THE PRICE SITUATION, JULY 1935

FARM PRICES

The general level of prices received by farmers in mid-July appears to be a little lower than in mid-June. Prices of cotton have increased during the last month whereas livestock prices have declined and prices of a number of commodities are about the same as a month ago. The index of prices received by farmers in June was 104 percent of the pre-war average compared with 108 in May, the recent high of 111 in April, and 85 in June 1934.

The general level of prices paid by farmers for commodities in June was the same as in March at 127 percent of the 1910-1914 average and was only 1 point above the September to December level. Thus the general level of prices paid by farmers has been practically unchanged for the last 10 months after the rise of 26 percent from the post-war low point in March 1933 to September 1934. The index of prices of commodities bought for family maintenance was unchanged from March to June. Somewhat higher prices for foods and housebuilding materials were offset by a considerable decline in prices of clothing and a little decline in prices of furniture and furnishings. The index of prices of commodities bought for use in production declined 1 point from March to June. This decline was accounted for by a 6-point drop in the index of food prices. Prices of "building materials for other than house" and of farm machinery increased slightly whereas prices of equipment and supplies declined slightly.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid declined to 82 in mid-June compared with the recent high of 87 in April, and 70 in June 1934.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in May is estimated at $484,000,000 compared with $457,000,000 in April and $422,000,000 in May 1934. The increase in farm income from April to May was less than usual. Total farm income including rental and benefit payments in May was $520,000,000, compared with $506,000,000 in April and $433,000,000 in May last year. During the first 5 months of 1935 cash farm income totalled $2,423,000,000 compared with $2,137,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1934, and increase of 13 percent. Cash farm income probably declined more than usual from May to June and the rise from June to July is likely to be less than usual.

The general level of farm wage rates on July 1 is 99 percent of the pre-war average compared with 94 on April 1 and 90 on July 1, 1934. The rise in farm wage rates from April 1 to July 1 was more than the usual seasonal rise and brought the level of wage rates to the highest mid-year level in 4 years. Wages per day without board ranged from 70 cents in South Carolina to $2.55 in Massachusetts and average $1.41 for the country as a whole.
WHOLESALE PRICES

The general level of wholesale prices declined about 1 point during June to 116 percent of the pre-war average; most of this decline was the result of lower prices for farm products and foods. The market price of farm products declined to 108 percent of the pre-war average in the last week in June, which was the lowest since January. Both farm products and foods, however, recovered somewhat in early July, which resulted in a slight increase in the all commodity index for the first time since mid-May. Prices of chemicals and drugs also declined somewhat throughout the month, and prices of building materials fell during the latter part of June and early July. The outstanding change in metal prices of late was the decline of 1 cent in the domestic price of copper in the last week of June. The price declined to 8 cents from 9 cents a pound where it had been pegged for slightly more than a year.

Prices of commodities other than farm products and foods combined are slightly lower than a year ago, but 11 percent higher than 2 years ago. Prices of chemicals and drugs, fuel and lighting materials, hides and leather, are now higher than a year ago, whereas prices of building materials, textiles and miscellaneous products have each declined 3 percent; metals and metal products, and house furnishing goods have declined a little.

Prices of raw materials have shown a greater increase in the last year or two than have semi-manufactured articles and finished products. Prices of raw materials are 19 percent higher than they were a year ago, and 45 percent higher than 2 years ago, whereas prices of semi-manufactured goods have been steady the past year, compared with a 6 percent rise in prices of finished products.

The most significant change in foreign price levels during the last year is the continued rise in prices in Italy for the twelfth consecutive month, during which period prices have risen a total of 15 percent. During the past year prices in other foreign countries have not changed materially, slight gains having been made by Germany (4 percent) and Japan (3 percent), but with a further decline in France (4 percent) and Canada (0.6 percent). Although prices in England have fluctuated somewhat, the level of wholesale prices in that country is now practically the same as a year ago.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Industrial production was well maintained during June, with a larger mining output offsetting a smaller output in certain manufacturing industries. A recession because of holiday shut-downs in early July was apparently followed by a pick-up the following week. Bituminous coal production increased sharply in the first half of June in anticipation of a strike, then fell sharply in the week ended June 22, and recovered somewhat the next week. The variation in coal output had a marked effect on the volume of carloadings. Electric power production has been unusually large for this season of the year. Automobile production in June continued at a relatively high level, whereas there usually is a considerable decline. Automobile sales so far in 1935 have been considerably larger than in 1934, but the improvement over a year ago has been smaller in recent months. Department store sales also continue
larger than a year ago and mail order house sales are at record levels for this time of the year. Lumber production in June was considerably higher than in May.

Indications point to further improvement in lumber production and building activity in the near future whereas steel mill activity, and the production of automobiles and cotton cloth are likely to decline somewhat in July. The downward adjustment of copper prices and the generally good crop conditions are favorable factors in the business outlook.

Bank reserves continue to pile-up with an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 in the last 6 months, owing principally to the large imports of gold. Member bank reserve balances, which are now in excess of $5,000,000,000, provide a basis for a huge credit expansion. This large supply of loanable funds has resulted in record low interest rates and high bond prices with significant reductions in the income from savings and endowments. Consequently, the reduction in interest rates relative to the earnings of employed labor should stimulate building activity, home ownership, the manufacture of production goods and may tend toward an increased use of machinery relative to the use of labor.

The volume of security issues during the first half of 1935 was considerably larger than a year earlier. The total of publicly offered issues, other than direct obligations of the United States Government, consisted largely of refinancing by State, municipal and other Government agencies; about one fourth of corporate refinancing; and about 5 percent of new corporate issues.

Federal revenues during the year ended June 30, 1935 were up sharply from the previous year, whereas expenditures, although approximately double receipts, increased only slightly over the previous year.

There has been no marked change in the general level of business activity in foreign countries during the past month. Further improvement in the capital goods industry in Great Britain resulted in some expansion of economic activity in that country. Industrial activity in the gold bloc countries remains at low levels. Financial conditions in France have improved somewhat. Industrial activity in Germany is showing some improvement after remaining practically steady for several months. In the Far East there has been no further improvement in industrial activity and Chinese foreign trade has experienced some contraction. The silk market in Japan has been depressed by uncertainty in the American textile situation and the upward trend in industrial activity has been halted.

**WHEAT**

If the July 1 wheat crop prospects materialize, the new crop together with the carry-over would provide an export surplus of more than 100,000,000 bushels and some further adjustment in prices toward a more favorable export basis would have to be made to clear a surplus of such proportions. However, if rust development and other unfavorable growing conditions reduces the crop materially, the surplus might be reduced to a point where a continuation of carry-over stocks somewhat above minimum might hold domestic market prices above those of Liverpool during parts of the 1935-36 season.
During the period of price adjustment thus far experienced the margin of Chicago July futures over Liverpool July futures narrowed from about 17 cents in mid-April to about 2 cents for most of the last half of June. Owing to reports of rust, however, the margin has since widened again, being about 10 cents on July 13. From June 12 to 27, wheat prices in the United States fluctuated between relatively narrow limits following the adjustment from a deficiency to a surplus basis which started about April 22. Reports of infestation of rust in the spring wheat area, however, caused prices to rise sharply on June 28 when Chicago futures rose about 4-3/4 cents, and again on July 9 when they rose about 4 cents. Between these dates Chicago future prices suffered a decline of 7 cents in 2 days caused by the passing on July 4 of the Canadian wheat bill which among other things provided for the selling of the accumulated Canadian surplus stocks.

Average farm prices of wheat in the United States declined from 88 cents per bushel on May 15 to 77 cents on June 15. Last year the June 15 farm price was 79 cents. No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City dropped from 103 cents for the week ended May 18 to 88 cents for that ended June 15, and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis from 118 cents to 106 cents for the same period. For the week ended July 6 the former averaged 93 cents and the latter 111 cents.

Production of all wheat in the United States in 1935, as interpreted from July 1 conditions, is indicated at 731,045,000 bushels compared with 496,329,000 bushels produced last year and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 860,570,000 bushels. Winter wheat production is indicated at 458,091,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels over the indications of a month ago. Production of all spring wheat in 1935 is indicated at 272,954,000 bushels, compared with last year's extremely short crop of 91,377,000 bushels and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 242,384,000 bushels. Assuming domestic utilization to be at least 625,000,000 bushels, prospective current year's production would be well above domestic needs. Relatively high corn prices would increase the amount of wheat used for feed during the early part of the season prior to corn harvest, and tend to cause wheat utilization to be above normal. With July 1 stocks estimated at between 150,000,000 and 170,000,000 bushels, and it now appears likely to be nearer the lower limit, total supplies may be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels greater than minimum needs, after allowing for a carry-over of between 125,000,000 and 150,000,000 bushels.

Based on July 1 conditions, a production of hard red winter wheat of 219,531,000 bushels is indicated; soft red winter 186,458,000 bushels; hard red spring 206,015,000 bushels; durum 39,511,000 bushels; white 77,530,000 bushels. If these indications are borne out, our domestic needs by classes will be met during the current year even in the case of hard red winter, the prospective supply of which has thus far this season been considered inadequate. Surpluses appear to be of hard red spring, soft red winter and white wheat. In the event that rust damage becomes severe it would largely affect hard red spring wheat, reducing the surplus of such wheat.

The 1935 wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China, now appears likely to be greater than last year by about 350,000,000 bushels or 12 percent, but this increase in production is largely offset by the reduction in world carry-over which is estimated at about 300,000,000 bushels under a year ago.
Weather conditions during June were favorable to crop development in most countries and the indicated total for the Northern Hemisphere based on July 1 conditions is higher than was reported a month ago. A larger crop is expected in Russia, but a somewhat smaller crop is forecast in China.

A slight reduction occurred in the condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada during June owing to damage sustained in parts of Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. The condition of the crop, however, is well above that of a year earlier, being reported at 96 percent of average on June 30 compared with 97 on May 31, and 82 on June 30, 1934. The condition of winter wheat improved from 88 percent of average on May 31 to 94 percent on June 30 compared with only 45 percent on June 30, 1934.

Crop prospects in Europe improved considerably during June and a harvest somewhat above last year’s and above the average for 1929-1933 is now indicated. This would be the second largest crop on record for Europe, excluding Russia, being exceeded only by the record crop of 1933. This increase over last year’s crop is largely the result of fairly good crops in the Danube Basin where an increase of approximately 76,000,000 bushels is expected, and to less important increases in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Austria. Smaller crops are indicated in France, United Kingdom, and the Baltic and Scandinavian countries.

Crop prospects in North Africa improved during the past month but the indicated total crop for the four countries is still nearly 25,000,000 bushels below the 1934 outturn. Larger crops are forecast in India, Japan, and Chosen but a somewhat smaller crop is expected for China.

CORN AND OTHER FEED GRAINS

The relative strength of current food prices in the face of good pasturage, and prospects for increased feed grain and forage supplies for the 1935-36 feeding season reflects the influence of the present farm and market shortage of old-crop food grains. The beginning of the harvest of relatively larger crops of oats and barley is being accompanied by a shift in the prices of these grains to the new crop basis. The more plentiful supplies of these feed grains is also tending to weaken corn prices. The harvesting of wheat and rye in some areas and the lower prices for the new crop grains is also tending to weaken the demand for corn.

Food grain prices declined slightly during June and the first week in July. All classes and grades of corn at five of the most important markets averaged 87.9 cents per bushel in the week ended June 8 and 84.8 cents in the week ended July 6. In the same period, No. 3 Yellow at Chicago receded from 86.0 to 84.3 cents. Oats prices declined further toward a new crop basis, with No. 3 White oats at Chicago averaging 33.7 cents in the first week of June and 33.5 cents in the week ended July 6. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, after advancing early in June, declined to the early June level and averaged 64.0 cents per bushel in the week ended July 6. The farm price of corn on June 15 was 83.3 cents compared with 84.8 cents on May 15 and 56.0 cents a year ago. The hog-corn ratio, based on Chicago
prices, was 10.5 for the week ended July 5, while that based on farm prices was 10.0 on June 15. A year ago the hog-corn ratio, based on farm prices, was 6.3.

The market movement of domestic feed grains underwent a seasonal decline in June, but imports of corn increased sharply to record proportions. Market receipts and shipments of corn were smaller in June than in May. Arrivals of corn at the Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports in the period May 31 - July 4 totalled 6,275,000 bushels compared with 3,036,000 bushels imported in May. Imports of corn during the summer months will probably continue large. Commercial stocks of corn, July 6, were 7,459,000 bushels, the rate of decrease in July having slackened, particularly after mid-June. Shipments of oats from the principal markets exceeded receipts; imports were negligible. Commercial stocks of oats, July 6, amounting to 8,493,000 bushels were decreasing at about the same rate as corn, despite the nearness to the oats harvest. Wet-process corn grindings (for domestic consumption) in June totalled 4,028,000 bushels compared with 4,571,000 in May. Total utilization of corn by the wet-process industry, November - June this season, was about 21 percent under that of the same period last season.

Farm stocks of corn grain, July 1, totaled only 202,459,000 bushels, or 43 percent of the supply in this position a year ago. Farm stocks of oats, July 1 this year, aggregated 70,492,000 bushels compared with 107,577,000 bushels a year back. July 1 is a convenient date to commence the oats crop year. Farm and market stocks together with the crop make a total supply of oats for 1935-36 of 1,345,000,000 bushels compared with 657,000,000 bushels last season and 1,375,000,000 bushels, the 5-year (1928-1932) average.

With normal or near-normal weather conditions during the remainder of the growing season, it is likely that farmers, generally speaking, will be able to replenish their badly depleted farm reserves of feed grains and also feed the usual or average quantity of grain and hay per head of livestock in 1935-36. During the last 12 months, the disappearance of food grains per unit of livestock on hand has been less than three fourths of the usual quantity. The total 1935 feed crop acreage (corn, oats, barley) is 146,077,000 acres compared with 125,062,000 acres in 1934 and 155,394,000 acres, the 5-year (1928-1932) average. Based on July 1 conditions, the estimated total production of corn, oats, and barley is 85,113,000 short tons, compared with 49,814,000 tons harvested in 1934 and 98,010,000 tons, the 5-year (1928-1932) average.
The 1935 corn area is 93,590,000 acres, an increase of nearly 7 percent over the 1934 harvested acreage of 87,795,000 acres. The 5-year (1928-1932) average was 102,768,000 acres. Unfavorable weather conditions reduced the acreage below the intended area of 95,692,000 acres reported March 1. In most of the Corn Belt, corn planting was delayed by wet weather, and good weather during the remainder of the growing season will be needed to prevent a large proportion of soft corn next fall. Over a considerable part of the Corn Belt the crop is about 10 days late, although the first half of July has been the best period for corn so far this season. In Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois, a considerable area intended for corn was not planted. Inability of farmers to plant corn will probably result in a large increase in soybean, sorghum, and other late-planted crops. The July 1 condition of corn indicates a yield of 21.8 bushels per acre compared with a 10-year average of 25.7 bushels. In the recent similarly late, wet years, 1924 and 1927, the final yields per acre were 22.9 and 27.2 bushels, respectively. On the basis of the above 1935 acreage and yield per acre, a crop of 2,044,601,000 bushels is indicated. The 5-year (1928-1932) average production was 2,562,147,000 bushels.

The indicated production of other feed grains is above average. The 1935 oats acreage is 1 percent below the 5-year average, but with prospects of better-than-average yields, the crop is forecast at 1,266,243,000 bushels, or 4 percent larger than average. Less oats will be cut for hay than in recent years when hay supplies were short. The second largest barley crop on record was in prospect on July 1. The area for harvest this season is 12,957,000 acres and the crop is forecast at 316,850,000 bushels compared with 118,348,000 bushels in 1934 and 282,841,000 bushels, the 5-year (1928-1932) average. Prospects indicate a liberal supply of rye feeding from the 1935 crop, which is the largest since 1924. Approximately 81,000,000 bushels of wheat were fed on wheat farms in 1934-35. A continuation of fairly liberal wheat feeding may be expected in the first half of 1935-36.

Present conditions suggest materially larger supplies of forage for 1935-36. The prospective total hay production of 85,645,000 tons is 50 percent larger than the small 1934 crop, and is 6 percent larger than the 5-year (1928-1932) harvest of 80,400,000 tons. The largest acreage of poor pastures, the July 1 condition of 85.4 percent of normal was about the same as the usual July 1 condition prior to 1929. Pastures were better than usual in the important dairy area extending from Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota eastward.
Rice prices were maintained and in some areas advanced in June because of the unusually small marketings of rough rice and the continued heavy movement of milled rice to domestic and foreign markets. Remaining old-crop supplies are unusually small. Supplies of domestic rice for 1935-36 are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1934-35. Less than a seasonal decline in prices is anticipated with the movement of the new crop. On the basis of present prospects, the average level of prices in 1935-36 is likely to be higher than in 1934-35.

Receipts of rough rice at southern mills during June were only 82,000 barrels, making a total, August through June, of 7,768,000 barrels compared with 7,473,000 barrels in the same period of last season. The June sales of California rough rice were also small and were largely from remaining seed stocks. Shipments of southern milled rice from mills during the month amounted to 52,900,000 pounds compared with 52,800,000 pounds for the 5-year (1929-1934) June average. The total movement into trade channels so far this season has been 295,600,000 pounds against 728,353,000 pounds in the like months of 1933-34. Shipments of California rice from mills in May amounted to 22,300,000 pounds, bringing the seasonal total, October through May, to 141,550,000 pounds compared with 120,770,000 pounds the same period of last season.

Maintenance of the heavy movement of southern and California rice into consumption results from the improved domestic and foreign demand following the establishment of a processing tax. Prior to its institution, shipments from southern mills into domestic trade channels were slightly below average, whereas since the assessment, they have been about one third above average. Some of this increase probably represents building up of stocks in wholesale centers. Before the tax, exports of United States rice this season averaged only about 5,000,000 pounds per month; since the processing tax, which is refunded on exported grain, went into effect, they have averaged about five times as large. Based upon weekly reports, exports during June totaled 28,700,000 pounds compared with 29,746,000 pounds in May. Shipments to Puerto Rico during June were 26,000,000 pounds, which brings the seasonal cumulative total to 221,000,000 pounds compared with 189,000,000 pounds in 1933-34. Shipments to Hawaii, consisting of practically all California rice, amounted to 3,400,000 pounds. The movement to Hawaii this season totaled 75,000,000 pounds against nearly 81,000,000 pounds in the same period last season.

Supplies of domestic rice for 1935-36 are expected to be smaller than for 1934-35, particularly in California. Less foreign rice will be imported because of the effect of the compensatory tax of $1.44 per 100 on imported grain. The 1935 United States rice acreage of 789,000 acres is not greatly different from the 781,000 acres harvested in 1934, but is considerably under the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 924,000 acres. The southern (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) acreage of 700,000 acres compares with 676,000 acres last year. Unfavorable weather conditions restricted California plantings, and the acreage is estimated at only 89,000 acres compared with 105,000 acres harvested last year. The condition of the crop is about average in every state except Arkansas where it is well below average. Based upon conditions July 1, the 1935 southern crop is 32,058,000.
bushels (8,904,000 barrels) compared with 30,631,000 bushels (8,509,000 barrels) in 1934 and 35,190,000 bushels (9,858,000 barrels), the average for the years, 1928-1932. The 1935 California crop was sharply reduced to 2,563,000 bags of 100 pounds compared with the 1934 harvest of 3,449,000 bags, and an average harvest of 3,387,000 bags.

The 1935-36 southern rice season begins August 1; the California season, October 1. The southern carry-over of old-crop rice on August 1 will undoubtedly be very small. Practically no rough rice was in first hands on July 1, and on the same date mill stocks of rough and milled rice totaled the equivalent of 632,000 barrels compared with 1,575,000 barrels a year ago. Combining the prospective August 1 carry-over and the southern crop, supplies of southern rice for 1935-36 will probably be slightly smaller than for 1933-34. The California carry-over October 1, may not be reduced in the same proportion as the southern carry-over, because of the relatively larger 1934 crop and the small 1934-35 exports of California rice. Owing to the smaller crop, however, most of the reduction in the United States supplies will be in California. This will restrict competition between California rice and southern rice in Puerto Rico.

The United States June 15 farm price of rough rice was $3.21 per barrel, compared with $3.10 on May 15, and $2.96 on April 15. Southern milled rice prices tended upward in June with extra fancy Blue Rose at New Orleans quoted on July 8 at $1.25 - $4.40 per 100 pounds compared with $4.10 - $4.30 early in June. California milled rice prices were unchanged in June and early July, with extra fancy Japan quoted on July 8 at San Francisco at $4.15 per 100 pounds.

POTATOES

Potato prices advanced sharply during the first week of July from the extremely low point of late June, but they were not yet back to the level of a month ago. Supplies of old stock were still liberal for this time of the year, but new potatoes were less plentiful than in 1934. Conditions as of July 1 indicate a total United States potato crop as of 568,000,000 bushels, or nearly 5 percent less than last year's harvested crop but about 1 percent above the average for 1928-1932. While the final outcome of the crop will depend upon growing conditions between now and harvest time, present prospect indicates that potato prices this season will average slightly higher than during the marketing year just closing.

During early July, Eastern Shore Cobblers advanced in the New York market to $1.44 per 100 pounds from $1.05 in late June, and Maine Green Mountains were slightly stronger at 78 cents. A month earlier, new potatoes averaged $1.56 and old stock 72 cents in New York. The price of new stock was about 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than a year ago, at which time shipments were much heavier than during early July 1935. The f.o.b. price of Cobblers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia recently reached a range of $2.00-$2.10 per barrel, after having been as low as $1.40, while 100-pound sacks reached $1.25, compared with 85 cents during the low price period of late June. A year ago, shippers on the Eastern Shore were receiving 84 cents per sack or $1.40 per barrel. Prices of Bliss Triumphs in the Chicago car-lot market during the first week of July averaged $1.55 per 100-pound sack, or considerably below the level of early June, while a few sales of northern old stock were still made at 40 cents. At the same time last year, new potatoes averaged $1.55 in Chicago.
The total potato crop in Virginia is forecast at 11,000,000 bushels, or 17 percent less than last season and 23 percent below average. New Jersey's total production is expected to be about the same as in 1934. Seven intermediate states together have prospects of 37,000,000 bushels, a considerable increase over last year, chiefly because of larger crops in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. All of the increase this year is expected to occur in the non-commercial portion of the crop since the commercial crop in the intermediate states is estimated at 18,432,000 bushels, or about 8 percent below that of 1934.

On the basis of July 1 condition, the potato crop in the 30 late states is indicated at 295,000,000 bushels, compared with 312,000,000 in 1934 and a 5-year average of 290,000,000 bushels. Practically all of the reduction this year is in the eastern end central states, while the West shows a sharp increase. The three eastern surplus producing states have prospects of only 89,000,000 bushels, against a very large production of 122,000,000 in 1934 and a 5-year average of 93,000,000 bushels. The five central surplus potato states had 95,000,000 bushels last year, but are expected to have only 91,000,000 this season. The 10 western late-potato states may increase from 54,000,000 in 1934 to a large crop of 74,000,000 bushels this year. The 12 other late states, which usually do not grow enough potatoes for their own needs, show only a slight gain over last year and now expect about 42,000,000 bushels. Total United States potato acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 3,256,000 acres, or about 2 percent less than last year but 2 percent greater than the 1933 acreage.

Shipments by rail and boat during the first week of July decreased slightly to 3,235 cars of new potatoes and 325 cars of old stock. The season's total shipments (not counting movement by truck) of new stock to July 6 were about 33,000 cars, compared with nearly 45,000 at the same time last season. With lighter shipments than last summer from the Eastern Shore section and with New Jersey only beginning its movement, some advance in prices may be expected during the next few weeks, but the usual trend is downward until October or November, when marketings from the late states reach a peak.

By June 15, the United States average farm price of potatoes had declined about 4 cents to 40.9 cents per bushel, ranging from a low of 11 cents in Maine to a high of $1.10 in Kansas. Growers in North Carolina and Virginia were averaging 70 to 75 cents per bushel. At the same time last season, the United States average was 64.4 cents, and the June average for 1910-1914 is 71.8 cents per bushel.

HOGS

Hog prices declined during June notwithstanding that marketings were somewhat smaller than in May. Adverse consumer reaction to the sharp rise in meat prices which occurred earlier in the year apparently was the most important factor causing the decline as slaughter supplies of all meat animals in June were smaller than in the previous month. Prices, however, began to strengthen during the first week of July, and in the second week of the month the top at Chicago reached $10.25, or 5 cents above the highest price paid previously this year. Slaughter supplies during the next 3 months are expected to be the smallest since 1902, when the total for July to September (comparable to the present slaughter under Federal inspection) was only 4,735,000 head. The total during this 3-month period in 1934 was 8,555,000 head. With storage supplies of hot products greatly reduced and summer slaughter expected to be the smallest in more than 30 years, conditions are favorable from the supply standpoint for a very marked seasonal rise in hog prices. The relatively low level of consumer buying power, however, will tend to offset to some extent price strengthening influence of the supply situation.

The average weekly price of hogs at Chicago after advancing 90 cents per 100 pounds in May declined from $9.79 in the last week in that month to $8.87 during the last week in June. An uprising started the first week in
July and by the middle of the month the weekly average had regained most of
the decline made in June. The June average price at Chicago was $9.27, or
only 4 cents less than that of May. In June last year the average at that
market was $4.09.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in June, totaling 1,829,000
head, was about 16 percent smaller than in May and 51.4 percent less than
that of June last year. It was the smallest June slaughter since 1925
and the first time since September 1920 that slaughter for any month was less
than 2,000,000 head. The seasonal increase in hog weights which has been
very marked since January continued through June and the weighted average
for the seven leading markets during the last week of that month was 13
pounds greater than that of the last week in May and 7 pounds greater than
in the corresponding week of 1934. Trade reports, however, indicate that
the quality of hogs marketed in recent weeks has been below average and that
dressing yields have been low.

Although corn prices weakened slightly during June the decline in hog
prices was relatively greater and this resulted in a reduction from 11.6 to
10.5 in the hog-corn price ratio, based on Chicago prices. In early July last
year the ratio was 7.6.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined rather sharply during most of
June, despite the decrease in hog slaughter. Adverse consumer reaction to
the price advances in the spring, together with the seasonal rise in tempera-
ture, apparently reduced the demand for fresh pork and this was reflected in
considerable price weakness with respect to fresh products. Prices of cured
products, however, tended to continue their seasonal rise or to remain un-
changed. Lard prices, because of decreased supplies rose to new high levels
since 1928, after remaining rather stable for several months. The composite
wholesale price of hog products at New York was 92.36 per 100 pounds in June,
compared with 92.26 in May and 94.15 in June last year. The index of retail
prices of hog products in New York on June 30 was 29.87, compared with 29.12
on May 31, and 59.31 on June 30, 1934 (1924-1928 = 100).

Stocks of hog products in storage were reduced still more in June follow-
ing the marked reduction in May. Lard supplies were reduced 5,000,000 pounds
whereas they usually increase in June. Pork stocks were reduced 56,000,000
pounds and the total of 445,000,000 pounds in storage on July 1 was the small-
est of record for that date and was 29 percent smaller than a year earlier, and
38 percent less than the 5-year July 1 average. Lard holdings, totaling
84,871,000 pounds, also were the smallest of record for July 1, being 57 per-
cent less than the very large amount reported a year earlier and 43 percent
smaller than the 5-year average for that date. On the basis of indicated com-
mercial slaughter supplies of hogs for the 3 months, July to September, total
pork available for export and domestic use during this period will be about 42
percent less than in the corresponding months of 1934, and supplies of lard
will be 33 percent less.

Exports of both pork and lard increased from April to May but the volume
of lard exported continued unusually small. In both months for the first time
in many years, the quantity of pork exported exceeded that of lard. As com-
pared with the corresponding month last year the decrease in lard exports in
May amounted to about 85 percent while the reduction in pork exports was only
about 21 percent. Shipments of lard from the principal ports in June continued
much smaller than a year earlier and shipments of pork also were less than in
June last year.
The results of the June 1 pig survey made by the Bureau indicate a reduction of 19.6 percent in the 1935 spring pig crop from the spring crop of 1934, and 40 percent as compared with the average of the spring crops of 1933 and 1932. In the North Central States (comprising the Corn Belt) the decrease for the same comparisons amounted to 22.3 and 42 percent, respectively. The reduction in the spring crop this year indicates that hog slaughter during the 1935-36 winter marketing season (October to April) will be somewhat smaller than that of the corresponding period of 1934-35. The pig survey also showed that the number of hogs over 6 months of age on farms in the Corn Belt States on June 1 was 37 percent smaller than a year earlier. Such hogs represent the supply available for market during the summer months and the sows bred for fall farrow. Since the survey indicated that the number of sows for fall farrow would be nearly 20 percent greater than the number farrowing in the fall of 1934, the market supply of hogs for the next few months is expected to be probably not much more than half as large as in the corresponding period of last year.

The indicated increase of 20 percent in the 1935 fall pig crop will be reflected in slaughter supplies after April 1935. This increase, however, will not offset entirely the reduction in the 1935 spring pig crop, hence total slaughter during the 1935-36 hog marketing year which begins with next October is likely to be slightly smaller than the very small slaughter of the current year which ends with this September.

**CATTLE**

The weakness in cattle prices in June and the contra-seasonal decline in beef steer prices during the month, despite the relatively smallest supplies of cattle and hogs for any month in 1935, tends to support the conclusion that the high point of cattle prices was reached in May, although some advance from the levels of early July can be expected. However, if consumer purchasing power should show a material increase in the latter months of the year as a result of an improvement in business conditions it would be easily possible for cattle prices to exceed the May peak in view of the continued small supplies of cattle and hogs that will be available during the balance of the year.

Cattle prices during the first half of June were fairly steady at the levels reached after the sharp drop during the last half of May. During the last half of June the market weakened again and prices made another drop which came mostly during the week ended June 22. The decline in June carried the average weekly price of beef steers at Chicago to the lowest point since the end of January. The average weekly prices of choice steers went below $12.00 and of good steers below $10.00, in both cases for the first time since late January. The average weekly prices of common and medium steers the latter part of June were still above the level of late January but were sharply lower than at the high point in mid-May. The average monthly price of beef steers at Chicago for June was $10.28 compared with $11.13 in May and $17.34 in June 1934. The monthly average price of beef cattle at country points about June 15 was $6.55 compared with $6.80 in May and $4.00 in June 1934.

Prices of stocker and feeder steers declined in June. This decline was partly seasonal and partly in sympathy with the weakness in fed cattle prices. The average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago in June was 7.36 compared with 8.34 in May and 9.92 in June 1934. Veal calf prices fluctuated rather widely in June tending to follow the movement of lamb prices rather than cattle prices. Early in July they were considerably below the high level reached in May.
Supplies of cattle in June were small, especially supplies at leading public markets. Receipts at seven leading markets were 50 percent smaller than in June 1934, with Government cattle excluded, and were 27 percent below the 5-year June average. Receipts at Chicago were much the smallest for the month in 50 years. Inspected slaughter of 669,000 head was 19 percent smaller than in June 1934, with Government cattle excluded, and only 6 percent below the 5-year June average ended June 1934, but equal to the 5-year June average from 1929 to 1933. Calf slaughter of 459,000 head was 80 percent of the June 1934 number, excluding Governments, and was 2 percent above the 5-year, 1930-1934 average. Supplies of beef steers at Chicago were one third smaller than in June 1934 but the proportion of good and choice steers was above average for the month.

Present prospects for feed grain production do not indicate that any burdensome surplus will develop this year and the ratio of feed grain prices to hog and cattle prices will be much less favorable to livestock production and feeding than they would have been if bumper or even average crops of few grains were harvested this year. However, if much of the corn crop this year should not fully mature and a large amount of soft corn had to be utilized for feeding, the demand for feeder cattle this fall might be strong although the corn crop was considerably below average.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Prices of eggs declined slightly from May to June. Relatively light receipts, however, may lead to more than the usual seasonal increase in egg prices in the last half of the year. Poultry prices declined slightly from a seasonal peak in May. Poultry receipts are likely to be light and, although the effects of present heavier hatching, compared with a year earlier, will be noticeable this fall, it will probably not be strong enough to result in as large a fall and winter decline as usual.

Market prices of special packed mid-western eggs at New York averaged 26.9 cents per dozen in June, a decline of 0.6 cents from the May average, but 8.9 cents above the June 1934 price. Farm prices changed correspondingly from 21.4 cents on May 15 to 21.0 cents on June 15. Farm prices of chickens declined from 15.7 cents per pound on May 15 to 15.6 cents on June 15. This was 4.4 cents above the price a year before.

Receipts of eggs at the four markets in June were 1,429,000 cases compared with 1,395,000 cases a year before and a 5-year average of 1,360,000 cases. Except for last year these are the lowest receipts for June on record since 1910. This situation is largely due to smaller flocks so that it is likely to continue into the fall and, by curtailing present storage operations, to affect the winter situation, too. Hatchery operations, however, continue to show an increase over last year's output. In May 1935 some 15 percent more saleable chicks were hatched than in May 1934.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the four markets in June were 18,300,000 pounds compared with 22,500,000 pounds a year before and a 5-year average of 22,300,000 pounds. These are the lightest June receipts since 1928. It is doubtful if an increase of 15 percent, as present hatchery figures indicate, will bring receipts this fall up to average levels.

Cold storage stocks of shell eggs on July 1 were 7,591,000 cases compared with 8,985,000 cases a year before and a 5-year average of 8,984,000 cases. Into-storage movement is no longer active.

Cold storage stocks of frozen poultry on July 1 were 46,987,000 pounds compared with 40,600,000 pounds a year ago and a 5-year average of 41,400,000 pounds. Into-storage movement of poultry will not begin generally until late summer.
Butter prices declined in June and in early July were somewhat lower than a year ago. The decline since late winter has been unusually sharp. The condition of pastures has improved, and total milk production on July 1 is estimated to be nearly 6 percent larger than a year ago. Better pastures and more normal crops indicate heavier production during the last half of 1935 than in 1934. Butter prices have about reached the seasonal low point of the year. Even though production continues larger than a year ago, there is probably enough improvement on the demand side so that prices during the remainder of the storage period may average about as high as in 1934.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced the purchase of 3,284,500 pounds of butter for relief on June 27. An announcement of July 9 stated that schedules had been sent out for bids on 5,000,000 pounds of butter. Funds were appropriated for this purpose by the Jones-Connally amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The price of 92-score butter at New York in June averaged 24.2 cents, a decline of 3.1 cents from May but only 0.7 cents lower than in the same month of 1934. With greatly increased production since late winter, prices have declined sharply.

The farm price of butterfat in mid-June of 23.7 cents was 3.8 cents less than in May but 1.5 cents higher than a year earlier. In June the farm price of butterfat was equivalent to only 16.8 pounds of feed grains, the lowest for the month since 1920. The farm price of butterfat is also the lowest in relation to beef cattle and hogs since the war period. While improved pastures and larger crops will stimulate butter production, the low prices of butterfat in relation to feeds and livestock are tending to retard production. With more normal crops in 1935 than a year ago, a decline in feed grain prices in relation to butterfat is in prospect, but with the reduced supply of hogs and cattle, butterfat prices will probably continue relatively low in relation to these products for some time.

Milk production per cow on July 1 of 16.8 pounds was 12 percent higher than the low production on July 1, 1934, and the highest for that date since 1930. Milk production per cow increased slightly from June 1 to July 1 in contrast with the usual small seasonal decline. The total number of milk cows on farms July 1 was probably 6 percent less than a year earlier, so that total milk production July 1 exceeded the preceding year by about 6 percent and was the highest on record for that date.

The principal factor accounting for the increase in milk production per cow was the improvement in pastures. On July 1 the condition of pastures was the highest for any month since July 1929, and slightly above the 10-year average. This is in marked contrast to the unusually poor pastures a year ago. The pasture situation together with prospects for more normal crops than a year ago are the principal factors indicating heavier production during the latter half of 1935 than in 1934.

Estimated production of creamery butter in May was only slightly higher than in the same month of 1934. The increase in production from April to May was larger than the usual seasonal increase and the index number of production (which is adjusted for seasonal variation, 1925-1929 = 100) rose from 106 to 109.
Butter production in May in the East North Central States was 9 percent larger than in 1934, but in the West North Central States was 2 percent less. Weekly reports in June indicate considerably higher production than a year ago.

Trade output of butter in May was 150,300,000 pounds, about 6 percent less than 1934. Production showed little change but the into-storage movement this year was larger than a year ago. Retail prices of butter in May were 16 percent higher than in May 1934. These changes indicate an increase of 9 percent in consumer expenditures for butter.

The net movement of butter into storage in June was large, 63,000,000 pounds compared with 43,000,000 pounds in June 1934. Total stocks on July 1 of 96,000,000 pounds compare with 70,000,000 a year ago and the 5-year average of 91,000,000 pounds.

In the last 2 months butter prices in London have increased, whereas domestic prices have declined. In early July the price of 92-score butter at New York was only 4.5 cents higher than New Zealand butter in London. Imports have declined and will probably remain small during the remainder of the year.

**CHEESE**

Cheese prices have declined with the price of butter. Production in May was less than a year earlier but trade output was relatively large, and estimated consumer expenditures for cheese continues larger than in 1934. Storage stocks are decidedly less than a year ago. Prices have probably about reached the seasonal low for the year. With milk production during the last half of 1935 heavier than a year earlier, cheese production will probably be relatively large, but with the shortage of other protein foods cheese prices may average about the same as in 1934.

The price of cheese (twin$) on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange in June averaged 12.3 cents per pound, 1.2 cents less than in May but about the same as in June 1934. The increase in total milk production has tended to depress cheese prices.

Estimated total production of cheese in May of 56,900,000 pounds was 7 percent less than the high production a year earlier, but only 3 percent less than the 5-year average for May. The increase in production from April to May was somewhat greater than the usual seasonal increase.

American cheese production in May was 8 percent less than a year earlier. There was a small increase from the preceding year on the West Coast, but in each of the other principal producing sections production was less, the decline in Wisconsin being 3 percent.

In late June 50,000 pounds of cheese were purchased by the Government for relief, and in early July schedules were sent out for bids on 2,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Trade output of cheese in May was only 1 percent lower than in May 1934, and about the same as the 5-year average. Retail prices for cheese rose 11 percent in the past year. The changes in trade output and retail prices indicate that consumer expenditures for cheese in May exceeded those in May 1934 by about 10 percent. Consumer expenditures for cheese will probably continue larger than a year ago.

Cold storage holdings of American cheese on July 1 were 64,000,000 pounds compared with 80,000,000 a year earlier and the 5-year average of 68,000,000 lbs.

Imports of cheese in May were somewhat less than a year earlier, but total imports for the first 5 months of the year exceeded for the corresponding period of 1934 by 5 percent.
LAMBS

Little change in lamb prices appears probable during the remainder of the summer. Some decrease in slaughter supplies of lambs from the large slaughter in May and June may occur during the next 2 months. Slaughter of lambs in May and June, the first 2 months of the present crop year, was considerably larger than in the corresponding months a year earlier but slaughter in the remainder of the grass lamb marketing season (up to December) probably will be no larger than in that period last year, in view of the reduced lamb crop in the Western States this year. It is probable, however, that the proportion of late lambs from those states in slaughter condition will be larger this year than last. Whether or not the bulk of these lambs is slaughtered will depend to a considerable extent upon the demand for lambs for feeding in the Corn Belt and in western feeding areas during the fall months. Feed crop prospects in the Corn Belt, although below average, are much better than last year.

Prices of lambs tended to decline during June with the continued large slaughter supplies and some seasonal weakness in consumer demand for meats. The top price of spring lambs at Chicago at the end of June was only about $9.00 compared with the top of $10.00 reached in mid-May. Some recovery in lamb prices, however, occurred in early July. Prices of yearling wethers also declined during June but prices of aged ewes were about steady. The average price of choice spring lambs at Chicago in June was $8.89 compared with $9.00 in May and $8.96 in June last year. On June 15 the average price received by producers for lambs at local markets was $6.52, which was slightly lower than on May 15 but slightly higher than on June 15, 1934.

Slaughter supplies of lambs continued large in June. Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs for the month totaling 1,421,000 head was about 13 percent greater than in the corresponding month a year earlier but was 10 percent smaller than in May. Slaughter in June was the fourth largest for the month on record. The increase in slaughter was not reflected in receipts at the leading mid-western markets. Receipts of sheep and lambs at the 7 principal markets in June were about 2 percent smaller than in that month last year. An increasing proportion of the slaughter supply was made up of lambs from the Northwest and Southeast and the Corn Belt. Because of the shortage of feed in the Corn Belt until late spring this year marketings of lambs from this area are later than usual.

WOOL

Wool prices averaged higher in June than in May both in domestic and foreign markets. Prices at the opening of the new series of sales at London on July 9 were mostly 5 to 10 percent higher than at the close of the previous series on May 23. The continued strength in wool prices in primary markets has been accompanied by increased business in European wool textile centers. Further improvement in mill activity was reported from continental European countries in May and June. The new domestic clip is rapidly moving out of first hands. Heavy sales to manufacturers in May greatly reduced stocks of unsold wool in the Boston market and a considerable amount of the business in June was on new clip wool to be graded and delivered when available. Consumption of wool by United States mills in the first 5 months of 1935 was higher than in the corresponding period of any year since 1923. Government orders for wool goods have been an important factor in the improvement in the wool manufacturing outlook for the next few months.
The strength of the market on wools suitable for government orders, mostly medium grade, has been reflected to some extent on other wools. Prices of graded fleece wools at Boston are now higher than at any time since August 1934. Quotations for fine (64s, 70s, 80s) strictly combing territory wools at Boston averaged 75 cents a pound for the week ended July 6 compared with 74 cents in the first week of June. Territory 56s were 62.5 cents a pound scoured basis for the week ended July 6, compared with 63 cents for the first week of June. The United States average farm price of wool as of June 15 was 19.8 cents a pound compared with 16.1 cents for May 15 and 21.9 cents in June 1934.

The weekly average consumption of apparel class wool by United States mills in the 4 weeks ended May 25 was 6,361,000 pounds, scoured basis compared with 5,454,000 pounds in April. This was the highest average for any similar period since May 1923. Consumption of wool from January 1 to May 25 was 200,340,000 pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis and 40,118,000 pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis.

Receipts of domestic wool at Boston in the first 3 months of the current season beginning April 1 were 66,200,000 pounds, compared with 48,400,000 pounds in the same months of 1934 when shipments were unusually small. Average receipts for the April - June period in the 5 years 1929 to 1933 were 71,000,000 pounds. July is usually the month of heaviest receipts at Boston. Imports of combing and clothing wool for consumption, from January to May of this year were 8,200,000 pounds compared with 13,873,000 pounds in the same months of 1934.

A reduction of 7 percent in the coming (1935-36) Australian wool clip is in prospect according to a preliminary estimate of the Australian wool selling brokers and producers. Decreases are also in prospect in the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The expected increase in the Union of South Africa probably will not be sufficiently large to offset the decrease in the four countries above mentioned, which produce about 43 percent of the world production exclusive of Russia and China.

The increased demand for wool in recent months has greatly reduced the heavy stocks of a few months ago in Southern Hemisphere countries. It now appears that stocks of merino wool on hand at the end of the 1934-35 season (June 30) were smaller than at the close of the previous season. Stocks of crossbred wool, on the other hand, may be somewhat larger than in 1934. Because of the strong demand for wool toward the close of the season, comparisons may be altered when final figures for the season are available.

COTTON

Domestic cotton prices fluctuated within a range of about one fourth of a cent per pound during most of June with Middling 7/8" in the 10 markets averaging 11.97 cents for the month which was slightly lower than a year earlier. In early July the price advanced to almost 12-1/2 cents. Cotton consumption in the United States in June decreased relatively to May but was 6 percent larger than the small consumption in June last year. Domestic exports in June continued to run well (25 percent) below a year earlier as did foreign consumption of American cotton although consumption in foreign countries continued relatively higher than exports. Exports and consumption of foreign cotton, on the other hand, have been well above last season. Domestic cotton acreage for the current season is slightly larger than the very low acreage of 1934. Early reports pertaining to the 1935-36 crops in foreign
countries indicate that the Chinese crop may turn out to be smaller than the previous one but in northeastern Brazil the new crop is expected to be 47 percent larger than in 1934-35.

On May 31, the price of Middling 7/8" cotton in the 10 designated markets dropped about one half cent per pound to 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, but by June 6 had recovered to 12 cents. Throughout the remainder of June domestic prices fluctuated within a range of about one fourth of a cent per pound but in early July advanced to almost 12\(\frac{3}{4}\) cents and on July 12 the average price in 10 markets was 12.38 cents per pound. In June 1934 the average price in the 10 designated markets was 12.04 cents but with this exception the price in June this year was the highest for this month since 1930. The average United States farm price as of June 15 was 11.8 cents compared with 12.0 cents in May and 11.6 cents in June last year. The price of American cotton in Liverpool during June continued to strengthen relative to Indian, continuing the trend which became evident in May. The price of three types of Indian cotton during the 4 weeks ended June 28 averaged 76.4 percent of the price of American Middling and Low Middling, compared with 76.5 percent in May and 77.8 percent in April.

Domestic cotton consumption in June amounted to 386,000 running bales, according to the Bureau of the Census. This represents an increase of about 23,000 bales or 6 percent over consumption in June last year, but is considerably smaller than average consumption for the month and was 18 percent less than consumption in May. Despite the decline in consumption-trade reports indicate that manufacturers' sales for the month as a whole were below production. Total consumption for the 11 months ended June 30 amounted to 4,952,000 bales, compared with 5,340,000 bales during the like period last season. It now appears that consumption during July will not be materially different from consumption during July last year, as stocks of goods in manufacturers' hands apparently increased during June and unofficial reports during the early part of July indicate that sales were not sufficient to warrant any particular increase in activity.

Exports of American cotton in June continued well below the like period a year earlier. Total shipments to all countries amounted to about 345,000 bales compared with exports in June last year of about 489,000 bales. For the 11 months ended June exports totaled 4,519,000 bales compared with 7,229,000 bales in the 11 months ended June 1934, a decline of 2,710,000 bales or about 37 percent. Unofficial reports indicate, however, that foreign consumption of American cotton continues well above exports and that foreign stocks of American cotton continue to decrease.

Exports of Indian and Brazilian cotton so far this season have been considerably above a year earlier while exports of Egyptian cotton have been much smaller than last season. Foreign consumption of cotton other than American has been materially higher than last season and has apparently exceeded takings of foreign growths so that manufacturers' stocks of foreign growths as well as American cotton have apparently been reduced.

The cotton textile situation in Europe as a whole was more favorable during May and June than in the first part of 1934, particularly in regard to sales of cotton textiles. Mill activity also increased in some localities but in Germany and Italy the governmental limitations on imports and consumption of raw cotton continue to restrict operation.

The Crop Reporting Board estimates that on July 1 there were 29,166,000 acres of cotton in cultivation in the United States. This is 4.6 percent
more than the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1934 but 32.4 percent less than the average for the 5 years 1928-1932. A recent report from the Agricultural Commissioner's office at Shanghai states that the 1935-36 Chinese crop is expected to be smaller than the 1934-35 crop owing to unfavorable weather conditions in North China. The 1935-36 plan in Russia calls for about 4,800,000 acres of cotton, about 92 percent of which was reported to have been planted up to May 15 which was a larger proportion of the plan than had been planted to that date a year earlier and weather conditions were reported to have been more favorable. The planned acreage is slightly larger than the 4,764,000 acres reported as having been harvested in 1934-35. The Brazilian Government has recently estimated that the new (1935-36) crop in northeastern Brazil where harvesting is just beginning would be equivalent to 1,086,000 bales of 478 pounds. This is 348,000 bales, or 47 percent larger than the record production in those states last year.

The latest available information on acreage and production for the individual countries indicates that total world cotton acreage in the season now drawing to a close amounted to approximately 73,600,000 acres and total production to about 23,522,000 equivalent bales of 478 pounds. These represent decreases of 1.3 and 11.1 percent respectively, as compared with 1933-34 and were both the smallest since 1923-24. Foreign acreage and production, however, reached new high levels in 1934-35, the reduction in world totals being due entirely to the reduction in the United States.
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1/ Federal Reserve Board index, adjusted for seasonal variation.
3/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1909 - July 1914 = 100.
5/ Weighted average of index for eight foreign countries - United Kingdom, Canada, China, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands.
7/ Dow-Jones index is based on daily average closing prices of 30 stocks.