

THE MONTHLY REVIEW

*Of Agricultural, Industrial, Trade and Financial
Conditions in the Tenth Federal Reserve District*

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

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THE accumulated dollar total of business in the Tenth Federal Reserve District for the first forty weeks of 1927, evidenced by debits by banks to individual accounts or payment by check, was nine-tenths of 1 percent above that for the first forty weeks of 1926. The high rate of industrial and trade activity, attained in August after a period of comparative midsummer quiet, continued through September and to the close of October. Although it was apparent there was considerable unevenness as between lines, in some instances as between branches of the same line, the combined reports of all lines showed business as a whole was moving toward the end of 1927 in about the same volume as in 1926.

AS crops came to maturity and were ready for the harvest it became more of a certainty, from the monthly Government and State reports, farm production in this district in 1927 would be greater, in both quantity and value, than in 1926. The composite figure of condition and yield of all crops in the district stood on October 1 at 3.5 points above their ten-year average as of that date, or 12.9 points higher than four months earlier and 3.7 points above the United States average. Forecasts of yields were raised month by month and on October 1 there was a promise that of fourteen important field crops nine would show larger yields than in 1926, while yields in five would be smaller.

Statistical reports on the value of this year's crops were not available for all states or parts of states in this district. However, the estimated value of crops produced in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma as officially reported was \$1,154,333,000 or 29.2 percent greater than the value of last year's production in the three states. With large production and higher average prices the states of Colorado and Wyoming, the northern thirteen counties or about half of New Mexico, and the western nineteen counties of Missouri, all included in the district area, were expected to show larger money returns for this year's crops.

The position of the livestock industry, next in importance to agriculture, showed further improvement, due to exceptionally fine condition of ranges and the feed supply, and higher average prices of meat animals. Market runs of all classes of livestock during September were smaller than is usual for that month and the slaughter at the meat packing plants was reduced.

Receipts of wheat at the primary markets were in smaller volume than during the earlier rush of new wheat to market, but the September receipts were heavier than in September 1926. Flour production increased, but the month's output was not quiet up to that of a year ago.

The output of bituminous coal showed more than the usual seasonal increase and was larger than in September of last year. The production of crude oil was further reduced but was still greatly in excess of production at this time last year. The production and shipment of zinc and lead ores was smaller in September than in either the preceding month or the same month last year, largely the result of slow demand and weaker prices of ores.

Distribution of merchandise by wholesalers to retailers was in very large volume, although not so large as in September of last year. Retail trade in some lines was checked by warm weather in the early part of the month, but improved later and in October fall trade was under way and in increasingly heavy volume.

BUSINESS IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Statistics for September 1927 compared with those for August 1927 and September 1926 in percentages of Increase or Decrease

	September 1927 compared to	
	August 1927	September 1926
General Business		
Bank debits, 29 cities.....	2.0	— 0.3
Federal Reserve Bank Clearings.....	0.005	— 9.0
Number of items handled.....	0.1	— 0.9
Business failures.....	—10.9	— 5.7
Liabilities.....	—42.0	—25.2
Department store sales.....	13.4	— 0.7
Wholesalers' sales, 6 lines.....	— 2.7	— 3.0
Lumber sales, retail yards.....	0.1	—16.3
Grain receipts, 5 markets		
Wheat.....	—55.9	8.6
Corn.....	—38.0	— 9.3
Oats.....	—11.1	20.9
Live Stock receipts, 6 markets		
Cattle.....	— 2.7	—25.3
Calves.....	—19.9	—27.0
Hogs.....	—30.1	—13.9
Sheep.....	55.5	—15.9
Horses and Mules.....	53.1	— 4.7
Industrial Output		
Flour.....	7.2	— 9.2
Crude oil.....	— 8.6	43.6
Soft Coal.....	22.9	1.4
Cement.....	4.1	— 6.6
Face Brick.....	— 5.2	0.7
Zinc ore (shipped).....	— 8.8	—12.7
Lead Ore (shipped).....	—49.2	—55.1
Meat packing, 6 centers		
Cattle.....	—11.6	—22.5
Calves.....	—36.5	—30.7
Hogs.....	—30.4	—12.4
Sheep.....	3.7	—16.5
Construction		
Building permits, 18 cities.....	— 6.4	12.6
Value of permits.....	2.7	— 3.1
Contracts awarded, district.....	16.7	20.6

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Financial

Banking operations in this district thus far during the year closely followed the general trend of business during the same period last year. The demand for bank credit at the middle of October was seasonally heavy on account of the usual fall expansion of industry and trade. Yet, with a steady inflow of money from marketings of farm products and livestock, outstanding loans at banks were paid off with greater rapidity than new loans were made, with the result that the volume of loans at commercial banks declined slightly and was smaller than a year ago. On the other hand, larger amounts of money than at any previous time were employed in investments in government and municipal securities, in industrial stocks and bonds, and in farm mortgages. Due to this and to the heavy fall buying demand deposits were smaller than at the middle of September or a year ago, although time deposits and savings deposits increased.

MEMBER BANK OPERATIONS: Sixty-five member banks of the Federal Reserve System in cities of this district reported total loans and discounts as of October 12 were 2.8 percent smaller than on September 14 and 4.5 per cent smaller than on October 13, 1926. Investments of the reporting banks on October 12, were at the high point of record, 1.8 per cent larger than four weeks earlier and 10.2 percent larger than one year earlier. The principal resource and liability items as reported on three separate dates are here given for purposes of comparison:

	Oct. 12, 1927	Sept. 14, 1927	Oct. 13, 1926
Total Loans and Discounts.....	\$415,106,000	\$426,849,000	\$434,539,000
Secured by U. S. Obligations.....	3,923,000	3,877,000	4,022,000
Secured by Other Bonds & Stocks.....	123,074,000	134,194,000	113,292,000
All Other.....	288,109,000	288,778,000	317,225,000
Total Investments.....	214,423,000	210,615,000	194,500,000
U. S. Securities.....	100,889,000	98,633,000	101,597,000
Other bonds, Stocks & Securities.....	113,534,000	111,982,000	92,903,000
Total loans, Discounts & Investments.....	629,529,000	637,464,000	629,039,000
Total Deposits.....	654,162,000	661,109,000	658,304,000
Demand Deposits.....	492,025,000	504,183,000	504,347,000
Time Deposits.....	157,954,000	156,813,000	149,376,000
Government Deposits.....	4,183,000	113,000	4,581,000
Reserve Balances with F. R. Bank.....	53,792,000	54,946,000	54,939,000

RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS: The volume of credit extended by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches increased between September 14 and October 12, mainly the result of an upturn in the seasonal demand for commercial loans in connection with crop movements and livestock marketings. Bills rediscounted for member banks increased 31.5 percent during the four-week period and the totals of October 12 stood 14.5 percent above that reported one year earlier. Holdings of acceptances based principally on commodities moving through market channels on October 5 reached the highest peak since May 11, but declined during the week ending October 12 with the total as of that date 27.4 percent above that for September 14 and 42.5 percent below that for October 13, 1926. Principal resource and liabilities items contained in condition statements of the bank of the dates mentioned are here given:

	Oct. 12, 1927	Sept. 14, 1927	Oct. 13, 1926
Gold Reserves.....	\$ 95,061,440	\$ 96,753,684	\$ 99,128,707
Reserves Other than Gold.....	5,521,312	5,848,072	4,708,223
Total Reserves.....	100,582,752	102,601,756	103,836,930
Bills Discounted.....	12,515,796	9,520,682	10,936,880
Bills Purchased.....	9,822,310	7,706,743	17,072,967
United States Securities.....	35,082,500	33,691,000	27,999,400
Total Bills and Securities.....	57,420,606	50,918,425	56,009,247
Total Resources.....	221,262,269	208,747,872	216,727,231
F. R. Notes in Circulation.....	64,984,825	64,140,475	67,267,750
Total Deposits.....	98,329,855	89,513,581	91,833,224

BANK DEBITS 29 CITIES

	FIVE WEEKS ENDING		Per Cent Change
	Oct. 5, 1927	Oct. 6, 1926	
Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$ 13,236,000	\$ 12,229,000	8.2
Atchison, Kans.....	6,710,000	7,201,000	-6.8
Bartlesville, Okla.....	23,827,000	22,082,000	7.9
Casper, Wyo.....	9,574,000	12,497,000	-23.4
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	8,831,000	7,822,000	12.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	17,776,000	19,942,000	-10.9
Denver, Colo.....	208,994,000	246,616,000	-15.3
Enid, Okla.....	16,447,000	19,138,000	-14.1
Fremont, Nebr.....	4,327,000	4,291,000	0.8
Grand Junction, Colo.....	4,594,000	4,599,000	-0.1
Guthrie, Okla.....	4,182,000	4,263,000	-1.9
Hutchinson, Kans.....	17,286,000	21,098,000	-18.1
Independence, Kans.....	12,525,000	12,722,000	-1.5
Joplin, Mo.....	24,887,000	21,658,000	14.9
Kansas City, Kans.....	23,154,000	23,625,000	-2.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	475,751,000	462,843,000	2.8
Lawrence, Kans.....	6,427,000	6,099,000	5.4
Lincoln, Nebr.....	37,350,000	37,796,000	-1.2
Muskogee, Okla.....	12,740,000	13,538,000	-5.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	116,221,000	109,525,000	6.1
Okmulgee, Okla.....	9,169,000	11,502,000	-20.3
Omaha, Nebr.....	239,337,000	215,429,000	6.5
Parsons, Kans.....	3,729,000	3,691,000	1.0
Pittsburg, Kans.....	7,151,000	7,331,000	-2.5
Pueblo, Colo.....	21,956,000	22,002,000	-0.2
St. Joseph, Mo.....	64,717,000	70,472,000	-8.2
Topeka, Kans.....	23,037,000	21,168,000	8.8
Tulsa, Okla.....	140,201,000	148,924,000	-5.9
Wichita, Kans.....	68,500,000	56,655,000	20.9
Total Five Weeks.....	\$ 1,622,636,000	\$ 1,626,758,000	-0.3
Total Forty Weeks.....	12,659,620,000	12,552,116,000	0.9

BANK DEBITS: Debits to individual accounts, representing payments by check at banks in twenty-nine cities in this district, aggregated \$1,622,636,000 for twenty-nine banking days in the five weeks ending October 5. This figure indicates an increase of \$31,546,000 or 2 percent over the total for the five weeks ending August 31, in which there were thirty banking days, and a decrease of \$4,122,000 or three-tenths of 1 percent as compared with the total for twenty-nine days in the five weeks ending October 6, 1926. The summary of returns from the twenty-nine cities shows the volume of debits in twelve cities was larger and in seventeen cities smaller than for the corresponding five weeks in 1926. Debits reported by banks in the twenty-nine cities aggregated \$12,659,620,000 for the first forty weeks of 1927 as compared with \$12,552,116,000 for the like period in 1926, increase of \$107,504,000 or 0.9 percent.

RESERVE BANK CLEARINGS: Clearings or check collections through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches, following the course of bank debits, showed a slight increase for September over August in amount as well as in the number of items handled. The September totals, as compared with those for the like month in 1926, showed decreases of 0.9 percent in items handled and 9.0 percent in amount. The volume for the first nine months of the current year was slightly below that for the first nine months of 1926. The totals:

	ITEMS		AMOUNT	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
September.....	5,756,209	5,807,275	\$ 933,031,000	\$1,025,606,000
August.....	5,747,325	5,734,274	932,984,000	1,003,207,000
Nine Months.....	51,420,225	52,260,526	\$8,503,560,000	8,596,994,000

During the month of September 3,391 banks in this district shared in this collection service of the Federal Reserve Bank. Of this number 974 were member banks and 2,417 non-member banks.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	Reporting Stores	SALES		OUTSTANDINGS (Mo. End)		COLLECTIONS		STOCKS (Mo. End.)	
		Sept. 1927 Aug. 1927	Compared with Sept. 1926	Sept. 30, 1927 Aug. 31, 1927	compared with Sept. 30, 1926	Sept., 1927 compared with August, 1927	September 1926	Sept. 30, 1927 compared with Sept. 30, 1926	Sept. 30, 1927 compared with Sept. 30, 1926
Dry Goods.....	7	-13.5	-2.2	9.4	-3.1	6.9	1.3	-8.6	13.0
Groceries.....	5	-5.2	-9.9	-0.9	-6.5	-3.0	-2.8	1.5	-2.7
Hardware.....	10	7.1	-3.2	3.8	4.6	-1.8	2.2	-0.6	1.7
Furniture.....	4	3.7	-4.3	15.1	-3.8	-4.4	-9.0	0.5	-4.2
Drugs.....	8	4.4	13.5	6.2	8.7	5.6	9.6	-2.9	1.2
Millinery.....	4	-17.6	-51.9	-0.7	-57.7	38.0	-53.6	.....	.....

SAVINGS: Reports of fifty-eight commercial banks and savings institutions in leading cities showed the volume of their savings deposits increased 1.9 percent between September 1 and October 1, and the total as of the later date stood 4.4 percent above that reported for October 1, 1926. The number of savings accounts in fifty-one banks increased 0.4 percent during the month and was 4.9 percent greater than a year ago. The reports in detail:

	Banks	Oct. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1926
Denver, Colo.....	6	\$ 48,535,472	\$ 47,430,752	\$ 48,655,358
Kansas City, Kans.....	4	2,752,320	2,715,418	2,783,964
Kansas City, Mo.....	9	16,901,971	16,657,968	15,577,424
Lincoln, Nebr.....	3	2,981,839	2,988,627	3,044,777
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	6	7,878,807	7,859,199	7,217,821
Omaha, Nebr.....	5	8,134,982	7,989,154	7,701,648
St. Joseph, Mo.....	6	7,964,745	7,881,613	7,878,001
Tulsa, Okla.....	6	15,799,327	15,375,620	13,825,001
Wichita, Kans.....	9	5,638,681	5,468,648	4,923,191
Other Cities.....	4	1,084,673	1,112,934	1,056,836
Total.....	58	\$117,672,817	\$115,479,933	\$112,664,021

The figures appearing in the foregoing are not supposed to represent the total savings deposits and accounts of all banks in the cities. They are merely the totals for the bank reporting and are intended to reflect the general trend of savings.

FAILURES: During September there were 82 business failures with liabilities aggregating \$851,709 in the Tenth Federal Reserve District. This was the smallest number of failures in any month since September 1924, and the smallest monthly total of liabilities since November 1926. The reports further revealed September was the third consecutive month in 1927 in which the number of failures and amount of indebtedness fell below the totals for the corresponding month in 1926. The record of failures for this district for 1927 and 1926 by quarters follows:

	NUMBER		LIABILITIES	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
First Quarter.....	385	318	\$ 5,464,229	\$ 3,266,647
Second Quarter.....	350	320	5,439,157	4,070,093
Third Quarter.....	261	296	3,259,796	4,031,650
Three Quarters.....	996	934	\$14,154,182	\$11,368,390

September failures in the United States, compiled by Federal Reserve Districts by R. G. Dun & Company, follow:

DISTRICTS	NUMBER		LIABILITIES	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
First, Boston.....	157	134	\$ 2,199,194	\$ 2,346,091
Second, New York.....	281	242	11,057,845	13,298,895
Third, Philadelphia.....	73	70	1,295,236	1,277,514
Fourth, Cleveland.....	149	155	3,212,596	1,888,576
Fifth, Richmond.....	104	85	3,740,473	1,604,500
Sixth, Atlanta.....	65	75	1,319,183	931,909
Seventh, Chicago.....	242	197	3,251,574	2,905,412
Eighth, St. Louis.....	53	48	184,910	548,162
Ninth, Minneapolis.....	81	95	535,829	1,106,200
TENTH, KANSAS CITY.....	82	87	851,709	1,139,741
Eleventh, Dallas.....	58	44	1,053,715	431,900
Twelfth, San Francisco.....	228	205	4,083,861	2,510,917
United States, Sept.	1,573	1,437	\$ 32,786,125	\$ 29,989,817
United States, 9 months.....	17,333	16,111	\$396,654,570	\$297,697,987

COLLECTIONS: The composite figure on collections by department stores during September, on amounts outstanding at the end of the preceding month, was 37.6 percent, which compares with 38.7 percent for August and 38.5 percent for September 1926. Reports on collections of other retail stores varied but slightly from those of the department stores. Wholesale firms reported collections throughout their trade territory were better than in the summer months, due to the returns from crops marketed. This improved condition was also evidenced by reports of the implement trade.

Trade

WHOLESALE: Distribution by wholesalers handling six lines of merchandise continued through September at about the level of August, though with two less days for business the dollar volume of sales was 2.7 percent under that for the preceding month. The reports by separate lines showed September sales of dry goods, groceries and millinery were smaller and sales of hardware, furniture and drugs were larger than in August. Compared with a year ago sales of drugs showed a substantial increase while the other five lines reported decreases.

Unseasonably warm weather during the first half of the month was said to have been responsible for reduced sales in some lines of trade. This was particularly the case with wholesalers of dry goods, as the hot weather kept retail merchants from buying articles for their fall and winter trade. Another reason advanced by wholesalers of dry goods was that, owing to a sharp advance in the price of cotton and in cotton goods, merchants hesitated to buy on a rising market. However, more seasonal weather in the closing days of the month stimulated trade activity in this and other lines and orders for future delivery were reported in good volume.

Hardware trade, which had been somewhat quiet during the summer, showed improvement during September, with a heavier demand from the farming sections, and for the holiday trade. The increase in sales of furniture and drugs was attributed largely to retailers stocking up for the holidays.

Distributors of implement and farm machinery reported substantial increases for this time of the year in their fall business.

RETAIL: Sales of retail firms reported in dollars to this bank were larger in September than in August in all lines except men's and women's clothing and furniture, these lines reporting decreases. All lines reported their September sales were smaller than in September of last year. September sales at retail stores are compared with sales for the preceding month and the same month last year in percentages of increase or decrease:

	September 1927	September 1927
	Compared to August 1927	Compared to September 1926
Department Stores.....	13.4	-0.9
Retail Dry Goods.....	32.0	-1.5
Apparel.....	-14.0	-4.0
Shoes.....	11.1	-9.0
Furniture.....	-35.7	-4.8

September sales of department stores for the first nine months of 1927 exceeded those for the first nine months of 1926 by 2.1

THE MONTHLY REVIEW

RETAIL TRADE AT 37 DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	Stores Reporting	SALES		STOCKS (RETAIL)		OUTSTANDING ORDERS		ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		COLLECTIONS	
		Sept. 1927	9 Months 1927	Sept. 30, 1927	Sept. 30, 1926	Sept. 30, 1927	Sept. 30, 1926	Sept. 30, 1927	Sept. 30, 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1926
		compared to Sept. 1926	compared to 9 Months 1926	compared to Aug. 31, 1927	compared to Sept. 30, 1926	compared to Aug. 31, 1927	compared to Sept. 30, 1926	compared to Aug. 31, 1927	compared to Sept. 30, 1926	compared to Aug. 1927	compared to Sept. 1926
Kansas City.....	4	-7.7	-3.6	5.4	2.5	-8.9	-20.9	12.2	-1.8	-6.6	-3.8
Denver.....	5	-2.4	0.8	4.8	0.5	-16.7	-20.3	5.2	1.2	2.8	-0.1
Wichita.....	3	2.6	8.4	3.3	10.5	-32.0	-31.0	16.2	23.0	5.3	8.2
Oklahoma City.....	3	14.1	13.2	11.8	15.9	-37.1	-14.2	12.8	32.7	-0.8	16.1
Omaha.....	4	6.5	-2.9	16.9	11.1	.....	.....	-3.3	-1.3	-4.9	12.5
Lincoln.....	3	-2.4	1.8	5.3	-6.6	-16.9	-23.5	13.8	0.2	Even	0.5
Tulsa.....	3	6.2	12.0	14.0	8.3	-18.3	17.3	19.0	6.6	7.3	17.5
Other Cities.....	12	-8.0	-2.7	9.2	-4.3	.....	.....	5.3	-5.1	4.5	1.6
Total.....	37	-0.7	2.1	7.5	2.8	-16.2	-17.5	7.1	3.9	0.3	3.6

NOTE: Percentage of collections in September on outstanding accounts August 31, all stores reporting, 37.6%. Collections same month last year 38.5%.

percent. The volume of sales for the month was larger at thirteen stores and smaller at twenty-four stores than in the same month last year.

During the early part of September retail trade was affected adversely by unseasonably warm weather. This was noticeable in the smaller sales of heavier clothing and house furnishings for the winter. With the return of cooler weather in the last half of the month there was a noticeable increase in retail trade activity.

Stocks of merchandise carried by department stores and shoe stores increased during the month and were larger than at the close of September 1926. Stocks at men's and women's apparel stores increased but were smaller than a year ago. At retail furniture stores there was a noticeable reduction in stocks during the month and the total at its close was smaller than a year ago.

The Crops

The crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture, in its review of crop conditions as of October 1, placed the composite of the condition or yields of all farm crops at 103.5 per cent of the ten-year average on that date for the seven states whose areas or parts form the Tenth District. The percentages in the table which follows indicate a marked change from the very unpromising crop prospect of the early summer. For growing crops the base of 100 percent is the ten-year average condition, while for harvested crops the base is the ten-year average yield per acre:

	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Colorado.....	84.9	93.8	95.2	102.6	102.6
Kansas.....	86.1	96.6	98.7	108.5	107.8
Missouri.....	99.8	85.8	88.6	91.8	95.4
Nebraska.....	109.5	103.3	110.2	121.0	119.2
New Mexico.....	66.2	84.2	86.1	101.4	99.0
Oklahoma.....	76.7	89.6	97.6	94.5	92.9
Wyoming.....	96.0	99.8	105.9	107.5	105.9
Seven States.....	90.9	93.5	98.1	103.6	103.5
United States.....	96.2	96.5	99.0	98.1	99.8

PRODUCTION AND VALUE: The government and State crop reports as of October 1 forecast yields of nine leading crops grown in this district would be larger than in 1926, while smaller yields in five crops were indicated. Estimates for Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma indicated the value of this year's crops would be greater than in 1926. The total value for the three states on field crops, exclusive of horticultural products and livestock and products, was \$1,154,333,000 as compared with \$892,944,000 for 1926, an increase of \$261,389,000 or 29.2 percent.

The Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimated the money value of this year's field and orchard crops, livestock sold and slaughtered on farms, dairy and poultry products would aggregate \$542,155,718, as compared with

\$496,488,858 for last year. With the exception of the three war years, 1918, 1919, and 1920, the aggregate money returns to Kansas producers was never so high as this year.

The preliminary estimate by the State and Federal Division of Agricultural Statistics for Nebraska showed 1927 was the best all around crop year in that state's history. Yields of all leading crops were larger than those of last year, with the exception of a decrease of 16,000 bushels in the estimated crop of spring wheat. With this exceptionally large production, the value of the state's crops, exclusive of livestock, poultry, dairy and horticultural products, was estimated at \$436,153,000, an increase of \$166,987,000 or 62 per cent over the value of 1926 crops.

Oklahoma's cotton crop, as officially estimated, is much smaller than that of last year, although in the production of other crops the state has made a very fine showing. The combined value of fourteen field crops was placed at \$324,724,000, an increase of \$21,981,000 or 7.2 per cent over the value of 1926 crops.

Missouri crops made substantial improvement during August and September and the October showing was far better for the entire state than was believed possible last June, and the final outturn is expected to exceed in money value that of last year. In the nineteen counties along the western border of that state, which are a part of this Federal Reserve District, this year's yields are reported as generally good.

Colorado and Wyoming reported 1927 the "banner" year for farm production, with both yields and values running ahead of last year. In the thirteen counties of New Mexico, constituting the northern half of that state, yields average up to those of the preceding year.

CORN: The reports based on the October condition indicated an increase during September of 19,382,000 bushels in the production of corn in this district, carrying the estimated total to

FARM PRODUCTION IN THE TENTH DISTRICT

Estimated Yields in Fourteen Important Crops on October 1 Compared with Final Totals for Last Year.

	Forecast October	Final Est. 1926
Corn, bushels.....	588,877,000	308,674,000
Winter wheat, bushels.....	240,616,000	283,469,000
Spring wheat, bushels.....	12,929,000	10,050,000
All wheat, bushels.....	253,545,000	293,519,000
Oats, bushels.....	140,323,000	143,132,000
Barley, bushels.....	30,516,000	20,687,000
Rye, bushels.....	7,082,000	5,430,000
White potatoes, bushels.....	35,105,000	26,452,000
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	3,344,000	3,219,000
Grain sorghums, bushels.....	82,444,000	53,831,000
Cotton, bales.....	922,000	1,689,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	3,286,000	3,182,000
Sugar beets, tons.....	3,625,000	4,264,000
Broom corn, tons.....	25,155	33,500
Tame hay, tons.....	14,393,000	11,894,000

588,877,000 bushels as compared with 570,200,000 bushels forecast on September 1, and 308,674,000 bushels as the final estimate for 1926. There were substantial gains during September in Nebraska and Missouri and a small gain in Wyoming, with small losses in Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. Estimated yields for October, together with those a month earlier and a year ago follow:

	October 1 1927	September 1 1927	Final 1926
Colorado.....	23,886,000	24,852,000	10,472,000
Kansas.....	171,234,000	171,693,000	59,299,000
Missouri.....	161,441,000	153,055,000	176,011,000
Nebraska.....*	281,952,000	261,446,000	139,407,000
New Mexico.....	3,587,000	3,587,000	4,420,000
Oklahoma.....	75,534,000	78,200,000	61,178,000
Wyoming.....	3,940,000	3,768,000	3,940,000
Seven States.....	721,574,000	696,601,000	454,727,000
Tenth District.....	588,877,000	570,200,000	308,674,000
United States.....	2,603,437,000	2,456,561,000	2,646,853,000
*October Mid-Month Estimate			

The unusually hot weather in the early half of September was beneficial to corn, although in many sections it caused premature ripening. This to a great extent was checked by rains and cooler weather in the latter part of the month, and with the advent of the first frosts in October the reports indicated there would be a much smaller percent of soft corn than growers two to four weeks earlier had reason to expect.

HAY AND PASTURES: Reports generally agree that this year's crop of tame hay is one of the largest ever harvested in this district, October estimates indicating the probable production would be around 14,500,000 tons as compared with 11,894,000 tons harvested last year. In addition to this large hay crop grass on ranges and pastures has been the best in years, and with prospects of excellent grazing and an abundance of food to carry livestock through the winter.

OTHER LATE CROPS: Reports from Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming indicated total production of 3,625,000 tons of sugar beets, as compared with 4,264,000 tons produced in 1926. Yields per acre generally were reported higher than last year.

Oklahoma and Kansas, the two principal broom corn states, reported an estimated production of 25,155 tons, as compared with 33,500 tons produced last year. This smaller production was also the result of a reduction in the acreage planted.

The crop of grain sorghums in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma was estimated at 82,444,000 bushels, probably the largest crop ever grown in these states, and comparing with 53,831,000 bushels produced last year.

COTTON: The October 1 forecast was for a United States cotton crop of 12,678,000 bales, 14,000 bales below the forecast of a month ago, or approximately 5,300,000 bales below production last year. The condition of the crop as of October 1 was 54.2 percent as compared with the ten-year average of 53.7 percent. During September prospects for cotton improved substantially in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, where warm and fairly dry weather prevailed during most of September, but improved prospects in these states are more than offset by losses from insects and rains in Oklahoma and Texas and by heavy damage from the boll weevil in the Carolinas.

In Oklahoma there was a reduction of 35,000 bales from the estimate of 1,025,000 bales a month earlier, which brought the total for this year to 990,000 bales as compared with 1,772,784 bales produced in 1926. In New Mexico the estimate was for 70,000 bales as compared with 75,000 bales last year and Missouri's prospect was for 100,000 bales against 218,000 bales produced in 1926.

Grain Movements

The early rush of new wheat to primary markets during July and August had subsided to an extent by the opening of September and arrivals during the month were smaller, with the price range somewhat above that for the corresponding month last year. Reports from five primary markets in this district showed September receipts of wheat were 55.9 percent less than in August, but 8.6 percent greater than in September 1926. Receipts of corn at these markets were smaller in September than in either August of this year or September of last year. Receipts of oats for the month fell below those for August, but exceeded the total for September 1926 by 20.9 percent, while receipts of both rye and barley showed increases over both months with which comparison is made. The returns from five markets follow:

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels	Kafir Bushels
Hutchinson..	1,084,050	6,250	1,500	1,200		26,000
Kansas City	7,483,000	756,000	504,000	51,000	310,400	79,200
Omaha.....	3,969,600	1,227,800	858,000	324,800	512,000	
St. Joseph.....	977,200	571,500	166,000	1,500	3,500	
Wichita.....	1,479,600	22,800	24,000	1,200	1,200	1,200
Sept. 1927.....	14,993,450	2,584,350	1,553,500	379,700	827,100	106,400
Aug. 1927.....	34,031,600	4,169,250	1,746,500	345,400	617,750	332,600
Sept. 1926.....	13,799,800	2,850,600	1,285,500	266,800	86,050	149,000
9 Mo. 1927.....	141,977,850	35,186,650	8,967,500	1,308,900	1,736,650	3,839,800
9 Mo. 1926.....	147,424,900	38,578,500	11,307,000	1,255,500	601,700	3,174,900

Flour Production

During the month of September flour mills in this district were operated at an average rate of 73.7 percent of their full time capacity, compared with 67.2 percent in August and 82.8 percent in September 1926. The September figure indicated a higher rate of operation than in any previous month since November 1926, when the mills were operated at 78 percent of their full time capacity. The output of flour from these mills during the month was larger by 154,271 barrels or 7.2 percent than in August, but 234,065 barrels or 9.2 percent smaller than for September 1926.

Production of flour at leading milling centers in the district, as compiled from weekly reports to the Northwestern Miller, is here shown for September with totals for the preceding month and the same month last year for comparison:

	Sept. 1927 Barrels	Aug. 1927 Barrels	Sept. 1926 Barrels
Atchison.....	125,089	123,277	114,598
Kansas City.....	672,797	577,398	630,332
Omaha.....	103,919	106,754	102,147
Salina.....	185,768	157,416	135,153
St. Joseph.....	171,603	144,141	172,786
Wichita.....	183,488	175,443	219,559
Outside.....	868,548	872,512	1,170,702
Total.....	2,311,212	2,156,941	2,545,277

The returns of reporting mills for the first nine months of 1927 disclosed that month by month production was more uniform than in any previous year since 1920. The total output for the nine months of the calendar year was 18,814,271 barrels, 961,522 barrels or 5.4 percent more flour than the same mills produced in 1926.

An important feature of the milling situation was an increase in the weekly capacity of Kansas City mills to 961,500 barrels, early in October, with the output for the week ending October 15 totaling 174,333 barrels, the largest weekly total of record for this city.

Live Stock

October reports indicated livestock in the Tenth District and all through the great producing regions west of the Mississippi River were in average condition for the fall season. Prospects were good for winter pastures and for plenty of feed. Prices of hogs showed further gains. With such favorable conditions stockmen generally were reported as somewhat optimistic.

The cattle industry was reported as in a more satisfactory position than at any other time since the two years immediately following the World War. It appeared from the reports fewer cattle were on pastures and ranges than a year ago. There was a tendency to restock herds with resultant strong demand for good breeding stock.

The sheep industry was regarded as in favorable position. Some losses were sustained as a result of May storms in the mountain regions, though lambs marketed during the fall were quite heavy, due to excellent summer ranges. There was a good demand for breeding stock, and young breeding ewes in the mountain sections were bringing as high as \$13.

The hog situation showed some improvement in recent weeks. With market prices firm and a very large corn crop in sight there was added encouragement to this branch of the livestock industry.

MARKET MOVEMENTS: September receipts of all classes of livestock, except sheep, were markedly smaller than those for August and the month's receipts of all classes were smaller than those for September, 1926. The combined reports from the six leading markets in the district showed September runs of cattle and calves were the smallest for any September on record since 1918, while fewer hogs came to these markets during the month than in any previous September since 1920. Arrivals of sheep during the month were in larger numbers than in any preceding month since October, 1926.

Reports from the six markets showed receipts of 12,107 horses and mules for September as compared with 12,705 in September 1926.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS: Reports from four markets showed an active demand for stock and feeding livestock during September and October. It was noted that a very large proportion of the fall run of cattle was purchased as feeders and shipped to the western Corn Belt states. Shipments of sheep to the country from these markets was 125.7 percent larger than in August and 0.1 percent larger than a year ago.

During the nine months of 1927, for which returns are complete shipments of stocker and feeder cattle to the country were 8.8 percent smaller than for the like period in 1926, but countryward shipments of calves were 23.6 percent larger, of sheep 8.1 percent larger and of hogs 0.9 percent larger than for the nine-month period in 1926.

Meat Packing

Due to smaller market supplies during September, purchases by packers of cattle and calves for slaughter were the smallest for any September since 1921. Purchases of hogs for slaughter were the smallest for September on records dating back to 1918. The slaughter of sheep during the month, as indicated by packers' purchases, was the largest since September 1926. The returns on packers' purchases during the first nine months of 1927 show decreases from the previous year's record of 5.5 percent in cattle, 10.3 percent in calves, 6.9 percent in sheep, and an increase of 6.4 percent in hogs.

Packers reported a distinct improvement during September in the pork division of the wholesale meat trade, while the market for dressed beef and mutton was steady to a little higher on the better grades throughout the month.

Stocks of pork and lard in store at Kansas City at the close of business September 30 were 32,732,300 pounds, as compared to 39,820,200 pounds on August 31 and 24,567,300 pounds on September 30, 1926.

Soft Coal

Operations at the bituminous coal mines in this district increased during September and, notwithstanding there were two less working days during the month, the output exceeded that for August by nearly one-half million tons, or 22.9 percent. For the nine months of the year the output was 19,729,000 tons, a decrease of 320,000 tons or 1.6 percent as compared with the total for the first nine months of 1926. The output in each of the six producing states for September, together with that for the preceding month and September 1926, follows.

	*Sept. 1927 Tons	Aug. 1927 Tons	Sept. 1926 Tons
Colorado.....	1,061,000	860,000	941,000
Kansas.....	219,000	180,000	390,000
Missouri.....	199,000	163,000	228,000
New Mexico.....	264,000	247,000	233,000
Oklahoma.....	299,000	246,000	201,000
Wyoming.....	630,000	479,000	642,000
Total.....	2,672,000	2,175,000	2,635,000

*Estimated.

Estimated United States bituminous coal production, including beehive coal coked, totaled 403,514,000 tons for the calendar year to October 8, against 420,494,000 tons for the like period in 1926.

Zinc and Lead

Weekly reports from the zinc and lead mines in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma indicated less activity in September than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month last year. While a part of the decline in ore shipments from August undoubtedly was due to the loss of one working day by the observ-

SEPTEMBER MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK IN THE TENTH DISTRICT

	RECEIPTS				STOCKERS AND FEEDERS				PACKERS PURCHASES			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	209,543	43,512	131,439	219,691	85,559	8,257	4,792	73,531	101,559	23,175	97,159	130,550
Omaha.....	124,809	9,223	138,097	429,328	50,101	.....	881	272,744	67,303	6,247	97,497	142,960
St. Joseph.....	48,694	7,825	78,007	121,546	13,472	1,261	1,457	42,555	32,475	5,972	55,651	76,673
Denver.....	36,749	4,397	26,476	248,212	17,941	1,326	1,124	169,587	10,574	2,740	16,713	18,912
Oklahoma City.....	30,264	7,891	21,557	2,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,635	6,750	16,725	894
Wichita.....	23,834	5,181	34,857	20,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,339	2,576	31,162	2,465
September 1927.....	473,893	78,029	430,433	1,041,579	167,073	10,844	8,254	558,417	240,885	47,460	314,907	372,454
August 1927.....	486,825	97,381	616,215	669,713	107,079	7,249	7,052	247,447	272,490	74,740	452,468	359,250
September 1926.....	634,757	106,873	499,762	1,239,040	241,849	11,462	14,827	557,617	310,650	68,463	359,392	446,084
Nine Months 1927.....	3,579,764	532,875	6,192,691	5,292,465	758,651	51,474	121,462	1,409,155	2,082,732	422,411	4,778,765	3,020,706
Nine Months 1926.....	3,760,802	596,874	6,052,652	5,788,621	831,816	41,656	120,345	1,303,622	2,203,508	471,173	4,490,576	3,246,748