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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF KANSAS CITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926



TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

February 1, 1927

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the twelfth annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City covering the year 1926.

Respectfully yours,
M. L. McCLURE,
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

Hon. D. R. Crissinger,
Governor, Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY
FOR 1927

DIRECTORS

CLASS A

C. C. PARKS (1927), Denver, Colo.
FRANK W. SPONABLE (1928), Paola, Kans.
E. E. MULLANEY (1929), Hill City, Kans.

CLASS B

THOMAS C. BYRNE (1927), Omaha, Neb.
J. M. BERNARDIN (1928), Kansas City, Mo.
L. E. PHILLIPS (1929), Bartlesville, Okla.

CLASS C

HEBER HORD (1927), Deputy Chairman, Central City, Neb.
WM. L. PETRIKIN (1928), Denver, Colo.
M. L. McCLURE (1929), Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.

MEMBER FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

P. W. Goebel, Kansas City, Kansas

OFFICERS

M. L. McCLURE, Chairman Board of Directors
and Federal Reserve Agent
HEBER HORD, Deputy Chairman
A. M. McADAMS, Assistant Federal Reserve
Agent and Secretary
S. A. WARDELL, Auditor
H. G. LEEDY, Counsel

W. J. Bailey, Governor
C. A. WORTHINGTON, Deputy Governor
J. W. HELM, Cashier
JOHN PHILLIPS, Jr., Assistant Cashier
E. P. TYNER, Assistant Cashier
G. E. BARLEY, Assistant Cashier
M. W. E. PARK, Assistant Cashier
G. H. PIPKIN, Assistant Cashier

OMAHA BRANCH

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

R. O. MARNELL (1927), Nebraska City, Neb. A. J. WEAVER (1927), Falls City, Neb.
A. H. MARBLE (1928), Cheyenne, Wyo. WM. DEISING (1928), Omaha, Neb.
W. E. HARDY (1929), Lincoln, Neb. T. L. DAVIS (1929), Omaha, Neb.
L. H. EARHART (1927), Managing Director
G. A. GREGORY, Cashier WM. PHILLIPS, Assistant Cashier

DENVER BRANCH

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

HAROLD KOUNTZE (1927), Denver, Colo. MERRITT W. GANO (1927), Denver, Colo.
H. W. FARR (1928), Greeley, Colo. MURDO MacKENZIE (1928), Denver, Colo.
R. H. DAVIS (1929), Denver, Colo. HENRY SWAN (1929), Denver, Colo.
J. E. OLSON (1927), Managing Director
ALBERT J. CONWAY, Cashier JOHN A. CRONAN, Assistant Cashier

OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

WM. MEE (1927), Oklahoma City, Okla. E. J. MURPHY (1927), Clinton, Okla.
NED HOLMAN (1928), Guthrie, Okla. W. F. NICHOLS (1928), Tulsa, Okla.
AUSTIN MILLER (1929), Oklahoma City, Okla. WALTER FERGUSON (1929), Okla. City, Okla.
C. E. DANIEL (1927), Managing Director
R. O. WUNDERLICH, Cashier R. L. MATHES, Assistant Cashier

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

CONDITIONS throughout most of the Tenth Federal Reserve District have been very favorable during the year just closed, the outstanding factors being further improvement in the live stock industry, continued high production of crude oil and other minerals, and good yields of all farm crops except corn. Dry weather over parts of the District was responsible for reducing the corn crop far below the ten year average, and wet weather and floods did great damage to other crops in some sections. In spite of these conditions, however, the composite yield of all farm crops, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, was 99.5 per cent of the ten year average. The effect of the short corn crop was offset to some extent by a large production of forage crops, excellent fall and winter grazing, and the wider use of cotton seed products and sugar beet pulp for feeding purposes. Moreover, the District as a whole produced its second largest crop of wheat, its largest crops of cotton and sugar beets, and good to excellent crops of broom corn, grain sorghums, melons, vegetables, fruits, berries, and nuts. The gross value of production of farm crops, live stock and dairy products, poultry and eggs, crude oil, natural gas, coal, and mineral products, is estimated at approximately \$3,147,000,000 against \$3,153,000,000 for the year 1925. The physical volume of the year's output was larger than that of the preceding year, and the decrease in dollar value is more than accounted for by the short corn crop and by the fact that the level of prices of nearly all products was lower in 1926 than in 1925.

The year has brought about continued improvement in the live stock industry, with production of meat animals at a normal rate and on a more profitable basis for producers. The wool clip was the largest of record for the District, and production of dairy products, poultry, and eggs was maintained at a high level. Hogs and sheep were in good demand at fair prices, and the prices of all classes and grades of cattle compared favorably with 1925 and other years although lower prices prevailed for heavy fed steers. Excellent progress is being made in our District toward improving the quality of all live stock handled by producers and feeders, with a view to reducing overhead costs and increasing the margin of profit. Another favorable development is the growing tendency of our grain farmers to handle a few head of cattle, hogs, or sheep, thus realizing greater profit from much of the feed crops grown on the farms and utilizing pasturage of various kinds which would otherwise be wasted.

Mineral production exceeded that of any previous year. Production of crude oil during the spring and summer lagged behind that for the corresponding period in 1925, but an increase during the last quarter carried the total for the year to 249,612,000 barrels, the largest production for any year of record for this District, and exceeding the 1925 total by 3,211,000 barrels. With crude oil prices averaging about 25c per barrel higher, the value of the 1926 output was \$511,705,000 compared with \$443,522,000 in 1925. It is estimated that the Tenth District produced 32.7 per cent of the output of crude oil for the United States. Production of gold declined slightly from that of the previous year, but there was an increase over last year in the output of silver, zinc, lead, copper, and coal. The dollar value of all ores from the mines of the District was less than in 1925, owing to lower prices prevailing for silver, lead, and zinc.

Building and construction operations continued on a high level throughout the year. Sales of lumber, cement, and other materials going into building and construction work were not quite equal to those of the preceding year, and building permits reported by eighteen cities of the District called for an expenditure considerably less than permits reported in 1925. These indications point to a slackening in the building program, although the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports show the value of contract awards at a much higher figure than in 1925.

The manufacture of food products has grown to be a tremendously important industry throughout the District, largely because of our accessibility to raw materials, and available reports indicate a steady and gratifying growth in other manufacturing activities. Of the food products it is interesting to note that flour production during the year was greater than ever before. Meat packing operations, although falling below 1925, were in good volume and absorbed market supplies of live stock.

Distribution of dairy equipment, poultry supplies, farm implements, tractors, automobiles, and trucks was greater than in 1925, both in volume and dollar value, and wholesale distribution of other merchandise was slightly greater in volume but less in value because of a lower level of prices. Retail sales, as indicated by reports from department stores in leading cities, exceeded those of 1925, both in volume and dollar value, and for the month of December were the highest of any month of record. It is significant that sales of commodities have maintained generally satisfactory levels during the past few years in spite of the quite commendable tendency on the part of consumers to buy more carefully and more intelligently than was the case for a number of years immediately following the World War.

Financial conditions have continued to improve and are very satisfactory, considering the District as a whole. The returns for the year show a wider diversification of crops than has been reported for any previous year, and the good distribution of agricultural production, together with the excellent showing made by other industries, resulted in one of the best balanced years in the history of the District. The progress being made toward diversification of crops and extension of the live stock, dairy, and poultry industries on the farms, the increasing volume and wide distribution of oil and other mineral production, and the steady growth of manufacturing and other industrial activity throughout the District, are constructive developments which insure that general prosperity from year to year will be less and less dependent on one crop or one industry.

A few sections of the District have suffered almost complete crop failures, creating situations whose seriousness, although local, cannot be denied. The communities thus affected are doing everything possible to meet their several problems until another crop can be made and harvested.

There have been a great many small bank failures during the past year, most of which are the result of inability to realize on assets acquired several years ago, rather than being due to recent conditions. That so large a proportion of the failures are those of small institutions seems clearly to indicate that banks of small capital and small volume of business do not have sufficient earning power to secure competent management, and to accumulate surplus and reserve funds to care for losses as they may occur. This condition is being realized by the smaller banks, as indicated by numerous consolidations and occasional instances of voluntary liquidation.

Credit conditions during the year have been all that could be desired, with rates firm at a fair figure and abundant money in the hands of the banks to meet all legitimate requirements of their customers. The use of Federal Reserve Bank credit, as for several years past, was very largely restricted to seasonal requirements and reached no great volume at any time.

OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

Complete statistics of each Federal Reserve Bank are published in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, and detailed figures of the operations of this bank are omitted from this report, with the exception of the following pages showing the statement of condition at the beginning and end of the year, the distribution of loans to member banks, and comparative tables of earning assets, income and disbursements, and volume of operations.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Resources	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926
Cash Reserves held by this bank against its deposits and note circulation:		
Gold held by the Federal Reserve Agent as part of the collateral deposited by the bank when it obtains Federal Reserve notes. This gold is lodged with the Treasurer of the United States	\$ 54,570,615.00	\$ 64,859,815.00
Gold redemption fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States to be used to redeem such Federal Reserve notes as are presented to the Treasury for redemption	3,376,902.75	2,124,840.45
Gold and gold certificates in vault	3,642,902.50	6,238,982.37
Gold in the gold settlement fund lodged with the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of settling current transactions between Federal Reserve districts	32,728,677.34	30,512,314.48
Legal tender notes, silver, and silver certificates in the vaults of the bank (available as reserve only against deposits)	4,475,863.00	4,992,761.00
Total cash reserves	\$ 98,794,960.59	\$108,728,713.30
Non-reserve Cash, consisting largely of National Bank notes and minor coin	\$ 2,980,524.68	\$ 2,822,456.52
Loans and Investments:		
Loans to member banks:		
On the security of obligations of the United States	\$ 4,015,840.00	\$ 1,483,812.00
By the discount of commercial or agricultural paper or acceptances	11,562,815.19	5,128,652.55
Acceptances bought in the open market	17,006,321.32	18,294,960.03
United States Government bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	37,459,700.00	29,224,900.00
Other loans and investments	412,000.00
Total loans and investments	\$ 70,456,676.51	\$ 54,132,324.58
Miscellaneous Resources:		
Bank premises, less reserves	\$ 4,620,184.96	\$ 4,458,936.12
Checks and other items in process of collection	46,027,524.13	44,002,751.38
Due from suspended banks	320,471.89	368,753.70
All other miscellaneous resources	184,222.48	152,388.90
Total miscellaneous resources	\$ 51,152,403.46	\$ 48,982,830.10
Total resources	\$223,384,565.24	\$214,666,324.50

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Liabilities	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926
Currency in Circulation:		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, payable on demand. These notes are secured in full by gold and discounted and purchased paper	\$ 73,794,450.00	\$ 72,523,100.00
Total currency in circulation	\$ 73,794,450.00	\$ 72,523,100.00
Deposits:		
Reserve deposits maintained by member banks as legal reserves against the deposits of their customers	\$ 93,382,062.68	\$ 86,728,345.93
United States Government deposits, carried at the Reserve Bank for current requirements of the Treasury	1,591,452.86	1,939,949.75
Other deposits	1,485,729.26	1,197,702.56
Total deposits	\$ 96,459,244.80	\$ 89,865,998.24
Miscellaneous Liabilities:		
Deferred items, composed mostly of uncollected checks on banks in all parts of the country. Such items are credited as deposits after the average time needed to collect them elapses, ranging from 1 to 7 days	\$ 39,471,596.58	\$ 38,627,555.29
All other miscellaneous liabilities	443,013.78	423,440.36
Total miscellaneous liabilities	\$ 39,914,610.36	\$ 39,050,995.65
Capital and Surplus:		
Capital paid in, equal to 3 per cent of the capital and surplus of member banks	\$ 4,237,150.00	\$ 4,196,750.00
Surplus—that portion of accumulated net earnings which the bank is legally permitted to retain	8,979,110.08	9,029,480.61
Total capital and surplus	\$ 13,216,260.08	\$ 13,226,230.61
Total Liabilities	\$223,384,565.24	\$214,666,324.50

HOLDINGS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREFROM, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS

	Year	Bills Discounted	Bills Bought in the Open Market	United States Government Securities	Other Earning Assets	Total
Daily Average Holdings	1922	\$30,126,595	\$ 178,859	\$38,246,933	\$ 6,575	\$68,558,962
	1923	39,861,590	688,661	23,346,470	45,912	63,942,633
	1924	19,252,047	5,183,349	24,512,289	94,273	49,041,958
	1925	9,052,881	16,819,307	30,781,256	585,184	57,238,628
	1926	16,075,773	14,306,927	33,035,187	182,007	63,599,894
Earnings	1922	1,492,657	8,228	1,408,738	328	2,910,551
	1923	1,793,861	29,361	971,271	2,066	2,796,559
	1924	859,534	158,580	947,929	3,093	1,969,136
	1925	362,177	538,179	1,117,964	20,795	2,039,115
	1926	643,032	507,513	1,213,542	8,077	2,372,164
Average Rates of Earnings (per cent)	1922	4.95	4.94	3.68	5.00	4.24
	1923	4.50	4.26	4.16	4.50	4.37
	1924	4.46	3.06	3.87	3.28	4.02
	1925	4.00	3.20	3.63	3.55	3.56
	1926	4.00	3.55	3.67	4.44	3.73

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

Earnings:	1925	1926
From loans to member banks and paper discounted for them	\$ 362,177.00	\$ 643,032.29
From acceptances owned	538,178.89	507,512.94
From United States Government Obligations owned	1,117,963.96	1,213,542.40
From penalties for deficient reserves	24,543.99	24,203.02
Income from rented space	206,965.94	230,164.76
Other earnings	60,155.61	58,884.91
Total earnings	\$2,309,985.39	\$2,677,340.32
Deductions from Earnings:		
For current bank operation, exclusive of cost of currency. These figures include most of the expenses incurred as fiscal agent of the United States	\$1,648,103.88	\$1,622,654.71
For Federal Reserve currency, mainly the cost of printing new notes to replace worn notes in circulation, and to maintain supplies unissued and on hand	79,338.70	60,274.15
Depreciation and replacement reserves on buildings, fixed machinery and equipment	262,886.88	209,308.64
Other deductions, net, including furniture and equipment purchased	36,734.37	28,633.81
Total deductions from earnings	\$2,027,063.83	\$1,920,871.31
Net income available for dividends, additions to surplus, and payment to the United States Government	\$ 282,921.56	\$ 756,469.01
Distribution of Net Income:		
In dividends paid to member banks, at the rate of 6 per cent on paid-in capital	\$ 258,426.75	\$ 252,763.70
In additions to surplus—The bank is permitted by law to accumulate out of net earnings, after payment of dividends, a surplus amounting to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital; and after such surplus has been accumulated to pay into surplus each year 10 per cent of the net income remaining after paying dividends	2,449.48	50,370.53
In franchise tax—any net income remaining after paying dividends and making additions to surplus (as above) is paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax	22,045.33	453,334.78
Total net income distributed	\$ 282,921.56	\$ 756,469.01

DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS TO MEMBER BANKS

State	Number of Member Banks Accommodated	Number of Offerings Accepted	Amount Loaned During 1926	Amount Loaned During 1925
Colorado	67	793	\$110,578,786.36	\$ 68,720,639.62
Kansas	95	1,070	23,070,914.85	15,377,709.54
*Missouri	18	589	395,671,822.43	129,417,823.23
Nebraska	112	1,693	122,761,412.79	69,965,543.62
*New Mexico	4	31	292,049.77	778,895.50
*Oklahoma	148	1,249	29,528,972.98	14,190,408.63
Wyoming	9	56	785,687.21	485,596.61
Totals	453	5,481	\$682,689,646.39	\$298,936,616.75

*Within District No. 10

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS, AND DISTRIBUTION OF NET EARNINGS
SINCE ORGANIZATION

Period	Gross	Net	Dividends	Transferred to Surplus	Franchise Tax paid to United States Gov't
1914 to 1919	\$ 9,898,760	\$ 7,085,727	\$ 969,694	\$6,116,033	\$
1920	7,409,987	5,540,681	257,672	3,042,781	2,240,228
1921	5,712,858	3,056,096	268,620	486,918	2,300,558
1922	3,094,660	783,036	275,655	(1) 157,432	664,813
1923	2,993,919	347,711	275,313	7,240	65,158
1924	2,262,910	(2) 253,182	265,697	(3) 518,879	
1925	2,309,985	282,921	258,427	2,449	22,045
1926	2,677,340	756,469	252,764	50,371	453,335
Totals	\$36,360,419	\$17,599,459	\$2,823,842	\$9,029,481	\$5,746,137

- (1) Net reduction in surplus account after charging surplus and crediting franchise tax with \$208,170.00 paid as an additional franchise tax for 1921.
 (2) Deficit in earnings before payment of dividends.
 (3) Deficit in earnings after payment of dividends, charged to surplus account.

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS IN PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS

	Year	Number of Pieces	Amount
Notes discounted or rediscounted for member banks*	1922	70,249	\$ 328,019,400
	1923	67,667	901,125,313
	1924	55,574	227,743,605
	1925	28,883	298,936,616
	1926	36,304	682,689,646
Currency received and counted	1922	41,487,661	288,220,756
	1923	48,265,119	256,299,840
	1924	48,617,887	243,904,537
	1925	51,354,987	256,838,800
	1926	53,737,809	263,949,050
Coin received and counted	1922	71,079,944	11,009,724
	1923	66,187,747	10,256,881
	1924	63,203,382	10,800,194
	1925	63,559,440	12,142,654
	1926	65,855,310	12,194,620
Checks handled	1922	54,519,969	8,290,020,578
	1923	58,567,542	8,817,168,509
	1924	61,975,039	9,786,001,503
	1925	68,301,676	11,061,945,198
	1926	70,500,000	11,787,519,000
Collection items handled	1922	214,556	166,830,477
	1923	237,504	193,651,786
	1924	280,757	230,103,325
	1925	264,717	234,036,442
	1926	299,489	260,933,118
United States Government Coupons Paid	1922	3,359,806	20,362,337
	1923	2,863,313	20,684,367
	1924	2,141,022	18,060,109
	1925	1,961,171	18,657,628
	1926	1,807,616	19,070,292
United States Securities — Issues, redemptions, and exchanges by Fiscal Agency Dept	1922	819,376	530,648,827
	1923	9,031,743	317,045,087
	1924	894,427	161,888,845
	1925	384,886	146,542,867
	1926	200,581	112,179,066
Transfers of Funds	1922	112,756	3,753,239,495
	1923	113,264	3,189,811,978
	1924	119,412	4,358,822,341
	1925	122,373	5,075,400,624
	1926	123,864	5,533,674,491

GENERAL COMMENTS ON OPERATIONS

Changes throughout the year in principal items of assets and liabilities were largely seasonal, the most important variation from the previous year's figures being an increase of over 75 per cent in the average amount loaned to member banks. Even with this increase, however, such loans averaged only about \$16,000,000 and did not exceed \$24,000,000 at any time.

The substantial increase in total earnings over 1925 comes from the greater volume of loans to member banks and purchases of U.S. Securities, and from increased income from rented space. The only item of earnings showing any considerable decrease is that of discount of purchased bills. The ratio of net earnings to total earnings shows improvement over that of 1925 by reason of good reductions in the amounts of current expenses; depreciation and reserves for replacement of bank buildings, fixed machinery and equipment; and furniture and equipment purchased during the year. Net earnings for the year were sufficiently in excess of the amount required for the usual 6 per cent dividends to stockholding member banks to permit payment of \$453,334.78 franchise tax to the United States Government and an addition to surplus of \$50,370.53. Franchise tax payments made to the Government by this bank since its organization now aggregate \$5,746,137.39.

The larger demand for Federal Reserve Bank credit during the past year is attributable in part to increased activity throughout the District, and in part to the growing tendency of the member banks to keep their funds employed by investing in securities all funds not needed for current operations. This policy naturally leads to reliance on the Federal Reserve Bank for temporary funds pending such adjustments in investment holdings as may be necessitated by increased local demand for money or by withdrawals of deposits. The temporary character of a large proportion of the borrowings of member banks is indicated by the large number of notes discounted which were taken up by the discounting banks before maturity. The number of notes so handled, 18,179, was slightly greater than half the number of notes discounted during the year. The increase in the volume of loans was distributed among member banks of all the states of the District except New Mexico, and in that state the number of member banks within our District is so small that this variation from the general trend probably does not denote a difference in conditions.

The discount rate of this bank, for all classes of paper and all maturities, was maintained at 4 per cent throughout the year.

Mail and express matter received during the year averaged 6,022 pieces a day, and a daily average of 6,134 pieces of such matter was dispatched.

More than half of the member banks in the District are now making use of our facilities for the safekeeping of securities. At the close of the year securities were held in safekeeping for 526 member banks, as compared with 477 at the end of 1925.

There was further increase during the year in the volume of operations in the principal departments, both at the head office and at the Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City Branches. The larger volume of work was handled with a smaller outlay for current expense, as has been the case each year for the past five years, indicating continued satisfactory progress toward efficient and economical operation.

MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

There was a net decrease in membership during the year of twenty-seven national banks and five state banks, as appears in the following summary:

STATE	Member-ship on Dec. 31, 1925	ADDITIONS			WITHDRAWALS			Member-ship on Dec. 31, 1926
		Nat'l Banks	State Banks	Total	Nat'l Banks	State Banks	Total	
Colorado	137	1	1	2	8	0	8	131
Kansas	266	1	0	1	3	1	4	263
Missouri*	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Nebraska	182	2	0	2	6	5	11	173
New Mexico*	9	4	0	4	2	0	2	11
Oklahoma*	361	2	0	2	17	0	17	346
Wyoming	35	0	0	0	1	0	1	34
Totals	1,039	10	1	11	37	6	43	1,007

*Within District No. 10

Changes in state bank membership consisted of admission to membership of the Central Savings Bank and Trust Company, Denver, Colorado; withdrawal of five banks from membership, as provided by law; and the voluntary liquidation of one bank upon the transfer of its business to a national bank.

The ten national banks added to the membership consisted of three banks which were located in territory transferred from the Eleventh District to the Tenth District, and seven banks which were organized and authorized to commence business during the year. Of the seven new organizations, five acquired the business of national banks which went into voluntary liquidation.

Withdrawals of thirty-seven national banks resulted from two consolidations with other national banks, twelve insolvencies, and twenty-three voluntary liquidations.

PERSONNEL

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

No special election was held to fill the unexpired term of H. W. Gibson, Class B Director, for the term expired December 31, 1926, whose death occurred on November 2, 1926. Mr. Gibson had served the bank as Class B Director, elected by banks of Group 3, continuously from January 1, 1917, to the date of his death.

E. E. Mullaney, Hill City, Kansas, President of the First National Bank, Collyer, Kansas, was reelected Class A Director by member banks of Group 3, for the term expiring December 31, 1929.

L. E. Phillips, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Vice President and General Manager of the Phillips Petroleum Company, was elected Class B Director by member banks of Group 3, for the term expiring December 31, 1929.

M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Missouri, was reappointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Class C Director for the term ending December 31, 1929.

Wm. L. Petrikin, Denver, Colorado, President of the Great Western Sugar Company, and formerly a Director of the Denver Branch, was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Class C Director for the unexpired term ending December 31, 1928, succeeding W. S. Bulkley, resigned.

The following were appointed as Directors of the Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City Branches, for terms expiring on December 31 of the years indicated:

OMAHA BRANCH—L. H. Earhart, Managing Director Omaha Branch, 1927; T. L. Davis, Vice President of the First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska, 1929; and W. E. Hardy, Furniture Merchant, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1929.

DENVER BRANCH—J. E. Olson, Managing Director Denver Branch, 1927; Merritt W. Gano, Clothing Merchant and Capitalist, Denver, Colorado, 1927; Henry Swan, Vice President of the United States National Bank, Denver, Colorado, 1929; and R. H. Davis, Wholesale Druggist, Denver, Colorado, 1929.

OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH—C. E. Daniel, Managing Director Oklahoma City Branch, 1927; Walter Ferguson, Vice President of the First National Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1929; and Austin Miller, Furniture Manufacturer, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1929.

MEMBER OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

P. W. Goebel, Banker, Kansas City, Kansas, was reappointed by the Board of Directors to serve as member of the Federal Advisory Council from the Tenth Federal Reserve District for the year 1927.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE BANK AND BRANCHES

The Federal Reserve Board reappointed M. L. McClure as Federal Reserve Agent and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Heber Hord as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, and redesignated A. M. McAdams as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, for the year 1927. All other officers of the bank and branches, with the exception of W. D. Lower, Assistant Cashier at the Omaha Branch, who resigned as of December 31, 1926, were reelected for the year 1927 by the Board of Directors.

At the close of the year the bank and branches had a total of 21 officers and 559 other employees, as compared with 22 officers and 571 other employees at the close of 1925.