

THE MONTHLY REVIEW

Covering Conditions in the Tenth Federal Reserve District

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

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STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER 1924, COMPARED WITH RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER 1923

	1924	1923	Percent Change
Bank Debits, 27 cities			
Four weeks ended October 1.....	\$1,144,984,000	\$1,143,282,000	0.15
Clearings, Federal Reserve Bank			
Amount.....	\$ 886,067,587	\$ 690,815,721	28.3
Number of Items.....	5,388,021	4,524,335	19.1
Bank Deposits, 72 Member Banks			
Demand.....	\$ 458,630,000	\$ 427,341,000	7.3
Time.....	133,966,000	134,941,000	-0.7
Government.....	3,903,000	2,743,000	42.3
Gross.....	596,499,000	565,025,000	5.6
Bank Loans, 72 Member Banks			
Amount.....	\$ 407,629,000	\$ 443,560,000	-8.1
Savings Deposits and Accounts:			
Deposits, 56 Banks.....	\$ 107,853,525	\$ 104,163,189	3.5
Accounts, 51 Banks.....	341,214	325,060	5.0
Commercial Failures, Tenth District			
Number.....	78	64	21.9
Liabilities.....	\$ 1,339,489	\$ 1,622,295	-17.4
Grain Receipts, 4 Markets:			
Wheat, bushels.....	21,207,950	10,639,550	99.3
Corn, bushels.....	3,871,600	2,591,250	49.4
Oats, bushels.....	3,758,300	4,249,700	-11.5
Flour Production, Southwestern Mills			
Barrels.....	2,460,136	2,006,979	22.6
Live Stock Receipts, 6 Markets			
Cattle.....	801,498	710,557	12.8
Calves.....	159,506	121,653	31.1
Hogs.....	665,646	871,730	-23.6
Sheep.....	1,193,538	970,689	23.0
Horses and Mules.....	16,931	14,040	20.6
Meat Packing, 6 Centers			
Cattle.....	329,230	267,105	23.3
Calves.....	100,072	68,204	46.7
Hogs.....	473,544	640,135	-26.0
Sheep.....	406,916	289,759	40.4
Crude Oil Production, 5 States			
Barrels.....	22,148,000	17,583,000	26.0
Ore Shipments, Tri-State District			
Zinc ore, tons.....	55,876	67,226	-16.9
value.....	\$2,270,623	\$2,651,340	-14.4
Lead ore, tons.....	7,769	7,732	0.48
value.....	\$ 848,375	\$ 659,617	28.6
Soft Coal Mining, 6 States			
Percent of full-time capacity....	55.7	60.8	-8.3
Building, 18 cities			
Number permits.....	3,520	3,035	16.0
Estimated value.....	\$ 10,228,799	\$ 8,064,589	26.8

THE Fall season of 1924 brought further improvement to conditions affecting industry, trade and banking in the Tenth Federal Reserve District. The reports to the Monthly Review, reflecting the physical volume, tell of quickened activity in almost every line. The September volume of business, for which complete figures are available, was the largest for any month of the current year. In some lines it was the largest for two and three years, or for all time. Several new high records were established, as the summary of the month's activities discloses.

Clearings of checks of banks through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and its branches at Omaha, Denver and Oklahoma City were 28.3% larger in amount during September than in the corresponding month of last year and the largest for a single month in more than two years.

Debits by banks to individual accounts of their customers exceeded the total for September of last year.

Loans and discounts of reporting Member Banks exhibited an upward trend from the previous month, but were 8.1% below a year ago.

Investments by reporting Member Banks increased 10.6% and the total exceeded that of a year ago.

The increase in deposits in banks, which began in July with the inflow of new crop money, continued through September and on October 1 gross deposits reported by Member Banks were the largest of record.

Commercial failures were fewer than in any previous month this year and the amount of liabilities was 17.4% less than the amount reported for the corresponding month in 1923.

Following the big rush of wheat to market in July and August, which was to meet the more pressing financial needs of farmers, there was a slump in September marketings, but the total receipts for the month exceeded that for September of last year by 99.3%.

The output of flour from Southwestern mills was 22.6% greater than a year ago and in fact was the largest month's output of these mills since August, 1921.

September was the high record month of the year in receipts of cattle, calves and sheep and the low record month of the year in receipts of hogs. It was noted that 39.6% of the receipts of cattle and 48.7% of the receipts of sheep were reshipped to the corn belt for fattening.

Meat packing operations, under enormous market supplies of livestock, were the heaviest for the slaughter of cattle and calves on records dating back to 1919. More sheep were killed and dressed by packers than in any previous month since August, 1921, but the September hog killing record, because of decreased supplies, was the lowest since December, 1921.

Increased activity in precious metal mining was reported, with production of gold running considerably ahead and of silver slightly behind last year to this date. Recent advances to 72c

per ounce in the price of silver was an urge to greater production in the closing months of the year.

Production of zinc ores in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma district rose to approximately 15,000 tons weekly with the average price per ton \$1.19 above a year ago. There was heavy production of lead ores and sales averaged \$23.89 per ton above prices in September 1923.

Soft coal mining, depressed for many months, showed increased productivity during September, although lack of market demand was still a big factor in restricting production.

Gross production of crude oil during September was the largest for any month in two years, exceeding production a year ago by 26%, although continued heavy production in excess of consumptive demand led to reductions which brought prices of crude oil to the lowest point of the year.

September was the greatest month of the current year in building, value of new construction exceeding that for each previous month since May, 1923.

It was indicated by the reports that a greater amount of public improvement is being made during this Fall season than at any other time since the beginning of the World War.

Wholesale and retail trade improved perceptibly, but the improvement this season has been slow, due to the agricultural population restricting purchases to necessities and using the funds derived from the marketing of crops to discharge the more pressing obligations.

The Government's reports show 1924 was one of the best years in farm crops, both in yields and prices. The October report shows increases over last year for the Tenth District of 71% in winter wheat, 2.5% in spring wheat, and 66.6% in all wheat. Oats increased 9.8%, cotton increased 89% and sugar beets increased 21.8%. Decreases from last year's production were: in corn 5.18%, in hay 8.3%, in potatoes 9.2% and in tobacco 11.6%.

Financial

The position of banks in the Tenth District, which improved greatly in Mid-Summer by heavy liquidation of agricultural indebtedness, was further strengthened during September and October by reduction of loans and increases in volume of deposits from the high levels of last Fall. The banks are provided with an abundance of funds—more than sufficient for their requirements at this season—and while there has been a slight

increase in commercial loans in the last thirty days a large volume of money has gone into investments.

MEMBER BANKS SHOWING: The combined reports of 72 Member Banks in cities of the Tenth District showed loans and discounts, including rediscounts, aggregating \$407,629,000 at the close of business October 1, an increase of \$1,853,000 or 0.45% over the total on September 3, but a decrease of \$35,931,000 or 8.1% from the total on October 3, 1923.

Investments of the reporting Member Banks, aggregating \$149,709,000, on October 1, were \$14,398,000 or 10.6% greater than on September 3 and \$1,397,000 or 0.9% greater than on October 3, 1923.

On the other hand there was a correspondingly heavy increase in Member Banks' deposits, the 72 banks reporting gross deposits on October 1, at \$596,499,000, an increase over the previous month of \$31,983,000 or 5.7% and an increase over one year ago of \$31,474,000 or 5.6%. Practically the entire increase was in demand deposits.

The October 10 statements of National Banks in the leading cities of the Tenth District, under call of the Comptroller of the Currency, were in line with those of the 72 selected Member Banks reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS: Weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City during September and to the middle of October showed rediscounts for Member Banks at the lowest level of record. There was an increase in the amount of bills purchased in open market, the total on October 15 reaching \$5,852,992, the largest amount held since April 16, and \$3,654,301 more than were held October 15, 1923. Earning assets on October 15 were \$48,839,790, the largest since June 25 of this year, but \$16,451,247 less than at the mid-October reporting date last year. Federal Reserve notes in circulation, totaling \$67,922,417 on October 15, were the largest since December 26, 1923. Member Banks' deposits totaled \$80,437,431, as compared with \$78,213,233, reported for the corresponding date in 1923. The total deposits were \$84,629,603 as compared with \$80,711,355 October 17 of last year.

Savings in Banks

Reports from 56 banks in cities of the Tenth District showed a total of \$107,853,525 in deposits to savings accounts on October 1. This total indicated an increase during the month of \$448,897 or 0.4%. Compared with deposits on October 1, 1923, the report for the current month showed an increase of \$3,690,336 or 3.5%. The number of savings accounts reported by 51 banks was 341,214 on October 1, an increase of 3,455 or 1% over the total on September 1, and an increase of 16,154 accounts, or 5%, over the number reported October 1, 1923. The reports of savings deposits by cities follow:

Banks	Oct. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923
Denver, Colo.....	7	\$ 55,874,323	\$ 53,872,034
Kansas City, Kans.....	4	2,448,463	2,455,260
Kansas City, Mo.....	9	13,235,452	12,810,941
Lincoln, Nebr.....	3	2,744,130	2,875,112
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	7	6,493,226	6,891,253
Omaha, Neb.....	4	6,086,696	6,170,532
St. Joseph, Mo.....	7	10,650,137	9,893,996
Tulsa, Okla.....	6	7,128,735	6,914,151
Wichita, Kans.....	6	2,281,037	2,252,783
Outside.....	3	911,326	817,390
Total.....	56	\$107,853,525	\$107,404,628

Federal Reserve Bank Clearings

An enormous volume of business in the Tenth District was represented in the September clearings of checks and other cash items through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and its branches at Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City. The number

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES

	Oct. 1, 1924 72 Banks	Oct. 3, 1923 76 Banks
1. Loans and Discounts (including rediscounts):		
(a) Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations.....	\$ 6,364,000	\$ 7,120,000
(b) Secured by stocks and bonds, other than U. S. Bonds.....	81,783,000	81,075,000
(c) All other.....	319,482,000	355,365,000
2. Investments:		
(a) U. S. Pre-war bonds.....	11,404,000	11,566,000
(b) U. S. Liberty bonds.....	39,546,000	47,034,000
(c) U. S. Treasury bonds.....	2,093,000	4,588,000
(d) U. S. Victory notes and Treasury notes	22,041,000	18,863,000
(e) U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	7,282,000	3,832,000
(f) Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities.....	67,343,000	62,429,000
3. Total loans and discounts, and investments.....	557,338,000	591,872,000
4. Reserve balances with F. R. Bank.....	48,584,000	48,039,000
5. Cash in vault.....	12,451,000	12,337,000
6. Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed.....	458,630,000	427,341,000
7. Time deposits.....	133,966,000	134,941,000
8. Government deposits.....	3,903,000	2,743,000
9. Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Bank secured by:		
(a) U. S. Govt. obligations.....	158,000	18,577,000
(b) All other.....	488,000	17,261,000
TOTAL (Items 3 to 9 inclusive).....	\$1,215,518,000	\$1,253,111,000

of items handled during the month was 5,388,021, an increase of 338,444 or 6.7% over August, an increase of 863,686 or 19.1% over September of last year, and the largest number of items handled in any month since March, 1923. The September clearings represented \$886,067,587, an increase of \$88,511,216 or 11.1% over August, an increase of \$195,251,866 or 28.3% over September of last year and the largest amount of clearings for a single month in more than two years.

During the first nine months of 1924 the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and its three branches handled 44,635,297 items for amounts aggregating \$6,877,236,535. Compared with the first nine months of 1923 this year's total showed an increase of 971,663 or 2.2% in the number of items and an increase of \$309,120,861 or 4.7% in the amount of money handled.

The Federal Reserve Bank clearings for the first nine months of 1924 are here shown, month by month, in comparison with the clearings for the corresponding nine months in 1923.

	1924		1923	
	Items	Amount	Items	Amount
January.....	4,726,778	\$ 705,079,228	5,199,210	\$ 788,320,673
February.....	4,561,796	635,879,751	4,492,366	634,169,794
March.....	4,986,934	777,722,416	5,389,383	826,400,731
April.....	4,977,178	739,135,532	5,022,601	758,903,907
May.....	4,955,341	752,469,452	4,860,028	749,410,941
June.....	4,901,642	763,388,403	4,793,910	725,182,473
July.....	5,088,030	819,937,795	4,690,388	705,101,242
August.....	5,049,577	797,556,371	4,691,413	689,810,192
September.....	5,388,021	886,067,587	4,524,335	690,815,721
Nine Months.....	44,635,297	\$6,877,236,535	43,663,634	\$6,568,115,674

Bank Debits

Debits by banks against accounts of their customers in twenty-eight cities of the Tenth District aggregated \$1,172,247,000 for a four weeks period ending October 1. This total was \$94,573,000 or 8.8% over the total for the previous four weeks ending September 3. Comparison of the volume of debits for the four weeks ending October 1 with that of the corresponding four weeks in 1923 is made on the basis of reports from twenty-seven cities, which would indicate an increase for this year's four weeks period of \$1,702,000 or 0.15 per cent. The returns of clearing houses for the twenty-eight cities follow:

	Four wks. ending		Percent Change
	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 3, 1923	
Atchison, Kansas.....	\$ 5,876,000	\$ 5,438,000	8.0
Bartlesville, Oklahoma.....	13,358,000	8,546,000	56.3
Casper, Wyoming.....	13,837,000	15,063,000	-8.1
Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	8,043,000	8,607,000	-6.6
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	12,633,000	11,982,000	5.4
Denver, Colorado.....	159,997,000	167,891,000	-4.7
Enid, Oklahoma.....	13,213,000	10,228,000	29.1
Fremont, Nebraska.....	3,183,000	3,270,000	-2.7
Grand Junction, Colo.....	3,517,000	3,027,000	16.2
Guthrie, Oklahoma.....	2,676,000	2,953,000	-9.3
Hutchinson, Kansas.....	17,386,000	9,838,000	76.7
Independence, Kansas.....	7,949,000	7,552,000	5.3
Joplin, Missouri.....	13,465,000	14,276,000	-5.7
Kansas City, Kansas.....	17,343,000	19,247,000	-10.0
Kansas City, Missouri.....	359,947,000	344,237,000	4.6
Lawrence, Kansas.....	4,265,000	3,723,000	14.6
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	27,263,000		
Muskogee, Oklahoma.....	9,688,000	23,186,000	-58.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	73,331,000	66,828,000	9.7
Okmulgee, Oklahoma.....	6,908,000	5,982,000	15.5
Omaha, Nebraska.....	190,629,000	198,235,000	-3.8
Parsons, Kansas.....	2,772,000	2,733,000	1.4
Pittsburg, Kansas.....	4,962,000	5,838,000	-15.0
Pueblo, Colorado.....	14,970,000	16,105,000	-7.0
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	53,779,000	58,729,000	-8.4
Topeka, Kansas.....	13,780,000	13,295,000	3.7
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	72,205,000	78,532,000	-8.1
Wichita, Kansas.....	45,272,000	37,941,000	19.3
Total, 28 cities.....	\$1,172,247,000	\$1,143,282,000	*0.15

*—Computed on reports from 27 cities.

Postal Receipts

An increase of 13.1% in postal receipts in nine cities in the Tenth District was reported by the Postmaster General for September over the total receipts during the corresponding month in 1923. The figures follow:

	Sept., 1924	Sept., 1923	% Inc.
Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	\$ 8,749	\$ 8,513	2.8
Denver, Colorado.....	264,337	233,827	13.0
Kansas City, Missouri.....	774,915	682,727	13.5
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	66,362	56,556	17.3
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....	110,213	87,110	26.5
Omaha, Nebraska.....	228,036	216,284	5.4
Pueblo, Colorado.....	29,400	28,504	3.1
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	50,829	50,390	0.9
Topeka, Kansas.....	91,297	72,376	26.1
Total.....	\$1,624,138	\$1,436,287	13.1

Commercial Failures

The R. G. Dun & Company reports on Commercial failures in the United States for the month of September shows 1,306 failures and \$34,296,276 of liabilities as compared with 1,226 failures and \$28,698,649 of liabilities in September, 1923.

The record for the Tenth District shows 78 failures for September against 64 failures during the corresponding month last year, an increase of 14 in the number of failures. The amount of liabilities involved in the September failures was \$1,339,489, a decrease of \$282,806 or 17.4% from the total reported in September, 1923.

The number of failures and the amount of liabilities in each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts for September, 1924, as compared with September, 1923, follows:

	NUMBER		LIABILITIES	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
First, Boston.....	94	113	\$ 1,119,242	\$ 1,476,871
Second, New York.....	238	228	9,374,964	6,283,981
Third, Philadelphia.....	73	44	1,315,533	2,695,645
Fourth, Cleveland.....	102	95	3,259,688	2,741,378
Fifth, Richmond.....	84	66	1,212,869	964,349
Sixth, Atlanta.....	85	91	1,375,317	2,840,497
Seventh, Chicago.....	213	172	8,945,494	6,219,732
Eighth, St. Louis.....	71	71	3,586,174	536,652
Ninth, Minneapolis.....	54	63	453,528	637,652
TENTH, KANSAS CITY.....	78	64	1,339,489	1,622,295
Eleventh, Dallas.....	34	79	580,455	1,757,766
Twelfth, San Francisco.....	180	140	1,733,523	921,831
Total.....	1,306	1,226	\$34,296,276	\$28,698,649

Mercantile

WHOLESALE: Sales by wholesalers in all reporting lines increased during September over August sales. Compared with the same month last year sales of dry goods, groceries, drugs, furniture and hardware increased and millinery decreased. Sales and outstanding accounts for September are here compared with those of August, 1924, and September, 1923, in percentage of increase or decrease:

	SALES		OUTSTANDINGS	
	No. of Stores	Sept., 1924 compared with Sept., 1923	Sept., 1924 compared with Sept., 1923	Sept. 30, 1924 compared with Sept. 30, 1923
Dry Goods.....	3	3.5	11.5	12.6
Groceries.....	4	6.6	4.7	6.7
Hardware.....	8	13.4	12.1	5.5
Furniture.....	6	32.4	15.2	8.1
Drugs.....	4	4.5	7.3	0.7
Millinery.....	4	28.5	-16.6	

As purchases by retailers from wholesalers are in moderate quantities in all lines of textiles it is considered that the improvement in sales of dry goods is on a sound basis. Retailers have pursued a conservative policy in their buying during the past year and their stocks are reduced to a minimum. The advance in the market for raw cotton during the past thirty days added

strength to the market for finished goods but there appears to be no disposition on the part of buyers to speculate. The wholesale grocery trade continued heavy, and the volume of trade in this line measured in money values was above that of a year ago. The hardware trade was much improved, retailers buying more freely but with caution. Trade was reported well above the fall season last year, and dealers were anticipating a good ending for 1924.

Furniture prices were firm and wholesalers reported a demand for the better class of goods with factories only fairly prompt in deliveries. In the drug line wholesalers reported orders coming in quite freely and a tendency toward increasing stocks, but caution prevailed in many quarters. Prices were slightly firmer, although drug prices in general were low.

The implement business has snapped back, quoting the language of the manager of a large distributing house. There was an increase in sales in September, some of the distributors of plows and drills more than doubling their sales last year. The outlook for business for spring trade is reported very encouraging.

RETAIL: September was the first month since February, and the second month this year, to record an increase in department stores' sales over the corresponding month in 1923. The composite figure for eighteen department stores reporting September business was a 4.8% increase over the sales in September, 1923. The improvement in department stores trade may be judged by the fact that August sales were 9.7% below those of August last year. The reports show sales for the season from July 1 to September 30 were still 2.4% below the volume for the corresponding three months last year, whereas sales from July 1 to August 31, were 7.2% behind the sales for the corresponding two months in the previous year. The reports indicated some slight increase in retail sales of men's clothing and a slight decrease in the sales of women's apparel, with the shoe trade running about even with a year ago. A very substantial improvement was observed in the reports from retail stores in the smaller cities, particularly in the wheat belt.

COLLECTIONS: Wholesalers reported some improvement in collections during September as a result of liquidation of indebtedness in the country. The reporting department stores figure on collections in September was 46.6% of outstandings as compared with 41.8% in August and 43.7% in September last year.

Building

The returns from eighteen cities of the Tenth District reporting regularly to the Monthly Review reflect a very perceptible increase in building activity and new high construction records for

the fall season. The September returns for the eighteen cities showed 3,520 permits were issued during that month for buildings estimated in value at \$10,228,799. This number of permits was exceeded in the month of April, although the amount of money invested in building was the largest for any month since May, 1923. Eleven of the eighteen cities reported more permits and larger building costs during September than were reported for the corresponding month last year. Unofficial returns from the same cities indicate that October will also show exceptionally heavy building operations.

The September record for the eighteen cities reporting brought the total for the first nine months of 1924 to 25,869 permits issued for buildings valued at \$76,774,921. This compares with 27,051 permits and an investment of \$84,017,508 for the first nine months of 1923, with indications pointing to a building record for the entire year of 1924 very closely approximating the high record of 1923. The September record of permits issued follows:

	Permits	Estimated Cost	Percent Change
Casper, Wyoming.....	44	\$ 48,725	-78.8
Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	35	54,899	-6.3
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	88	88,274	8.0
Denver, Colorado.....	883	3,002,150	49.3
Hutchinson, Kansas.....	43	62,110	100.8
Joplin, Missouri.....	56	130,095	-21.5
Kansas City, Kansas.....	227	303,137	14.9
Kansas City, Missouri.....	555	1,708,150	-23.1
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	168	406,895	77.7
Muskogee, Oklahoma.....	21	31,531	-16.1
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....	175	413,809	-21.7
Okmulgee, Oklahoma.....	10	17,385	-63.7
Omaha, Nebraska.....	310	1,720,866	74.2
Pueblo, Colorado.....	108	121,610	98.5
St Joseph, Missouri.....	75	250,330	153.6
Topeka, Kansas.....	159	172,010	26.9
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	242	871,266	67.3
Wichita, Kansas.....	321	825,557	133.6
Total, September, 1924.....	3,520	\$10,228,799	26.8
Total, September, 1923.....	3,035	8,064,589	

Building Materials

Sales of lumber and building materials during the month were in line with the high activity in cities. There has been comparatively little business in the country, due to the fact that farmers have made few improvements for some time. An increase in trade activity in the country is in prospect following the harvesting of crops and the fall plowing and planting. Some increase in the lumber trade was noted when southern pine mills reported orders during the week ending October 10 were 4.22% above shipments and 8.82% above production for the week.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN CITIES OF TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924

Based upon reports from eighteen department stores

	Kansas City	Denver	Outside	District
	3	3	12	18
Percentage increase (or decrease) of net sales during September, 1924, over net sales during same month last year.....	Dec. 1.9	Inc. 2.6	Inc. 10.8	Inc. 4.8
Percentage increase (or decrease) of net sales from July 1, 1924, to Sept. 30, 1924, over net sales during same period last year.....	Dec. 7.8	Dec. 0.6	Inc. 1.4	Dec. 2.4
Percentage increase (or decrease) of stocks at close of September, 1924, over stocks at close of same month last year.....	Dec. 6.1	Dec. 3.5	Dec. 17.4	Dec. 10.4
Percentage increase (or decrease) of stocks at close of September, 1924, over stocks at close of August, 1924.....	Dec. 0.2	Inc. 8.0	Inc. 7.5	Inc. 4.4
Percentage of average stocks (selling price) at close of each month this season (commencing with July 1) to average monthly net sales (selling price) during the same period.....	531.5	470.0	631.6	562.7
Percentage of outstanding orders (cost) at close of September, 1924, to total purchases (cost) during the calendar year 1923.....	4.8	8.3	17.1	10.1
Percentage of collections during the month of September, 1924, on amount of outstanding accounts on August 31, 1924.....	51.4	36.1	46.4	46.6
Percentage of collections for same period last year.....	45.9	35.2	45.3	43.7

Agriculture

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its October report, gave the following estimates on 1924 production of the leading farm crops in the Tenth District:

	Oct. 1 Est. 1924	Final Est. 1923	Percent Change
xWinter Wheat, bushels.....	288,388,000	168,635,000	71.0
Spring Wheat, bushels.....	11,994,000	11,698,000	2.5
All Wheat, bushels.....	300,382,000	180,333,000	66.6
Corn, bushels.....	487,866,000	514,530,000	-5.18
Oats, bushels.....	174,413,000	158,756,000	9.8
Potatoes, bushels.....	30,657,000	33,766,000	-9.2
Hay, tons.....	16,937,000	18,480,000	-8.3
Tobacco, lbs.....	3,907,000	4,422,000	-11.6
Cotton, bales.....	1,257,000	665,000	89.0
xxSugar Beets, tons.....	3,170,000	2,602,000	21.8
-xAugust 1 estimate			
-xxColorado and Nebraska State reports.			

The reports show the composite condition of all crops in Kansas and Missouri improved between September 1 and October 1, while in the other five states declines in condition were not as great as was anticipated. In four of the seven states the condition of all crops was above normal. The percentage of condition on October 1 is here shown in comparison with those on September 1, with 100 representing normal:

	Condition October 1	Condition September 1	Percent Change
Colorado.....	87.5	89.7	-2.2
Kansas.....	119.8	118.1	1.7
Missouri.....	101.5	100.6	0.9
Nebraska.....	104.2	105.2	-1.0
New Mexico.....	93.9	101.0	-7.1
Oklahoma.....	116.2	117.6	-1.4
Wyoming.....	86.0	87.8	-1.8
United States.....	96.5	96.0	0.5

CORN: High winds and dry weather during the latter part of September hastened the ripening of corn in Nebraska and it was reported that 70% of the crop matured before frost came. About 10% of the crop was seriously injured by frost and freezes. The remaining 20% was in the hard dough stage at the time of the frost and suffered some injury. In Kansas it was reported 89% of the corn was out of danger from serious frost damage by October 1. In many sections of the central third of the state, particularly in north central counties, there was some light chaffy corn, caused by extreme heat and chinch bugs during the critical period of development. It was believed that fully 83% of the corn produced in the state this year would be of merchantable quality. In Missouri the holding off of frost to the middle of October permitted 75% to 80% of the corn to mature. In Oklahoma corn had matured by October 1 and gathering the crop was under way in all sections. The crop is good with the exception of a small acreage of late corn. Due to long drought, Colorado corn on the first of the month was the lowest in condition of the crop in the history of that state as compared with the highest condition a year ago. While there are many good fields of irrigated and non-irrigated corn, there are thousands of acres that will not average more than a bushel per acre. The drought also affected corn in Wyoming and some damage was reported in New Mexico.

COTTON: Based on a condition of 53.5% of normal on October 1 the Crop Estimate Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture forecast a cotton crop in the United States of 12,499,000 bales, each of 500 pounds gross weight, as compared with 10,139,671 bales ginned in 1923. Cotton production in the Tenth Federal Reserve District was forecast as 1,257,000 bales, which compares with 665,000 bales produced last year. The estimate of October 1 for Oklahoma was 1,272,000 bales, 17,000 bales less than was forecast September 1 and 616,000 bales more

than last year's production. Missouri's cotton crop declined during September 27,000 bales, leaving 201,000 bales as this year's production, or 75,000 bales more than last year's crop. New Mexico reported a decline of 10,000 bales during the month to a total of 55,000 bales, which was 21,000 bales more than the 1923 crop. The boll weevil began its work in Oklahoma during September but the amount of damage done has not been ascertained. However, the crop was already practically made and safe from frost.

SUGAR BEETS: The condition of the sugar beet crop in Colorado on October 1 was well above the average, being placed at 95% as compared with 95% last year. The crop improved during the six weeks prior to October 1 and especially with rains and cooler weather in the latter part of September. The October forecast was for 2,487,000 tons compared with 1,962,000 tons last year. In Nebraska the condition of sugar beets on October 1 was 92%, indicating a crop of 683,000 tons against 640,000 tons last year.

FALL FARM WORK: Weather conditions during September and early October were favorable in nearly all sections for preparation of the soil for fall sown wheat. Returns are as yet incomplete, but indications point to an acreage to be sown this fall which will be fully up to that sown last year.

Grain Marketing

Arrivals of wheat at Tenth District market centers during September declined heavily from the high record arrivals in August, although the September total exceeded that of September 1923 by 99.3%. The decline in the volume of wheat marketed during September, following the big rush of the first two months after the harvest, created no surprise to the grain trade, as the most urgent financial needs of the farmers had been met and there was fall plowing and planting to be done. Receipts of wheat at four markets for the wheat year starting July 1 were 93,897,950 bushels against 48,643,850 bushels received during the corresponding three months last year, an increase of 45,254,100 bushels of 93%.

Receipts of corn during September were 365,100 bushels or 8.6% less than in August, but the month's total was 1,280,350 bushels or 49.4% larger than that for September, 1923. Receipts of oats, rye and barley increased over August but were less than a year ago. Kafir receipts did not come up to those for the previous month but were more than two and one-half times the volume received in the corresponding month in 1923. Receipts of grain at the four markets in September, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Kafir
Kansas City.....	11,654,550	675,000	1,035,300	57,200	54,000	62,700
Omaha.....	5,136,600	2,102,800	2,380,000	165,200	139,200
St. Joseph.....	1,484,000	1,023,000	328,000	18,000	3,500
Wichita.....	2,932,800	70,800	15,000	1,200	31,200	3,600
Sept., 1924.....	21,207,950	3,871,600	3,758,300	241,600	227,900	66,300
Aug., 1924.....	41,029,950	4,236,700	2,591,600	237,100	189,450	105,600
Sept., 1923.....	10,639,550	2,591,250	4,249,700	244,400	722,750	18,700

GRAIN PRICES: Cash sales of No. 1 hard and dark wheat at Kansas City on the closing day of September were on a range of \$1.32 to \$1.47 per bushel. On the closing day of August the price range was \$1.14½ to \$1.27. No. 2 red wheat sold at a premium over the corresponding grade of hard and dark wheat, the September 30 price being from \$1.47 to \$1.49 or 16c to 17c higher than at the end of August and 31c to 32c higher than at the end of September 1923. Corn prices held up well during the month and at the close were but a shade lower than at the close of August and considerably above the prices at the close of September last year. Oats on September 30 were slightly higher than at the close of August. Rye and barley prices were well sustained by export demand.

Flour Milling

The September output of flour from Southwestern mills, totaling 2,460,136 barrels, was the largest of record for a single month with the exception of August, 1921, when production reached 2,626,741 barrels. The mills were operated during September on an average of 84.7% of full time capacity compared with 72.7% of full time capacity a year previous. The increase for September over a year ago was 453,157 barrels or 22.6%. The summary of flour production, as compiled from reports to the Northwestern Miller, follows:

	Sept., 1924	Sept., 1923
Kansas City.....	545,538	541,195
Omaha.....	104,007	91,105
Salina.....	125,931	86,459
St. Joseph.....	189,391	119,774
Wichita.....	225,986	181,732
Outside.....	1,269,283	986,714
Total.....	2,460,136	2,006,979

Live Stock

Outstanding features in the live stock situation, as disclosed by the September reports from the six leading markets, were exceptionally heavy receipts of cattle, calves and sheep and correspondingly light receipts of hogs. Comparing the September receipts with those a year ago, cattle increased 12.8%, calves increased 31.1%, sheep increased 23%, horses and mules increased 20.6%, while hogs decreased 23.6%. A comparison with previous records also shows that the receipts of cattle and calves during September had not been exceeded in any month since October, 1922. September receipts of sheep and also of horses and mules were the largest for any month since October, 1923, while September receipts of hogs were the smallest in number for any month in two years. The September receipts at the six market centers:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses Mules
Kansas City.....	384,937	95,021	234,677	276,154	4,319
Omaha.....	205,731	15,480	202,034	552,873	1,418
St. Joseph.....	72,695	18,922	115,672	110,633	1,356
Denver.....	69,071	8,573	33,321	237,306	5,678
Oklahoma City.....	34,613	12,477	38,013	726	1,536
Wichita.....	34,451	9,033	41,929	15,846	2,624
September, 1924.....	801,498	159,506	665,646	1,193,538	16,931
August, 1924.....	500,739	105,196	704,250	631,121	11,619
September, 1923.....	710,557	121,653	871,730	970,689	14,040

Receipts during September were notable for the exceptionally large percentage of range and grass cattle, which accounted for the big increase. Many cattlemen and pasturemen had not recovered from the heavy losses sustained in 1920 by the big slump in cattle values. Their liquidation of canner and cutter cows, good young cows and heifers caused apprehension among old and experienced cattle dealers and packers concerning the future beef supply. Unusually heavy marketing of western lambs accounted largely for the increased receipts of sheep. The supply of hogs at the markets during September was very light in comparison with the high record receipts in September, 1923, although the total for the month this year was above the average for September of other years.

LIVE STOCK PRICES: While good light-weight corn-fatted steers and best yearlings held up well during the month and at the close were but slightly lower, it was noted that prices of grass steers and weighty fed steers were \$1 to \$2 lower than at the close of August. Good heifers and mixed yearlings were 50c to \$1 lower for the month.

The top price of hogs in the early half of the month reached \$9.90 and during the last two weeks, with greatly reduced sup-

ply, hogs registered sharp advances. September closed with top price of \$10.35 and during the early part of October the \$11 mark was reached.

At the close of the month lambs were selling at \$13.25 or about 25c per 100 pounds over the close of the previous month. Ewes sold as high as \$6.25. Yearlings sold up to \$9.50 and wethers brought \$7.40. Feeding and breeding stock generally scarce with prices steady throughout the month.

STOCKER AND FEEDER MOVEMENTS: The reports from four markets show that more cattle and sheep were shipped to the country for fattening than in any previous month since October, 1923, while the outgo of calves was the largest in number since last November, and of hogs the smallest in number since May of this year. The unusually heavy supplies of stockers and feeders brought many buyers into the markets. The states to which the heaviest shipments were made were Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Countryward shipments from the four reporting markets were:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	173,916	8,471	12,041	114,115
Omaha.....	90,717	390	310,831
St. Joseph.....	20,757	3,409	1,601	42,468
Denver.....	32,175	3,142	1,503	114,194
September, 1924.....	317,565	15,022	15,535	581,608
August, 1924.....	155,142	7,237	11,096	262,010
September, 1923.....	327,987	16,611	68,045	488,067

Meat Packing

Operations of meat packing plants at the leading market centers of the Tenth District were unusually heavy during September. The number of cattle and calves purchased by packers was the largest for any month since October, 1919. More sheep were purchased for packing than in any previous month since August, 1921. On the other hand fewer hogs were purchased in September than in any previous month since December, 1921. The percentage of increase in packers' purchases over September, 1923, was: cattle, 23.3%; calves, 46.7%; sheep, 40.4%; and the decrease in hogs was 26%. Packers purchases at the six markets were:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	136,752	58,360	151,757	136,037
Omaha.....	103,176	8,497	160,517	184,135
St. Joseph.....	40,799	13,573	67,024	66,247
Denver.....	11,507	3,963	22,115	18,218
Oklahoma City.....	25,296	11,369	33,626	345
Wichita.....	11,700	4,310	38,505	1,934
September, 1924.....	329,230	100,072	473,544	406,916
August, 1924.....	242,040	73,059	499,705	299,772
September, 1923.....	267,105	68,204	640,135	289,759

The marked decrease in the supply of hogs at leading markets, consequent shortening of the fresh pork supply, and slight strengthening of prices characterized the meat trade during September. Foreign demand for American pork showed some improvement over previous months. The dressed meat trade was comparatively dull, due to the fact that supplies were heavy and prices somewhat depressed.

Stocks of pork and lard at Kansas City on September 30 were 32,417,800 pounds, which was 13,224,600 pounds less than on August 31, 1924, and 3,963,500 pounds less than on September 30, 1923.

Petroleum

Production of crude oil in the five producing states of the Tenth District during the 30-day month of September was at the rate of 738,267 barrels per day and a total of 22,148,000 barrels for the month. According to the official reports this was the largest daily average and the largest month's total output in the five states in either this or last year. The September output was 1.1% greater than that of August and 26% greater than that of September, 1923. The production summary follows:

	*Sept., 1924	**Aug., 1924	**Sept., 1923
Oklahoma.....	16,283,300	15,650,000	11,548,000
Kansas.....	2,552,100	2,693,000	1,836,000
Wyoming.....	3,221,100	3,470,000	4,193,500
Colorado.....	72,900	75,000	5,500
New Mexico.....	18,600	19,000
Total.....	22,148,000	21,907,000	17,583,000

*Estimated—American Petroleum Institute (except N. Mex.)
 **Official—United States Geological Survey.

A summary of field operations shows fewer wells completed than in any month since last March. The average daily new production, however, was only 216 barrels short of the August record, exceeding the September, 1923 record of daily new production by 54,410 barrels or 60.1%. The report on new developments showed a decrease from August of 79 rigs and wells drilling, while there was increase of 120 rigs and wells drilling over the record for the month last year.

	Completions Wells	Production Barrels	Rigs—Wells Drilling
Oklahoma.....	366	122,213	1,214
Kansas.....	53	2,539	360
Wyoming.....	110	17,238	428
Colorado.....	2	3,000	54
September, 1924.....	531	144,990	2,056
August, 1924.....	540	145,206	2,135
September, 1923.....	578	90,580	1,936

Reductions at the end of September brought prices of crude oil in four states to lower levels than have prevailed at any time previous during this year.

The August report of the Bureau of Mines showed gasoline stocks at refineries in the Tenth District at the close of the month were 143,746,292 gallons for Oklahoma and Kansas and 151,094,372 gallons for Colorado and Wyoming. Stocks for the entire country were reported at 24.4% in excess of the quantity held on the corresponding date of the previous year while shipments from refineries during the first eight months of the current year were increased only 17.04%.

Mining

ZINC AND LEAD: Shipments of zinc ore from the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma district during September totaled 55,876 tons, or a weekly shipment of 13,769 tons, which was approximately 2,000 ton under the production of the field. The average price for the month of September was \$40.63 per ton.

The value of the zinc shipped from the field was \$2,270,623. The average price for the month of September compares with \$42.19 for August and with \$39.44 for September last year, when shipments aggregated 67,226 tons. There was an increase in the surplus stocks of zinc held by the ore producers at the end of the month over that held at the beginning of the month. Production is gradually climbing upward and is estimated to be approximately 15,000 tons weekly. There is a movement on the

part of several individual operators of large properties to curtail their production and thus bring production down to approximately the demand.

There was also a decline in the lead ore price during September. The month opened with lead bringing \$110.00 per ton and closed at \$107.50 per ton. Sales of lead ore were heavy during the month and approximated 7,769 tons, with an average price for the entire month of \$109.20 per ton. This price compared with \$85.31 per ton for the month of September, 1923, when shipments for the month were 7,732 tons.

METAL MINING IN COLORADO: With the price of silver at the first week in October advanced to the highest point in two years, and copper and lead prices firm, producers in Colorado were encouraged to greater activity during the closing months of the year. Indications are that, viewed from a purely business standpoint, 1924 will be one of the best years in the history of mining in Colorado. According to figures of the U. S. Geological Survey production of gold in Colorado during the first six months of 1924 was upwards of \$1,000,000 greater than for the first half of 1923, although productions of silver fell off about 500,000 ounces and lead about 5,000,000 pounds, copper and zinc production was about the same. The present year has been notable for expansion of mining activities through prospecting and development work and also for the introduction of new processes by which low grade ores, rejected and left on the dump in former years, are now treated with a fair margin of profit to the producers.

BITUMINOUS COAL: Mining of soft coal in the Tenth District showed improvement during September, although the output was not up to that of a year ago. Production at the mines averaged 55.7% of full time capacity, as compared with 48.2% of full time capacity in August and 60.8% of full time capacity in September 1923. Loss of operation due to "no market" was reported at 37% of capacity as compared with 45.5% in August and 29.3% in September, 1923.

Production of soft coal in the United States from January 1 to October 4, 1924, was reported by the United States Geological Survey as 342,341,000 tons as compared with 421,712,000 tons for the corresponding period last year.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept 1923
All Commodities.....	149.1	149.7	153.7
Farm Products.....	143.1	145.3	143.7
Foods.....	147.7	144.0	147.3
Cloths & Clothing.....	186.5	189.9	201.8
Fuel & Lighting.....	168.0	169.7	175.8
Metals.....	128.2	130.4	144.1
Building Materials.....	170.7	169.5	181.8
Chemicals & Drugs.....	130.6	130.1	127.8
House Furnishings.....	171.1	171.0	182.6
Miscellaneous.....	115.9	115.0	120.9

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—REGROUPED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept 1923
Raw Materials, total.....	151.5	154.3	157.6
Crops.....	163.9	174.6	163.3
Animals Products.....	123.2	123.3	130.7
Forest Products.....	179.5	175.5	195.8
Mineral Products.....	165.7	165.7	175.9
Producers' Goods.....	129.8	130.9	139.2
Consumers' Goods.....	158.4	156.3	158.4

Business Conditions in The United States

Production of basic commodities, factory employment and distribution of merchandise increased in September. During September and early in October there was a considerable increase in the volume of borrowing for commercial purposes.

PRODUCTION: The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries, adjusted to allow for seasonal variations, rose 9% in September, the first advance since last January. Increased activity was reported in many lines of industry including textiles, iron and steel, and coal. Factory employment increased 2% during September, reflecting larger working forces in nearly all reporting industries. Average weekly earnings of industrial workers increased slightly, owing to a decrease in the extent of part time employment. Building contracts awarded showed a small seasonal decline in September, but were considerably larger than a year ago.

Crop conditions, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, showed a further slight improvement during September, and the estimates of production for spring wheat, oats, barley and white potatoes on October 1 were larger than the month before. Estimates of the yields of corn, tobacco, and cotton, however, were reduced. Marketing of wheat was exceptionally heavy in September and exports of wheat and cotton were larger than for the same month of any recent year.

TRADE: Distribution of commodities, as reflected in railroad shipments, increased during September and was greater than last year, owing to larger loadings of miscellaneous merchandise, grain, and coal.

Wholesale trade was 11% larger than in August, as a result of increased business in almost all reporting lines. Sales of groceries and drugs were larger than a year ago, while sales of meat and shoes were smaller. Retail trade showed more than the usual seasonal increase in September, and sales of department stores and mail order houses were considerably larger than last year. Merchandise stocks at department stores increased more than usual during September, but continued to be slightly smaller than a year ago.

PRICES: Wholesale prices of farm products, clothing, fuel, and metals declined somewhat in September, while prices of food products, building materials, and chemicals advanced. The general level of prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistic index, was slightly lower in September than in August. During the first half of October quotations on wheat, flour, cattle, hogs, wool and rubber increased, while prices of cotton, lumber, and gasoline declined.

BANK CREDIT: During the five weeks ending October 15 loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities increased by more than \$600,000,000. Credit demand for financing the marketing of crops and the Fall activity of trade were reflected in increased commercial loans throughout the country and the total volume of these loans rose to a level considerably above the peak of October, 1923. Member Bank investments in securities continued to increase and loans on stocks and bonds also advanced. A further growth of demand deposits carried their total to the highest figure on record.

At the Federal Reserve Banks, discounts changed but little in September and declined in the first three weeks of October, while holdings of acceptances increased considerably and there

was also some increase in United States securities. As a consequence, total earning assets were larger than at any time since early in the year. Larger currency requirements, partly seasonal in character, were reflected between August 1 and October 1 in an increase of \$140,000,000 in the total volume of money in circulation.

Money rates in the New York market remained relatively constant in the latter part of September and the early part of October. On October 15 the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis was reduced from 4½% to 4%.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY, INCLUDING BRANCHES

RESOURCES	AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS	
	Oct. 15, 1924	Oct. 17, 1923
Gold with Federal reserve agent.....	\$ 62,765,755	\$ 40,596,600
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury.....	1,953,945	5,031,900
Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes.....	64,719,700	45,628,500
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board.....	32,288,021	32,286,124
Gold and gold certificates held by bank.....	4,669,444	2,871,593
Total gold reserves.....	101,677,165	80,786,217
Reserves other than gold.....	2,434,624	2,499,719
Total reserves.....	104,111,789	83,285,936
Non-reserve cash.....	1,769,166	4,160,659
Bills discounted:		
Sec. by U. S. Government obligations.....	684,200	20,361,234
Other bills discounted.....	6,867,148	32,398,962
Total bills discounted.....	7,551,348	52,760,196
Bills bought in open market.....	5,852,992	2,198,691
U. S. Government securities:		
Bonds.....	1,642,450	1,831,850
Treasury notes.....	24,436,000	8,055,800
Certificates of indebtedness.....	9,107,000	178,500
Total U. S. Government securities.....	35,185,450	10,066,150
Municipal warrants.....		266,000
All other earning assets.....	250,000	
Total earning assets.....	48,839,790	65,291,037
Uncollected items.....	47,378,989	40,854,723
Bank premises.....	4,595,767	4,969,524
All other resources.....	864,466	1,049,803
TOTAL RESOURCES.....	\$207,559,967	\$199,611,682
LIABILITIES		
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	\$ 67,922,417	\$ 63,261,385
Deposits:		
Member Bank—reserve account.....	80,437,431	78,213,233
Government.....	3,332,504	2,011,273
Other deposits.....	859,668	468,849
Total deposits.....	84,629,603	80,711,355
Deferred availability items.....	40,555,617	40,493,193
Capital paid in.....	4,354,350	4,553,650
Surplus.....	9,495,540	9,488,300
All other liabilities.....	602,440	1,103,799
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$207,559,967	\$199,611,682
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.....	68.2%	57.8%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	\$ 837,220	\$ 1,655,834
Total clearings for week.....	\$221,876,128	\$170,714,579
Total number of items handled.....	1,324,290	1,081,806