposits to savings accounts in forty-four selected banks in leading cities of the Tenth District declined 0.6 per cent between October 1 and November 1, and the total on the latter date was 6.8 per cent smaller than on November 1, 1932.

RETAIL TRADE AT 32 DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Stores Reporting	SALES		STOCKS (RETAIL)		STOCK TURNOVER				ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		AMOUNTS COLLECTED		
	Oct. 1933	10 Months 1933	Oct. 31, 1933	Oct. 31, 1932	October	10 Months	1933	1932	Oct. 31, 1933	Oct. 31, 1932	October 1933	October 1932	
	compared to Oct. 1932	compared to 10 Months 1932	compared to Sept. 30, 1933	compared to Oct. 31, 1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	compared to Sept. 30, 1933	compared to Oct. 31, 1932	compared to Sept. 1933	compared to Oct. 1932	
Kansas City.....	4	6.2	-7.3	5.7	-2.7	.20	.18	1.75	1.62	7.5	-1.2	18.1	0.9
Denver.....	4	9.0	0.2	5.6	8.6	.25	.25	2.56	2.22	-0.5	4.6	14.7	4.2
Oklahoma City....	3	-2.3	-7.5	0.9	4.3	.31	.33	2.79	2.40	9.0	-5.6	35.4	-5.9
Tulsa.....	3	3.8	1.7	2.1	30.4	.30	.40	3.62	3.73	8.8	2.9	21.2	20.3
Wichita.....	3	-5.6	-10.6	11.0	-21.1	.27	.23	2.52	1.98	5.1	-15.4	20.2	-6.4
Other cities.....	15	2.1	-8.3	4.4	6.6	.23	.24	2.25	2.23	7.1	-2.3	14.1	-4.0
Total.....	32	3.6	-5.6	4.8	4.0	.24	.24	2.29	2.09	5.1	-1.1	18.4	0.4

NOTE: Percentage of collections in October on accounts September 30, all stores reporting 35.9. Collections same month last year 34.7.

These banks reported an increase for the month of 0.3 per cent in the number of savings accounts, with the total as of November 1, 1.1 per cent below a year ago.

The figures for the three dates of comparison follow:

	Savings Accounts	Savings Deposits
November 1, 1933.....	369,049	\$ 99,377,354
October 1, 1933.....	367,793	99,962,228
November 1, 1932.....	373,280	106,607,348

Trade

RETAIL: Stimulated by favorable weather conditions, October dollar sales of merchandise at thirty-two department stores in the Tenth District increased 8.9 per cent over September and, as usual, were the largest for any month since July. The gain for the month was the largest reported since 1925, comparing favorably with a normal increase of 7.5 per cent, and the exceptional decline of 1.7 per cent recorded in 1932. October sales exceeded the total for the like month last year by 3.6 per cent, which is the first increase reported for that month over the same month of the previous year since 1929. September sales fell 6.1 per cent short of a year ago, but the four preceding months showed varying increases, culminating in a maximum gain of 21.6 per cent for August this year over August, 1932. Cumulative sales for the ten months of 1933 are 5.6 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year.

Merchants increased their inventories 4.8 per cent, or about as usual in October, and stocks on hand at the close of the month were 4 per cent heavier than on October 31, 1932. This is the first time since 1927 that stocks on hand at the end of October were larger than the year before.

Collections were reported as better than one month or one year earlier, amounting to 35.9 per cent of amounts outstanding September 30 as compared with collection percentages of 32.7 in September this year and 34.7 in October last year.

WHOLESALE: Based on the dollar volume of sales of five reporting lines combined, wholesale trade also showed an improvement over September this year and October, 1932. By individual lines, wholesalers of hardware and drugs reported good increases over both periods. Grocery sales were unchanged for the month and slightly under a year ago. Sales of dry goods were larger, and furniture smaller than in September, with sales of the former falling below, and of the latter showing a substantial betterment as compared to October, 1932.

Wholesalers of dry goods reduced their inventories during the month, whereas, the other four lines increased theirs somewhat. Hardware and furniture stocks were 7.7 and 42.8 per cent larger on October 31 than a year earlier, with reductions reported for dry goods, groceries, and drugs.

Life Insurance

Reports of the Life Insurance Research Bureau disclose that sales of new paid-for ordinary life insurance were larger in October, in all Tenth District states, than in September. Also, Colorado and Missouri were the only states to report losses as compared to October, 1932.

Sales figures for the seven states and the United States for the three months under review:

	October 1933	September 1933	October 1932
Colorado.....	\$ 4,064,000	\$ 3,953,000	\$ 4,531,000
Kansas.....	5,293,000	4,427,000	4,896,000
Missouri.....	15,163,000	12,969,000	16,248,000
Nebraska.....	5,131,000	4,975,000	4,481,000
New Mexico.....	729,000	582,000	661,000
Oklahoma.....	5,217,000	4,035,000	4,877,000
Wyoming.....	694,000	642,000	489,000
Seven states.....	\$ 36,291,000	\$ 31,583,000	\$ 36,183,000
United States.....	46,517,000	41,788,000	47,949,000

Flour Milling

Production of flour at Tenth District mills in October increased by about the usual amount as compared to September. The October output was, however, the lowest for the month since 1920, 15.6 per cent below October, 1932, and 23 per cent short of the ten-year average. Mills operated at only 59 per cent of full-time capacity as against 55.6 per cent in the previous month and 68.9 per cent last October.

The production figures, as estimated from the weekly reports of southwestern mills to the Northwestern Miller, are shown in the following table:

	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1932
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Atchison.....	95,812	88,300	137,815
Kansas City.....	503,851	488,580	612,528
Omaha.....	99,453	94,530	113,634
Salina.....	141,361	140,720	178,000
Wichita.....	169,037	159,376	234,153
Outside.....	809,692	743,639	880,328
Total.....	1,819,206	1,715,145	2,156,458
*United States.....	5,326,905	4,978,094	6,165,944

*Represents about two-thirds of the total output in the United States.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Reporting Stores	SALES		OUTSTANDINGS		AMOUNTS COLLECTED		STOCKS	
	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1932	Oct. 31, 1933	Oct. 31, 1932	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1932	Oct. 31, 1933	Oct. 31, 1932
	compared to Sept. 1933	compared to Oct. 1932	compared to Sept. 30, 1933	compared to Oct. 31, 1932	compared to Sept. 1933	compared to Oct. 1932	compared to Sept. 30, 1933	compared to Oct. 31, 1932
Dry goods.....	6	1.7	-6.0	-7.0	30.5	19.5	-7.0	-9.7
Groceries.....	5	Even	-1.8	-3.4	0.6	14.5	4.9	-0.7
Hardware.....	9	5.9	18.8	-2.0	29.7	29.5	3.3	7.7
Furniture.....	5	-19.1	20.9	-4.3	8.3	34.0	13.2	42.8
Drugs.....	6	6.7	17.3	1.7	8.2	11.2	5.7	-6.9

Sales of flour improved as wheat prices declined the forepart of October, with buyers attempting to average-up their cost, and fell off as the greater part of the loss in grain prices was recovered at the close. Flour prices followed grain prices, closing the month net unchanged. Shipping directions improved, indicating a lowering of the large stocks accumulated last July. Export demand was reported as somewhat better.

Millfeed prices declined the forepart of October but showed a net advance of \$1 per ton at the close. Demand was dull throughout the month and offerings were in excess of limited requirements. Reduced running time at mills relieved the pressure to sell somewhat.

Grain Marketing

Receipts of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and kafir at the five principal grain markets of this District during October were extremely light, being respectively equal to but 35, 29, 21, 26, and 46 per cent of the ten-year average volume. October marketings of wheat and oats were the smallest for the month in fifteen years of record as were also those of rye, 1931 excepted, and barley, 1932 excepted.

Marketings of corn continued heavy, exceeding the average by 32 per cent, the September total by 8.4 per cent, and the October, 1932, total by 84.6 per cent.

October receipts of grain at the five markets:

	Wheat Bushels	Corn ¹ Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels	Kafir Bushels
Hutchinson...	480,600	21,250	-----	-----	1,250	27,300
Kansas City..	2,344,000	1,524,000	170,000	7,500	84,800	43,400
Omaha.....	1,129,600	1,282,400	154,000	35,000	20,800	-----
St. Joseph....	412,800	805,500	228,000	-----	1,750	-----
Wichita.....	465,000	81,900	1,300	-----	1,300	-----
Oct. 1933.....	4,832,000	3,715,050	553,300	42,500	109,900	70,700
Sept. 1933....	5,754,200	3,427,000	665,000	81,300	124,950	70,600
Oct. 1932.....	8,508,050	2,012,600	680,000	64,100	47,500	200,400
10 Mos. 1933	87,327,600	41,303,600	9,466,300	800,000	862,700	1,093,900
10 Mos. 1932	153,308,350	14,773,550	6,471,500	283,500	725,400	2,209,100

Grain prices broke severely the fifth trading day of the month and continued downward until the third week. Thereafter, all classes but kafir recovered a large share of the loss, closing but slightly lower for the month. All grains closed substantially higher than one year earlier.

Changes in grain prices at Kansas City during October with closing prices compared to a year ago and November 20:

	Nov. 20 1933	Oct. 31 1933	Oct. 17 1933	Sept. 30 1933	Oct. 30 1932	Sept. 30 1932
No. 1 hard & dark wheat	\$.82	\$.84	\$.65½	\$.85½	\$.40¼	\$.47
No. 2 mixed corn.....	.42½	.40	.35½	.43½	.23	.26
No. 2 white oats.....	.34	.33	.26½	.36	.16	.18
No. 2 rye.....	.59	.61½	.50	.65	.30½	.36
No. 2 barley.....	.43	.45	.40	.45½	.22	.22
No. 2 kafir.....	.81	.75	.80	1.09	.46	.58

Crops

On the whole 1933 was one of the poorest crop years this District has experienced. Insufficient soil moisture, late spring freezes, poor seed bed preparation, drouth, and excessive temperatures during the summer months cut heavily into yields of spring grains, corn, hay, and early harvested potatoes. Opportune fall rains and late frosts were beneficial to late maturing crops.

Production of cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and peanuts in the seven states exceeds that of 1932 or the average for the five-years, 1926 to 1930 inclusive. Final yields of spring wheat, dry beans, tame hay, apples, and pears are estimated as larger than a year ago. All other crops, particularly winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, broom corn, white potatoes, wild hay, and peaches, show marked reductions from a year ago or the average. Feed crops are short generally, being unusually low in relation to the numbers of livestock on farms.

Favorable weather in October hastened the maturity and harvesting of all late crops. Corn escaped frost damage and husking and cribbing are over half done. The grain is well matured but quality is only fair and yields are below average in all states except Nebraska. Tenth District production is now estimated at 388,232,000 bushels as against 524,390,000 bushels harvested in 1932. Threshing of dry beans and the harvesting of sugar beets and feed crops were virtually completed by mid-November. The acreage abandonment of dry beans this year was the lowest in two years and the 1933 crop is estimated as 96.6 per cent larger than a year ago but 10 per cent below normal. Sugar beet acreage was expanded and the 1933 crop is exceptionally large. Broom corn was damaged severely by heat and drouth, and the crop is unusually short. Oklahoma reports the yield of peanuts as uniformly good but the pecan crop as light. General improvement in yields has been reported by all late potato producing areas.

According to available information, approximately 80 per cent of the three year (1930 to 1932) average annual seeded acreage of wheat has been signed up under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's three year acreage reduction program. The 15 per cent acreage reduction so pledged for the 1934 crop will constitute about 7,788,000 acres or less than 15 per cent of the total acreage seeded for 1933. Therefore, a reduction somewhat less than that pledged under the International Wheat Agreement is indicated and means to fulfill that agreement are now being considered. Fall seeding of winter wheat is about completed in this District. Surface and subsoil moisture are lacking over most of the wheat belt, although areas in southwestern and southeastern Kansas received substantial rains the first week of November. Development is spotty and, on the whole, below normal, with some reseeding necessary.

THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SEVEN TENTH DISTRICT CROPS, BASED ON THE NOVEMBER 1 CONDITION

Reported by the United States Department of Agriculture

In thousands of units (000 omitted except broom corn)

	CORN Bushels		GRAIN SORGHUMS Bushels		DRY BEANS Bags		WHITE POTATOES Bushels		SWEET POTATOES Bushels		BROOM CORN Tons		SUGAR BEETS Tons	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Colorado.....	21,954	13,363	1,816	1,236	983	389	12,450	11,000	-----	-----	3,400	5,600	2,756	1,777
Kansas.....	82,599	136,197	13,743	17,264	50	25	2,150	5,148	-----	720	2,800	3,300	-----	-----
Missouri.....	135,242	186,721	1,462	1,419	-----	-----	2,250	5,200	750	900	300	300	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	229,905	269,293	666	330	108	101	8,760	8,775	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,069	877
New Mexico.....	3,528	3,267	5,768	3,763	666	408	656	510	-----	-----	4,800	4,200	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	22,323	65,760	13,698	15,219	-----	-----	2,535	3,108	1,368	1,584	12,100	14,900	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	2,190	2,024	-----	-----	326	162	2,813	1,650	-----	-----	-----	-----	689	506
Seven states.....	497,741	676,625	37,153	39,231	2,133	1,085	31,614	35,391	2,688	3,204	23,400	28,300	4,514	3,160
United States.....	2,289,544	2,875,570	91,585	105,871	11,639	10,164	317,612	357,679	69,743	78,484	30,200	37,100	11,151	9,070

Cotton production in the United States is estimated as 215,000 bales larger than a year ago, despite the Government reduction of acreage. The 1933 crop is now estimated at 13,100,000 bales which compares with a 1932 crop of 13,002,000 bales and a 1928 to 1932 average of 14,666,000 bales. Tenth District production is placed at 1,261,000 bales this year against 900,000 bales in 1932. The season was favorable, abandonment light, and per acre yields heavier than usual.

Production by states as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	ACREAGE REMAINING For Harvest		PRODUCTION (bales)		
	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Indicated		Final
	1933	1932	1933	1933	
Oklahoma.....	2,932,000	3,123,000	1,250,000	1,175,000	1,084,000
Missouri.....	337,000	390,000	223,000	220,000	307,000
New Mexico...	84,000	112,000	83,000	73,000	72,000
Three states....	3,353,000	3,625,000	1,556,000	1,468,000	1,463,000
Tenth District	.....	.....	1,261,000	1,195,000	900,000
United States.	30,036,000	37,589,000	13,100,000	12,885,000	13,002,000

Livestock

Marketings of cattle and calves were, due to low prices and improved pastures and ranges late in the season, delayed this year and the movement of grass cattle did not reach its peak until October. Also October receipts included a more liberal supply of finished corn-fed beefs than usual. Arrivals at the six principal market centers of this District, although the largest for any month since October, 1930, fell short of the ten-year average October volume. Receipts of cattle were 85 per cent and calves 93 per cent of normal. Weighty cattle were discriminated against and values declined 75 cents to \$1 per hundredweight to the lowest levels since 1906. Other classes were off 15 to 50 cents per hundredweight, with feeders the lowest since 1911 and grass cattle the lowest of the present century at the close. The Kansas City top for the month of \$6.75 compares with \$9.10 in October, 1932.

Receipts of hogs at the six market centers, including those shipped direct to packers' yards, were lighter than usual and 10.7 per cent under a year ago. Quality was good, on the whole, and average weights were somewhat heavier than last year. Receipts increased and values declined as the month advanced. Prices dropped sharply from a top of \$5.10 per hundred pounds October 4, the best in two years, to \$4.05 at the close. The average for the month, although somewhat higher than a year ago, was otherwise the lowest since 1899. Last year values slumped in October from \$3.85 the forepart of the month to \$3.15 at the close.

Arrivals of sheep and lambs, although seasonally the heaviest for any month since last October, were 3.7 per cent lighter than a year ago, the smallest for the month since 1921, and equal to but 80 per cent of the ten-year average. Prices under-

went frequent and sharp fluctuations, closing at about the same or slightly higher levels than a month ago. The top for fat lambs was \$7.50 per hundredweight, which compares with \$5.55 in October, 1932.

FEEDING: Below normal shipments of cattle, and above normal shipments of calves characterized the seasonal expansion in the country movement of stocker and feeder cattle and calves from four Tenth District markets in October. The outgo of cattle was 15.3 per cent in excess of last year's numbers but, with that exception, the smallest for any October in recent years and 30 per cent short of the ten-year average movement. In only two years, 1932 and 1930, has the outgo of calves been larger.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from all markets into the corn belt states during October, although considerably larger than the small shipments of October, 1932, were, according to the records of the Department of Agriculture, the third smallest for the month in fifteen years. The movement from July to October, inclusive, was the smallest in fifteen years or longer, and 10 per cent less than in 1927, the next lowest total. Prices are 75 cents to \$1 lower than a year ago and the lowest in over twenty-five years. Feed grains are considerably higher than a year ago.

Feeder sheep and lambs met a broad outlet and, with a large percentage of market offerings classified as feeders, the countryward movement was the largest for any month since October, 1931. Shipments from four markets were 8.8 per cent above last year but exceeded by the totals for the like month of the years 1922 to 1931, inclusive.

IN THE RANGE AREAS: According to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, range and pasture feeds and hay and feed crops are short in the range states, and winter purchases of supplemental feeds will be necessary in some areas. Wheat pastures need rain and furnish scant grazing. Cattle are in fair condition with a few thin cattle in dry areas. Marketing has been restricted where feed and finances permit holding for better prices. Sheep are going into the winter in below normal condition, with flocks carrying a large proportion of old ewes. The bulk of feeder lambs have been moved from northern areas and the southern movement is getting under way. A large number of ewe lambs have been held for replacement. Feeding operations in Colorado, western Kansas, and western Nebraska are less extensive than last year.

Meat Packing

As indicated by the number of meat animals purchased by packers at the six principal market centers of the District, direct purchases of swine included, Tenth District slaughter of cattle and calves was substantially larger, and of hogs smaller in October than in either the preceding month this year or the corresponding month last year. More cattle and calves were

OCTOBER 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.....	217,789	53,808	*192,289	149,785	94,462	27,009	1,501	31,555	83,852	20,649	*166,251	107,449
Omaha.....	183,226	30,268	143,900	216,062	75,352	11,225	1,057	86,463	87,906	19,043	107,817	126,455
St. Joseph.....	52,810	15,030	114,732	103,486	15,964	5,916	324	23,541	31,516	6,392	103,922	77,676
Denver.....	57,711	10,718	49,973	534,634	34,397	3,260	341	288,146	14,315	2,319	23,074	17,678
Oklahoma City.....	27,926	6,984	25,897	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,912	5,930	21,460	4,283
Wichita.....	25,228	8,103	32,089	5,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,976	3,169	29,404	4,419
October 1933.....	564,690	124,911	558,880	1,015,166	220,175	47,410	3,223	429,705	241,477	57,502	451,928	337,960
September 1933.....	370,575	58,454	2,034,542	888,209	92,779	12,231	9,332	200,217	210,505	41,303	1,920,200	328,102
October 1932.....	492,927	119,429	625,768	1,053,829	191,019	47,761	2,394	395,100	190,968	47,047	530,575	340,663
10 Months 1933.....	3,383,027	537,080	9,442,273	7,102,785	735,577	132,421	87,719	1,139,344	1,904,421	344,815	8,433,320	3,454,093
10 Months 1932.....	3,460,223	523,453	7,991,807	7,807,696	807,398	127,351	44,226	1,127,529	1,738,853	321,768	6,635,695	3,883,671

*Includes 106,594 hogs shipped direct to packers' yards. September totals include Government purchases of pigs.

purchased during the month than in any month since September, 1930, or any October since 1927 although the totals for the month were 10 per cent below the ten-year average. Hog slaughter declined 14.8 per cent as compared to October, 1932, was about 15 per cent below normal, and the lightest for the month in eight years. Total purchases of sheep and lambs were 3 per cent larger than one month earlier, 0.8 per cent less than a year ago, and 5 per cent below normal.

The Department of Agriculture reported the October slaughter of meat animals under Federal inspection as larger for all classes than in September, Government purchases of hogs excluded, and, hogs excepted, larger than a year ago or the five-year average for October.

Totals of the various classes of livestock slaughtered under Federal meat inspection are shown in the following in thousands of head:

	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1932	Oct. 5-Yr. Av.	10 Mos. 1933	10 Mos. 1932	10 Mos. 5-Yr. Av.
Cattle.....	861	821	694	790	7,157	6,431	6,817
Calves.....	455	405	389	409	4,081	3,788	3,876
*Hogs.....	3,058	3,038	3,605	3,687	38,195	36,883	37,213
Sheep.....	1,668	1,609	1,601	1,581	14,608	15,246	13,443

*Does not include Government purchases.

Poultry and Dairy Products

Eggs advanced 4 cents per dozen in October but poultry and butterfat prices closed virtually unchanged. Kansas City receivers paid slightly higher prices for butterfat than a year ago, but eggs were 3 cents per dozen and poultry 2 cents per pound lower.

Production of butter in the United States is estimated as 7 per cent larger in October than in the like month last year and present storage stocks are exceptionally heavy. The recently organized Dairy Marketing Corporation has commenced the purchase of a part of this surplus for relief organizations.

The number of laying hens on farms is slightly larger than a year ago, but late hatchings and neglected flocks have resulted in decreased offerings of fresh eggs. Market receipts of fresh eggs in September were the lightest for that month in seventeen years, with available returns indicating an October production about 10 per cent less than a year ago. Receipts of dressed poultry at four big markets from January 1 to November 1 were approximately 12 per cent greater than in the like period last year.

Reports indicate a decline in turkey production this year, and November 1 cold storage holdings, although 60 per cent larger than a year ago, are 44.6 per cent short of the five-year average. Competitive meats, however, are in larger supply and present wholesale prices of turkeys are about 3 cents under a year ago.

Cold Storage Holdings

United States cold storage holdings of beef, mutton, and poultry increased by somewhat less than the usual seasonal amount in October. Holdings of all other commodities were reduced, as usual, with the out-movement of pork, lard, miscellaneous meats, and eggs substantially heavier and that of butter and turkeys somewhat lighter than a year ago or normally. The removal of cheese was slightly greater than a year ago but below the average.

Storage stocks of these commodities as of November 1 were, with but one exception, lamb and mutton, larger than a year ago. Stocks of lard and butter as of that date were particularly heavy, being 127.9 and 68.2 per cent, respectively, in

excess of the five-year average. Holdings of beef were 11.7, pork 17.6, and cheese 17.2 per cent above the average and those of lamb and mutton were 32.4, poultry 8.2, miscellaneous meats 8.5, and eggs 2.7 per cent below the average.

Cold storage holdings in the United States on November 1, with comparisons, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	*Nov. 1 1933	*Oct. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 5-Yr. Av.
Beef, lbs.....	59,067	51,017	36,036	52,880
Pork, lbs.....	493,094	628,965	433,548	419,162
Lamb and mutton, lbs.....	2,512	1,888	2,974	3,718
Poultry, lbs.....	59,631	50,177	54,989	64,979
**Turkeys, lbs.....	1,614	2,769	1,033	2,915
Miscellaneous meats, lbs.....	50,213	64,745	37,041	54,869
Lard, lbs.....	133,850	192,502	34,410	58,741
Eggs, cases.....	5,178	7,466	3,225	5,386
Eggs, frozen (case equivalent).....	2,350	2,662	2,123	2,349
Butter, creamery, lbs.....	160,390	174,713	66,828	95,384
Cheese, all varieties, lbs.....	109,605	113,131	78,274	93,519

*Subject to revision. **Included in Poultry. (000 omitted.)

Holdings of apples, pears, and frozen and preserved fruits were much smaller on November 1 than one year ago or normally.

Petroleum

Production estimates of the American Petroleum Institute indicate that the fields of this District did not produce as much crude oil in October as they were entitled to under Federal restrictions. Daily average production for the District totaled 676,000 barrels for the month as against 761,000 in September, 550,000 in October, 1932, and a Federal allotment of 684,850 barrels. For the nation, however, average production totaled 2,393,000 barrels with allowables placed at 2,338,500 barrels. Gross and daily average production figures follow:

	GROSS PRODUCTION		
	*Oct. 1933 Barrels	Sept. 1933 Barrels	Oct. 1932 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	1,512,600	1,671,000	1,201,400
Kansas.....	3,493,000	3,838,000	2,909,000
Wyoming.....	946,000	953,000	1,044,000
Colorado.....	75,000	73,000	89,000
New Mexico.....	1,302,000	1,252,000	959,000
Total five states.....	20,942,000	22,827,000	17,015,000
Total United States.....	74,180,000	78,186,000	65,219,000

	DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION		
	*Oct. 1933 Barrels	Sept. 1933 Barrels	Oct. 1932 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	488,000	557,000	388,000
Kansas.....	113,000	128,000	94,000
Wyoming.....	31,000	32,000	34,000
Colorado.....	2,000	2,000	3,000
New Mexico.....	42,000	42,000	31,000
Total five states.....	676,000	761,000	550,000
Total United States.....	2,393,000	2,606,000	2,104,000

*Estimated, American Petroleum Institute.

With winter approaching, accompanied by a seasonal decline in motor fuel consumption, the Federal Oil Administration notified producers November 20 that additional production restrictions would go into effect December 1. Daily average allowables for the month were allocated in part as follows: Texas 880,000, Oklahoma 458,000, California 450,000, Kansas 112,000, New Mexico 41,200, Rocky Mountain states 36,300, and the United States 2,210,000 barrels.

The September 29 posted prices for mid-continent crude oil ranging from 76 cents to \$1.08 per barrel, on a per gravity basis, are still in effect. Prices of refined products have shown but fractional variations in recent weeks and are firm. Refinery operations showed a slight decline for the month, but

daily average runs of crude oil to refinery stills on November 1 were substantially larger than one and two years earlier. Additions to gasoline stocks have been large in recent weeks and inventories are reported heavy.

Although there has been a substantial increase in field activity in the United States the past two months, both in the number of wells completed and the number of rigs up and wells drilling, the improvement in this District has been comparatively slight.

The figures for the District and the United States follow:

	TENTH DISTRICT			UNITED STATES		
	Comple- tions	New Pro- duction	Rigs Up Drilling	Comple- tions	New Pro- duction	Rigs Up Drilling
Oct. 1933.....	146	40,815	733	1,342	247,707	3,043
Sept. 1933.....	164	66,125	723	1,274	220,692	2,878
Oct. 1932.....	208	81,843	863	1,246	191,978	3,057
10 Mos. 1933	1,366	530,310	.....	9,253	2,247,199	.....
10 Mos. 1932	1,482	836,915	.....	12,267	1,780,382	.....

Bituminous Coal

As estimated from the weekly reports of the United States Bureau of Mines, soft coal production at mines in the six coal producing states of the District showed the normal seasonal increase in October. Output was 22.4 per cent over that of September but fell 6.5 per cent short of the October, 1932, tonnage. Production for the calendar year to November 1 is estimated at 13,058,000 tons, or 710,000 tons below the output for the first ten months of 1932.

The estimated tonnage figures for October, with comparisons, are here shown by states:

	*Oct. 1933 Tons	Sept. 1933 Tons	Oct. 1932 Tons
Colorado.....	636,000	582,000	642,000
Kansas.....	200,000	147,000	224,000
Missouri.....	302,000	220,000	378,000
New Mexico.....	95,000	94,000	124,000
Oklahoma.....	225,000	169,000	223,000
Wyoming.....	485,000	376,000	487,000
Total six states.....	1,943,000	1,588,000	2,078,000
Total United States.....	29,656,000	29,500,000	32,677,000

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

Zinc and Lead

With Tri-state operators restricting output the closing weeks of October, shipments of lead ore from the mines in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma during the five weeks ended November 4 declined 26.4 per cent as compared to the preceding five weeks. Zinc ore shipments, however, increased 4.9 per cent. Compared to the five weeks ended November 5, 1932, zinc ore shipments were 10.2 per cent larger and lead ore shipments more than double.

Tonnage and value of zinc ore and lead ore shipments follow:

	ZINC ORE		LEAD ORE	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Oklahoma.....	22,713	\$ 704,103	2,787	\$ 148,010
Kansas.....	7,209	223,479	926	48,925
Missouri.....	460	14,260	210	11,010
5 Weeks ended Nov. 4, 1933.....	30,382	\$ 941,842	3,923	\$ 207,945
5 Weeks ended Sept. 30, 1933.....	28,952	920,773	5,333	281,439
5 Weeks ended Nov. 5, 1932.....	27,580	496,969	1,899	61,054
44 Weeks ended Nov. 4, 1933.....	226,318	5,987,799	31,488	1,448,806
44 Weeks ended Nov. 5, 1932.....	137,657	2,441,106	19,439	682,607

Prices of zinc ore, which held steady at \$31 per ton for eight consecutive weeks, declined to \$28.50 per ton in the week ended November 4. This price compares with the 1933 high

of \$35 and the prevailing price a year ago of \$17 per ton. Lead ore prices suffered their severest setback since 1930 during the third week of October, slumping \$10 per ton from the year's high. Half of this loss was recovered the following week with prices closing at \$50 per ton as against \$32.50 a year ago and the low this year.

Lumber

RETAIL: Sales of lumber by 156 retail lumber yards in the Tenth District increased 11.8 per cent in October as compared to September and 0.8 per cent as compared to October, 1932. Dollar sales of all materials were 19 and 29.9 per cent, respectively, larger than one month or one year earlier. Lumber inventories declined 2.5 per cent during the month and stocks on hand October 31 were 0.9 per cent smaller than on the like date last year. Collections in October amounted to 29 per cent of amounts outstanding September 30. This ratio compares with 23 per cent reported for September this year and October last year.

The comparative figures in percentages of increase or decrease follow:

	October 1933 Compared to September 1933	October 1932
Sales of lumber, board feet.....	11.8	0.8
Sales of all materials, dollars.....	19.0	29.9
Stocks of lumber, board feet.....	- 2.5	- 0.9
Outstandings, end of month.....	2.7	- 7.0

Reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reflect an increase in national lumber production for the week ended November 4 over the corresponding week last year of 31 per cent, with orders received 36 per cent, and shipments 1 per cent larger. For the forty-four weeks output showed an increase of 25 per cent, orders an increase of 16 per cent, and shipments an increase of 13 per cent over the like forty-four weeks of 1932.

Building

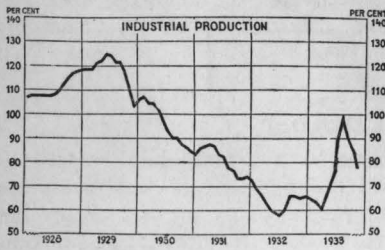
Building operations in seventeen Tenth District cities, as indicated by the number of permits issued and estimated construction costs, although showing increases for October over September this year and October last year, continue light. Less than one-half of the usual number of permits were issued during the month, and estimated expenditures totaled but \$878,254, or 12 per cent of normal.

BUILDING PERMITS IN TENTH DISTRICT CITIES

	PERMITS		ESTIMATED COST	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Albuquerque, N. M.....	30	58	\$ 51,451	\$ 25,607
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	28	17	2,607	15,655
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	34	44	9,615	13,810
Denver, Colo.....	347	322	232,560	294,557
Joplin, Mo.....	16	12	7,935	5,500
Kansas City, Kans.....	56	28	22,495	15,050
Kansas City, Mo.....	142	100	102,800	108,400
Lincoln, Nebr.....	113	47	29,413	41,981
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	81	79	92,345	71,438
Omaha, Nebr.....	116	71	178,467	63,608
Pueblo, Colo.....	39	22	9,151	4,875
Salina, Kans.....	15	7	11,885	8,825
Shawnee, Okla.....	6	3	1,250	1,250
St. Joseph, Mo.....	26	19	59,845	6,195
Topeka, Kans.....	43	37	14,715	10,605
Tulsa, Okla.....	60	55	36,048	17,169
Wichita, Kans.....	60	58	15,672	37,812
Total 17 cities, October.....	1,212	979	\$ 878,254	\$ 742,337
Total 16 cities, 10 months.....	9,636	10,347	7,070,036	11,291,046

Business Conditions in the United States

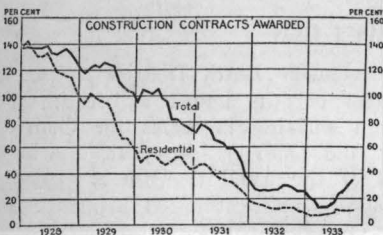
By the Federal Reserve Board



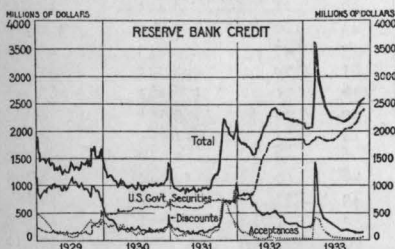
Index number of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figure, October, 77.



Indexes of factory employment and payrolls, without adjustment for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figures, October, employment, 75.8; payrolls, 57.4.



Indexes based on three month moving averages of F. W. Dodge data for 37 eastern states, adjusted for seasonal variation. (1923-1925 average=100.) Latest figures, October, total 35, residential 12.



Wednesday figures for 12 Federal reserve banks. Latest figures are for November 15.

Volume of industrial output continued to decline in October. Factory employment and payrolls, after increasing continuously for six months up to the middle of September, showed little change from then to the middle of October. There was an increase in the volume of construction undertaken, reflecting the expansion of public works.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: Volume of output in basic industries decreased in October as compared with September, contrary to seasonal tendency, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index declined from 84 per cent of the 1923-1925 average to 77 per cent. This compared with an index of 67 in October of last year and of 60 at the low point in March of this year. At steel mills activity declined sharply between the middle of October and the first week in November, but in the following three weeks showed little change. In the automobile industry, output has been curtailed in recent weeks in preparation for new models. For the first ten months of the year the number of cars produced was 50 per cent larger than in the corresponding months of 1932. Output at shoe factories showed a seasonal decline in October as compared with September, and there was some decrease in activity at cotton and wool textile mills, contrary to seasonal tendency. At meat packing establishments activity declined sharply from the unusually high rate prevailing in September, which was due to the fact that in that month a large number of pigs purchased by the Federal Government were handled.

Total number of employees at factories, excluding canning establishments, showed little change from the middle of September to the middle of October. At canning establishments there was a decline of a seasonal character and the Board's index, which includes this industry, showed a slight decrease.

Value of construction contracts awarded during October and the first half of November, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed a considerable advance over the preceding six-week period, reflecting a growing volume of public works.

DISTRIBUTION: Shipments of commodities by rail showed a somewhat larger decline between the middle of October and the middle of November than is usual at this season. Department store sales increased in October as compared with September by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount.

PRICES: Wholesale prices, as measured by the weekly index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined from 71.3 per cent of the 1926 average in the first week of October to 70.4 per cent in the third week, and then advanced to 71.7 per cent in the third week of November, a level 20 per cent above the low point of last March. Following declines early in October, prices of cotton, grains, lard, rubber, tin, and silver increased considerably, while cattle prices continued to decline and prices of hogs showed little change.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: The value of the dollar in the foreign exchange market fluctuated around 67 per cent of its gold parity during the latter part of October, declined during the first part of November to 59 per cent on November 16, and on November 22 was 61 per cent.

BANK CREDIT: Between October 18 and November 15 there was little change in the reserves of member banks, which continued to be more than \$800,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. Purchases of United States Government securities by the reserve banks declined gradually from \$25,000,000 during the week ending October 25 to \$2,000,000 during the week ending November 15. For the four-week period as a whole the banks' holdings of United States Government securities showed an increase of \$57,000,000 while holdings of acceptances and discounts for member banks showed little change.

Total loans and investments of member banks increased by \$90,000,000 during the period, reflecting a growth of \$150,000,000 in holdings of United States Government securities, of \$25,000,000 in holdings of other securities, and of \$30,000,000 in all other loans, while loans on securities declined. Net demand deposits declined by \$70,000,000 during the period, while Government deposits increased by \$180,000,000.

Rates on acceptances and yields on short term United States Treasury bills and certificates rose slightly from mid-October to November 20, and yields on Government and high grade corporate bonds advanced somewhat. Discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia were reduced from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent on November 2, 3, and 16, respectively.