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Education and Economic Development

One-room country schools, exclusive academies, big city public schools and great universities all have something in common at this time of year. Across the nation, in thousands of communities, Commencement Exercises are marking the end of another academic year. In the Eighth District, some 83,000 young men and women will graduate from high school and another 11,000 will finish college in 1950. And, whether from a rocky red clay playground in the Ozarks, the green campus of "Ol' Miss," or the long corridors of a St. Louis high school, the average graduate will go out looking for a job.

Millions of words will have been directed at these graduates telling them that the future belongs to them. Their opportunities and their responsibilities will have been dressed up in all styles of oratory. And practically every educator will wonder how well his training has equipped his pupils to fit into the community—as good citizens and as workers.

The American school system—both its public and private segments—is charged with a double responsibility. It is given the function of educating youth in the broadest sense—in the three R's, in American and Western cultural traditions, in citizenship and its responsibilities. But most Americans also believe that the school has the responsibility for training for economic life—education for a job.

This double duty imposed on the American school system brings it into close relationship with the problems of economic development. It is often stated

that an informed and intelligent electorate is the greatest bulwark of a democracy. It might also be said that the state of economic development in a nation reflects the educational development of the people. In fact, development of human resources precedes development of other resources.

The district has lagged behind many other sections of this nation in the development of its human resources. On the average, the district's people have not attained the educational level characteristic of other regions—either in terms of years of training or in the quality of education. In part, this reflects a less-than-adequate school system. In turn, the less-than-adequate schools are the result of relatively low district income. And, to bring the point full circle, the low income level holds back the improvement we would like to see in the schools.

This all means that we of this district are not taking full advantage of our greatest resource—our people. It is important that we understand just how much this resource has been neglected in the past and how necessary it is to correct this condition for the future growth of this district.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

According to the 1940 Census, the district had a slightly smaller proportion of people with no formal schooling than did the nation. But it also had appreciably smaller proportions that had graduated from high school or had attended college.

Data in this article are derived principally from "The Forty-Eight State School Systems" published by the Council of State Governments; "The Biennial Survey of Education in the United States" published by the Federal Security Agency; and the annual reports of the various State Departments of Education.

A tabulation of the population 25 years of age or more in 1940 showed 3.2 per cent of district residents with no formal schooling as against 3.8 per cent for the nation. But less than one in ten district residents had graduated from high school as compared with about one in seven in the country as a whole. And only 7 per cent of the district's people had some college training in contrast to 10 per cent for the nation.

Taking as separate units the portions of the seven states lying within the district proper, we find district Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana running somewhat ahead of the district average in high school graduates or persons with some college training per 100 people. But in none of these cases was the national average exceeded. And obviously the other state portions showed up worse than the district average.

It is expected that the new Census will show improvement in the district ratios. The GI education program alone should raise the number of those with more training. Higher income levels should also have permitted longer school periods. The fact that the general level of education in the district has been raised is important in itself. But it must be remembered that these developments have been nationwide and the relative educational level of the district may or may not have improved.

EDUCATIONAL PLANT AND PERSONNEL

In the seven district states (complete state figures), there are more than 42,000 publicly supported schools. Most of these are elementary schools—almost 37,000 of them. Half of the schools are in the one-teacher class; in fact, about one-fourth of all such schools in the nation are found in these seven states. In 1948, enrollment in all public elementary and secondary schools in the seven-state area was 4.5 million.

Despite the fact that the district's school system apparently does not compare too favorably with that of other sections, it still is big business, in the aggregate. Value of fixed assets of public elementary and secondary schools in the seven district states runs over \$1 billion. Employment (of all types) totals about 220,000 persons. Except for the food products group, none of the major manufacturing groups recognized by the Census employs in this seven-state area as many people as the public schools. The annual public school payroll in the area during the 1948-49 year was close to \$600 million. The fact that several of the manufacturing groups have larger annual payrolls than the public schools reflects the low pay scale characteristic of the schools.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

There are few established standards by which to judge schools. National pride leads us to believe that our system is superior to any other—at least for our objective of education for everyone. Certainly, judging by the world standing of the United States and its level of social and economic welfare, the products of our schools have done well.

It is possible to make some comparisons of school quality within the American school system. The yardsticks that are used do not permit absolutely firm conclusions, but seem to be reasonably reliable indicators. By those yardsticks, the district's schools do not show up very favorably.

After this general statement, a few qualifications are in order. The first is obvious and is mentioned merely for the record. In the comparisons which follow, averages are used. Such averages conceal variations. Thus the fact that a particular state ranks low on the average does not mean that all of its schools rank low. It may well have some schools that are far better than the best in states with higher average ranking. It also may have some that are worse than those in lower ranking states.

Secondly, it should be remembered that this district is a low income area. It has difficulty in finding adequate funds to support its public schools. There is no intention here to admonish the public authorities or the people of the district for failure to provide better schools. Rather it probably can be argued that we are making a greater effort relative to financial ability to support our schools than are many richer sections. Several studies have shown that the general public financial effort in poor income states tends to be relatively greater than in high income states. We are in the position of the relatively poor family making substantial sacrifices to educate its children—able to help them work their way through a state college, but not able to afford an expensive private school.

It should also be remembered that this district has a heavy Negro population (particularly in the delta sections). Whatever the arguments for or against segregation, the presence of segregation throughout much of the district is a fact. It is also a fact that two school systems cost more than one. And when funds are limited this means less effective use of available money per pupil.

One further point—a qualification pointing in a different direction—needs to be made here. Many of the comparisons which follow are in terms of full states. Previous **Review** articles have cautioned readers that the use of full state averages usually produces a more favorable picture for this district than if data for district portions of states

are used. This caution would seem to apply to the school picture as well as to others.

Potential School Enrollment—In order to perform their function of educating people, schools obviously must get children into the classroom. How well they do in terms of realizing their “market” potential—that is, the proportion of school-age children that are enrolled in schools—is one criterion by which schools may be evaluated. And, by this yardstick, the district schools do fairly well.

The principal market, so to speak, can be measured in terms of the number of school-age people in an area. Usually this is regarded as being those between the ages of 5 and 17. In 1947, 205 out of each 1,000 persons in the United States were in this age bracket. In the seven district states, the average was 214 per 1,000, ranging from 178 in Illinois to 278 in Mississippi. (In addition to Mississippi, three other district states had large potentials: Arkansas—261, Kentucky—253, and Tennessee—242.)

Actual vs. Potential Enrollment—Some states do better than others in realizing their potential. Just how much better is not easy to determine because enrollment data are not always comparable and because of variations in beginning-age requirements. Also, public school enrollment figures give only part of the picture. Relatively more children attend non-public schools in some states than in others.

In terms of public schools alone, enrollment in the district states represents about the same proportion of school-age population as it does nationally. Five of the district states (Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee) have a larger-than-national percentage of their school population enrolled. Nationally, 816 of each 1,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17 were enrolled in 1948, and in the seven-state area it was 818 per 1,000. In Illinois the proportion was 753 per 1,000 and in Kentucky it was 787 per 1,000 school-age population. In each of these states, nonpublic school enrollment is an important factor, particularly in Illinois.

Facilities.—In part, the quality of the school plant determines the quality of education that pupils receive. One comparative measure used is the value of facilities per pupil in average daily attendance. This is not a precise measure since wide variations exist in costs as well as in basic plant and equipment required in different parts of the country. But it is an indication.

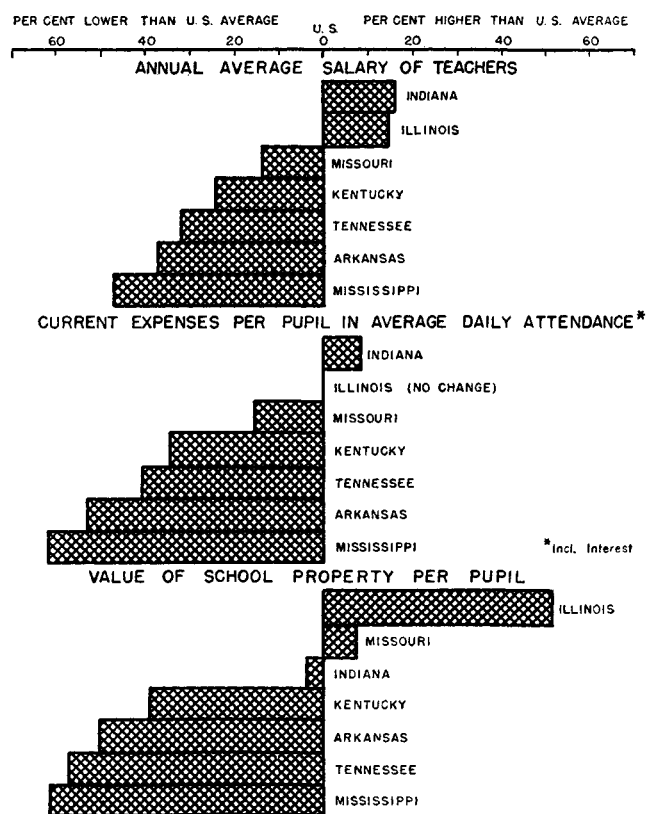
In 1948, most of the district states had less than the national average amount invested in elementary and secondary school property. Illinois and Missouri were the only states with a larger-than-average

investment per pupil in average daily attendance. When allowance is made for the indebtedness outstanding, the net investment in Indiana also ranked higher than average.

The picture with respect to current expenditures is essentially the same as that for capital investment in facilities. In 1948, an average of \$5.43 per pupil in average daily attendance was spent by all elementary and secondary schools in the United States for textbooks and teaching supplies. Only one district state—Illinois—spent more than that amount, while in the other district states these expenditures ranged from \$1.75 in Arkansas to \$4.95 in Missouri. Total current expenditures (including interest) per pupil in attendance are generally lower than average in the district states, the exceptions being Illinois and Indiana. Five of the seven states rank in the lowest one-third of all states, while Illinois and Indiana rank in the middle one-third.

In the past decade, expenditures per pupil have increased considerably, reflecting not only increased prices but also attempts by the states to improve their school facilities. Expenditures per pupil in 1948 were more than twice as large as in 1938 in each of the district states except Illinois. But, des-

**SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE 8th DISTRICT STATES
COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE U. S.
1947-1948**



SOURCE: The Forty Eight State School Systems

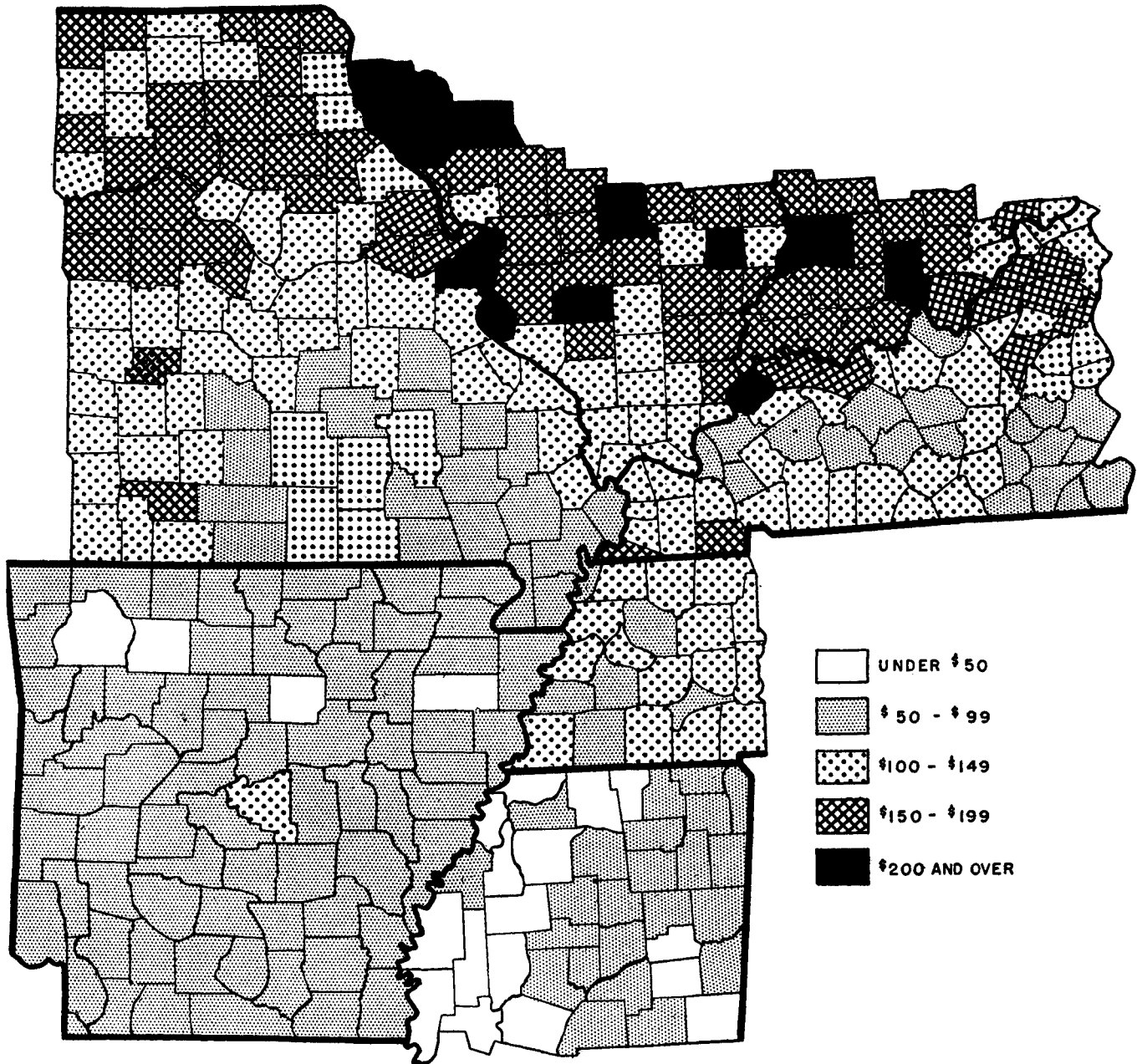
pite larger outlays, Indiana was the only district state that ranked nearer the top of the list in 1948 than a decade earlier.

Expenditures in the Eighth District portions of these states are shown on the map. They are expressed in terms of current expenditures per pupil enrolled in grammar and high schools and hence are

not comparable with the statewide figures referred to earlier which are adjusted for average daily attendance of pupils.

In the district proper, expenditures per pupil enrolled in 1948 ranged from \$50 in the Mississippi counties to \$177 in the district portion of Indiana—and averaged \$114 per pupil enrolled.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL ENROLLED 1947 - 1948



SOURCE: Data on expenditures and enrollment were obtained from the annual reports of the various State Departments of Education. Average expenditures per pupil enrolled were computed by the Federal Reserve Bank. Figures for Indiana are for townships only.

Instructional Staff — In 1948 there were about 155,000 teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in the district states. In order to obtain teaching positions, some were required to have college degrees, some could teach after partially completing a four-year college course and some were permitted to occupy their position without any training beyond the high school level.

As a result of varying requirements among local communities in these states, there are vast differences in the professional qualifications of the people employed as teachers. None of the states has the national average proportion of teachers with college degrees, although in Indiana and Missouri the proportion with Masters degrees is considerably larger than average. These two states, too, are the only district states with a smaller-than-average number of elementary and secondary school teachers who have no college training. In the other states, from 5 per cent (Kentucky) to 24 per cent (Mississippi) of the teachers in 1948 had completed no college work.

The quality of the teaching staff is influenced by the level of salaries paid to teachers. This is particularly true in a period such as the past few years when income opportunities in the teaching profession are relatively less attractive than those in other lines. High salary scales are no guarantee that teaching vacancies will be filled with good teachers, of course. But the higher the salary scale, the better the chance of getting the best teachers available.

In district states, salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers average considerably less than that for the nation. Illinois and Indiana are the only exceptions. In contrast to a national average of \$2,440 in 1948, average salaries in this seven-state area ranged from under \$1,300 in Mississippi to \$2,825 in Indiana. Four of the district states are among the seven lowest paying states in the nation. Current salaries are substantially larger than they were ten years ago but, except in Indiana, the increases have not been sufficient to improve relative ranking.

FINANCING THE SCHOOLS

The point was made earlier that a poor region has to make relatively greater effort to finance its schools than does a rich region. High income does not automatically produce high quality schools, but it certainly makes the financing of schools easier. And low income is a definite barrier to good schools.

The potential load on educational facilities (proportion of population 5-17 years old) is relatively greater in this district than in the nation. And the potential load is greater in the southern part of the

district where income runs lower than in the northern part.

Dividing total personal income in the United States by average daily attendance at public elementary and secondary schools yields a figure for 1947 (latest data available) of about \$9,000. This, of course, is not the amount of money available for schools—it is merely a ratio to be used for comparisons. Dividing the personal income of each district state by average school attendance gives comparative ratios — and a rough indication of financing problems. (While schools are financed mainly by taxes on wealth—real estate, usually—rather than income, income level and wealth correlate highly.)

In only one district state—Illinois—was the ratio higher than that for the nation in 1947. (Again it should be stressed that full state figures show the district proper as better off than it actually is. Per capita income in Seventh District Illinois runs almost two-thirds more than that of Eighth District Illinois.) The Mississippi ratio was one-third the national. In Arkansas it was less than half as large, and in Kentucky and Tennessee just about three-fifths as large as the national average.

Even with the low income level in the district, it does channel the same proportion of income into its schools as does the nation. In the 1947-48 school year, public elementary and secondary school revenues from state and local sources were equivalent to 2.3 per cent of total individual income. This ratio held for Arkansas and Mississippi—the two lowest income states in the nation—and was exceeded in Indiana and Tennessee.

Sources of Revenue—Most school funds are derived from property taxes levied at the community (school district) or county level. Nationally, 60 per cent of 1947-48 school revenues came from this source. The district states show considerable variation in this respect—primarily because some district states supply a much greater proportion of school funds from statewide taxes than do others. For example, only one-sixth of the funds for Illinois public schools came from the state government in 1947-48. In Arkansas, two-thirds of the funds were so provided.

Federal money represents a minor portion — a little more than 1 per cent—of the schools' receipts. It is even smaller than this in all district states except Arkansas.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

If a region's income status is a factor that determines the quality of its schools, the reverse relationship also exists. That is, the income level attained

in a community is influenced by the quality of the region's educational system. Thus, how well schools do their job is affected by economic progress in the community and, at the same time, the extent to which economic development takes place is affected by the work done by the schools.

The educational system has an important role to play in aiding the region's development. Its influence is both direct and indirect. A strong and expanding economy requires the extension of educational opportunities to more and more people. At the same time, it requires that the average level of people's skills be pushed steadily upward. To assist in this process should be one of the objectives of the educational system.

Regional development requires leaders with sufficient vision to realize the opportunities, and the deficiencies, of the community. Leadership of this type should develop within the area. A region should not have to depend on outside sources for its men with vision and inspiration sufficient to discover the area's potentialities. The development of people of this quality can be an important contribution of the educational system.

One fundamental prerequisite for economic progress in a region is the desire for progress. Where people are content with a standard of living that is relatively low, there is little prospect that improvements will be made. Many forces influence people's desires. One of these is the extent of their knowledge of something better than their current mode of life. The greater their knowledge, the greater their dissatisfaction with things as they are—and the stronger their desire for improvement. Thus, schools contribute to a region's economic betterment by helping to stimulate people to want improvement in their economy.

The educational system also can aid directly as well as indirectly in a region's attempts to raise its relative economic level. Through research programs directed toward the solution of area problems, colleges and universities can be of major assistance to their communities. Such activities make it possible for a region to have the benefit of skilled technicians whose research not only may point the way toward productive effort but also may prevent the expenditure of time and energy on projects that are not adapted to the community.

There is some evidence that colleges and universities in the district states are spending more than the average amount on organized research programs. In 1946, a little less than 10 per cent of the expenditures of colleges and universities in the United States were in this field. Except in Missouri and

Tennessee, the proportion was that large, or larger, in each of the district states.

Closely related to research programs is another contribution that schools can make to regional development. There is a need for statistical and factual reports concerning local areas. Properly proposed, this type of study could form the basis for long-range planning. Extension activities also broaden the sphere of influence of schools and make for real progress in the community. In this region, colleges and universities devote a considerable amount of time and money to this type of work—more than the average, in terms of expenditures, in most states.

THE FUTURE

In this district, as elsewhere in the nation, the outlook is for an increasing educational load. Assuming that population increases here are equivalent to those predicted for the nation as a whole, enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools in the region will be more than one-third larger in 1960 than in 1948. That would mean 6 million pupils enrolled in the district states in 1960 and 2.4 million pupils in the district proper.

Facilities in many areas already are overburdened and difficulty is experienced in obtaining qualified teachers. Considerable expansion will be required even to enable these states to maintain their present relative standing. And even more expansion will be necessary if the quality of our schools is to be brought nearer the national average.

According to estimates by school authorities in the district states in 1948, as reported by the Council of State Governments, a total of 25,000 additional classrooms will be needed in the five years to 1953. Another 25,000 classrooms would be required for replacement. The aggregate cost of this construction was estimated at more than \$800 million.

The actual future requirements, and the cost of meeting them, may be more or less than these figures indicate. But there is little doubt that a substantial expansion will be necessary, even if the region hopes to do no more than hold its present position relative to other states. If something better than "standing still", in relation to other regions, is desired, it will require even larger outlays.

Investment in educational facilities produces a return to the community. The return may not be directly measured in terms of dollars of income. But a region that is attempting to improve its economy can ill afford to neglect the development of its major resource.

**Gertrude Canning
Weldon A. Stein**

Survey of Current Conditions

The district and the national economic thermometers are moving up almost as rapidly as the temperature. Strong consumer demand (especially for automobiles and other durables), large business expenditures and the construction boom are sending the indicators up. Adding to the upward push is government demand—financed in part by a deficit, with further deficits in prospect. All of these factors point upward and contribute to the current optimistic view of the short-run future.

Production, employment and income are all on the up side. On a national basis, the Board of Governors estimates, provisionally, that May industrial production was close to 190 per cent of 1935-39—larger than at any time since February, 1949, and up 17 per cent from the 1949 low. The Bureau of the Census states that more people were at work in May than in April or a year ago. First quarter figures on the gross national product put it at an annual rate of \$264 billion—up from a year earlier and well ahead of fourth quarter 1949.

Not every thing is pointing up, however. Agriculture—production, prices and income—is weaker this year. Consumer and mortgage credit continues to rise—indicating growing dependence of demand in these fields on credit. Financing the Federal deficit also is adding to the money supply, and prices are moving higher.

The district picture is similar to that in the nation but perhaps not in quite as brilliant colors. One reason, of course, is that the hazy farm outlook makes our picture somewhat more gray. So far, farm production prospects here are good—on restricted acreages, of course—but summer and fall weather will have a lot to do with a continued good outlook or disappointment. As a matter of fact, however, because we had a bad year in 1949, district farm output in 1950, even with curtailed acreages, may not be off as much from last year as that in the nation. But prices received are down from last year and farm profit margins have narrowed further.

Still, optimism is running high in the district as well as in the nation—despite the uncertainty of farm prospects and the greater-than-national reliance on agriculture as a source of income. Consumer and business demands here are high—as are production, employment and income in general. And because they are at a high level, these reflec-

tions of strength in the economy, rather than the indicators of potential weaknesses, continue to exert the major influence on business sentiment.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment conditions continued to improve between March and April in the Eighth District and in the nation. Employment moved up during the month and at a much higher rate than last year. The increase was due primarily to a pickup in trade and construction and to a smaller gain in manufacturing. Accompanying these increases was a decline in unemployment—both districtwide and nationally.

For the first time in twelve months, total civilian employment in the nation was higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Nationally, however, employment was still below the 61.6 million peak reached in July, 1948. District employment continued slightly below last year's level.

For the fourth consecutive month, nonfarm employment nationally was higher than a year ago. In the district, it went ahead of the previous year for the first time in more than twelve months. There was a seasonal gain in the number of farm workers, too, but farm employment was lower than in any April during the past decade.

PRICES

Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100)	April, 1950 compared with				
	Apr., '50	Mar., '50	Apr., '49	Mar., '50	Apr., '49
All Commodities....	152.9	152.6	156.9	+ 0.2%	- 2.6%
Farm Products....	159.3	159.4	170.3	- 0.1	- 6.5
Foods.....	155.3	155.5	162.9	- 0.2	- 4.7
Other.....	146.4	146.0	148.8	+ 0.2	- 1.7

Bureau of Labor Statistics (1935-39=100)	April 15, 1950 compared with				
	Apr. 15, 1950	Mar. 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, '50	Apr. 15, '49
U. S. (51 cities)...	196.6	196.0	202.8	+ 0.3%	- 3.1%
St. Louis.....	202.5	204.5	207.5	- 1.0	- 2.4
Little Rock.....	194.6	194.5	201.2	- 0 -	- 3.3
Louisville.....	183.4	184.2	187.6	- 0.4	- 2.2
Memphis.....	201.3	202.7	214.9	- 0.7	- 6.3

WHOLESALE

Line of Commodities	Net Sales		Stocks
	April, 1950 compared with		April 30, 1950 compared with
	March, 1950	April, 1949	April 30, 1949
Automotive Supplies.....	- 5%	- 7%	+ 1%
Drugs and Chemicals.....	- 16	+ 5
Dry Goods.....	- 19	- 8	+ 10
Groceries.....	- 10	+ 6	+ 10
Hardware.....	- 8	+ 2	+ 4
Tobacco and its Products.....	- 7	- 7	+ 1
Miscellaneous.....	- 14	+ 10	- 18
**Total All Lines.....	- 12%	- 2%	+ 4%

*Preliminary.
**Includes certain items not listed above.

In the Louisville area, employment jumped about 3,800, or 2 per cent, between March and April, according to the Kentucky Employment Service. The expansion was fairly general but was most pronounced in manufacturing, especially in farm machinery and equipment, furniture and wood products.

Total employment in the St. Louis area edged upward between March and April due to gains in the nonmanufacturing industries. Manufacturing employment remained relatively stable. There were declines in textiles, leather and nonelectrical machinery, but these were offset by increases in food, primary and fabricated metals, and electrical machinery. Gains in the nonmanufacturing field, primarily seasonal in nature, occurred in construction, trade, service and public utilities.

Although employment expansion in St. Louis between March and April was not substantial, the situation was a marked improvement over last year when employment was dropping. For the first time since early 1949, both total nonagricultural and manufacturing employment in April exceeded the level of the corresponding month of the previous year. Manufacturing employment was higher than at any time since the spring of 1949.

Unemployment in the nation dropped significantly during April for the second consecutive month. There also was a decline in unemployed in the seven district states (measured by changes in the volume of compensation claims). The reduction in claims was somewhat smaller in these states than in the nation, however—9 per cent as compared with 12 per cent nationally.

INDUSTRY

Industrial activity in the Eighth District continued to increase in April. Manufacturing industries operated at a higher level than in March. Construction activity advanced throughout the district, particularly in the residential field, and continued to provide a substantial part of the strength in the district's economy. Coal production was off in April but crude petroleum output averaged as large as in the previous month.

Aggregate consumption of electric power by manufacturers in the district's principal industrial areas was a little smaller than in March. The decline resulted from the shorter work month, however; average daily consumption increased. Consumption was larger than a year ago in each of the areas.

Manufacturing—Seasonal forces plus strong demand for goods resulted in a further expansion in manufacturing operations in April. Production of shoes, food products, chemicals and most other non-durables showed increases during the month. In the heavy goods industries, basic steel operations in the St. Louis area were scheduled at a lower rate (relative to theoretical capacity) due to maintenance shutdowns of some furnaces. Elsewhere in the heavy industries, there were increases in stone, clay and glass, primary and fabricated metals, and transportation equipment.

Steel—Reflecting maintenance shutdowns of some of the St. Louis area's open hearth furnaces in April, scheduled operations in the basic steel industry dropped to 72 per cent of theoretical capacity. This was 6 points below the March rate but was 2 points above that in April, 1949. Demand continued strong and shipments of nearly all steel shapes and forms remained at a high level.

Lumber—Heavy rains in much of the lumber producing area of the district curtailed district output in April. Demand for all grades and kinds of lumber was strong, however, and shipments more than kept up with production. Trade reports indicate that prices are firm with some advances in selected items.

Southern pine production in the entire South was 6 per cent larger than in March and 14 per cent above year-ago levels. Reporting southern hardwood producers operated at 88 per cent of capacity in April as compared with 78 per cent in March and 59 per cent in April, 1949.

Whiskey—The end of April found 40 of Kentucky's 63 distilleries in operation. This was unchanged from March but three more than a year ago. Production continued at a reduced scale, reflecting the large stocks on hand.

In March, Kentucky's output totaled 7.2 million tax gallons, 21 per cent higher than in February but

INDUSTRY

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION—DAILY AVERAGE

(In thousands of bbls.)	Apr., 1950	Mar., 1950	Apr., 1949	Apr., 1950 compared with	
				Mar., 1950	Apr., 1949
Arkansas.....	80.3	80.6	81.2	- 0 - %	- 1 %
Illinois.....	179.5	179.6	175.9	- 0 -	+ 2
Indiana.....	28.0	27.2	23.3	+ 3	+20
Kentucky.....	25.7	25.6	23.4	- 0 -	+10
Total.....	313.5	313.0	303.8	- 0 - %	+ 3 %

LOADS INTERCHANGED FOR 25 RAILROADS AT ST. LOUIS First Nine Days

Apr., '50	Mar., '50	Apr., '49	May, '50	May, '49	4 mos. '50	4 mos. '49
109,886	113,432	103,103	32,334	29,780	418,311	422,398

Source: Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

(K.W.H. in thous.)	Apr., 1950	Mar., 1950	Apr., 1949	Apr., 1950 compared with	
K.W.H.	K.W.H.	K.W.H.	K.W.H.	Mar., '50	Apr., '49
Evansville.....	12,964	12,961	12,204	- 0 - %	+ 6 %
Little Rock....	5,074	4,767	4,863	+ 6	+ 4
Louisville.....	72,280	72,678	68,942	- 1	+ 5
Memphis.....	28,610	27,711	26,298	+ 3	+ 9
Fine Bluff.....	6,767	4,327	4,706	+56	+44
St. Louis.....	82,807	87,995	74,587	- 6	+11
Totals.....	208,502	210,439	191,600	- 1 %	+ 9 %

Correction: Evansville figures in May Review should be Feb. 1950 KWH 12,310, March 1950 compared with March 1949 + 5%.

5 per cent below the March, 1949 output. In the nation, March production was 9 per cent above that of February but 24 per cent lower than a year ago.

Shoes—Shoe production in March increased somewhat more than seasonally and totaled 8.5 million pairs, according to preliminary estimates. This was about 12 per cent more than were manufactured in February but was 1 per cent less than in March, 1949. In the nation, production in March was only 3 per cent larger than in February and was 9 per cent below year-ago levels. District output in the first quarter totaled 24.1 million pairs or about the same as in the first quarter last year.

Meat Packing—Meat packing operations in the St. Louis area in April were 8 per cent lower than in March but 14 per cent higher than a year ago. In April, 415,000 animals were slaughtered under Federal inspection, as compared with 452,000 in March and 365,000 in April, 1949. Calf slaughter was larger than in March but fewer sheep, cattle and hogs were killed. The decline from a month earlier in total slaughter in the district was less than that in the nation. Nationally, killings were off 14 per cent from March and were only 8 per cent above the year-ago total.

Crude Oil—Crude oil output in April in the district's producing states continued at the high level reached in January. Daily production averaged nearly 314,000 barrels as compared with 313,000 barrels in March and February. A year ago production was at a rate of 304,000 barrels per day. There was little month-to-month change in daily output in the district states except in Indiana where production was up 3 per cent. Gains over last year ranged from 2 per cent in Illinois to 20 per cent in Indiana. Nationally, daily output was 3 per cent larger than in March but was off 1 per cent as compared with April, 1949.

Coal—Production of coal in the district's producing areas in April was about 20 per cent below the high March total. Output was lower in all the reporting areas, ranging from 10 per cent in Indiana to 73 per cent in Arkansas. Compared with last year there were mixed trends, but in the largest volume areas production was up. Output in Mis-

CONSTRUCTION

(Cost in thousands)	BUILDING PERMITS Month of April				Repairs, etc.			
	New Construction				Number		Cost	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Evansville.....	69	52	\$ 178	\$ 357	100	121	\$ 51	\$ 83
Little Rock.....	135	83	1,270	602	246	240	161	152
Louisville.....	273	130	2,265	850	114	75	99	68
Memphis.....	1,622	1,624	5,236	2,694	155	121	98	197
St. Louis.....	413	288	8,525	2,058	287	281	557	512
April Totals.....	2,512	2,177	\$17,474	\$6,561	902	838	\$ 966	\$1,012
March Totals.....	2,643	1,475	\$11,524	\$6,265	846	841	\$1,174	\$1,276

PRODUCTION INDEXES

COAL PRODUCTION INDEX 1935-39 = 100					
Unadjusted			Adjusted		
Apr., '50	Mar., '50	Apr., '49	Apr., '50	Mar., '50	Apr., '49
145 *	160	135	223 *	168	208
SHOE PRODUCTION INDEX 1935-39 = 100					
Unadjusted			Adjusted		
Mar., '50	Feb., '50	Mar., '49	Mar., '50	Feb., '50	Mar., '49
149	144	150 R	146	136	147 R

* Preliminary.
R—Revised.

souri and Arkansas decreased, the latter by a considerable margin. Increases in Indiana, Illinois and western Kentucky, however, easily offset the decreases, and in the aggregate output was up 7 per cent over last year.

Construction—Construction continued to gain in April. On-site activity increased and the dollar value of new work put under contract was slightly higher than in March. It was the largest April volume on record—contracts totaled \$77.6 million. This compares with \$71.5 million in March and \$51.4 million in April, 1949. The increase over March was due to gains in the value of residential awards since nonresidential contracts were off 7 per cent. Residential awards increased 40 per cent.

In the St. Louis territory, residential contracts showed a 28 per cent month-to-month gain. This largely reflected increases in the value of contracts for two-family dwellings and one-family dwellings for sale or rent. Public works and utilities awards totaled nearly a third lower than in March, whereas other nonresidential gained 20 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

Weather was both good and bad for spring planting in the Eighth District during April and early May. Generally, farm work in the mid-South progressed rapidly during this period but in the northern

AGRICULTURE

	RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS					
	Receipts			Shipments		
	Apr., 1950	April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50 Mar., '49		Apr., 1950	April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50 Apr., '49	
Cattle and calves....	83,839	- 5%	- 3%	26,823	- 11%	- 9%
Hogs.....	260,939	- 12	+ 2	63,695	- 19	- 25
Sheep.....	55,591	+ 30	+ 127	34,259	+ 86	+ 193
Totals.....	400,369	- 6%	+ 10%	124,777	- 2%	- 1%
CASH FARM INCOME						
(In thousands of dollars)	March, 1950 compared with			3 month total Jan. to Mar. 1950 compared with 1949		
	Mar., 1950	Feb., 1950	Mar., 1949	1950	1949	1948
Arkansas.....	\$ 18,693	-16%	-40%	\$ 64,644	-38%	-26%
Illinois.....	129,697	+ 6	- 8	403,273	+ 9	- 2
Indiana.....	68,909	+ 17	- 8	195,936	- 0	- 9
Kentucky.....	23,457	+ 11	- 6	157,327	+ 4	+ 17
Mississippi.....	12,011	+ 5	-55	41,140	-69	-56
Missouri.....	61,556	+ 4	-11	190,557	- 9	- 9
Tennessee.....	21,196	- 8	- 4	90,798	- 6	-17
Totals.....	\$335,519	+ 5%	-14%	\$1,143,675	- 9%	- 9%

TRADE

DEPARTMENT STORES

	Net Sales		Stocks on Hand		Stock Turnover	
	April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50		4 mos. '50 to same period 1949		Jan. 1, to April 30 1950	
	Apr., '49	Apr., '49	Apr. 30, '50	Apr. 30, '49	Apr. 30, '50	Apr. 30, '49
8th F. R. District.....	+ 4%	- 6%	- 3%	+ 2%	1.21	1.24
Ft. Smith, Ark.....	+ 8	- 8	- 7	+ 1	1.17	1.29
Little Rock, Ark.....	+ 7	- 6	- 4	+ 9	1.20	1.30
Quincy, Ill.	+10	- 3	- 1	- 1	1.04	1.02
Evansville, Ind.	+10	- 4	- 3	+ 1	1.12	1.08
Louisville, Ky.	+12	- 1	- 2	+ 4	1.33	1.35
St. Louis Area ¹	- 1	- 8	- 3	- 0	1.21	1.23
St. Louis, Mo.....	- 2	- 8	- 4	- 0	1.22	1.23
Springfield, Mo.	+21	- 1	- 0	+ 1	1.03	.98
Memphis, Tenn.	+ 3	- 4	- 2	+ 3	1.24	1.31
*All other cities.....	+24	- 1	- 5	+ 2	.94	.95

*El Dorado, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Harrisburg, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; New Albany, Vincennes, Ind.; Danville, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Paducah, Ky.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Greenville, Miss.; and Jackson, Tenn.

¹ Includes St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Belleville, and East St. Louis, Ill.

Outstanding orders of reporting stores at the end of April, 1950, were 22 per cent greater than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Percentage of accounts and notes receivable outstanding April 1, 1950, collected during April, by cities:

	Instalment Accounts	Excl. Instal. Accounts		Instalment Accounts	Excl. Instal. Accounts
Fort Smith%	45%	Quincy	20%	57%
Little Rock	20	42	St. Louis	18	54
Louisville	20	50	Other Cities	14	53
Memphis	19	41	8th F. R. Dist... ..	18	49

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS 8th Federal Reserve District

	Apr., 1950	Mar., 1950	Feb., 1950	Apr., 1949
Sales (daily average), unadjusted ²	316	285	252	327
Sales (daily average), seasonally adjusted ²	319	297	300	321
Stocks, unadjusted ³	329	317	289	321
Stocks, seasonally adjusted ³	329	326	321	321

² Daily Average 1935-39=100.

³ End of Month Average 1935-39=100.

SPECIALTY STORES

	Net Sales		Stocks on Hand		Stock Turnover	
	April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50		4 mos. '50 to same period '49		Jan. 1, to April 30, 1950	
	Apr., '49	Apr., '49	Apr. 30, '50	Apr. 30, '49	Apr. 30, '50	Apr. 30, '49
Men's Furnishings..	+10%	-16%	-7%	-3%	.79	.81
Boots and Shoes....	+22	-13	-5	+3	1.40	1.42

Percentage of accounts and notes receivable outstanding April 1, 1950, collected during April:

Men's Furnishings	47%	Boots and Shoes.....	42%
-------------------------	-----	----------------------	-----

Trading days: April, 1950—25; March, 1950—27; April, 1949—26.

RETAIL FURNITURE STORES **

	Net Sales		Inventories		Ratio of Collections	
	April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50		April, 1950 compared with Mar., '50		Apr., '50	
	Apr., '49	Apr., '49	Apr., '49	Apr., '49	Apr., '50	Apr., '49
8th Dist. Total ¹	- 7%	+ 7%	+ 3%	+ 8%	21%	25%
St. Louis Area ²	-12	+14	+ 1	+16	28	31
St. Louis.....	-13	+15	+ 1	+16	27	31
Louisville Area ³	+ 1	+11	+ 3	+10	16	19
Louisville.....	+ 2	+13	+ 3	+ 9	15	18
Memphis.....	+14	-10	+ 7	-26	13	16
Little Rock.....	+ 9	- 0	+ 5	+ 1	17	22
Springfield.....	+ 9	-10	+11	+14	18	24
Fort Smith.....	+ 2	-19	*	*	*	*

*Not shown separately due to insufficient coverage, but included in Eighth District totals.

¹ In addition to following cities, includes stores in Blytheville and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Hopkinsville, Owensboro, Kentucky; Greenwood, Mississippi; Hannibal and Springfield, Missouri; and Evansville, Indiana.

² Includes St. Louis, Missouri; and Alton, Illinois.

³ Includes Louisville, Kentucky; and New Albany, Indiana.

**42 stores reporting.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FURNITURE SALES

	April, 1950	March, 1950	April, 1949
Cash Sales	15%	12%	15%
Credit Sales	85	88	85
Total Sales	100%	100%	100%

part of the district was retarded by continued cold and wet weather. Rains in early May were beneficial in cotton areas, but resulted in local flooding in northwest Arkansas and tributary streams along the Missouri River.

Favorable weather during most of April permitted farmers in the mid-South area of the Eighth District to prepare and plant seed beds. By May 1, three-fourths or more of the district cotton acreage had been planted and many fields were up to good stands. Seed beds were in good condition. Rains and warm weather during the first week of May were most beneficial, permitting rapid germination and growth of the cotton. Record numbers of boll weevils survived the mild winter, however. Thus, a hot, dry July will be necessary, in addition to chemical control, if damage is to be avoided.

In Missouri and Illinois, wet weather retarded field work and corn planting. At the end of the second week of May, farm work was about two weeks later than in the corresponding period in 1949.

Unfavorable weather in the northern two-thirds of the country is further indicated by the continued deterioration of the winter wheat crop. The May 1 crop estimate was 74 million bushels lower than the April 1 estimate. The most recent estimate is 690 million bushels, compared with 902 million bushels in 1949, a reduction nationally of 24 per cent. A drop of this size would be 8 per cent under the 1939-48 average of 759 million bushels. Rain and cold weather have seriously delayed planting in the important spring wheat producing areas of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana.

On April 15, farm prices were up 3 per cent from a month earlier, and were about at the October, 1949 level. However, the index was about 6 per cent lower than a year earlier. Prices paid were up fractionally due primarily to increases in feed and feeder livestock prices.

TRADE

Give retailers an Easter in April and they usually are happy. Add to this sunny skies and warm weather and their optimism grows. For this is a combination that sparks sales and builds volume.

This year Easter was in April—but it was early and the weather was anything but favorable for selling spring and summer goods. As a result, sales at department and apparel stores in the early part of April were disappointing.

But perhaps bad weather wasn't the only limiting factor this year. Lack of style changes in women's apparel, as well as the price tag on some of the merchandise, may have delayed some buying until

the time of the post-Easter sales. For, when these sales occurred, they produced a surge in consumer buying—particularly of merchandise consumers felt was “right” in price and quality. The increase in sales after Easter at reporting lines was sufficient to lift the month’s total to a level that was about as high as in March. The only exception to this generality was the women’s specialty store. Relative to last year’s volume, however, furniture store sales showed the only increase among lines reporting to this bank.

Department Stores—In the district April sales, in terms of dollars, gained more than seasonally from March but were 6 per cent less than in April, 1949. After adjustment, both for the difference in the Easter date and the fact that April had one less trading day this year than last, daily average sales were 319 per cent of the 1935-39 average. In March, adjusted sales were 297 per cent and in April, 1949, 321 per cent of the five-year base. Preliminary figures through the middle of May indicate that the year-to-date decline of 3 per cent will be maintained in the month.

In St. Louis, sales in April, and in the first four months, were off more than those in the district as a whole. About the same developments occurred in Little Rock. April volume in St. Louis was 8 per cent smaller than a year ago. The decline was cushioned by a strong demand for housefurnishings, bedding and television. Housefurnishing divisions’ sales were up 4 per cent from last year. But in the apparel departments, volume generally was smaller than a year ago. Sales of women’s and misses’ ready-to-wear accessories and apparel, for example, were off 17 per cent. Men’s and boys’ wear divisions’ sales averaged 4 per cent less than last year.

In some of the other district cities, sales compared more favorably with last year’s volume—in April and in the first four months. In Louisville, April sales were only slightly smaller than a year ago and year-to-date sales also are off less than those in the entire district. In Memphis, sales declined 4 per cent from last year with year-to-date volume only slightly under that in 1949. In Springfield, monthly sales were 1 per cent behind those last year and the cumulative sales total about the same as in 1949.

The dollar value of inventories held by reporting department stores at the end of April was slightly smaller than a month earlier but was about the same level as a year ago. Outstanding orders, in terms of value, were 22 per cent smaller than at

BANKING

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

(In thousands of dollars)	May 17, 1950	Change from	
		Apr. 19, 1950	May 18, 1949
Industrial advances under Sec. 13b.....	\$	\$	\$
Other advances and rediscounts.....	2,933	675	10,026
U. S. securities.....	959,830	546	105,140
Total earning assets.....	\$ 962,763	\$ 1,221	\$ 115,166
Total reserves.....	\$ 734,944	\$ 4,463	\$ 28,784
Total deposits.....	645,042	+11,051	104,796
F. R. notes in circulation.....	1,050,582	4,032	33,341
Industrial commitments under Sec. 13b.....	\$	\$	\$

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS EIGHTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT (In thousands of dollars)

34 banks reporting

ASSETS	May 17, 1950	Change from	
		Apr. 19, 1950	May 18, 1949
Gross commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans and open market paper..	\$ 491,359	\$ -15,875	\$ - 26,072
Gross loans to brokers and dealers in securities	8,183	+ 1,498	+ 2,298
Gross loans to others to purchase and carry securities	20,805	15	14
Gross real estate loans.....	201,949	+ 4,466	+ 38,565
Gross loans to banks.....	255	-13,835	4,350
Gross other loans (largely consumer credit loans)	227,477	+ 5,237	+ 20,528
Total	\$ 950,028	\$ -18,524	\$ + 30,983
Less reserve for losses.....	12,221	54	2,451
Net total loans.....	\$ 937,807	\$ -18,578	\$ + 28,532
Treasury bills	63,831	+11,837	+ 27,164
Certificates of indebtedness.....	169,049	+ 2,350	+ 3,676
Treasury notes	201,580	-10,795	+151,718
U. S. bonds and guaranteed obligations..	658,234	+ 2,618	- 79,633
Other securities	189,572	+ 3,911	+ 52,605
Total investments	\$1,282,266	\$+ 9,921	\$+148,178
Cash assets	755,837	+41,545	+ 284
Other assets	27,615	+ 2,081	+ 2,641
Total assets	\$3,003,525	\$+34,969	\$+179,635
LIABILITIES			
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	\$1,523,792	\$+29,291	\$+ 85,762
Interbank deposits	583,286	5,368	+ 43,938
U. S. Government deposits.....	64,238	+ 880	+ 30,983
Other deposits	121,537	+ 4,426	+ 3,253
Total demand deposits.....	\$2,292,853	\$+29,229	\$+157,430
Time deposits	496,354	+ 2,315	+ 11,639
Borrowings	8,000	+ 1,875	+ 1,620
Other liabilities	21,387	+ 1,231	+ 3,850
Total capital accounts	184,931	+ 319	+ 8,336
Total liabilities and capital accounts....	\$3,003,525	\$+34,969	\$+179,635
Demand deposits, adjusted*.....	\$1,409,927	\$+15,016	\$+ 56,923

*Other than interbank and government demand deposits, less cash items on hand or in process of collection.

DEBITS TO DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

(In thousands of dollars)	Apr., 1950	Mar., 1950	Apr., 1949	Apr., 1950 compared with	
				Mar., '50	Apr., '49
El Dorado, Ark.....	\$ 22,571	\$ 24,138	\$ 20,670	- 7%	+ 9%
Fort Smith, Ark.....	35,594	37,045	39,890	- 4	-11
Helena, Ark.....	5,906	6,846	7,034	-14	-16
Little Rock, Ark.....	121,998	130,442	118,345	- 7	+ 3
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	22,317	26,357	26,397	-15	-16
Texarkana, Ark.*.....	11,056	11,835	9,806	- 7	+13
Alton, Ill.....	22,439	25,706	23,083	-13	- 3
E. St. L., Nat. S. Y., Ill..	93,390	106,611	101,672	-13	- 5
Quincy, Ill.....	27,358	29,587	28,710	- 7	- 5
Evansville, Ind.....	102,095	110,063 ^R	109,488	- 7	- 7
Louisville, Ky.....	478,961	555,245	458,718	-14	+ 4
Owensboro, Ky.....	31,523	32,572	26,978	- 3	+17
Paducah, Ky.....	13,166	14,516	13,414	- 9	- 2
Greenville, Miss.....	16,321	18,747	18,457	-13	-12
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	10,964	11,137	10,486	-12	+ 5
Hannibal, Mo.....	7,707	8,726	7,560	-12	+ 2
Jefferson City, Mo.....	51,270	39,071	58,178	+31	-12
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,438,939	1,601,226	1,413,310	-10	+ 2
Sedalia, Mo.....	9,485	9,833	9,883	- 4	+ 4
Springfield, Mo.....	54,073	56,233	52,519	- 4	+ 3
Jackson, Tenn.....	17,290	18,473	16,799	- 7	+ 3
Memphis, Tenn.....	566,302	570,609	466,450	- 1	+21
Totals.....	\$3,160,725	\$3,445,018 ^R	\$3,037,847	- 8%	+ 4%

*These figures are for Texarkana, Arkansas, only. Total debits for banks in Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas, including banks in the Eleventh District, amounted to \$26,435.
R—Revised.

the end of the previous month but were one-fifth larger than at the end of April, 1949.

Specialty Stores—Women's store sales in St. Louis dropped 10 per cent from March and were about one-fifth smaller than a year ago. Sales may have been limited to some extent by relatively short inventory in particular lines. On April 30, the value of stocks at stores was 11 per cent less than on March 31 and 19 per cent less than on April 30, 1949.

Sales at district men's and boys' wear stores were 10 per cent larger than in March but were about one-sixth smaller than last year. In terms of value, inventories on April 30 were slightly less than they were in April last year.

Furniture Stores—Reporting furniture stores in the district did 7 per cent less business in April than in March but sales were 7 per cent larger than in April, 1949. Part of the gain over last year may be due to the fact that sales at that time were being held back in anticipation of the elimination of consumer credit regulations. Much of the continued strength of furniture store sales is in television volume. This is indicated by the experience of department stores where television sales during April were 219 per cent larger than a year ago. Furniture stores' inventories at the end of April were 3 per cent and 8 per cent larger than a month and year ago.

BANKING

Mid-April to mid-May, 1950 saw continuation of the banking trends in evidence since the beginning of the year. Loan totals dropped somewhat further, but the decline remained less than seasonal (\$19 million in the period this year as against double that amount in the like four weeks of 1949). Investment totals rose, as did deposits.

Business loans (commercial and industrial) at weekly reporting banks in this district continued to drop from April 19 to May 17. A decline in volume of such loans is normal for the first part of the year. In 1950 to date, and in the past four weeks, the decrease has been less than anticipated on seasonal grounds. As usual, such decrease as has occurred

has been mainly at the Louisville, Memphis and East St. Louis areas.

Real estate, "other," and security loans all showed gains in the four-week period, and all were above year-ago levels at mid-May. Real estate loans at weekly reporting banks passed the \$200 million mark on May 10. As of May 17 they were \$39 million (24 per cent) ahead of the comparable date in 1949.

Demand deposits of individuals and businesses at the reporting banks totaled \$1,524 million on May 17—up \$29 million from April 19 and \$86 million from mid-May, 1949. Time deposits continued their gradual growth and were \$12 million ahead of a year earlier.

EIGHTH DISTRICT MEMBER BANK ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY SELECTED GROUPS									
(In Millions of Dollars)	All Member			Large City Banks ¹			Smaller Banks ²		
	Change from:			Change from:			Change from:		
	Apr., 1950	Dec., 1949 to Apr., 1950	Dec., 1948 to Apr., 1949	Apr., 1950	Dec., 1949 to Apr., 1950	Dec., 1948 to Apr., 1949	Apr., 1950	Dec., 1949 to Apr., 1950	Dec., 1948 to Apr., 1949
Assets									
1. Loans and Investments.....	3,870	— 41	—121	2,246	— 61	—112	1,624	+ 20	— 9
a. Loans	1,489	— 42	— 85	963	— 54	— 93	526	+ 12	+ 8
b. U.S. Government Obligations.....	2,010	— 18	— 30	1,094	— 23	— 19	916	+ 5	— 11
c. Other Securities	371	+ 19	— 6	189	+ 16	— 0	182	+ 3	— 6
2. Reserves and Other Cash Balances.....	1,158	—112	—195	707	— 59	—130	451	— 53	— 65
a. Reserves with F.R. Bank.....	563	— 20	— 88	363	— 14	— 73	200	— 6	— 15
b. Other Cash Balances ³	595	— 92	—107	344	— 45	— 57	251	— 47	— 50
3. Other Assets	41	+ 2	+ 2	27	+ 2	+ 1	14	— 0	+ 1
4. Total Assets	<u>5,069</u>	<u>—151</u>	<u>—314</u>	<u>2,980</u>	<u>—118</u>	<u>—241</u>	<u>2,089</u>	<u>— 33</u>	<u>— 73</u>
Liabilities and Capital									
5. Gross Demand Deposits.....	3,723	—196	—355	2,259	—148	—269	1,464	— 48	— 86
a. Deposits of Banks.....	603	—125	—180	569	—119	—170	34	— 6	— 10
b. Other Demand Deposits.....	3,120	— 71	—175	1,690	— 29	— 99	1,430	— 42	— 76
6. Time Deposits	993	+ 28	+ 21	501	+ 16	+ 12	492	+ 12	+ 9
7. Borrowings and Other Liabilities.....	38	+ 12	+ 15	33	+ 12	+ 15	5	— 0	— 0
8. Total Capital Accounts.....	315	+ 5	+ 5	187	+ 2	+ 1	128	+ 3	+ 4
9. Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts....	<u>5,069</u>	<u>—151</u>	<u>—314</u>	<u>2,980</u>	<u>—118</u>	<u>—241</u>	<u>2,089</u>	<u>— 33</u>	<u>— 73</u>

¹ Includes 15 St. Louis, 6 Louisville, 3 Memphis, 3 Evansville, 4 Little Rock and 4 East St. Louis-National Stock Yards, Illinois, banks.

² Includes all other Eighth District member banks. Some of these banks are located in smaller urban centers, but the majority are rural area banks.

³ Includes vault cash, balances with other banks in the United States, and cash items reported in the process of collection.