

# THE MONTHLY REVIEW

*Covering Conditions in the Tenth Federal Reserve District*

## Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

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**B**USINESS in the Tenth Federal Reserve District moved steadily forward through the third quarter and into the final quarter of 1925 with activity in the major lines at the high level of the year and considerably above that for the corresponding season in 1924. Measured by bank debits, or payments by check on individual accounts in banks, the volume of transactions was larger in September, larger in the third quarter, and larger in the three quarters of this year than in the corresponding month, three months and nine months of last year. Clearings of checks and other cash items through the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City and branches at Omaha, Denver and Oklahoma City showed a similar trend, both in the number of items handled and in the money value.

Statistical records and reports covering the leading lines of trade gave evidence of an increased volume of merchandise distributed, and of larger sales by retail to the consumers. Trade conditions in this district were generally satisfactory. Business failures were fewer and the amount of liabilities was smaller than in any other month of the year.

Production of crude oil in September was slightly below that

for the same month last year, but for the nine months of this year it was still ahead of the corresponding period last year. In the zinc and lead fields activity was the highest of record during September, and the value of ores sold and shipped in the first forty weeks of this year was greater than the value of ores sold and shipped during the entire year of 1924. Activity at the metal mines in Colorado was at the highest rate for several years, and the reports indicated increases in production of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Improvement in demand for soft coal caused increased operation at the mines of this district, and September production was the largest for any month of the year except January. Production of salt was exceeding that of last year by a small percentage and production of Portland cement was larger than a year ago.

Meat packing operations at the principal centers were larger in September than in August, though on account of smaller supplies of live stock at the markets at this time last year there was a decrease as compared with September 1924.

Further reduction in the market supply of wheat during September was reported at the leading western markets. How-

### HIGH POINTS IN THE STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT September and Nine Months of 1925 Compared with the Corresponding Month and Nine Months of 1924

	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1924	Per Cent Change	Nine Mos., 1925	Nine Mos., 1924	Per Cent Change
Bank debits, 28 cities.....	\$1,185,110,000	\$1,172,247,000	1.1	\$11,552,925,000	\$10,220,918,000	13.0
Clearings, Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$ 919,546,999	\$ 886,067,587	3.8	\$ 7,984,720,275	\$ 6,877,236,535	16.1
Items handled.....	5,563,856	5,388,021	3.3	49,914,897	44,635,297	11.8
Business failures.....	88	78	12.8	953	1,114	-14.5
Liabilities.....	\$ 853,793	\$ 1,339,489	-36.2	\$ 12,310,229	\$ 18,548,080	-33.6
Building permits, 18 cities.....	2,909	3,516	-15.6	28,089	25,974	8.1
Estimated value.....	\$ 11,807,101	\$ 10,233,814	15.4	\$ 98,090,899	\$ 76,862,454	27.6
Coal production, tons.....	2,575,000	3,050,000	-15.6	19,759,000	20,967,000	-5.8
Crude oil production, barrels.....	20,788,000	21,401,000	-2.9	181,201,500	179,073,000	1.2
Flour production, barrels.....	1,910,227	2,460,136	-22.4	16,014,669	16,308,358	-1.8
Grain receipts, 5 markets:						
Wheat, bushels.....	9,301,700	26,312,300	-64.6	89,118,450	148,525,850	-40.0
Corn, bushels.....	2,124,950	3,884,100	-45.3	34,703,950	51,264,100	-32.3
Oats, bushels.....	4,042,900	3,765,800	7.4	27,385,300	19,074,700	43.6
Live Stock receipts, 6 markets:						
Cattle.....	583,325	801,498	-27.2	4,010,478	4,128,966	-2.8
Calves.....	106,221	159,506	-33.4	711,370	686,242	3.7
Hogs.....	590,783	665,646	-11.4	7,109,496	8,784,090	-19.1
Sheep.....	983,396	1,193,538	-17.6	5,403,513	5,374,326	0.5
Horses and Mules.....	15,486	16,931	-8.5	89,309	86,130	3.7
Packers' purchases, 6 centers:						
Cattle.....	300,501	329,230	-8.7	2,228,500	2,127,816	4.7
Calves.....	74,305	100,072	-25.7	559,763	494,568	13.2
Hogs.....	382,518	473,544	-19.2	5,242,104	6,627,627	-20.9
Sheep.....	330,183	406,916	-18.9	2,876,779	2,886,339	-0.3
Ore shipments, tri-state district:						
Zinc, tons.....	72,918	53,663	35.9	608,955	538,851	13.0
Zinc, value.....	\$ 3,974,181	\$ 2,267,879	75.2	\$ 31,710,645	\$ 22,196,877	42.9
Lead, tons.....	9,559	7,287	31.3	95,014	69,530	36.6
Lead, value.....	\$ 1,111,445	\$ 792,330	40.3	\$ 10,981,630	\$ 7,088,159	54.9

NOTE: Figures on Bank Debits for September cover four weeks, and for nine months thirty-nine weeks, in both years. Zinc and lead ore figures are for four weeks and forty weeks.

ever, the output of flour at Southwestern reporting mills was larger than in the previous month, but smaller than that of a year ago.

The late official crop reports were generally more favorable for farm production in this district than was anticipated, considering the unfavorable conditions of the crop year—scant rainfall at times when needed and abnormally high or low temperatures at inopportune times. The corn crop was estimated at 11.7 per cent less than that for 1924. The winter wheat crop, as previously mentioned in the Monthly Review, was but little more than one-half the size of the bumper crop of last year, though there was about the same yield of spring wheat. Decreases in several of the other crops were forecast by the October reports, and the yield of cotton reported was the largest this district ever produced.

The situation with respect to the live stock industry was encouraging. There was a moderately heavy market movement of cattle and sheep during September, but a lighter movement of hogs. Prices of live stock were on higher levels than a year ago. Indications were that feeding operations would be slightly less than in the previous fall and winter. Ranges were greatly improved and more interest was centered in range cattle and sheep than had been observed for a long time.

Building operations during September were the largest for any previous September of record, in the amount of money represented in construction costs in cities of this district reporting. Nine months total building expenditures in eighteen cities was \$98,090,899, as compared with \$76,862,454 for the corresponding nine months of last year, and \$100,472,216 for the entire year of 1924.

### Banking and Credit

Demand for credit for commercial and agricultural purposes at member banks in this district continued fairly heavy during September, though the volume of loans outstanding at the close of the month was slightly below the high mark of July and August. Investments continued the steady increase of the past several months and on September 30 were at a new high mark. Deposits fell off slightly during September, due to larger business and investment activity. Rates were firm but unchanged.

**MEMBER BANKS' EXHIBIT:** The combined statements of seventy reporting member banks in this district showed

\$4,36,418,000 of loans and discounts, including rediscounts, at the close of business September 30, a decrease of \$15,955,000 or 3.5 per cent in four weeks, but \$28,789,000 or 7.1 per cent larger than at the corresponding reporting date in 1924. The total of investments on September 30 stood at \$180,671,000, which was \$2,971,000 or 1.7 per cent above that for September 2 and \$30,962,000 or 20.7 per cent above that for October 1, 1924. The combined figure for deposits was \$643,922,000 as of September 30, indicating a decrease in four weeks of \$2,691,000 or 0.4 per cent, and an increase over a year ago of \$47,423,000 or 8 per cent.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS:** Borrowings by member banks at the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City and branches were at the high point of the year on September 23 with their rediscounts amounting to \$12,150,784. This figure fell to \$8,750,635 by September 30, which was \$592,515, or 7.2 per cent above that of October 1, 1924. Subsequent weekly reports during October showed some increase in the total of bills rediscounted for member banks. Purchases of bankers' acceptances for the marketing of commodities amounted to \$26,135,459 on September 30. This was the largest amount of purchased bills held that had been previously reported during the year, and in fact it was the largest total of record to that time, though subsequent reports in October showed further increases. The amount of government securities held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City was \$32,991,950 on the last day of September against \$34,350,500 held on October 1, 1924. The total of bills and securities held on September 30 was \$68,386,044 compared with \$46,935,341 on October 1, 1924. Operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches are shown in the following:

	Sept. 30, 1925	Sept. 2 1925	Oct. 1, 1924
Gold reserves.....	\$ 85,755,150	\$ 90,343,431	\$102,731,120
Bills discounted.....	8,750,635	8,974,469	8,158,120
Bills purchased.....	26,135,459	17,995,154	4,426,721
U. S. Government securities....	32,991,950	32,324,450	34,350,500
Total bills and securities.....	68,386,044	59,594,073	46,935,341
Gross deposits.....	90,576,384	88,180,685	83,133,908
F. R. Notes in circulation.....	66,543,840	64,019,640	65,592,655
Total resources.....	206,832,368	199,370,431	197,924,499

**SAVINGS:** The reports of a selected list of banks in cities of this district showed a small decrease in the amount of savings deposits and in the number of accounts on October 1 as compared with the amount reported on September 1. The October 1 savings totals were larger than those for October 1, last year, in both deposits and accounts. The deposits follow:

Banks	Oct. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924
Denver, Colo.....	7 \$ 55,507,352	\$ 55,226,195	\$ 55,874,323
Kansas City, Kans.....	4 2,618,331	2,650,090	2,448,463
Kansas City, Mo.....	10 14,949,279	14,883,712	13,803,443
Lincoln, Nebr.....	3 2,880,257	2,880,190	2,710,160
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	7 8,213,549	9,529,427	7,188,757
Omaha, Nebr.....	5 7,160,889	7,095,826	7,027,313
St. Joseph, Mo.....	6 8,831,245	8,986,082	9,272,283
Tulsa, Okla.....	6 9,758,548	9,049,016	7,128,735
Wichita, Kans.....	5 3,015,494	2,751,553	1,574,209
Other Cities.....	3 1,022,302	1,057,505	1,037,449
Total.....	56 \$113,957,246	\$114,109,596	\$108,065,135

**RESERVE BANK CLEARINGS:** During September the transit forces at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches at Omaha, Denver and Oklahoma City handled 5,563,856 cash items for amounts totaling \$919,546,999 for 1,040 member and 2,681 non-member banks in the Tenth District. There was an increase for the month over August of 143,807 items and \$47,282,194, or 5.4 per cent, in amount. September clearings also exceeded those for September 1924 by 175,835 items and \$33,479,412, or 3.8 per cent, in amount.

### PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES

	Sept. 30, 1925 70 Banks	Oct. 1, 1924 72 Banks
<b>1. Loans and Discounts (including rediscounts):</b>		
(a) Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations.....	\$ 3,666,000	\$ 6,364,000
(b) Secured by stocks and bonds, other than U. S. Bonds.....	108,439,000	81,783,000
(c) All other.....	324,313,000	319,482,000
<b>2. Investments:</b>		
(a) U. S. pre-war bonds.....	8,998,000	11,404,000
(b) U. S. Liberty bonds.....	55,240,000	39,546,000
(c) U. S. Treasury bonds.....	16,173,000	2,093,000
(d) U. S. Victory notes and Treasury notes.....	16,048,000	22,041,000
(e) U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	3,800,000	7,282,000
(f) Other bonds, Stocks and securities.....	80,412,000	67,343,000
<b>3. Total loans and discounts, and investments.....</b>	<b>617,708,000</b>	<b>557,338,000</b>
<b>4. Reserve balances with F. R. Bank.....</b>	<b>53,523,000</b>	<b>48,584,000</b>
<b>5. Cash in vault.....</b>	<b>13,666,000</b>	<b>12,451,000</b>
<b>6. Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed.....</b>	<b>503,720,000</b>	<b>458,630,000</b>
<b>7. Time deposits.....</b>	<b>138,028,000</b>	<b>133,966,000</b>
<b>8. Government deposits.....</b>	<b>2,174,000</b>	<b>3,903,000</b>
<b>9. Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Bank secured by:</b>		
(a) U. S. Govt. obligations.....	628,000	158,000
(b) All other.....	2,540,000	488,000
<b>TOTAL (Items 3 to 9 inclusive).....</b>	<b>\$1,331,368,000</b>	<b>\$1,215,518,000</b>

For the nine months of 1925 Federal Reserve Bank clearings were 49,914,897 items and \$7,984,720,275 in amount, an increase over the same nine months of 1924 of 5,279,600 items and \$1,107,483,740 or 16.1 per cent in amount. Clearings by months are here shown:

	ITEMS		AMOUNT	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
January.....	5,448,539	4,726,778	\$ 910,542,658	\$ 705,079,228
February.....	5,160,840	4,561,796	791,057,866	635,879,751
March.....	5,896,323	4,986,934	962,476,088	777,722,416
April.....	5,633,189	4,977,178	873,511,785	739,135,532
May.....	5,314,313	4,955,341	807,058,789	752,469,452
June.....	5,790,229	4,901,642	906,894,327	763,388,403
July.....	5,687,559	5,088,030	941,366,958	819,937,795
August.....	5,420,049	5,049,577	872,264,805	797,556,371
September.....	5,563,856	5,388,021	919,546,999	886,067,587
Nine months.....	49,914,897	44,635,297	\$7,984,720,275	\$6,877,236,533

**BANK DEBITS:** Payments by check through banks, or bank debits, reported by clearing houses for their members in twenty-nine cities of the Tenth District amounted to \$1,189,804,000 for four weeks ending September 30, which included only twenty-three days, the banks closing on Labor Day. On this account there was a decrease of \$11,056,000 or 0.9 per cent from the amount reported for the four full weeks ending September 2. The total for September 30 was \$12,863,000 or 1.1 per cent larger than that reported for the corresponding four weeks last year, based on returns from twenty-eight cities. For the first nine months of 1925 bank debits totaled \$11,552,925,000 for twenty-eight cities, against \$10,220,918,000 for the same period in 1924. The increase for this year's nine months was \$1,332,007,000 or 13 per cent. Debits for reporting cities were:

	Four Weeks	Four Weeks	Per Cent Change
	Ending Sept. 30, 1925	Ending Oct. 1, 1924	
Atchison, Kansas.....	\$ 5,256,000	\$ 5,876,000	-10.5
Bartlesville, Oklahoma.....	13,019,000	13,358,000	-2.5
Casper, Wyoming.....	11,549,000	13,837,000	-16.5
Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	6,656,000	8,043,000	-17.2
Colorado Springs, Colorado.....	14,409,000	12,633,000	14.1
Denver, Colorado.....	165,009,000	159,997,000	3.1
Enid, Oklahoma.....	12,862,000	13,213,000	-2.7
Fremont, Nebraska.....	3,434,000	3,183,000	7.9
Grand Junction, Colo.....	3,565,000	3,517,000	1.4
Guthrie, Oklahoma.....	3,184,000	2,676,000	19.0
Hutchinson, Kansas.....	11,432,000	17,386,000	-34.2
Independence, Kansas.....	9,443,000	7,949,000	18.8
Joplin, Missouri.....	17,338,000	13,465,000	28.8
Kansas City, Kansas.....	17,942,000	17,343,000	3.5
Kansas City, Missouri.....	337,421,000	359,947,000	-6.3
Lawrence, Kansas.....	4,738,000	4,265,000	11.1
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	30,117,000	27,263,000	10.5
McAlester, Oklahoma.....	4,694,000	.....	.....
Muskogee, Oklahoma.....	11,515,000	9,688,000	18.9
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....	74,257,000	73,331,000	1.3
Okmulgee, Oklahoma.....	9,381,000	6,908,000	35.9
Omaha, Nebraska.....	187,642,000	190,629,000	-1.6
Parsons, Kansas.....	2,739,000	2,772,000	-1.2
Pittsburg, Kansas.....	5,629,000	4,962,000	13.4
Pueblo, Colorado.....	15,670,000	14,970,000	4.7
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	51,072,000	53,779,000	-5.0
Topeka, Kansas.....	14,585,000	13,780,000	5.8
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	102,873,000	72,205,000	42.5
Wichita, Kansas.....	42,373,000	45,272,000	-6.4
Total four weeks.....	\$ 1,189,804,000	\$ 1,172,247,000	1.1
Total thirty-nine weeks.....	\$11,626,178,000	\$10,220,918,000	13.0

**Failures**

Business insolvencies in the Tenth District were fewer and liabilities were smaller in September than in any month this year. The totals reported for the month were 88 failures and \$853,793 of liabilities. This record compares with that for August of 127 failures and \$1,610,394 of liabilities, and with that

for September 1924 of 78 failures and \$1,339,489 of liabilities. Business failures in the District in nine months of this year numbered 953 and liabilities amounted to \$12,310,229, against 1,114 failures and \$18,548,080 of liabilities in the first nine months of 1924. This comparison shows a decrease of 161 or 14.5 per cent in the number of failures and a decrease of \$6,237,851 or 33.6 per cent in the amount of liabilities. The September record of failures in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company by Federal Reserve Districts, follows:

District	NUMBER		LIABILITIES	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
First, Boston.....	144	94	\$ 7,700,181	\$ 1,119,242
Second, New York.....	257	238	6,623,159	9,374,964
Third, Philadelphia.....	64	73	928,390	1,315,533
Fourth, Cleveland.....	131	102	1,439,015	3,259,688
Fifth, Richmond.....	101	84	2,330,536	1,212,869
Sixth, Atlanta.....	61	85	1,538,988	1,375,317
Seventh, Chicago.....	202	213	4,500,402	8,945,494
Eighth, St. Louis.....	54	71	1,138,071	3,586,174
Ninth, Minneapolis.....	66	54	405,371	453,528
Tenth, KANSAS CITY.....	88	78	853,793	1,339,489
Eleventh, Dallas.....	46	34	412,370	580,455
Twelfth, San Francisco.....	251	180	2,817,043	1,733,523
United States, September.....	1,465	1,306	\$ 30,687,319	\$ 34,296,276
United States, nine months.....	16,073	15,226	\$341,749,821	\$430,723,454

**Trade**

**WHOLESALE:** Combined reports of representative houses in six wholesale lines show that the volume of trade, as expressed by the value of goods sold and shipped, was larger in September than in any preceding month this year and larger than in the month of September, 1924. Considered by separate lines the September sales at wholesale of groceries, hardware, furniture and drugs were larger and sales of dry goods and millinery smaller than in August. Comparing the September reports with those for September for last year there were increases for the month this year in sales of dry goods, groceries, hardware and drugs, and decreases in sales of furniture and millinery. Percentages of increase or decrease are shown in the following table:

	SALES				OUTSTANDING	
	No. of Stores	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1925	Sept. 30, 1925	Sept. 30, 1925	
		Compared with Aug. 1925	Compared with Sept. 1924	Compared with Aug. 31, 1925	Compared with Sept. 30, 1924	
Dry Goods.....	4	-4.1	1.0	6.2	7.3	
Groceries.....	6	12.3	3.7	9.6	0.6	
Hardware.....	8	8.4	2.0	5.1	0.9	
Furniture.....	7	14.7	-0.8	10.7	10.2	
Drugs.....	9	9.8	5.3	3.3	-0.6	
Millinery.....	6	-10.0	-29.6	6.9	-12.3	

The reports of wholesalers told of substantial improvement during the latter part of September and early October in conditions affecting trade as a whole. Wholesalers of dry goods attributed the increase in the volume of their business to more seasonable weather and a better demand for goods. Purchases by retailers were more general and more frequent, and it was observed that there was a better feeling among merchants and more confidence in the prospect for business through the fall and winter. The wholesale millinery trade was comparatively light during the greater part of the month but showed improvement at the close.

Seasonal demand for groceries was the heaviest of the year, and unusually large sales for the month were reported by stores at all centers of distribution. This was regarded as indicative of great industrial activity in this district.

The wholesale hardware trade, which had been running through the spring and summer months considerably above that for the same months last year, continued at the season's high level during September and the early part of October.

Wholesale furniture dealers reported their September sales

RETAIL TRADE IN SEPTEMBER, TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT  
(Based upon reports of 34 Department Stores)

	Kansas				Oklahoma		Other Cities	All cities reported
	City	Denver	Wichita	Omaha	City	Lincoln		
Percentage increase (or decrease) of Net Sales during September, 1925, over Net Sales during September, 1924.....	3	4	4	3	3	3	14	34
Percentage increase (or decrease) of Net Sales from January 1 to September 30, 1925, over same period last year.....	-3.5	-0.6	6.1	12.1	12.2	1.5	-5.4	0.9
Percentage increase (or decrease) of Stocks at close of September, 1925, to Stocks at close of August, 1925.....	0.4	3.7	10.7	29.6	9.2	5.7	0.8	6.4
Percentage increase (or decrease) of Stocks at close of September, 1925, to Stocks at close of September, 1924.....	4.7	3.4	1.9	11.3	9.1	4.9	9.9	4.9
Percentage of Outstanding Orders at close of September, 1925, to total purchases in calendar year 1924.....	1.4	2.8	9.4	15.0	4.6	5.2	10.5	4.5
Percentage of Outstanding Orders at close of August, 1925, to total purchases in calendar year 1924.....	6.2	8.3	6.0	-----	5.0	10.0	8.8	7.2
Percentage of Outstanding Orders at close of August, 1925, to total purchases in calendar year 1924.....	7.7	9.0	6.6	-----	15.6	9.2	13.7	8.9

NOTE: Percentage of collections in September on outstanding accounts August 31, all stores reporting, 44.9%. Collections same month last year 44.4%.

in dollars slightly below those of a year ago. Still, the volume of business for the month was quite large, and trade conditions generally were good.

At the end of September orders were coming to wholesale drug houses more freely and there was an apparent tendency on the part of retailers to balance their stocks more evenly. Some quantity lots were offered and accepted but on a keenly competitive basis, which was regarded as favorable to the retailers. Prices were still firm with an upward tendency. Stocks were said to be abundant and there was no difficulty in wholesalers obtaining supplies. Deliveries were prompt and wholesalers reported the best service from the East they had ever experienced.

The wholesale stationery trade was better than at the same season last year, reports of sales showing an average increase of 2.5 per cent.

**RETAIL:** The month of September began with retail trade slowed down in the eastern and southern portions of the district by unfavorable weather conditions, but after the tenth there was a noticeable improvement and by the first of October retail trade was at the peak of the year. The September reports of 34 department stores showed sales for the month were larger than in August and larger than in September of last year, while cumulative sales for the year to October 1 were above those for the same period last year. Fifteen stores reported increases and nineteen stores reported decreases in sales in September over a year ago. Reports of single line retail stores showed but slight variation in the trend of sales from those of department stores.

**COLLECTIONS:** Wholesale firms reported collections in September a little better than in August and generally satisfactory. The department store summary showed a higher percentage figure on collections than for August and a shade better than in September 1924. Single line retail stores reported collections about the same as a year ago. A few reports showed weather conditions early in the month were unfavorable and collections for that period were poor to fair.

### Implements

September is usually a light month for heavy implements, such as tractors and threshers, but there was reported a fair demand during the month for tractors for fall plowing and seeding. Total sales for the year to September 30 averaged about 40 per cent above those for the same period last year. Sales of all classes of farm implements and machinery, dairy supplies included, were larger than last year to this date.

### Lumber

Reports from 239 retail lumber yards in cities and towns in western Missouri and in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado reflected an increase for September, in dollar sales of

lumber and other materials carried by these yards, over the month of August and over the month of September last year. Sales of lumber in board feet were larger in September than in the previous month or a year ago. Stocks of lumber in thousands of board feet were smaller at the end of September than at the end of the previous month and the same month last year. Outstandings on their books increased in amount and collections also increased over August this year and September last year. Following is a comparison of September business at the reporting yards with that for August 1925 and September 1924 in percentages of increase or decrease:

	September, 1925 Compared to August, 1925	September, 1925 Compared to September, 1924
Lumber sales, board feet.....	5.0	15.3
Lumber stocks, board feet, month-end.....	-1.2	-5.4
All material sales, in dollars.....	3.5	12.9
Outstandings, month-end.....	4.0	6.5
Collections.....	4.8	10.2

The lumber movement in the United States for four weeks ending October 3, as reported to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association by all associations is compared with the record for the previous four weeks in the following:

	Four Weeks End. Oct. 3 (Feet)	Four Weeks End. Sept. 5 (Feet)
Lumber cut.....	1,112,387,083	1,121,346,896
Shipments.....	1,111,646,896	1,087,869,108
Orders.....	1,058,929,920	1,110,972,252

For the first forty weeks of 1925 the lumber cut (soft woods) was 10,522,826,171 feet, shipments were 10,390,645,312 feet and orders were 10,103,483,026 feet. These figures indicate production, shipments and orders slightly above normal.

### Building

During the nine months of 1925 to the end of September building operations in cities of the Tenth District reporting regularly to the Monthly Review were larger than in the same period in any preceding year of building statistics. The nine months record for this year was 28,089 permits issued in eighteen cities for buildings and an estimated construction cost of \$98,090,899. During the first nine months of last year the record for the same cities showed 25,974 permits issued and an estimated cost of \$76,862,454. The increase for this year for this period was 2,115 or 8.1 per cent in the number of permits and \$21,228,445, or 27.6 per cent in estimated building expenditure.

September was one of the best building months of the year. The number of permits issued for new buildings to be started before winter was not quite so large as in August or a year ago but the total estimated cost of permits was 28.9 per cent larger than that for August permits and 15.4 per cent larger than that for permits issued in September 1924.

BUILDING IN TENTH DISTRICT CITIES

	Permits Issued		Estimated Cost		Per Cent Change
	1925	1924	1925	1924	
Casper, Wyo.....	20	44	\$ 6,236	\$ 48,725	-87.2
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	23	31	46,905	51,854	-9.5
Colorado Springs, Colo....	97	88	77,409	88,274	-12.3
Denver, Colo.....	722	883	2,766,750	3,002,150	-7.8
Hutchinson, Kans.....	37	43	33,910	62,110	-45.4
Joplin, Mo.....	48	56	132,363	130,095	1.7
Kansas City, Kans.....	204	227	241,643	303,137	-20.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	509	555	3,231,060	1,708,150	89.2
Lincoln, Nebr.....	183	168	1,501,120	406,995	268.8
Muskogee, Okla.....	24	21	27,500	39,491	-30.4
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	140	175	354,175	413,809	-14.4
Okmulgee, Okla.....	4	10	3,800	17,385	-78.1
Omaha, Nebr.....	229	310	1,276,924	1,720,866	-25.8
Pueblo, Colo.....	90	108	148,995	121,610	22.5
St. Joseph, Mo.....	92	75	739,463	250,330	195.4
Topeka, Kans.....	123	159	419,014	172,010	143.6
Tulsa, Okla.....	195	242	449,820	871,266	-48.4
Wichita, Kans.....	229	321	350,014	825,557	-57.6
September.....	2,969	3,516	\$11,807,101	\$10,233,814	15.4
August.....	3,125	2,889	\$ 9,159,112	\$10,039,901	-8.8
Nine Months.....	28,089	25,974	\$98,090,899	\$76,862,454	27.6

Mining

ZINC AND LEAD ORES: Steady and increasingly heavy market demand for zinc and lead, and higher average price paid by smelters and shippers for ores bearing these metals, induced greater activity at the mines in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma or Tristate district during September and the first three-quarters of 1925 than had been recorded for a month or nine months in the history of the field. The returns show producers received a weekly average of \$1,067,306.87, or a total of \$42,692,275, for ores sold and shipped during the first forty weeks of the year. This record compares with a weekly average of \$732,125.90 and a total of \$29,285,036 received from the sale of ores during the first forty weeks of last year. The increase was \$13,407,239 or 45.8 per cent. Moreover, the value of the zinc and lead ores sold and shipped during the forty weeks of 1925 was \$1,141,413 or 2.7 per cent greater than the value of zinc and lead ores sold in the district during the entire year, 1924.

A survey of recent weekly reports shows the value of ores shipped during the four weeks ending October 3, amounting to \$5,085,626, was the largest for four consecutive weeks in this or last year, if not for all time. A summary of ore shipments and values follows:

	ZINC ORES		LEAD ORES	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Oklahoma.....	52,618	\$ 2,868,840	8,074	\$ 939,130
Kansas.....	16,842	917,039	1,332	154,770
Missouri.....	3,458	188,302	153	17,545
Four weeks to Oct. 3.....	72,918	\$ 3,974,181	9,559	\$ 1,111,445
Previous four weeks.....	55,519	2,987,981	11,249	1,440,000
Same four weeks in 1924.....	53,663	2,267,879	7,287	792,330
Forty weeks, 1925.....	608,955	31,710,645	95,014	10,981,630
Forty weeks, 1924.....	538,851	22,196,877	69,530	7,088,159

The average price paid for zinc ores during the first forty weeks of 1925 was \$52.62 per ton compared with \$41.05 per ton for the same period in 1924. Lead ore prices averaged \$114.12 per ton for forty weeks this year, against an average of \$100.43 for forty weeks of last year. During the week ending October 3 zinc ores were sold at \$56 per ton and lead ores at \$115 per ton.

PRECIOUS METALS: Conditions at the metal mines of Colorado were generally more favorable in September than for a long time, with prices of silver, zinc and lead well above the average for last year and prospects favorable for the highest rate of activity of the year during the closing months. While complete figures are lacking, those reported by the larger camps indicate a substantial increase in production of gold over last

year and a gain in silver production, while of zinc and lead large increases are in prospect.

COAL: Production of bituminous coal in this district during September was 2,575,000 tons, an increase of 286,000 tons over August and the largest output for any month this year except that for January. Compared with production in September 1924, there was a decrease of 475,000 tons. Production during September and in August this year, and also in September of last year, is here shown in tons:

	*Sept. 1925	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1924
Colorado.....	899,000	761,000	1,018,000
Kansas.....	347,000	339,000	435,000
Missouri.....	258,000	248,000	318,000
New Mexico.....	197,000	185,000	251,000
Oklahoma.....	215,000	225,000	292,000
Wyoming.....	659,000	531,000	744,000
Total, six states.....	2,575,000	2,289,000	3,050,000
*Estimated			

Production of soft coal in the six states during the first nine months of 1925 was 19,759,000 tons as compared with 20,967,000 tons produced in the first nine months of 1924, indicating a decrease of 1,208,000 tons or 5.8 per cent.

For the calendar year to October 3 production of soft coal in the United States was 371,303,000 tons compared with 349,641,000 tons in the same period last year.

Petroleum

The output of crude oil in five states of the Tenth District averaged 692,934 barrels per day during September, as compared with 652,016 barrels per day in August and 713,359 barrels per day in September 1924. Gross production in barrels during the 30-day month of September is compared in the following table with that for the 31-day month of August, and also with production in September of last year:

	*Sept., 1925 Barrels	*Aug., 1925 Barrels	**Sept., 1924 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	14,570,000	14,007,950	15,771,000
Kansas.....	3,338,000	3,287,650	2,571,000
Wyoming.....	2,644,000	2,671,300	2,983,000
Colorado.....	119,000	129,500	56,000
New Mexico.....	117,000	116,100	20,000
Total barrels.....	20,788,000	20,212,500	21,401,000

\*Estimated, American Petroleum Institute.  
\*\*Official, United States Geological Survey.

Gross production of crude oil in the five states was 181,201,500 barrels for the first nine months of 1925, which compared with 179,073,000 barrels produced in the first nine months of 1924. These figures indicate an increase for the nine months this year of 2,128,500 barrels or 1.2 per cent.

Development activity in September was reflected by reports showing 688 new wells completed and bringing 123,258 barrels daily new production. The September record is compared with the record for August and for September of last year in the following:

	Wells Completed	Bbls. Daily New Prod'n	Dry Wells	Gas Wells	Rigs—Wells Drilling
Oklahoma.....	393	91,180	113	32	1,248
Kansas.....	192	19,377	58	4	449
Wyoming.....	78	9,366	3	2	373
Colorado.....	3	610	0	1	104
New Mexico.....	22	2,725	2	0	125
Total, Sept. 1925.....	688	123,258	176	39	2,299
Total, Aug. 1925.....	783	69,532	274	46	2,444
Total, Sept. 1924.....	531	144,990	156	27	2,056

Refinery activity in Oklahoma and Kansas held up well during September and on October 1 daily runs of crude oil to stills was slightly larger than a month previous and 23.6 per cent larger

than a year ago. The number of refineries in operation and daily runs to stills are shown for the three dates:

	Refineries Operating	Daily Runs Barrels
October 1, 1925.....	72	273,740
September 1, 1925.....	74	273,125
October 1, 1924.....	71	221,475

### Portland Cement

Production of Portland cement at mills in western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado during September was 5.2 per cent larger and shipments 4 per cent smaller than in September a year ago. For the United States the month's production was 9.8 per cent larger and shipments 5.2 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year. Stocks of cement at the end of September were 44.4 per cent larger in the five states and 21.1 per cent larger for the mills of the entire United States. Production and shipments in September and stocks at the end of the month reported by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, in barrels:

	FIVE STATES		UNITED STATES	
	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1924
Production.....	1,337,000	1,271,000	15,939,000	14,519,000
Shipments.....	1,266,000	1,312,000	17,711,000	16,827,000
Stocks end of month.....	1,864,000	1,293,000	10,180,000	8,404,000

### The Crops

The crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that the percentage of condition or yields of all crops in each of the seven states forming the Tenth District on October 1 was below the ten year averages on that date. The board's analysis indicated slight gains in the condition of all crops between September 1 and October 1 in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico, and slight losses in Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wyoming. The report for the seven states, here presented, gives the percentage of condition or yield on October 1 and September 1 and the change during the month. For growing crops the base, 100 per cent, is the ten-year average condition on September 1 and for crops harvested the ten year average yield per acre:

	October 1	September 1	Change
Colorado.....	85.2	84.9	0.3
Kansas.....	76.4	75.4	1.0
Missouri.....	97.4	100.5	-3.1
Nebraska.....	83.8	84.7	-0.9
New Mexico.....	90.8	89.3	1.5
Oklahoma.....	78.5	80.1	-1.6
Wyoming.....	97.2	105.7	-8.5
United States.....	96.1	93.3	2.8

The October reports in detail showed that of twelve important crops grown in this district this year one was expected to show a larger yield and eleven smaller yields than in 1924. The one exception was cotton with an increase of 6 per cent.

In the face of disappointing yields and an unfavorable crop season farmers in this district are encouraged by the higher average of prices for their products and are going ahead with preparations for the coming year on a larger scale.

**WHEAT SEEDING:** Preparation of the soil and seeding of wheat throughout the winter wheat belt was retarded in some sections by dry weather in the last half of August and in the early part of September, and in some sections rains delayed planting. On the whole, however, this work was fairly well advanced by October 1 and early planted wheat was coming up to good stands. According to the Department of Agriculture survey farmers in five of the leading producing states had indicated their intentions to plant more of their acres to wheat this fall. Increased acreage to be sown to wheat was reported for Colorado 5 per cent, for Kansas 4 per cent, for Missouri 30 per cent, for Oklahoma 10 per cent, and for Nebraska a decrease of 2 per cent.

### PRODUCTION OF CORN IN SEVEN STATES

	Estimated	Total Yield
	Oct. 1, 1925	1924
Colorado.....	25,877,000	15,650,000
Kansas.....	108,193,000	130,905,000
Missouri.....	200,306,000	170,612,000
Nebraska.....	215,255,000	203,280,000
New Mexico.....	2,077,000	4,200,000
Oklahoma.....	21,715,000	65,600,000
Wyoming.....	4,080,000	2,310,000
Seven States.....	577,503,000	592,557,000
Tenth District.....	399,453,000	452,646,000
United States.....	2,917,836,000	2,436,513,000

This would indicate 23,751,750 acres of wheat to be planted this fall against 21,260,000 acres planted in the fall of 1924, an increase for this year of 2,491,750 acres or 11.7 per cent.

**CORN:** There was but slight change in corn crop prospects in the Tenth District between September 1 and October 1. The period of heat and drought which extended into September caused severe injury to corn in the eastern part of this district. The Missouri report indicated that while the loss in bushels in that state was smaller than expected, the quality was reduced with much of the crop chaffy. Very little corn was still immature and frost damage, if any, would be light. In Kansas this year's crop was not nearly so well distributed over the state as was that of 1924. Many counties of north central Kansas and a few in the south central section have a near corn failure. Yields are fairly good in most of the eastern third of the state and in a few counties of the southwest. Much of the corn is of so light yield it will be harvested in the field by live stock. The long drought, hot weather and high temperatures almost burned out the crop in Oklahoma, according to the Government's report. The rains came too late to benefit the crop as it matured in July and August. In Nebraska the report said that virtually the entire corn crop had matured and husking had been started by October 1, and that the corn crop had improved in condition during the month, and without damage by frost. Conditions in Colorado were exceptionally favorable to corn during September, permitting a large per cent to mature. Wyoming corn improved during the month and the estimate was increased.

**OTHER CROPS:** Marked improvement in Colorado potatoes and sugar beets was reported for the month. Kansas sugar beets improved and it was estimated the Arkansas Valley in that state would produce its largest sugar beet crop.

**COTTON:** The Government's October reports indicated slight increases between September 16 and October 1 in the estimated yield of cotton in the eight producing states west of the Mississippi river, known as the southwest cotton belt. Small increase in the prospective yield was reported for Oklahoma, Missouri and New Mexico, parts of whose cotton areas are in the Tenth District, and each of the three states this year producing its largest cotton crop, according to the official figures. The estimates of the probable yield of cotton in bales of 500 pounds gross weight are here given at the last three reporting dates, with the final census ginnings for 1924 for comparison:

	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 1	Final 1924
Oklahoma.....	1,540,000	1,471,000	1,520,000	1,511,000
Missouri.....	240,000	239,000	250,000	189,000
New Mexico.....	60,000	58,000	59,000	55,000
Texas.....	3,875,000	3,873,000	3,851,000	4,951,000
Arkansas.....	1,400,000	1,367,000	1,368,000	1,098,000
Louisiana.....	835,000	729,000	644,000	493,000
Arizona.....	94,000	94,000	89,000	108,000
California.....	114,000	113,000	112,000	78,000
Eight southwest states.....	8,158,000	7,944,000	7,893,000	8,483,000
Tenth District.....	1,518,000	1,463,000	1,513,000	1,442,000
United States total.....	14,759,000	13,931,000	13,740,000	13,628,000

### Grain Movements

Movement of grain to the markets of this district was smaller in September than in August and also smaller than in September of last year for all classes except oats and kafir. Decrease in wheat receipts for the month was 47.2 per cent from the August total and 64.6 per cent from the total for September, 1924. Arrivals of corn at these markets were 33.3 per cent less than in the previous month and 45.3 per cent less than in September a year ago. Receipts of oats fell 54.5 per cent as compared with the August total but the month's receipts exceeded those for September of last year by 7.4 per cent. The following shows the number of bushels of six classes of grain arriving at reporting markets of the district during September, with totals for the month for comparison with those for August, 1925 and September, 1924:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Kafir
Kansas City.....	4,585,950	695,000	1,876,800	47,300	57,000	68,200
Omaha.....	1,975,400	868,000	1,872,000	77,000	97,600	-----
Hutchinson.....	949,050	8,750	1,500	-----	8,750	16,900
St. Joseph.....	789,600	492,000	186,000	1,500	1,750	-----
Wichita.....	1,001,700	61,200	106,600	-----	15,000	8,400
Sept., 1925.....	9,301,700	2,124,950	4,042,900	125,800	180,100	93,500
Aug., 1925.....	17,604,650	3,185,950	8,879,500	211,300	364,050	239,500
Sept., 1924.....	26,312,300	3,884,100	3,765,800	246,400	266,650	87,100

### Flour Production

Southwestern mills increased their operations during September and production was 4.8 per cent larger than in August but 22.4 per cent below a year ago. The reporting mills, which supply more than two-thirds of the milling capacity in western Missouri and the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, made 1,910,227 barrels of flour, compared to 1,823,104 barrels in August and 2,460,136 barrels in September, 1924. Production in the first three months of the wheat year, which began with July, was 5,675,055 barrels against, 6,552,991 barrels produced in the first three months of the previous wheat year. The September flour output in barrels at the leading milling centers, compiled from reports to the Northwestern Miller:

	Sept., 1925 Barrels	Aug., 1925 Barrels	Sept., 1924 Barrels
Atchison.....	117,386	110,192	125,050
Kansas City.....	520,780	450,760	545,538
Omaha.....	88,314	93,959	104,007
Salina.....	128,488	98,610	125,931
St. Joseph.....	154,451	117,799	189,391
Wichita.....	137,899	143,192	225,986
Outside.....	762,909	808,592	1,144,233
Total barrels.....	1,910,227	1,823,104	2,460,136

### Live Stock

The live stock industry in the Tenth District at the beginning of October was in stronger position than at any previous time this year. Fall grazing on ranges and pastures was greatly improved by rains which began to fall about September 10, and continued through the month at intervals until practically every section in the District had received a generous share of moisture. Drought conditions everywhere were speedily and effectively relieved. All classes of live stock improved in flesh and health and were reported in excellent condition. Market movements of live stock during September, while slightly and seasonally larger than in August, were considerably smaller than in September a year ago. There was an active demand for feeders for the country and the outgo from these markets was the largest of the year. Country prices were reported \$5 to \$10 per head higher on stocker and feeder cattle. Fatted stock was in good demand at the markets for slaughter at the packing houses. Prices were much better than those prevailing a year ago.

MARKET MOVEMENTS: The September reports from stock yards at the six leading market centers of the District showed receipts of 583,325 cattle, the largest receipts for a single month since October, 1924. The September cattle receipts exceeded those for August by 13,167 or 2.3 per cent, but as compared with the heavy run of cattle in September of last year there was a decrease of 218,173 head or 27.2 per cent. A total of 106,221 calves arriving at the six markets in September was, with the exception of the August total, the largest since November 1924, though 53,285 or 33.4 per cent smaller than the receipts of calves in September 1924.

Receipts of 590,783 hogs during September were 45,875 or 8.4 per cent larger than the number received at these markets in August, and 74,863 or 11.4 per cent smaller than the total for the same month in 1924.

A larger number of sheep and lambs arrived at the six markets in September than in any other month this year, but the total of 983,396 sheep received during the month was 210,142 or 17.6 per cent less than the receipts in September last year.

The supply of horses and mules, 15,486 head, exceeded that for August by 3,761 or 32.1 per cent, but fell 1,445 or 8.5 per cent below the receipts reported for September of last year. A summary of the reports on live stock receipts follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
Kansas City.....	260,916	59,641	207,598	204,411	3,479
Omaha.....	176,783	15,628	187,964	383,329	1,704
St. Joseph.....	63,602	11,716	105,165	104,393	1,180
Denver.....	37,655	4,132	26,505	281,589	5,745
Oklahoma City.....	22,210	8,952	22,125	648	1,371
Wichita.....	22,159	6,152	41,426	9,026	2,007
September, 1925.....	583,325	106,221	590,783	983,396	15,486
August, 1925.....	570,158	121,807	544,908	659,990	11,725
September, 1924.....	801,498	159,506	665,646	1,193,538	16,931

STOCKER AND FEEDER OUTGO: Reports from four markets showed shipments to the country of stock and feeding cattle, calves and sheep were larger during September than in any previous month this year, while the outgo of hogs for feeding was small and showed little change from preceding months. However, the countryward movement from the four markets of all classes of live stock during September was much smaller than in September 1924. The reports on stocker and feeder shipments:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	112,843	4,021	5,393	75,807
Omaha.....	64,688	-----	-----	209,094
St. Joseph.....	14,533	1,769	1,927	42,267
Denver.....	17,529	296	3,236	121,087
September, 1925.....	209,593	6,086	10,556	448,255
August, 1925.....	166,832	5,705	9,331	242,682
September, 1924.....	317,565	15,022	15,535	581,608

MEAT PACKING: Purchases of live stock by meat packers reflected somewhat heavier slaughtering operations during September than were indicated by purchases in the previous month. However, the September purchases of all classes of meat animals were less than those in September a year ago. The record of purchases at the six centers, including hogs shipped direct to packers:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	126,780	38,094	118,805	113,759
Omaha.....	95,196	11,209	126,919	143,055
St. Joseph.....	43,317	9,300	59,428	59,738
Denver.....	10,570	4,141	20,495	11,503
Oklahoma City.....	16,751	8,093	19,618	281
Wichita.....	7,887	3,468	37,253	1,847
September, 1925.....	300,501	74,305	382,518	330,183
August, 1925.....	289,174	90,993	382,521	289,392
September, 1924.....	329,230	100,072	473,544	406,916

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## Business Conditions in the United States.

Production in basic industries and factory employment increased in September. Distribution of commodities, both at wholesale and at retail, continued in large volume, and the level of prices remained practically unchanged.

**PRODUCTION:** The Federal Reserve Board's index of production advanced 2 per cent in September, notwithstanding the suspension of anthracite mining. The volume of output increased considerably in the iron and steel, bituminous coal and textile industries, while the decreases which occurred in some other industries were relatively small. Automobile production was larger than in August, but continued to reflect the effects of curtailment incidental to changes in models. Number of employees on factory payrolls in September was larger than in August in nearly all reporting industries. Building contracts awarded during September did not equal the record level of August, but continued large as compared with earlier months. Total contracts awarded during the first nine months of this year were nearly as large as for the entire year 1924.

Crop conditions, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, showed considerable improvement in September and the indicated yield of cotton, corn, oats, barley and hay were larger than a month earlier, while forecasts of wheat and tobacco production were slightly smaller. Marketing of crops increased further in September, but was smaller than last year.

**TRADE:** Wholesale trade was 9 per cent larger in September than in August, and sales in all lines, except drygoods, were larger than a year ago. Sales of department store and mail order houses showed considerably more than the usual increase in September and were larger than a year ago. Stocks of merchandise at department stores also increased in September more than usual and at the end of the month were 4 per cent greater than a year ago. Wholesale firms in all leading lines, except groceries, reported smaller stocks on September 30 than a month earlier.

Total and merchandise freight car loadings in September were larger than during the same month of any previous year. Coal shipments were smaller than in August, owing to the anthracite strike, and shipments of coal and of grain products were smaller than in September of last year.

**PRICES:** The level of wholesale prices, as measured by the index of the bureau of labor statistics, declined slightly in September. Among groups of commodities grains, woolen goods, and furniture showed price declines, while prices of coal and building materials advanced. In the first half of October prices of grains, wool, and rubber increased, while prices of sheep, hogs, sugar, and cotton declined.

**BANK CREDITS:** At member banks in leading cities the volume of loans, both for commercial purposes and on securities, increased further between September 16 and October 14, and at the middle of October total loans of these banks were nearly \$650,000,000 larger than at the end of July. During the same period demand deposits of these Banks increased by about \$360,000,000, but were below the level of the beginning of the year, while the volume of their borrowings at the reserve banks increased by about \$200,000,000 to the highest point of the year.

Total volume of Reserve Bank credit outstanding was larger in October than at any other time during 1925, reflecting increases during the two preceeding months both in discounts for member banks and in acceptances bought in open market. This growth has been due primarily to the seasonal increase during the period of about \$100,000,000 in currency in circulation, and there has also been a considerable increase in member bank reserve balances, accompanying a growth in their deposits.

In October the rates on prime commercial paper were firmer and the renewal rate on call loans averaged higher than in September.