July, 1938 as compared with July, 1937." The foregoing, coupled with the fact that a number of the larger wholesale houses are enlarging their establishments, confirms the belief that Sacramento's wholesale trade territory is expanding and that the city's importance as a distributing center will continue to grow.

4. Agriculture

Laying as it does at the gateway of the northern part of California's vast central valley and in the northern reaches of the rich Sacramento River delta region, Sacramento's economic background is predominantly agricultural. The United States Census of 1930 shows the value of crops and livestock products of Sacramento County to be $17,681,320 and that in this respect it ranks as the twenty-seventh county in the United States. Twenty different varieties of fruit and nuts are produced in commercial quantities, and the county is outstanding in its output of canned vegetables. The 1930 census shows that 3,882 farms were in operation at that time, the principal crops produced being pears, asparagus, rice, barley, sugar beets, and almonds.

From reliable sources, it is learned that the current year is proving a difficult one for the farmers, and it is believed that agricultural production, from a dollars and cents standpoint, will show a material drop in values.

Mr. George M. Walker, who is in charge of the liquidation of the California Trust and Savings Bank and who is a recognized authority on agricultural lands, in his interview, Appendix Page 50-A, makes the following significant statement:

"The outlook for agricultural lands in the Sacramento Valley is generally not very bright. There have been many grave errors made in this section in agricultural land use, and it will take a number of years to correct this situation."

5. Financial Institutions

As shown on Form 1, Appendix Page 59-A, the assets of Sacramento's financial institutions aggregated $146,535,700 as of June 30, 1938. This figure, however, is of doubtful value for the reason that Sacramento being the capital city of the state, the banking resources, to a large extent, reflect public deposits, which are subject to statewide disbursement. Since the enactment of the State Income Tax Law, Sales Tax, and Liquor Tax, the volume of these State deposits are much greater than they were in the years prior to 1934.

On Appendix Page 1-A will be found a tabulation of the bank debits since 1929. The total for the year 1937 was $1,472,096,000, which was 232.4% of the 1929 volume. Bank debits for the first six months of 1938 were $714,504,000, which