

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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CONDITIONS for agriculture, livestock, industry and trade in the Tenth District improved substantially with the passing of the prolonged period of excessive summer heat and dry weather.

September crop reports, while disclosing some of the effects of the drought, indicated growing crops and pastures made good progress late in August after rains and cooler temperatures brought relief to the situation. Of sixteen field crops grown in this District, yields of corn, tame and wild hay, grain sorghums, spring wheat, and cotton, were estimated to be smaller than last year and below the average for the five years, 1924 to 1928, inclusive. On the other hand, yields of winter wheat, oats, rye, barley, sugar beets, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans, broom corn, and tobacco, were estimated to be larger than last year and generally above the five-year average.

Arrivals of wheat at primary markets declined sharply in August, reflecting a tendency on the part of farmers to hold wheat rather than sell at current prices. Market receipts of corn, oats, rye and barley were larger than in the preceding month, but, with the exception of an increase in corn, were smaller than a year ago. Market supplies of all classes of meat animals, except hogs, showed seasonal increases over July, but were smaller than in August last year.

Production of manufactures and minerals, after continuing through June and July at the low level of the year, expanded in August but was considerably below the level of a year ago. The August output of flour was the largest since last October. The output of soft coal and cement, and shipments of zinc and lead ores, increased, while production of crude petroleum was further curtailed and smaller than a year ago.

The number of meat animals slaughtered at packing establishments during August showed a seasonal decrease from the preceding month, but with the exception of hogs was larger for all classes than in August last year.

The value of building contracts awarded in this District during August increased nearly 70 percent over July, and was considerably in excess of the value of awards in either August 1929 or 1928. However, the August value of new building projects started in reporting cities was smaller than either the preceding month or a year ago.

Retail trade at department stores expanded with the advent of more seasonal weather. August sales averaged 16.6 percent higher than in July but were 6.7 percent lower than in August last year. The volume of merchandise distributed by reporting wholesale firms averaged 5.9 percent higher than for the preceding month but 21.4 percent lower than for the same month last year.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN THE TENTH DISTRICT

Percentages of increase, or decrease (—), for August over the preceding month and the corresponding month last year:

	August 1930 compared with	
	July 1930	August 1929
Banking		
Bank debits, 29 cities.....	— 1.3	—14.8
Federal Reserve Bank Clearings.....	— 7.9	—19.4
Loans, 56 member banks.....	— 1.5	—10.7
Investments, 56 member banks.....	8.1	4.4
Demand deposits, 56 member banks.....	— 3.8	— 4.3
Time deposits, 56 member banks.....	11.2	14.3
Savings deposits, 49 selected banks.....	1.4	— 0.2
Savings accounts, 45 selected banks.....	1.1	6.4
Distribution		
Wholesalers' sales, 5 lines combined.....	5.9	—21.4
Retailers' sales, 38 department stores.....	16.6	— 6.7
Lumber sales, 176 retail yards.....	— 3.3	—33.7
Construction		
Building contracts awarded, value.....	63.9	26.8
Building permits issued, 19 cities, value.....	—36.6	—50.8
Grain receipts, 5 markets		
Wheat.....	—53.2	— 8.5
Corn.....	36.0	68.4
Oats.....	183.9	—28.6
Rye.....	304.2	—49.6
Barley.....	194.8	—23.0
Kafir.....	—44.4	—82.1
Livestock receipts, 6 markets		
Cattle.....	5.0	— 7.2
Calves.....	54.0	11.6
Hogs.....	—20.1	—22.1
Sheep.....	21.4	— 2.9
Horses and mules.....	87.6	—61.8
Production		
Flour.....	4.1	— 4.7
Coal.....	12.4	—17.1
Petroleum.....	— 1.8	—17.2
Cement.....	2.4	— 7.0
Zinc ore (shipped) tristate district.....	30.4	—36.9
Lead ore (shipped) tristate district.....	2.1	—53.0
Meat packing, 6 cities		
Cattle.....	— 9.8	0.2
Calves.....	25.0	9.8
Hogs.....	—25.9	—27.6
Sheep.....	— 5.9	14.9

Financial

The situation in the Tenth District experienced no important change between August 13 and September 17. The demand for funds at banks continued light and the volume of loans outstanding was at the low level of the year. Rates remained low and unchanged. Total deposits, reflected by statements of reporting member banks, were at a high level. Savings deposits in a selected list of banks made further increase and were in about the same volume as reported a year ago.

Total credit outstanding at fifty-six reporting member banks

on September 17, at \$662,106,000, showed an increase of \$11,497,000 over that reported on August 13, but was \$40,876,000 less than that reported on September 18, last year. Loans totaling \$424,060,000 on the last reporting date, showed a decrease of \$6,310,000 in five weeks and were \$50,925,000 less than a year ago, and the lowest reported since January 1928. On the other hand the banks' investments increased \$17,807,000 over the five-week period to a total of \$238,046,000, which was \$10,049,000 higher than a year ago and the highest reported since March 20, 1929.

Demand deposits of the reporting member banks, totaling \$486,673,000 on September 17, showed little change in five weeks, although time deposits increased \$21,193,000 during that period and, with the total standing at \$209,805,000, were the highest on records from January 1921 to date.

A comparison of the principal resource and liability items mentioned by the fifty-six member banks for the three dates here mentioned indicate the changes in five weeks and one year:

	Sept. 17, 1930	Aug. 13, 1930	Sept. 18, 1929
Loans and investments—total.....	\$662,106,000	\$650,609,000	\$702,982,000
Loans and discounts—total.....	424,060,000	430,370,000	474,985,000
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	130,430,000	133,114,000	141,550,000
All other loans and discounts.....	293,630,000	297,256,000	333,435,000
Investments—total.....	238,046,000	220,239,000	227,997,000
U. S. Securities.....	101,368,000	91,017,000	103,065,000
Other bonds, stocks, securities.....	136,678,000	129,222,000	124,932,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank.....	56,078,000	56,698,000	56,279,000
Net demand deposits.....	486,673,000	506,001,000	508,589,000
Time deposits.....	209,805,000	188,612,000	183,634,000
Government deposits.....	2,718,000	578,000	3,292,000

The volume of credit outstanding at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City on September 17, totaling \$50,572,982, was \$4,467,225 higher than five weeks earlier and \$6,945,450 higher than on the corresponding date last year. This bank's holdings of bills rediscounted for its members amounted to \$8,835,297 on September 17. With the exception of a slightly smaller amount held on September 10, this total indicated the lowest borrowings of member banks since March 1927. This bank's holdings of acceptances increased \$4,746,725 in the five-week period to \$13,001,685, which was the highest amount reported since December 18, 1929. United States securities held, at \$28,736,000, were the same as reported for each of the preceding thirteen weeks and \$27,429,000 higher than at the corresponding date last year.

Changes in the amount of credit outstanding and in related items in five weeks and fifty-two weeks are indicated by weekly condition statements of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches:

	Sept. 17, 1930	Aug. 13, 1930	Sept. 18, 1929
Gold reserves.....	\$104,321,688	\$112,349,536	\$125,678,166
Reserves other than gold.....	6,051,760	6,007,058	4,141,927
Total reserves.....	110,373,448	118,356,594	129,820,093
Bills discounted.....	8,835,297	9,114,797	34,347,575
Bills purchased.....	13,001,685	8,254,960	7,972,957
U. S. Securities.....	28,736,000	28,736,000	1,307,000
Total bills and securities.....	50,572,982	46,105,757	43,627,532
Total resources.....	207,740,416	208,365,595	228,655,161
F. R. Notes in circulation.....	68,022,280	69,445,930	79,831,300
Total deposits.....	88,857,309	90,899,610	92,049,838

Savings in Banks

Forty-nine commercial banks and savings institutions in leading cities of the Tenth District reported deposits in savings accounts on September 1 amounting to \$125,833,538, an increase of \$1,769,810 or 1.4 percent over the \$124,063,728 reported for August 1, but a decrease of \$201,629 or two-tenths of 1 percent from the \$126,035,167 reported for September 1 last year. A total of 415,814 savings accounts reported by forty-five banks indicated gains of 4,404 accounts or 1.1 percent for the month and 25,027 or 6.4 percent for the year.

Payments By Check

Debits by banks to individual accounts in twenty-nine cities in the Tenth District totaled \$1,611,072,000 for the five weeks ending September 3, a decrease of \$21,792,000 or 1.3 percent from the preceding five weeks, and \$280,541,000 or 14.8 percent less than the total for the corresponding five weeks last year. Bartlesville and Colorado Springs, with increases of 38.2 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively, were the only cities to report larger amounts of debits or payments by check than last year. The reports by cities:

	FIVE WEEKS ENDING		Percent Change
	Sept. 3, 1930	Sept. 4, 1929	
Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$ 13,661,000	\$ 13,896,000	- 1.7
Atchison, Kans.....	6,543,000	7,726,000	-15.3
Bartlesville, Okla.....	31,523,000	22,813,000	38.2
Casper, Wyo.....	6,878,000	7,966,000	-13.7
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	7,313,000	9,892,000	-26.2
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	22,310,000	20,718,000	7.7
Denver, Colo.....	191,060,000	233,986,000	-18.3
Enid, Okla.....	25,846,000	26,564,000	- 2.7
Fremont, Nebr.....	3,621,000	5,055,000	-28.4
Grand Junction, Colo.....	3,378,000	4,335,000	-22.1
Guthrie, Okla.....	3,127,000	3,649,000	-14.3
Hutchinson, Kans.....	23,083,000	38,486,000	-40.0
Independence, Kans.....	9,774,000	15,289,000	-36.1
Joplin, Mo.....	10,400,000	16,187,000	-35.7
Kansas City, Kans.....	21,404,000	23,194,000	- 7.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	468,017,000	564,171,000	-17.0
Lawrence, Kans.....	4,653,000	5,703,000	-18.4
Lincoln, Nebr.....	34,869,000	41,070,000	-15.1
Muskogee, Okla.....	10,768,000	12,665,000	-14.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	125,883,000	133,157,000	- 5.5
Okmulgee, Okla.....	5,042,000	7,592,000	-33.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	239,817,000	276,991,000	-13.4
Pittsburg, Kans.....	5,159,000	6,776,000	-23.9
Pueblo, Colo.....	20,093,000	23,465,000	-14.4
Salina, Kans.....	16,387,000	19,647,000	-16.6
St. Joseph, Mo.....	52,024,000	69,580,000	-25.2
Topeka, Kans.....	22,528,000	22,861,000	- 1.5
Tulsa, Okla.....	159,754,000	171,321,000	- 6.8
Wichita, Kans.....	66,157,000	86,858,000	-23.1
Total 29 cities, 5 wks.....	\$ 1,611,072,000	\$ 1,891,613,000	-14.8
Total 29 cities, 35 wks.....	11,902,175,000	13,011,973,000	- 8.5

Reserve Bank Clearings

Check collections through the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and branches for banks in the Tenth District during five weeks ending September 3 were 7.9 percent smaller than in the preceding five-week period and 19.4 percent smaller than in the corresponding five weeks in 1929. The number of items handled, and the amounts are here shown for periods of five weeks and thirty-eight weeks:

	Items	Amount
Five weeks ending Sept. 3, 1930.....	6,190,010	\$ 938,818,584
Five weeks ending July 30, 1930.....	6,579,160	1,018,832,464
Five weeks ending Sept. 4, 1929.....	6,570,726	1,164,328,876
Thirty-five weeks ending Sept. 3, 1930.....	46,928,157	7,097,297,956
Thirty-five weeks ending Sept. 4, 1929.....	47,375,699	7,875,861,982

Business Failures

While there were fewer business insolvencies in the Tenth District during August than in either July of this year or August of last year, the amount of indebtedness involved in the August failures was larger than either the preceding month or the corresponding month last year. Failures in this District and in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, follow:

	TENTH DISTRICT		UNITED STATES	
	Failures	Liabilities	Failures	Liabilities
August 1930.....	99	\$2,944,200	1,913	\$49,180,653
July 1930.....	124	1,893,300	2,028	39,826,417
August 1929.....	95	1,609,201	1,762	33,746,452

Farm Crops In The Tenth District

On the basis of conditions of the first day of September, yields of five important farm crops grown in the Tenth Federal Reserve District were estimated to be smaller and yields of ten important field crops were estimated to be larger than in 1929.

The corn crop, which in most parts of the District area suffered severely from the summer drought, is expected to be the smallest since 1926. Crops of cotton, tame and wild hay, and grain sorghums, seem to have been somewhat reduced because of the long period of hot and dry weather, and now promise smaller production than the average for the five years, 1924 to 1928, inclusive. The spring wheat crop was to an extent affected by the unfavorable conditions at the critical stage of growth and maturity and the harvest returns indicate the yield to be the smallest since 1926.

On the other hand, the winter wheat crop was matured, harvested and out of the way before the drought became effective, and this year's production is estimated to be about 24,000,000 bushels above that for 1929 and about 40,000,000 bushels above the average for the five years preceding 1929. The oats crop is one of the largest and finest ever grown in this region, while crops of rye, barley, sugar beets, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans, tobacco and broom corn indicate higher yields than last year and generally above the average.

	TENTH DISTRICT		UNITED STATES	
	Estimated Sept. 1, 1930	Yield 1929	Estimated Sept. 1, 1930	Yield 1929
Winter wheat, bus.....	279,277,000	255,306,000	597,392,000	577,784,000
Spring wheat, bus.....	11,167,000	12,187,000	240,369,000	228,006,000
All wheat, bus.....	290,444,000	267,493,000	837,761,000	805,790,000
Corn.....	382,658,000	445,415,000	1,982,765,000	2,614,307,000
Oats, bus.....	167,548,000	152,447,000	1,390,892,000	1,233,574,000
Barley, bus.....	51,166,000	50,021,000	323,000,000	304,000,000
Rye, Bus.....	7,025,000	5,550,000	46,700,000	40,500,000
Grain sorghums, bus.....	34,736,000	45,363,000	82,900,000	101,000,000
White potatoes, bus.....	34,478,000	31,933,000	339,278,000	359,796,000
Sweet potatoes, bus.....	1,718,000	1,621,000	63,100,000	84,700,000
Dry beans, bus.....	3,683,000	3,543,000	19,500,000	19,700,000
Tobacco, lbs.....	2,961,000	2,714,000	1,420,947,000	1,519,081,000
Sugar beets, tons.....	4,634,000	4,153,000	8,200,000	7,300,000
Broom corn, tons.....	40,846,000	35,800,000	53,700,000	47,200,000
Tame hay, tons.....	11,584,000	12,348,000	82,100,000	101,800,000
Wild hay, tons.....	4,405,000	5,093,000	12,006,000	12,900,000
Cotton, bales.....	916,000	1,169,000	14,340,000	14,828,000

Source: United States Department of Agriculture and State Boards of Agriculture.

THE CORN CROP: A September promise of 382,658,000 bushels of corn for the Tenth Federal Reserve District is 30,593,000 bushels more than the August estimate, 62,757,000 bushels less than last year's production, and 76,693,000 bushels below the average for five years, 1924 to 1928 inclusive. The following summary shows the estimated production of corn in each of the seven states whose areas or parts form the Tenth District, for September 1, compared with the estimate and the final yield for 1929 for comparison:

	Estimated Sept. 1, 1930 Bushels	Estimated Aug. 1, 1930 Bushels	Production in 1929 Bushels
Colorado.....	27,320,000	20,490,000	23,222,000
Kansas.....	76,164,000	76,164,000	106,802,000
Missouri.....	81,724,000	109,557,000	126,524,000
Nebraska.....	226,258,000	193,935,000	237,744,000
New Mexico.....	3,504,000	3,614,000	4,180,000
Oklahoma.....	31,844,000	36,196,000	48,320,000
Wyoming.....	3,540,000	3,009,000	2,832,000
Seven States.....	450,354,000	442,965,000	549,624,000
TENTH DISTRICT.....	382,658,000	352,065,000	445,415,000

The official Federal and State crop reports, based on the September 1 condition, indicate this year's corn crop in Tenth District states made substantial improvement in the last half

of August as a result of rains and lower temperatures, and while the condition on September 1 reflected better yields than had been expected the crop is decidedly spotted.

Nebraska corn made marked improvement during August, with prospects for a nearly average yield. The September 1 estimated production of 226,258,000 bushels showed a gain of 32,323,000 bushels over the August 1 estimate, giving that state second rank among the corn producing states of the Union, Iowa taking first place.

Colorado growing conditions were unusually favorable during August and the corn crop of 27,320,000 bushels showed a gain of 6,830,000 bushels over the August estimate, promising the second largest production on record for that state. Wyoming corn also improved in condition during August as a result of warm weather and ample moisture, the report showing a gain of 531,000 bushels during the month. New Mexico reported a decline of 110,000 bushels during August.

In Kansas, relief from the heat wave and increasing precipitation that began in the second week of August was sufficient to maintain the August 1 prospect of 76,164,000 bushels, but failed to materialize much improvement over large areas of the southern two-thirds of the state. The report said: "It is apparent that injury from extreme heat was more severe than from lack of moisture. With ample subsoil storage moisture available on July 1 the corn could have withstood normal temperatures and come through to much better yields." From Phillipsburg west to the Colorado border and extending south to include Sherman and Thomas counties very little damage to corn is apparent, and these counties will all produce average yields well above 20 bushels per acre.

Oklahoma's corn crop was reduced 4,352,000 bushels during August to a September 1 promise of 31,844,000 bushels, as a result of the summer's drought and excessive heat. The condition indicated an average of 9.5 bushels an acre compared with 16 bushels last year.

According to the Missouri report, "The corn yield in 1930 is the lowest (with only the exception of 1901) in the past thirty years. Missouri corn lost heavily during August, mostly in the first nine days of the month, without rain, temperatures mainly above 100 degrees, and hot winds. However, deterioration continued in some sections up into the first days of September. Since that time rather general rains having stopped most of the losses, although the damage in the larger portion of of the acreage was beyond repair by the tenth of August."

Best Missouri corn conditions are reported in the northwestern part of the state where eleven counties, all in the Tenth District, reported yields of from 14 to 28 bushels per acre, as compared with the state average of 13.8 bushels per acre.

COTTON: A 1930 crop of 14,340,000 bales of cotton in the United States from 44,791,000 acres left for harvest was indicated by September 1 condition of 53.2 percent of normal, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. This production figure indicates a decrease of 22,000 bales from the estimate reported one month earlier, and a decrease of 488,000 bales or 3.2 percent from the 14,828,000 bales produced in 1929.

The report in detail shows the eight cotton producing states lying west of the Mississippi River had a September 1 promise of 7,463,000 bales, or 52.1 percent of the entire United States production. Last year these eight states produced 8,050,000 bales or 54.3 percent of the Nation's cotton. The September estimates indicate Texas, New Mexico and Arizona probably have produced more cotton in 1930 than they did in 1929, while in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and California this

year's crops are reported as smaller than those for last year. The table which follows shows the number of acres for harvest and the estimated production for September, with comparisons:

	For Harvest 1930 Acres	Estimated [Sept. 1, 1930 Bales	Estimated Aug. 1, 1930 Bales	Yield 1929 Bales
Texas.....	16,975,000	4,321,000	4,496,000	3,940,000
Oklahoma.....	3,954,000	925,000	1,072,000	1,143,000
Arkansas.....	3,912,000	940,000	1,106,000	1,435,000
Louisiana.....	2,040,000	649,000	632,000	809,000
Missouri.....	373,000	148,000	153,000	220,000
New Mexico.....	130,000	119,000	97,000	90,000
Arizona.....	212,000	159,000	162,000	153,000
California.....	268,000	224,000	224,000	260,000
Eight S. W. States.....	27,864,000	7,463,000	7,942,000	8,050,000
Total United States.....	44,791,000	14,340,000	14,362,000	14,828,000

FALL SOWING OF WINTER WHEAT: Reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture on farmers' intentions to plant winter wheat indicated the acreage to be sown in the fall of 1930 would be smaller than in 1929 and also below the average for the five years preceding 1929. Areas to be sown in the five leading Tenth District states follow:

	Fall of 1930 Acres	Revised 1929 Acres	Five-Year Average Acres
Colorado.....	1,442,000	1,550,000	1,468,000
Kansas.....	11,799,000	12,687,000	11,786,000
Missouri.....	1,395,000	1,516,000	1,794,000
Nebraska.....	3,168,000	3,641,000	3,504,000
Oklahoma.....	3,764,000	4,326,000	4,466,000
Five States.....	21,568,000	23,720,000	23,018,000
United States.....	41,392,000	43,361,000	42,670,000

Grain Marketing

A sharp decline in marketward movements of wheat, and moderate increases in movements of most other grains, featured the August reports from five primary markets in the Tenth District. Receipts of 36,115,620 bushels of wheat during the month were 41,009,370 bushels or 53.2 percent less than in July, and 3,367,090 bushels or 8.5 percent less than in August last year. Low prices of wheat accounted for much of the curtailment, as this year's production in this District exceeded that for the preceding year by approximately 24 million bushels.

The movement of old corn to the five markets became quite heavy after the August rains set in and receipts of 4,512,950 bushels for the month were 1,194,850 bushels above those for July and 1,833,150 bushels above those for August last year. August receipts of oats were 1,734,500 bushels, an increase of 1,123,500 bushels over July, but 695,000 bushels less than a year ago. Receipts of rye and barley were heavier in August than in the preceding month, but lighter than a year ago. Kafir receipts during the month were in smaller volume than in any previous month since October 1923.

The table which follows shows August receipts of six classes of grain at each of the five markets with comparisons:

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Hutchinson.....	4,139,100	28,750	.....	.....	78,750
Kansas City.....	11,680,020	2,203,500	656,000	111,000	459,200
Omaha.....	14,448,000	1,660,400	678,000	231,000	316,800
St. Joseph.....	2,226,000	586,500	396,000	1,500	38,500
Wichita.....	3,622,500	33,800	4,500	1,300	101,400
August 1930.....	36,115,620	4,512,950	1,734,500	344,800	994,650
July 1930.....	77,124,990	3,318,100	611,000	85,200	337,350
August 1929.....	39,482,710	2,679,800	2,429,500	684,100	1,292,300
Eight Months 1930.....	162,633,830	50,472,350	11,408,500	598,900	2,748,500
Eight Months 1929.....	181,965,100	47,899,500	9,424,000	1,119,500	3,240,500

Conditions In The Range Country

Range feed in the Western States is short because of lack of moisture during the summer months, but livestock are generally in good condition, according to the monthly livestock and range report of the United States Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, issued September 10. The report covers the entire range country in sixteen Western States, with the composite condition of ranges, cattle and sheep (the percent of normal) as follows:

	Ranges	Cattle	Sheep
September 1, 1930.....	81	86	88
August 1, 1930.....	82	87	89
September 1, 1929.....	83	87	90
Ten-year average.....	87.5	90.4	93.2

The report in detail shows the condition on September 1 in Tenth District states as follows:

COLORADO: Range feed improved with above normal August rains in all except extreme southeastern counties and good fall and winter grazing is in prospect. Late hay crops making good growth and hay supplies will be ample. Livestock making satisfactory gains and condition is very good. Tendency is to hold cattle at present low prices and shipments will be later than usual. There is little restocking.

KANSAS: (Western)—Ranges in northwestern and west-central district improved with August rains. Southwestern counties dry and grass made little growth. Cattle in good condition with ample water and grass even though some ranges are dry in appearance. A fair feed crop is in prospect.

NEBRASKA: (Western)—Ranges and cattle condition improved during August. Hay and feed supplies generally very good. Due to unsatisfactory prices many cattle are being held back. Very little contracting.

NEW MEXICO: Condition of ranges and livestock improved during August but ranges are becoming dry and general rain is needed over most of state. Feed supplies generally ample. Prospects for fairly good fall and winter grazing. Very few contracts and sales.

OKLAHOMA: The long drought was only partly relieved by rains the last of August. Pasture condition dropped and yields of hay and feed crops will be light. Cattle condition poor because of high temperatures, lack of adequate pasturage and feed stuffs. Marketing will be later than usual. Cattlemen reluctant to sell at present prices. There is little restocking.

WYOMING: Heavy August rainfall improved range conditions. Wet weather was unfavorable for haying and caused some damage. Hay crop short but there was good carryover from last year. Cattle and sheep in good condition but lambs will probably be light, particularly in dry areas. Little demand for lambs or old ewes. Present indications are that less cattle will be shipped with tendency to hold calves and young heifers.

Livestock Movements

The August supply of meat animals at Tenth District markets, although seasonally larger than in July for all classes except hogs, was the smallest for August in recent years. Prices of cattle and hogs at the close of August were higher than at the close of July, while prices of sheep remained steady and prices of lambs were lower.

Cattle receipts at the six leading markets totaled 337,921 for the month, 15,964 more than in July but 26,291 less than in August last year, and the smallest August receipts on twelve years records. The small marketward movement in August indicated few forced liquidations of cattle because of dry weather and feed shortage. On the other hand, many grass cattle that usually come to these markets in August were held in pastures because of unsatisfactory market prices.

Receipts of sheep and lambs totaled 685,990 for the month, 121,006 more than in July, but 20,506 less than a year ago, and the smallest August receipts since 1927.

Hogs received in August totaled 592,417, including direct shipments to packers, and smallest number received in any month since November 1927, and the smallest for August since 1925.

Horses and mules arriving at the six markets totaled 3,287 for August against 1,752 for July and 8,611 for August 1929.

Movements of stock and feeding cattle from four reporting markets to the country showed material increases for August over

AUGUST MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN THE TENTH DISTRICT

	RECEIPTS				STOCKERS AND FEEDERS				PURCHASED FOR SLAUGHTER			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City.....	144,352	38,705	* 188,343	121,144	38,735	2,660	4,633	16,724	63,856	21,440	* 132,230	99,720
Omaha.....	98,994	9,293	230,331	356,452	13,728	2,661	957	137,742	64,970	6,632	139,133	181,032
St. Joseph.....	43,474	8,626	90,768	105,127	5,344	1,985	1,023	13,822	30,375	5,766	56,818	89,609
Denver.....	14,411	2,999	30,369	95,757	3,979	771	802	10,185	8,720	1,909	20,520	18,740
Oklahoma City.....	21,986	13,650	20,648	2,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,226	11,610	16,031	1,891
Wichita.....	14,704	5,741	31,958	4,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,731	2,003	29,920	3,983
August 1930.....	337,921	79,014	592,417	685,990	61,786	8,077	7,415	178,473	188,878	49,360	394,652	394,975
July 1930.....	321,957	51,302	741,617	564,984	37,871	3,112	5,947	70,498	209,329	39,474	532,456	419,520
August 1929.....	364,212	70,819	759,979	706,496	102,230	10,408	10,669	289,315	188,558	44,963	545,105	343,715
8 Months 1930.....	2,785,598	431,873	6,812,734	5,625,052	548,061	66,844	93,588	635,597	1,501,274	289,547	4,890,348	3,618,593
8 Months 1929.....	2,727,456	412,314	7,708,200	5,235,256	557,318	61,630	137,899	919,449	1,517,319	291,498	5,895,585	3,117,409

*Includes 73181 hogs direct to packers' yards.

the previous month, but were the smallest for August in ten years. The August movement of sheep from the four markets to the country, totaling 178,473, was the smallest for August since the year 1923.

Meat Packing

The August slaughter of meat animals at packing plants located at the six leading livestock market centers in the Tenth District, as indicated by packers' purchases, was smaller than in July for all classes except calves, but larger than in August last year for all classes except hogs.

The number of cattle slaughtered during the month totaled 188,878 a decrease of 20,451 from July but a small increase of 320 over August last year. The month's slaughter of 49,360 calves showed increases of 9,886 over the preceding month and 4,397 over the corresponding month last year.

Sheep and lambs killed and dressed during the month were 394,975 in number, 24,545 less than in July but 51,260 more than a year ago.

The August slaughter of hogs, at 394,652 head, was the smallest recorded for an August on records covering twelve years.

Flour Production

Production of flour at reporting mills in the Tenth District for the month of August was the largest for any month since last October. The 2,341,669 barrels produced during the month was 92,829 barrels greater than the July output, but 114,931 barrels less than the output for August last year. Production figures for the leading milling centers, compiled from weekly reports to the Northwestern Miller, follow:

	Aug. 1930 Barrels	July 1930 Barrels	Aug. 1929 Barrels
Atchison.....	142,973	132,817	138,587
Kansas City.....	716,332	638,621	750,416
Omaha.....	116,884	113,325	114,657
Salina.....	201,569	183,206	204,735
St. Joseph.....	59,931	87,770	114,143
Wichita.....	164,127	180,394	154,655
Outside.....	939,853	912,707	979,407
Total.....	2,341,669	2,248,840	2,456,600

Cement

The production of Portland cement at mills in the Tenth District continued in heavy volume during August, with the month's output of 1,663,000 barrels showing an increase of 39,000 barrels over that for July. However, the month's output was smaller by 124,000 barrels than in the corresponding month in 1929. The number of barrels produced and shipped during August, and stocks on hand at mills at the close of the month, with comparisons, follow:

	Aug. 1930 Barrels	July 1930 Barrels	Aug. 1929 Barrels
Produced.....	1,663,000	1,624,000	1,787,000
Shipped.....	1,704,000	1,712,000	2,141,000
Stocks, end of month.....	2,147,000	2,189,000	1,444,000

Petroleum

The production of crude oil in the various fields of the Tenth District in the month of August ran at a daily average of 772,500 barrels, the smallest daily average recorded for any month since January 1927. This daily average compares with 787,000 barrels for July of this year and 932,800 barrels for August of last year. This marked decrease from July was due to curtailment of the output in Oklahoma in pursuance of a conservation program, as there were increases in each of the other four producing states. August production, compared with that for the same month last year, shows decreases for Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado, and a notable increase for New Mexico. The production of crude oil in each of the five states follows:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION

	*Aug. 1930 Barrels	July 1930 Barrels	Aug. 1929 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	560,100	579,000	730,100
Kansas.....	115,700	115,000	135,000
Wyoming.....	48,100	46,000	56,900
Colorado.....	4,500	4,000	6,100
New Mexico.....	44,100	43,000	4,700
Total.....	772,500	787,000	932,800

GROSS PRODUCTION

	*Aug. 1930 Barrels	July 1930 Barrels	Aug. 1929 Barrels
Oklahoma.....	17,364,000	17,942,000	22,632,000
Kansas.....	3,587,000	3,571,000	4,186,000
Wyoming.....	1,490,000	1,415,000	1,764,000
Colorado.....	138,000	137,000	189,000
New Mexico.....	1,368,000	1,331,000	145,000
Total.....	23,947,000	24,396,000	28,916,000

*Estimated, American Petroleum Institute.

Field developments for August show increases in the number wells completed and the number of barrels daily new production both over the preceding month and the same month last year. However the number of rigs and wells drilling on September 1, was smaller than on either August 1 this year or September 1 last year. The summary:

	Wells Completed	Barrels Daily New Production	Dry Wells	Gas Wells	Rigs-Wells Drilling
Oklahoma.....	292	739,669	85	30	819
Kansas.....	101	16,404	35	27	255
Wyoming.....	20	1,704	6	1	148
Colorado.....	5	0	5	0	195
New Mexico.....	18	123,138	3	0	137
August 1930.....	436	871,915	134	58	1,454
July 1930.....	394	614,421	123	40	1,621
August 1929.....	430	83,989	163	37	1,702

Refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas, as indicated by the following figures, were less active on September 1 than a month earlier or a year ago:

	Sept. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1929
Refineries in operation, number.....	56	57	59
Daily runs crude oil to stills, barrels....	279,550	290,450	313,300

Zinc and Lead

Tristate District shipments of zinc ore during the five weeks ending September 6 increased 30.4 percent over shipments for the five weeks ending August 2, although they fell 36.9 percent below shipments for the corresponding five weeks last year. Shipments of lead ore during the last five-week period increased 2.1 percent over the previous five weeks but were 53 percent below the corresponding period last year. The record for the first thirty-six weeks of 1930 showed shipments of zinc ore were 29.4 percent smaller and shipments of lead ore 53.1 percent smaller than for the like period in 1929. The average price paid for zinc ore during the first three weeks of the period under review was \$32 per ton and during the last two weeks \$31 a ton, as compared with \$44 a ton a year ago. The price paid for lead ore continued steady at \$65 per ton, which was \$20 a ton below the price paid a year ago. Ore shipments and their values by five-week periods follow:

	ZINC ORE		LEAD ORE	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Oklahoma.....	27,727	\$ 877,476	2,794	\$181,610
Kansas.....	11,478	363,659	605	39,325
Missouri.....	520	16,526	91	5,915
Five weeks ending Sept. 6, 1930.....	39,725	\$1,257,661	3,490	\$226,850
Five weeks ending Aug. 2, 1930.....	30,475	907,055	3,418	205,080
Five weeks ending Sept. 7, 1929.....	63,003	2,772,132	7,433	632,005

Bituminous Coal

Productive activity at the soft coal mines in the Tenth District increased during August and the output of coal was 181,000 tons greater than that for July, but 337,000 tons less than that for August 1929. Tonnage of coal produced during August, with comparisons, follow:

	*Aug. 1930	July 1930	Aug. 1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Colorado.....	465,000	446,000	612,000
Kansas.....	147,000	138,000	* 220,000
Missouri.....	287,000	252,000	226,000
New Mexico.....	128,000	125,000	200,000
Oklahoma.....	173,000	140,000	225,000
Wyoming.....	436,000	354,000	490,000
Total.....	1,636,000	1,455,000	1,973,000

*Estimated.

Production of soft coal in the United States during the calendar year to September 6 (approximately 211 working days) amounted to 309,066,000 net tons, as compared with 349,797,000 net tons for the corresponding period in 1929.

Lumber

The retail lumber trade at 176 reporting yards in the Tenth District during August was 3.3 percent below that for July and 33.7 percent below that for August last year. Sales of lumber for the month totaled 4,262,000 feet, against 4,407,000 feet for the preceding month and 6,429,000 feet a year ago. Stocks of lumber at the end of August were 41,543,000 feet, 1,157,000 feet less than a month earlier and 3,914,000 feet less than a year ago. The percentage of increase or decrease for August over the preceding month and the same month last year follows:

	August 1930 compared to	
	July 1930	August 1929
Sales of lumber, board feet.....	- 3.3	-33.7
Sales of all materials, dollars.....	- 0.2	-30.0
Stocks of lumber, board feet.....	- 2.7	- 8.6
Outstandings, end of month.....	9.0	-12.5
Collections during month.....	-19.0	-32.0

A survey by the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the summer drought on the retail lumber business in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas brought replies from 716 yards, or nearly one-fourth of the 3,000 retail yards in the four states. The study

was based on the effect of the drought on business for the season and not on the volume for the entire year to date. Northern Missouri and northern Kansas were least affected by the dry weather conditions and northwestern Kansas was enjoying better than normal business. Many of the replies stated the low price of farm products was a far more serious factor than the drought. A summary of the replies follows:

Trade: 148 yards reported normal business; 173 yards reported business considerably off; 395 yards reported an average reduction in volume of 29 percent.

Collections: 175 yards reported collections satisfactory; 541 yards reported collections bad.

Stocks: 375 yards reported stocks of lumber were normal; 341 yards reported stocks of lumber averaging 11 percent under normal.

Lumber production in the United States in August was at the low level of the current year while orders received showed a small gain over July, as indicated by reports of associations to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Comparative statements of identical mills show actual production of lumber during the thirty-five weeks of the current year to August 30 totaled 10,535,790,000 feet, against 12,734,469,000 feet for the like period in 1929, these totals indicating a decrease of 17 percent for this year. Shipments of 9,957,400,000 feet for the thirty-five weeks of this year compare with 12,678,215,000 feet for the like period last year, a decrease of 21 percent. Orders received were less than production and 24 percent below last year.

Building

The August value of building contracts awarded in the Tenth District was greater than in any previous August in the six years the statistics compiled from the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports have appeared in the Monthly Review. Lettings during the month amounted to \$31,454,577, which compares with \$19,180,779 for July and \$24,801,697 for August last year.

The value of building contracts awarded in this District in the first eight months of 1930 amounted to \$221,300,145, compared with \$166,831,386 for the like period in 1929 and \$179,194,409 for the like period in 1928.

New building projects started in nineteen cities of the Tenth District during August aggregated \$4,750,000 in value, as indicated by permits issued by engineering departments and reported to the Monthly Review. This figure reflects a sharp seasonal decline from July and is the lowest for any month since February and the lowest for any August since 1920.

BUILDING PERMITS IN TENTH DISTRICT CITIES

	ESTIMATED COST	
	1930	1929
Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$ 132,034	\$ 297,942
Casper, Wyo.....	7,150	94,600
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	21,631	156,150
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	25,915	260,925
Denver, Colo.....	544,400	762,550
Hutchinson, Kans.....	43,545	178,710
Joplin, Mo.....	43,600	57,610
Kansas City, Kans.....	20,493	186,225
Kansas City, Mo.....	323,000	2,620,400
Lincoln, Nebr.....	159,147	248,195
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2,010,400	2,105,305
Omaha, Nebr.....	499,660	425,860
Pueblo, Colo.....	28,923	45,605
Salina, Kans.....	78,420	72,130
Shawnee, Okla.....	9,030	152,960
St. Joseph, Mo.....	21,185	310,450
Topeka, Kans.....	120,845	115,625
Tulsa, Okla.....	437,784	1,026,127
Wichita, Kans.....	222,838	567,851
Total 19 cities, August.....	\$4,750,000	\$9,685,220

RETAIL TRADE AT 38 DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	Stores Reporting	SALES		STOCKS (RETAIL)		STOCK TURNOVER				ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		COLLECTIONS	
		August 1930	8 Months 1930	August 31, 1930	August 31, 1929	August	8 Months	August 31, 1930	August 31, 1929	August 1930	August 1929		
		compared to August 1929	compared to 8 Months 1929	compared to July 31, 1930	compared to Aug. 31, 1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	compared to July 31, 1930	compared to Aug. 31, 1929	compared to July 1930	compared to Aug. 1929
Kansas City.....	4	-13.0	-8.5	5.8	-8.3	.19	.20	1.63	1.70	-2.1	0.4	-11.7	-4.4
Denver.....	5	-3.2	-4.3	2.9	-14.1	.25	.23	1.65	1.57	3.7	-2.1	-13.3	-4.5
Oklahoma City.....	3	12.0	3.1	15.5	-3.6	.25	.22	2.11	2.05	-0.3	5.5	-15.7	0.6
Omaha.....	3	-6.7	-0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4.2	-0.9	-8.5	-0.6
Lincoln.....	2	-10.5	-6.3	6.6	-20.7	.21	.18	1.74	1.51	1.2	-3.6	-6.7	-13.5
Topeka.....	3	-15.2	-5.0	-2.8	-7.4	.20	.22	1.37	1.33	-0.7	Even	-14.5	-7.0
Tulsa.....	4	-8.0	-2.3	2.8	-12.0	.26	.23	2.38	2.33	-2.3	7.7	-13.5	8.0
Wichita.....	4	-14.8	-11.2	12.7	-10.0	.21	.23	.....	.....	11.0	-0.6	-27.3	-14.2
Other Cities.....	10	-5.8	-3.3	11.1	-10.4	.15	.14	1.28	1.21	-2.1	-2.3	-9.3	4.6
Total.....	38	-6.7	-4.3	7.0	-10.1	.22	.21	1.74	1.68	1.0	Even	-13.6	-3.5

NOTE: Percentage of collections in August on accounts July 31, all stores reporting 37.7. Collections same month last year 39.7.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE TENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	Reporting Stores	SALES		OUTSTANDINGS		COLLECTIONS		STOCKS	
		Aug. 1930	Aug. 1929	Aug. 31, 1930	Aug. 31, 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1929	Aug. 31, 1930	Aug. 31, 1929
		compared with July 1930	compared with Aug. 1929	compared with July 31, 1930	compared with Aug. 31, 1929	compared with July 1930	compared with Aug. 1929	compared with July 31, 1930	compared with Aug. 31, 1929
Dry Goods.....	5	34.7	-26.3	16.3	-12.4	-11.5	-22.3	-8.4	-12.1
Groceries.....	6	9.6	-8.3	3.3	-6.1	3.9	-3.9	5.1	-14.8
Hardware.....	8	-15.2	-28.5	-2.5	-5.7	-9.6	-21.7	-3.1	0.8
Furniture.....	5	21.3	-36.5	-2.9	-12.6	-16.4	-30.6	-11.4	-21.9
Drugs.....	5	-3.3	-19.2	-1.3	-18.5	-9.3	-14.6	-2.2	-14.3

Retail Trade

Trade at thirty-eight reporting department stores in the Tenth District improved materially in the last half of August with the passing of the abnormally hot and dry weather which has been a deterrent to nearly all lines of business. Dollar sales for August showed an increase of 16.6 percent over July, and was the third largest monthly total of the present year, having been exceeded by totals for April and May. However, sales for August showed a decrease of 6.7 percent as compared with those reported for August last year. The accumulated total of sales for the eight months of 1930 showed a decrease of 4.3 percent as compared with the first eight months of 1929.

Sales reported by leading men's and women's apparel stores increased during August, although they averaged 4 percent below those for August last year. Sales of shoes showed a marked decrease as compared with a year ago. There was a large seasonal increase over July in sales of furniture at reporting retail stores, but the August volume was about 28 percent below a year ago.

Stocks of merchandise on hand at department stores at the end of August, taking the combined total for all reporting stores, were 7 percent larger than at the close of July but 10.1 percent smaller than at the close of August last year. Stocks of men's and women's apparel at the stores reporting averaged 1.6 per-

cent lower than a year ago, and stocks of retail furniture stores were 7 percent smaller than a year ago.

Collections of department stores during August, amounting to 37.7 percent of charge accounts outstanding, showed a decrease of 1 percent as compared with the July figure, and a decrease of 2 percent as compared with August a year ago.

Wholesale Trade

Distribution of merchandise by reporting wholesale firms in the Tenth District in August was 5.9 percent larger than in July, but 21.4 percent smaller than in August last year. The August reports by separate lines indicated sizeable increases in sales of drygoods, groceries and furniture, and small decreases in sales of hardware and drugs as compared with sales in July. In comparison with a year ago, the volume of August sales showed decreases for all reporting lines—drygoods, groceries, hardware, furniture and drugs—ranging from 8.3 percent to 36.5 percent.

The value of stocks of drygoods, groceries, furniture and drugs on hand at the end of the month remained smaller than a year ago, while the value of stocks of hardware showed a small increase over a year ago.

Collections by wholesale firms were reported to be slightly lower than at this season last year.

Business Conditions in the United States

By the Federal Reserve Board

Industrial production as a whole was in the same volume in August as in July, contrary to the usual upward trend at this season, although there were seasonal increases in activity in a number of basic industries. Factory employment and payrolls declined further. The general level of commodity prices at wholesale, which had declined continuously for a year, remained unchanged between July and August, advances in price being reported on certain important agricultural staples.

PRODUCTION: The Board's index of industrial production, which makes allowance for seasonal variations, continued to decline in August. Production of automobiles, pig iron, lumber and sugar decreased, and there was a reduction in the con-

sumption of cotton and wool. In the bituminous coal and silk industries, there was less increase than is usual at this season, while in steel, cement, flour, and shoes the increase was slightly more than seasonal. During the first two weeks of September, activity at steel plants increased, while a further reduction in output of automobiles was reported. Building contracts awarded, as reported to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, were slightly smaller volume during August, largely on account of reductions in educational and industrial construction projects. Residential building contracts continued small. During the first two weeks in September awards averaged about the same as in August.

At the middle of August, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of wage earners employed in factories

and the volume of factory payrolls was smaller than in the middle of July. There were decreases in employment in the iron and steel and cotton textile industries, and at foundries and machine shops, automobile plants and sawmills. Substantial seasonal increases occurred in the canning and preserving, bituminous coal mining, and clothing industries.

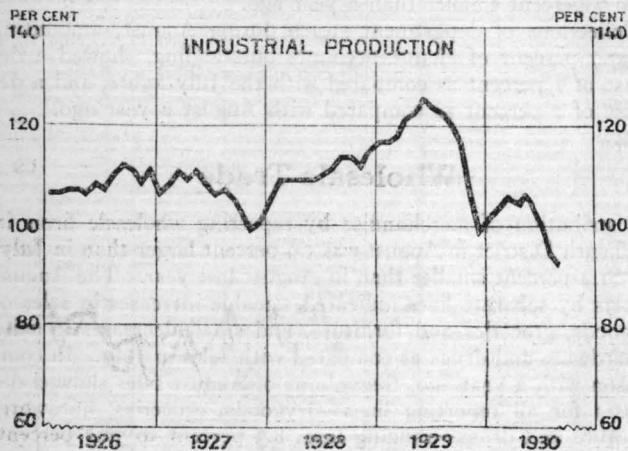
AGRICULTURE: September 1 estimates by the Department of Agriculture indicate a corn crop of 1,983,000,000 bushels, about 700,000,000 bushels less than the five year average; a spring wheat crop of 240,000,000 bushels, slightly larger than last year's unusually small crop, making the total wheat crop about equal to the five year average; and a crop of oats of about the usual size. Condition of pastures on September 1 was reported to be unusually poor. The cotton crop is expected to be about 14,340,000 bales, nearly one-half million bales less than last year.

DISTRIBUTION: Volume of freight shipped by rail increased by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount during August. Sales of department stores were larger than in July, but continued considerably smaller than a year ago.

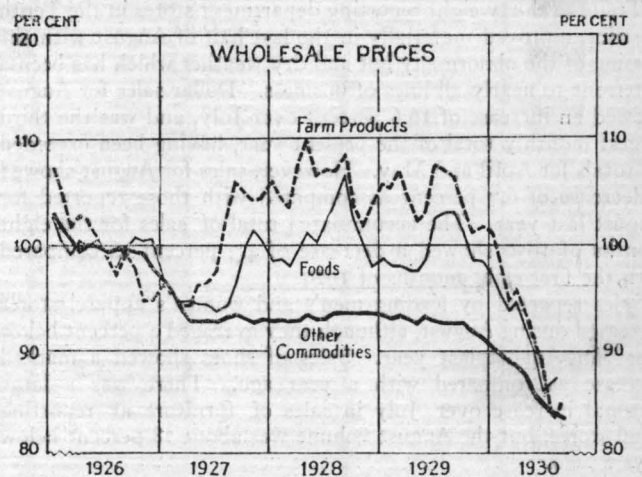
WHOLESALE PRICES: There were increases during August in prices of many agricultural products, especially meats, livestock and grains, while the price of cotton decreased. Prices of mineral and forest products and of imported raw materials

and their manufactures in general declined. With the principal exception of silk, the bureau of labor statistics index of wholesale prices showed no change from the preceeding month. During the first half of September were pronounced declines in prices of wheat, corn, hogs, pork and rubber, prices of cotton and woolen textiles remained fairly stable, while those of hides and coffee increased.

BANK CREDIT: Between August 20 and September 17 there was an increase in member bank holdings of investments, and in their loans on securities, while all other loans which include loans for commercial purposes declined, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. The volume of reserve bank credit outstanding showed a growth for the period, as is usual at this season, but the increase was relatively small owing to the fact that the seasonal demand for currency was smaller than in other recent years and owing to an addition of \$15,000,000 to the country's stock of gold. The increase was in holdings of acceptances, offset in part by a further decline in discounts for member banks to the lowest level since 1917. Money rates continued at low levels during August and the first half of September and the yield on high grade bonds declined further. Discount rates at the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas and Minneapolis, the only banks which had maintained a 4 percent rate, were reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent during September.



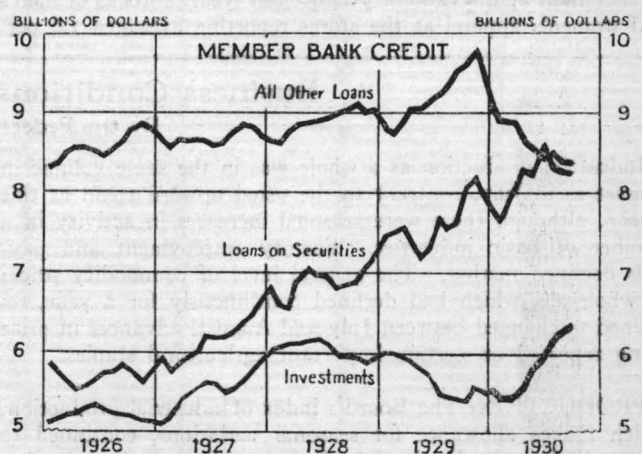
Index number of production of manufactures and minerals combined adjusted for seasonal variations, (1923-1925 average equal 100). Latest figures August preliminary 92.



Indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 equal 100 base adopted by Bureau). Latest figures, August, farm products 84.9, food products 87.1, other commodities 83.3.



Index numbers of factory employment and payrolls without adjustment for seasonal variations. (1923-1925 average equal 100) Latest figures August, employment 83.8, payrolls 80.9.



Monthly averages of weekly figures for reporting member banks in leading cities. Latest figures are averages of first two weeks in September.