

# Business Conditions

Report of the Federal Reserve Bank  
of Philadelphia



October 1, 1919

THE general business situation shows little change from last month. It continues to show a high degree of activity and all the outward marks of prosperity. Prices continue high, demands for goods are heavy, and manufacturers are unable to keep up with their orders.

Department and retail dry goods stores report their sales from 12 to 15 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Some improvement in the delivery of merchandise is noticeable, and earnest efforts are being made to check increases in prices. One large store reports that it feels that it has about checked the rise in the general level of the prices of the goods it sells. The fall business is expected to be large.

It is well to note, however, that warnings are sounded by business men in every line, reflecting the general opinion that domestic business is traveling at a high speed, and in the absence so far of any sufficiently unsettling occurrence, or the happening of any untoward event, there has not been full appreciation of the unusual and possibly unstable business conditions now prevailing. It also must be recognized that the wage level cannot keep increasing when production has been curtailed through the establishment of fewer working hours and a lower efficiency of labor.

One of the very hopeful developments of the times has been the raising by the public, and for the first time, the open discussion with labor of the great question of production. A full understanding of this most important subject, and a proper application of its laws

by all parties interested in the manufacture and distribution of goods, would go a long way toward the settling of some of the most important economic questions that are agitating the world.

Due to the increased cost of American goods in foreign countries, following the drop in foreign exchange rates, foreign business has been hampered very much.

### *Building*

Building activity in this district during August as recorded by the permits issued in fourteen of the more important cities shows some decrease as compared to July, but still maintains a level far in excess of the 1918 totals. The following table will serve to illustrate the trend:

**Permits issued in Third Federal Reserve District**

	1919		1918	
	Number	Est. cost	Number	Est. cost
January .....	629	\$1,411,290	388	\$2,118,645
February .....	832	1,696,956	550	1,158,637
March .....	1,815	3,987,131	1,193	2,665,585
April .....	2,158	6,005,097	1,510	3,755,123
May .....	2,224	7,900,952	1,392	2,722,037
June .....	2,267	10,271,193	1,334	2,803,516
July .....	2,834	10,290,050	1,186	1,998,069
August .....	2,623	10,031,035	956	6,231,606

Despite this very evident increase in building, one large roofing manufacturer expresses the thought that the big building boom which has been expected has hardly begun, and his firm is laying its plans on the assumption that the real boom is still ahead of us. They state that business has in no wise taxed the capacity of their plants, and ascribe this deficiency in activity to the fact that prospective builders of homes and business properties expect the agitation against high living costs to be reflected in a trend toward lower prices for building materials. The labor situation still holds a dominating position, however, and nothing definite in the realization of larger building operations can be hoped for till a definite settlement is reached.

Shingle and slate firms have been active during the summer, but the cement industry has experienced only gradual revival from the dullness which was so prevalent in that line late in 1918 and in the early part of this year. Cement prices hold firm, but they hardly allow a reasonable profit to the average manufacturer. The outlook for the future is felt to be good, and collections are declared to be good.

## *Cigars*

Demand for cigars is greater at the present time than ever before, according to leading manufacturers. This is ascribed in part to the expected increases in prices. Many factories are tied up by strikes and the difficulties in securing efficient workers, but these matters are gradually being adjusted and employees are returning to work. Prospects for the future are bright and collections maintain a condition above normal.

## *Clothing*

Business has been going at a fast rate during the last month. More goods can be sold and have been sold than can be delivered within the next few months. Labor conditions are very unsatisfactory, largely due to the impossibility of securing enough workmen to keep production up to normal. Shorter hours are playing an important part in curtailing production. While the demand for goods continues to be pressing, manufacturers profess their inability to tell how long this condition will last.

## *Coal*

Demand for bituminous coal is fairly good but is by no means in excess of the ability of wholesalers to care for it. Anthracite coal of the family sizes, however, is in great request, and householders are endeavoring to care adequately for their needs next winter. There does not seem to be any unreasonable delay in securing supplies, and prospects now indicate that an undue scarcity of anthracite next winter is improbable. Prices hold about the same and show few fluctuations. Fuel oil is not considered to be a very serious competitor in supplying power for manufacturing establishments, though it has undoubted advantages that make it a competitor with coal for marine uses.

## *Cotton*

Cotton has shown a large decrease in activity during the past month. This is due in part to the fact that business for the previous month has been quite above normal. Labor conditions in the mills have hindered production to some extent, and this is deterring them from making contracts calling for deliveries too far in the future. Spinners are buying very little raw material, as they want to use up their present supply of cotton before buying a further stock. The uncertainties of the present price situation, and more particularly the recent drop in prices of cotton fabrics and raw cotton, have made them cautious. Collections are good.

## *Iron and steel*

Iron and steel producers report that business has been exceedingly good during the past month and that conditions, at least for the balance of the year, look very bright. The demand for steel products seems to be increasing and manufacturers engaged in all the various subdivisions of the industry are busy and have orders on their books which will keep them going for the next three or four months. Collections have been satisfactory.

The only unsettling factor is the possibility that labor troubles may develop, and the opinion generally expressed is that there is no reason why the present satisfactory condition should not prevail throughout the coming year, unless labor troubles hinder full operations.

## *Lace*

Lace products have been in large request for some time and the outlook is for this demand to continue good for quite a time to come. A large company manufacturing this commodity reports that they have been running full time since the beginning of April and that orders on hand will keep them at capacity production for the rest of the year. Collections have given no trouble and the labor situation is not now presenting any insuperable difficulties.

## *Leather*

Leather had been in so continuous a demand for the last few years that prices had reached a speculative level because of comparatively scant supply. Trading conditions in the leather market have lately received a decided setback owing to the actions of the Government aimed at the reduction of the high cost of living. Very little new business in sole leather has been consummated during the last few weeks, and hide prices have declined 8 to 10 cents per pound. This decline is said to be due to the unfavorable criticism of the large packers, who are the principal producers of domestic hides. South American hides declined in sympathy, but there has been a small rally from the low prices registered during the height of the agitation. Tanners claim that the high cost of hides, labor and tanning material warrants a price 10 cents per pound higher than at present.

Leather tanners hope that business will be good for the balance of the year, but feel that the outlook is uncertain.

Foreign trading has been largely stopped by the decline in the rates of exchange, and in this way a very active market has been

shut off. Domestic demand for footwear, however, seems to be in excess of the available supply, if the firm price levels can be taken as an indication. Patent leather is becoming more popular in the better grades of shoes. Footwear manufacturers feel that the outlook for the next two or three months is particularly good. No trouble with collections is reported from either source.

Labor problems are receiving much attention, as there seems to be no limit to the compensation desired. One large tanner reports that wages have increased 300 per cent over 1914. Slackening of productive effort and inefficiency have accompanied these increases, according to many manufacturers.

Leather belting sales during August were the largest for a long time past. Activity in this line is usually held to be an index of general manufacturing conditions, and this satisfactory report is therefore particularly noteworthy.

### *Lumber*

The demand for lumber for the last few months has been exceedingly heavy, especially for new dwelling houses and housing projects. The lumber mills have been swamped with business, according to one authority. Shipments have been delayed by labor scarcity and car shortage. Exceedingly high prices prevail, and this is causing the more conservative members of the trade to feel that price and demand have reached the apex, and that good judgment dictates the necessity of keeping down anything like speculative prices.

Financially the lumber trade is apparently in good condition; concerns that in the past have settled their accounts by note now discount their bills. The labor situation is the greatest menace to continued prosperity in the lumber business, and this factor would serve to indicate the need for caution against extreme optimism for the future.

### *Machinery*

Machine tools are now being ordered in larger amounts than for some time past, especially in the lines associated with the automobile industry. Prospects are very good and manufacturers are preparing for a larger business, which is expected to develop in the immediate future. Collections are not presenting any serious difficulties.

Manufacturers of riveters, steam hammers, pumps, and similar specialized machinery, state that business has been exceedingly good especially in view of the summer season, and that the future

looks favorable. They look for great expansion in all lines connected with iron and steel when labor difficulties are cleared away. Road machinery is showing greater activity due to large appropriations for the betterment of roads, but considerable trouble is experienced in making deliveries because of labor troubles in mills which furnish raw materials and the slow delivery of the finished product by the transportation companies.

### *Oils*

The prevailing high prices for crude oil have brought prosperity to the oil producers. Domestic demand for products continues good, and this condition is expected to last for some time to come. Collections on these accounts have averaged up very well.

Export business is seriously handicapped by the present disorganized condition of the foreign exchange market. Some firms have large amounts of foreign accounts outstanding which cannot be collected without a serious loss on account of exchange rates.

Labor does not play so important a part in this industry as in many others, but the constant demand for wage increases and the lack of efficiency on the part of many of the workers have proved disturbing.

### *Pottery*

Pottery ware in general seems to be in active demand and plants are running at as near capacity as possible. This line depends in large measure on building operations, and the steadily increasing activity noted has served to steadily stimulate the production of pottery products.

Certain specialized varieties of pottery ware do not show the same amount of business, however. Manufacturers of spark-plug insulators state that demand at this time is rather slow, and attribute it to the probability that automobile manufacturers have not yet reached full production.

### *Silk*

There has been no let-up in the demand for silk goods during the past month. Prices have risen considerably on account of increased cost of raw material, increased cost of preparation for such operations as throwing, dyeing, etc., and the rise in wages of workmen. The supply of merchandise is evidently not large enough to fill the present demand, and customers do not seem to manifest any particular objection to paying these higher prices.

The more conservative manufacturers feel that it would be desirable if consumers would oppose the continuous increase in price which has been rendered necessary by higher production costs.

Reports indicate that the conservative element of the silk workers are satisfied in those districts where wages have been properly raised, but the shutting down of some mills has been forced by the violent tactics of the radical and rougher element.

The general outlook for merchandise is considered eminently satisfactory so far as the demand for goods is concerned.

### *Sugar*

A large amount of business is being done in refined sugar at the prices set by the United States Sugar Equalization Board. Refineries are running at full capacity and are all oversold. Buyers are taking advantage of discounts offered for prompt payment.

### *Wools*

The wool market has ruled quiet for the last few weeks. The demand for finished goods and yarns shows no diminution, but manufacturers had already accumulated large stocks of raw material during the late spring and summer. Manufacturers have all the business that they can handle, but are cautious in making commitments too far in the future, due to the general disturbance in labor conditions.

The finer grade wools are at present in most demand and there is but little call for the poorer qualities. There is some expectation that eventually demand will shift over to the lower qualities due to the limited supplies of fine materials.

### *Financial*

The financial situation remains practically unchanged. Commercial paper is quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent on an average.

The discount and investment operations of this Bank show a smaller aggregate total for August than for July, but the average daily amount of earning assets showed some increase, indicating a slight increase in the time each item was held. Reserve percentages have not shown any great change, but the amount of bills rediscounted for this Bank and held by other Federal reserve banks has shown a very great diminution.

**RESOURCE & LIABILITY ITEMS**  
of member banks  
in Philadelphia, Scranton, Camden and Wilmington

*At the close of business*

	Sept. 12, 1919	Aug. 15, 1919	Sept. 13, 1918
	[ In thousands of dollars— i.e., 000's omitted. ]		
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	\$11,597	\$11,598	\$11,492
Other United States bonds and notes.....	49,188	51,924	26,742
Certificates of indebtedness.....	43,895	55,635	59,442
Total United States securities owned ....	\$104,680	\$119,157	\$97,676
Loans secured by United States securities.....	171,600	167,298	46,473
All other loans and investments.....	667,858	627,728	610,536
Total loans and investments .....	\$944,138	\$914,183	\$754,685
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	69,716	69,188	57,869
Cash in vault .....	22,362	16,138	19,638
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed.....	681,626	666,540	611,573
Time deposits .....	21,949	21,945	16,521
Government deposits.....	30,587	41,157	22,795
Number of banks reporting .....	56	56	51

**CHARGES TO DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS**  
other than banks' and bankers', as reported by Clearing Houses

*Week ending*

	Sept. 17, 1919	Aug. 20, 1919
Altoona.....	\$3,322,000	\$3,667,000
Chester .....	4,782,000	4,779,000
Harrisburg.....	4,600,000	3,800,000
Johnstown.....	3,522,000	3,512,000
Lancaster .....	5,181,000	4,629,000
Philadelphia.....	376,013,000	312,379,000
Reading .....	3,819,000	4,145,000
Scranton.....	12,112,000	10,390,000
Trenton.....	13,704,000	9,732,000
Wilkes-Barre .....	8,634,000	7,504,000
Williamsport.....	3,643,000	3,422,000
Wilmington.....	21,931,000	9,511,000
York .....	3,684,000	3,559,000
Total of clearing houses.....	\$464,947,000	\$381,029,000

**STATEMENT**  
**Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia**

RESOURCES	Sept. 19, 1919	Month ago	Year ago
Gold reserve. ....	\$126,552,971	\$127,122,472	\$187,416,741
Legal tender, silver, etc..	308,278	287,606	798,341
<b>Total reserve.....</b>	<b>\$126,861,249</b>	<b>\$127,410,078</b>	<b>\$188,215,082</b>
<b>Bills discounted, members:</b>			
Secured by Government war obligations.....	173,229,256	175,967,823	
All other.....	21,527,756	16,743,193	102,692,532*
Bills bought in open market	811,438	590,570	9,183,824
United States securities..	30,053,500	27,287,500	4,568,050
<b>Total earning assets</b>	<b>\$225,621,950</b>	<b>\$220,589,086</b>	<b>\$116,444,406</b>
<b>Mutilated and fit notes on hand:</b>			
Federal reserve notes.....	14,847,728	7,982,800	15,444,350
Federal reserve bank notes.	88,909	507,350	363,342
Due from depositary banks—war loan deposit account.....	74,664,940	62,808,170	
Uncollected items.....	86,382,335	72,860,225	46,715,520
All other resources.....	3,198,757	2,931,402	1,779,915
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>\$531,665,868</b>	<b>\$495,089,111</b>	<b>\$368,962,615</b>

LIABILITIES	Sept. 19, 1919	Month ago	Year ago
Capital paid in.....	\$7,757,250	\$7,748,350	\$7,351,450
Surplus.....	5,311,336	5,311,336	
Profit and loss.....	272,700	275,361	643,279
Government deposits....	4,807,927	4,195,845	13,064,266
Due to members—reserve account.....	100,973,567	103,329,436	99,509,205
Collection items.....	76,616,255	68,293,767	34,202,200
<b>Total gross deposits</b>	<b>\$182,397,749</b>	<b>\$175,819,048</b>	<b>\$146,775,671</b>
<b>Government deposits—special account.....</b>	<b>81,339,508</b>	<b>63,495,194</b>	
<b>Federal reserve notes outstanding.....</b>	<b>226,225,645</b>	<b>215,848,480</b>	<b>211,110,450</b>
<b>Federal reserve bank notes outstanding.....</b>	<b>26,140,000</b>	<b>25,120,000</b>	<b>1,832,000</b>
<b>All other liabilities.....</b>	<b>2,221,680</b>	<b>1,471,342</b>	<b>1,249,765</b>
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$531,665,868</b>	<b>\$495,089,111</b>	<b>\$368,962,615</b>

\*Total of bills discounted—items not segregated.

## BUSINESS INDICATORS

	Sept. 19, 1919	Percentage Increase or decrease compared with	
		Previous month	Year ago
<b>Philadelphia banks:</b>			
Loans .....	\$825,473,000	+ 3 %	+ 32 %
Deposits .....	\$691,003,000	+ 3 %	+ 8 %
Ratio of loans to deposits .....	119 %	118 %*	98 %*
<b>Federal Reserve Bank:</b>			
Discounts and collateral loans .....	\$194,757,012	+ 1 %	+ 90 %
Cash reserve .....	40 %	41 %*	64 %*
90-day discount rate .....	4¾ %	4¾ %*	4¾ %*
Commercial paper .....	5½ %	5½ %*	6 %*

	August, 1919	Percentage Increase or decrease compared with	
		Previous month	Year ago
<b>Bank clearings:</b>			
In Philadelphia .....	\$1,799,301,117	- 7 %	+ 3 %
Elsewhere in district .....	113,377,610	- 6 %	+ 4 %
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$1,912,678,727</b>	<b>- 7 %</b>	<b>+ 3 %</b>
Building permits, Philadelphia .....	\$6,019,560	- 9 %	+212 %
Post office receipts, Philadelphia .....	\$989,131	+ 2 %	+ 5 %
Commercial failures in district (per Bradstreet's) .....	30	34 *	32 *
<b>Commodity index numbers:</b>			
Annalist (food prices), September 20	280.279	- 9 %	- 5 %
Dun's, September 1 .....	\$238.342	- 1 %	+ 2 %
Bradstreet's, September 1 .....	\$19.4720	- 3 %	+ 2 %

\*Actual figures.



Pig iron output in the first six months of 1919 totalled 16,278,175 tons, as compared with 20,826,914 tons in the last half of 1918 and 18,227,730 tons in the first half.



Money in circulation in the United States per capita amounted to \$54.03 on September 1, 1919. This compares with \$54.40 on August 1, 1919, and \$52.95 on September 1, 1918.



A comparison between the rise in the general cost of living and the average wage paid in some of the more important industries is interesting. Dun's commodity index is based on wholesale prices and includes breadstuffs, meat, dairy and garden products, other food commodities, clothing, metals, and some miscellaneous articles. It is weighted according to a standard of their own and its variations approximate the changes in the general cost of living. The average of wages paid by the United States Steel Corporation and the railroads is as follows:

	1902	1919	Increase or decrease
U. S. Steel Corporation wages	\$717	\$1,950	172%
Railroad wages .....	568	1,505	165%
Dun's index number.....	101.587	230.146	126%



The Federal Farm Loan system has been giving very active service to the agricultural interests of the country. From the time of its foundation up to the end of August loans were made to more

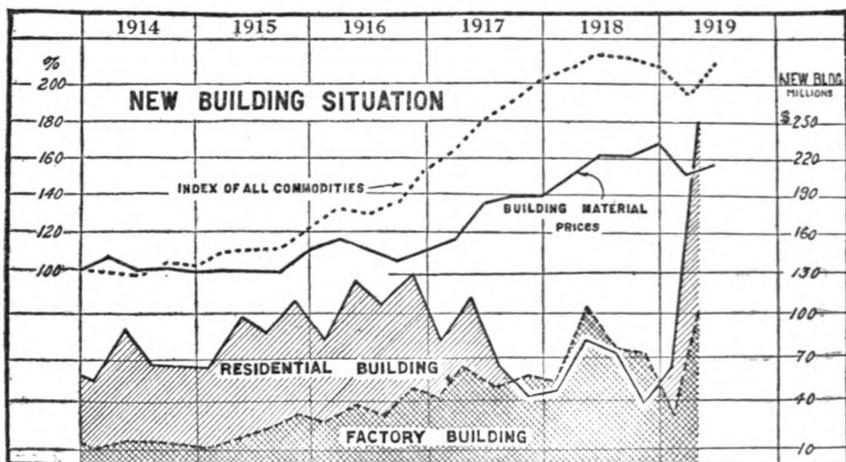
than 100,000 farmers amounting to over \$250,000,000. This total is distributed by Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

Omaha .....	\$34,720,890	New Orleans ....	\$17,730,280
Spokane .....	33,876,910	Louisville .....	17,241,200
St. Paul .....	32,561,700	Berkeley .....	13,606,800
Houston .....	27,760,666	Columbia .....	13,465,570
Wichita .....	22,606,400	Baltimore .....	9,823,700
St. Louis .....	20,190,065	Springfield .....	9,374,795

During the month of August an aggregate of \$8,490,055 was loaned to 2,945 farmers. The land banks are now said to be on a self-sustaining basis and the Federal Farm Loan Board is gratified in view of the fact that farmers recognize the value of the system and avail themselves of its privileges.



The following chart furnishes a very interesting portrayal of the building situation. Building material prices are compared with the general level of all commodities, and the amount of residential building is compared to factory building. Figures for this chart include the eastern and central portions of the United States, with the exception of the Minneapolis and Pittsburgh territory.



The Alexander Hamilton Institute, in its recent publication on business conditions, states that "the logical sequence flowing from high prices is as follows:

1. High commodity prices require large loans. The loanable funds of the banks being reduced, money rates are increased.
2. As the shortage of funds becomes more pronounced, the banks begin to discriminate against loans on securities in order to give the utmost assistance to commercial borrowers. Gradually stock exchange borrowers sell out their stocks and pay off their bank loans in order to avoid high interest rates. Speculators perceive that tight credit is restricting activity and begin to sell out. Stock prices fall.
3. Eventually commercial borrowers find it impossible to obtain sufficient credit to carry through their plans, the result being a decrease in the volume of new orders for goods. Sellers of goods become embarrassed for lack of credit and offer goods at a sacrifice in order to obtain cash. The falling off in demand and the increase in selling pressure force commodity prices to lower levels."



Foreign investments in Mexico aggregate \$1,875,000,000, according to a former member of the United States consular service. They are distributed as follows:

American .....	\$665,000,000
British .....	670,000,000
French .....	285,000,000
German .....	75,000,000
Spanish, Dutch, etc. ....	190,000,000
Total .....	\$1,875,000,000

The same writer estimated the amount of damage sustained by American investments during the past nine years of trouble as follows:

	Cash invested	Physical damage
Railroads .....	\$150,000,000	\$40,000,000
Oil .....	200,000,000	5,000,000
Mines .....	200,000,000	15,000,000
Land and cattle.....	50,000,000	10,000,000
Industrials and public service.....	50,000,000	10,000,000
Totals .....	\$650,000,000	\$80,000,000



The findings of the Reconstruction Research Division, Council of National Defense, indicate that the high cost of living is primarily due to curtailment in the production of nearly all commodities

except raw food products, to hoarding of storage food products, to profiteering, conscious and unconscious, and to inflation of circulating credit. The findings indicate that the situation may be most advantageously met by:

1. Stimulated production.
2. Some readjustment of incomes to the basis of higher price levels.
3. The repression of hoarding and profiteering.
4. Improvement and standardization of methods and facilities for distributing and marketing goods.
5. The perfecting of means of keeping the Nation frequently, promptly and adequately informed regarding probable national requirements and of current production and stocks of the more important commodities.

The findings emphasize the fact that high standards of living cannot be maintained upon a basis of reduced production, regardless of whether price levels be high or low.



Rivalry among the various ports of the United States to obtain the position of second in importance is usually marked. New York very naturally holds first position, and Philadelphia has been the second port until recently. New Orleans, however, surpassed this city during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as the following table shows:

Customs district and leading port	Value of imports	Value of exports	Total value
New Orleans (New Orleans) . . .	\$134,673,000	\$490,718,000	\$625,391,000
Philadelphia (Philadelphia) . . . .	135,771,000	488,812,000	624,583,000
Washington (Seattle) . . . . .	256,107,000	332,544,000	588,652,000
Massachusetts (Boston) . . . . .	245,630,000	265,741,000	511,371,000
San Francisco (San Francisco) . . .	212,558,000	243,224,000	445,782,000
Michigan (Detroit) . . . . .	63,646,000	364,463,000	428,110,000
Maryland (Baltimore) . . . . .	37,105,000	314,301,000	351,406,000
Galveston (Galveston) . . . . .	16,287,000	311,093,000	327,386,000
Buffalo (Buffalo) . . . . .	100,082,000	201,503,000	301,586,000



Within a radius of comparatively few miles, with Philadelphia and her wonderful port the center, lies the richest industrial and agricultural section in the world. Bordering three States, mighty Delaware River forms the greatest fresh water harbor in America.

The territory which shows the port of Philadelphia is shown in the following map:



The Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries gives the following data relative to berthing capacity in Philadelphia (linear feet):

- 26,918 feet, 18-22 feet depth at mean low water
- 20,521 feet, 22-26 feet depth at mean low water
- 26,228 feet, 26-28 feet depth at mean low water
- 12,914 feet, 28-32 feet depth at mean low water

In addition there are 10 general cargo piers for coastwise trade, 2 for river and bay trade and 33 for foreign trade. There are 12

coal cargo piers, 4 ore cargo piers, 3 grain cargo piers, 6 lumber cargo piers, 13 miscellaneous cargo and industrial piers, 11 railroad waterfront freight stations, and various parcels of improved bulk-head frontage.

The available anchorage area includes 200 acres, 12-28 feet, at Port Richmond; 63 acres, 18-30 feet, at Fort Mifflin; 225 acres, 22-34 feet, at Marcus Hook; 77 acres, 22-34 feet, at League Island, and 232 acres, 15-40 feet, at Greenwich Point.

The channel from Philadelphia to the sea is 30 feet deep at mean low water, and 800 to 1,200 feet wide. A channel 35 feet deep has been authorized and is about two-thirds completed.



The par check collection system of the Federal reserve banks is being rapidly extended and many new banks are being added each month. At present over 21,500, out of a total of 29,000 banks in the United States, remit at par.

Checks are now collectible at par on all the banks in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Nevada, Idaho and Utah.

The detailed figures by Federal Reserve districts, as of September 1, are as follows:

District	Banks on which checks can be collected at par		Non-member banks on which checks cannot be collected at par
	Member	Non-member	
Boston .....	429	241	...
New York .....	741	317	...
Philadelphia .....	670	418	...
Cleveland .....	835	953	139
Richmond .....	572	395	1,038
Atlanta .....	427	348	1,145
Chicago .....	1,354	3,168	968
St. Louis .....	528	1,706	913
Minneapolis .....	896	1,481	1,385
Kansas City .....	1,014	2,529	727
Dallas .....	748	334	865
San Francisco .....	680	915	151
Totals .....	8,904	12,803	7,471