

# THE BUSINESS REVIEW

THIRD FEDERAL  
PHILADELPHIA



RESERVE DISTRICT  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of PHILADELPHIA

## Business and Financial Conditions in the United States

Business activity declined further during July and industrial production and factory employment reached the lowest levels in recent years. Crops were damaged by prolonged drought. Wholesale prices declined further until early in August when agricultural prices increased. Money rates continued easy.

**Production and employment.** Output of factories and mines decreased by about 6 per cent during July, according to the Board's index of production which makes allowance for seasonal fluctuations. A number of automobile factories were closed during part of the month and there was a substantial reduction in output of iron and steel and cotton textiles. Daily average production of bituminous coal, lumber, and shoes continued small. In the first half of August, the output of steel showed a further slight decrease. Some automobile plants resumed operations on a limited scale.

Factory employment and wage payments decreased further, and at the middle of July were at the lowest level since 1922. The reduction in number

of workers employed was largest at steel and automobile plants, car shops and foundries, hosiery and cotton mills, and clothing factories. There was a seasonal increase in employment in the canning, flour, and shoe industries. Working forces at bituminous coal mines were further reduced, and the Department of Agriculture reported an unusually small demand for farm labor.

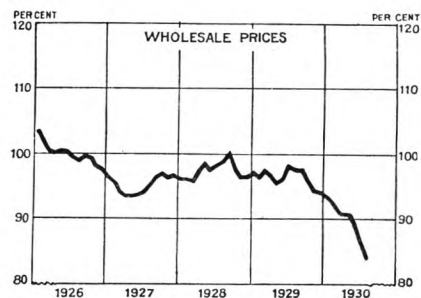
Building contracts awarded during July and the first half of August were in exceptionally small volume, according to reports by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The reduction from June was primarily on account of smaller awards for public works and utility construction. Building in other lines continued relatively inactive.

Feed crops and pasturage have been severely damaged by drought, which was not broken until the middle of August. The August 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicated a corn crop of 2,212,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1901, and the smallest hay crop in ten years. Food crops were less severely affected,

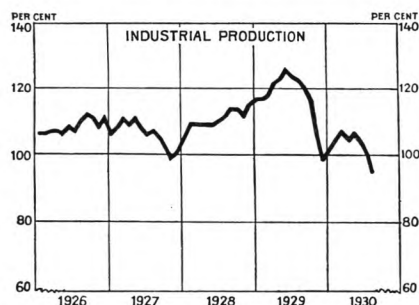
with wheat production estimated at 821,000,000 bushels, 15,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The cotton crop was estimated at 14,362,000 bales, or slightly less than a year ago.

**Distribution.** Freight car loadings have been in smaller volume than at the same season of any other recent year. Department store sales declined in July to the lowest level since the summer of 1924

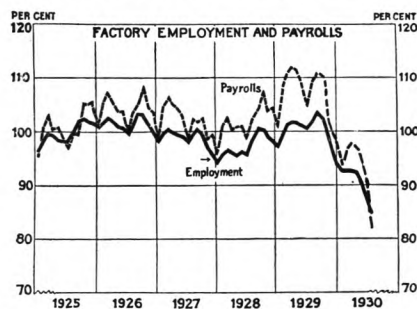
**Prices.** The sharp downward movement of wholesale prices continued through July, and the Bureau of Labor



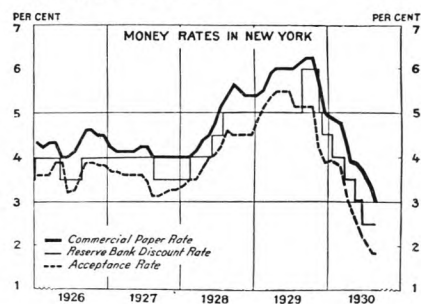
Index of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100, base adopted by Bureau). Latest figure July, 84.0.



Index number of production of manufactures and minerals combined, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-1925 average=100). Latest figure July, 95.



Index number of factory employment and payrolls, with adjustment for seasonal variations. (1923-1925 average=100). Latest figures July, employment 84.6, payrolls 82.0.



Monthly rates in the open market in New York: commercial paper rate on 4 to 6 month paper. Acceptance rate on 90-day bankers' acceptances. Latest figures are averages of first 20 days in August.

Statistics index fell to a level 14 per cent below that of a year ago. The most pronounced decreases from June to July were in the prices of cattle, beef, wheat, cotton, silk, and rubber, and nearly all commodities showed some decline. During the first half of August, prices of grains moved upward, reflecting the influence of the drought. There have also been recent increases in the prices of cattle, hogs, silver, and silk, while the prices of cotton, copper, iron and steel, and rubber have declined further to the lowest levels in recent years.

**Bank credit.** Loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities decreased slightly between July 16 and August 13, largely as a result of a decline of \$48,000,000 in security loans. All other loans showed little change, while investments increased further.

Reserve bank credit outstanding increased by about \$60,000,000 during the first three weeks of August, reflecting seasonal increase in the demand for currency and a decrease of about \$25,000,000 in the country's gold stock chiefly on account of gold ex-

ports to France. The increase in reserve bank credit was in the form of bankers' acceptances and United States Government securities; member bank borrowings showed little change.

Money rates continued easy. The prevailing rate on commercial paper was reduced to 3 per cent around the first of August and remained at that level during the first three weeks of the month. Bond yields continued to decline. Discount rates at the Federal Reserve Banks of St. Louis, San Francisco, and Kansas City were lowered from 4 to 3½ per cent during August.

## ***Business and Financial Conditions in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District***

Industrial and commercial activity in this district as in the country has been at a relatively low level, and in July business generally was the duller in years. Such seasonal improvement as has occurred in August has been less extensive than is normally expected. This exceptional slackness in trade and industry has been reflected in a substantial reduction in the reserve bank credit in use in comparison with other recent years when business activity was at a higher level than at the present time. Funds for commercial purposes, moreover, have been in plentiful supply and money rates have been the lowest in years.

**Manufacturing.** Manufacturing activity in July was curtailed to a much greater extent than is normally the case, and in early August the expected seasonal upturn failed to materialize, save in a few lines.

Factory wage payments in this section continued the sharp decline since March and in July reached the lowest level for any month since the middle of 1924. Employment also declined noticeably and was even lower than in July six years ago. This recession has not been confined to this district alone; on the contrary, the relative decline in the country has been somewhat greater than here, reaching in July the lowest point since the middle of 1922. The sharpest drop in factory payrolls in Pennsylvania between June and July occurred in the textile, stone, clay, and glass, transportation equipment, and metal products industries.

The demand and prices for fabricated metal manufactures declined

further, buying by the principal consumers of these products being at a comparatively low level. Orders on the books of reporting firms have decreased noticeably in spite of the apparent improvement in business sentiment expressed by several firms.

The daily output of pig iron continued downward, reaching in July the smallest quantity since 1924. Operations of steel works and rolling mills, on the other hand, showed a slight upturn in the index when it is corrected for the usual seasonal changes. Other leading metal industries as a rule reported further declines in plant operations and output. This is also true of those industries which comprise the transportation equipment group.

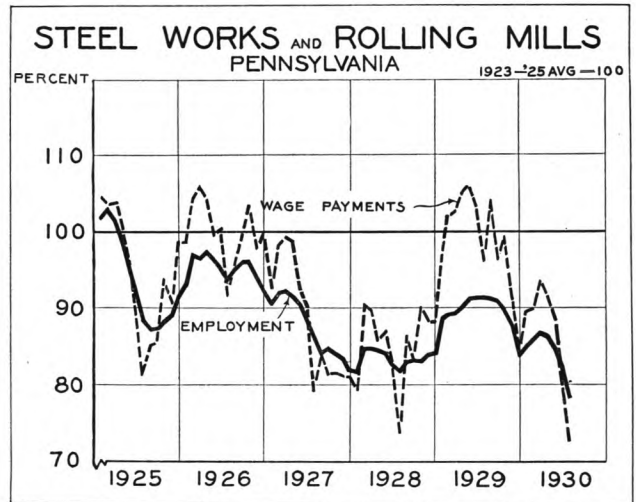
The market for textile products generally has been dull, although demand in the first half of August showed some seasonal gains. Prices of textile fibres and manufactures have continued to decline, a trend which has been in effect since the spring of last year. Textile productive activity on the whole was reduced in July to the lowest level in many years. As a result, consumption of raw materials and the output of finished products declined correspondingly. Stocks held at plants for the most part have been smaller than in the previous month

and noticeably less than a year ago.

The leather industry is holding its ground, though prices show further weakness. In response to an increasing demand, the daily output of shoes increased in July from the low level of the previous month. Advance orders also show appreciable gains, while stocks have declined in the month and as compared with a year ago. Local tanneries also expanded their operations somewhat earlier than is usual and are now definitely on the upgrade.

Activity in the group comprising various food products, while showing a decline in wage payments during July, continued at a fairly stable level in point of production. Gains over the previous month in fact have been noted in sugar refining, bread and bakery output, canning and preserving, and to some extent in animal slaughtering. At least part of these gains, especially in August, were character-





Source: Cotton—Bureau of Census  
Silk—Silk Association of America

istic of the season. The daily output of tobacco products on the whole decreased.

More than the ordinary quiet prevails in the chemical industry, reflecting in the main unsatisfactory conditions in other lines, particularly textiles. Prices, especially of industrial chemicals, declined further. Plant operations generally have been curtailed more sharply than at the same time in other years.

Among the principal building material manufactures, the output of cement, and lumber and its products showed slight gains, after making due allowance for seasonal fluctuations, while production of brick declined very sharply. The present level of activity in the entire industry is the lowest in several years. Prices generally continue to exhibit weakness.

	July, 1930 (Daily average)	
	Change from July, 1929 Per cent	Change from June, 1930 Per cent
<b>Electric power Philadelphia Federal Reserve District 12 Systems</b>		
Rated generator capacity . . . . .	+ 6.7	... 0.0
Generated output . . . . .	- 1.3	- 4.9
Hydro-electric . . . . .	- 1.1	-47.2
Steam . . . . .	+ 4.0	+11.9
Purchased . . . . .	-12.2	- 2.4
Sales of electricity . . . . .	+ 0.0	- 8.1
Lighting . . . . .	+13.8	- 9.3
Municipal . . . . .	+ 8.4	- 3.9
Residential and commercial . . . . .	+14.6	- 9.9
Power . . . . .	+ 3.4	- 5.2
Municipal . . . . .	+19.6	+ 2.9
Street cars and railroads . . . . .	- 7.5	- 0.5
Industries . . . . .	+ 5.0*	- 6.1*
All other sales . . . . .	-38.7	-30.1

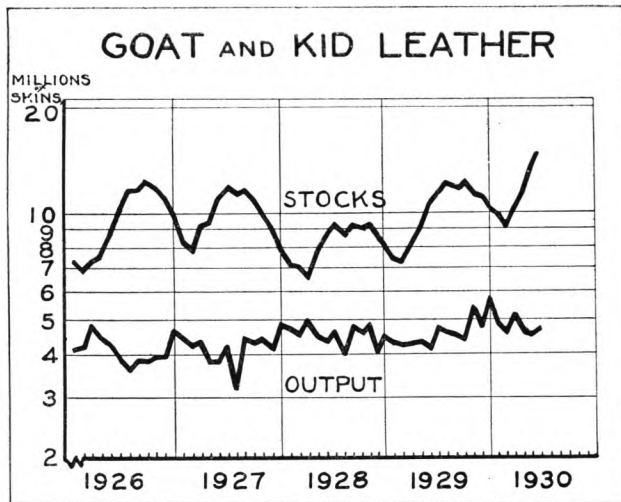
\* Working days average.

Business indicators Philadelphia Federal Reserve District	July, 1930		
	Amount	Percentage change since	
		July, 1929	June, 1930
<b>Retail trade*</b> —estimated net sales (152 stores) . . . . .	\$578,280	- 9.2	-30.5
Department (64) . . . . .	\$495,523	- 9.3	-29.6
Men's apparel (18) . . . . .	\$14,715	- 7.7	-34.1
Women's apparel (17) . . . . .	\$46,431	- 6.6	-39.3
Shoe (37) . . . . .	\$11,669	- 5.0	-22.5
Credit (16) . . . . .	\$9,942	-25.4	-28.3
<b>Wholesale trade*</b> —net sales (103 firms) . . . . .	\$258,843	-13.4	- 5.3
Boots and shoes (5) . . . . .	\$3,199	- 8.7	- 4.3
Drugs (10) . . . . .	\$41,751	+ 0.3	- 3.8
Dry goods (12) . . . . .	\$9,891	-16.1	-14.4
Electrical supplies (5) . . . . .	\$15,033	-43.5	- 4.1
Groceries (32) . . . . .	\$109,918	- 5.8	- 1.1
Hardware (22) . . . . .	\$55,719	-18.0	-10.4
Jewelry (10) . . . . .	\$8,070	-30.0	-25.3
Paper (7) . . . . .	\$15,262	-19.4	+ 0.1
<b>Productive activity*</b> —			
Employment—840 plants in Penna. . . . .	303,022	-11.5	- 4.8
Wage payments (weekly average) . . . . .	\$7,329,261	-20.4	- 9.4
Shoe production†—71 factories . . . . .	37,076	pr	+ 1.4
Hosiery production†—132 mills . . . . .	45,539	doz prs	-21.2
Wool consumption†—69 mills . . . . .	187,756	lbs	- 8.8
Active cotton spindle hours (Penna.) . . . . .	604,300	+	+ 5.6
Pig iron production . . . . .	6,225	tons	- 45.1
Iron casting production—33 foundries . . . . .	174	tons	-24.0
Steel casting production—11 foundries . . . . .	179	tons	-40.9
Anthracite . . . . .	217,800	tons	+13.4
Bituminous coal (Penna.) . . . . .	379,300	tons	-16.7
Petroleum receipts at Port of Philadelphia—domestic and foreign . . . . .	61,774	bbls	- 1.6
Cement . . . . .	115,032	bbls	- 3.9
Electric power output—12 systems . . . . .	16,030,600	KWH	- 1.3
<b>Financial and credit</b> —			
Debits (check payments)—18 cities . . . . .	\$2,374,165,000	-24.0	- 9.8
Loans and investments—middle of August—90 member banks . . . . .	\$1,653,000,000	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Bills discounted held by F. R. B. of Phila. (daily average) . . . . .	\$24,400,000	-68.4	-13.2
Bankers' acceptances outstanding—end of month . . . . .	\$20,700,000	+38.0	+ 2.0
Commercial paper sales—4 dealers . . . . .	25,020,350	+724.5	+196.5
Commercial failures—number . . . . .	96	+68.4	- 5.0
Commercial failures—liabilities . . . . .	\$2,513,152	+98.3	-15.2
<b>Building and real estate</b> —			
Building permits—16 cities . . . . .	\$5,171,244	-80.8	-56.0
Building contracts awarded . . . . .	\$20,362,000	-40.0	-67.0
Number of real estate deeds recorded (Philadelphia county) . . . . .	4,163	-20.9	- 5.9
Value of mortgages recorded (Philadelphia county) . . . . .	\$12,038,096	-51.9	+ 3.4
Sheriff sale—number of writs issued for August—(Philadelphia county) . . . . .	1,263	+ 5.5	-13.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> —			
Freight car loadings (Allegheny district) . . . . .	811,178	-16.9	+ 2.4
Tonnage of vessels (Port of Philadelphia) . . . . .	4,635,408	+ 2.0	+ 3.6
Sales of life insurance (Penna., N. J., and Del.) . . . . .	\$105,728,000	+ 0.1	- 7.7
Automobile sales registrations of new passenger cars . . . . .	13,083	-33.2	-26.9

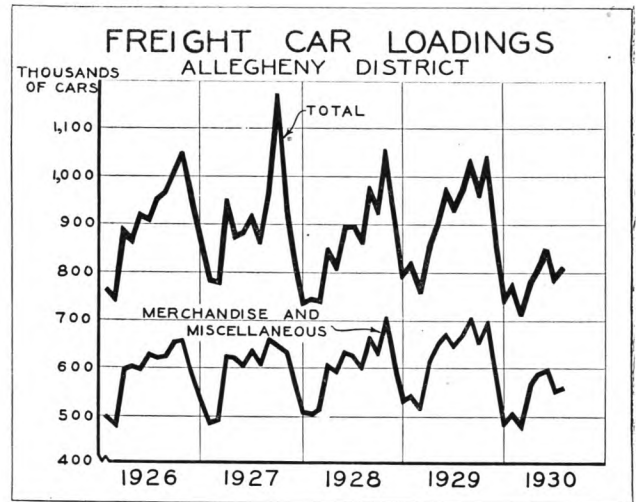
\* Daily average of monthly figures.

† Bureau of Census preliminary figures.





Source: Department of Commerce



Source: American Railway Association

**Building and real estate.** The construction and contracting industry has been fairly active, although the present level remains considerably lower than at the same season of other recent years. Employment and wage payments in Pennsylvania increased further between June and July, the largest percentage gain being in the western part of the state.

The proposed expenditure under permits issued in 16 cities of this district, however, decreased substantially in the month and as compared with a year earlier. Similarly, the value of contracts for new construction declined sharply, reaching in July the lowest level for that month, with one exception, since 1921. Awards thus far this year have been running materially below the monthly average of the past five years, as is shown by the accompanying table. The sharpest drop in the month occurred in contracts for industrial buildings, which in June showed an exceptionally large volume. Appreciable decreases also took place in residential buildings and public works and utilities.

Building contracts awarded (000s omitted in dollar figures)	First seven months, 1930	Per cent change from	
		1929	1925-28 average
Philadelphia.....	\$96,178	- 6.0	-22.1
Reading.....	1,749	-74.5	-52.5
Scranton.....	3,067	+85.2	+ 6.3
Camden.....	2,539	-78.1	-50.6
Trenton.....	2,611	-70.2	-50.9
Wilmington.....	3,969	-41.1	+15.2
Total for Philadelphia Federal Reserve District, including all cities...	241,477	-11.0	-10.2

Source: F. W. Dodge Corporation

The real estate situation continues relatively quiet. The renting demand for less expensive houses is only fair and rents generally have declined during the past three months. Sales of houses on the whole have shown no material change since last month and have been in a smaller volume than a year ago. The number of real estate deeds recorded in Philadelphia declined further, while the value of mortgages increased somewhat between June and July; but compared with a year ago both showed noticeable decreases. Foreclosures during August declined, following an unusually high peak in the preceding month.

**Coal.** In anticipation of the usual fall advance in prices, the demand by householders for anthracite improved slightly in the latter part of July, and it has been fair since then. The daily output of collieries increased and the total production in the month of 5,662,000 tons was the largest of any July since 1926. Although production declined in the first three weeks of August, it was larger than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

The dullness in the market for bituminous coal continued through July, and there was virtually no improvement in August. The daily output of Pennsylvania collieries declined and the total production in the month, although slightly larger than in June, amounted to 980,000 tons less than in July, 1929.

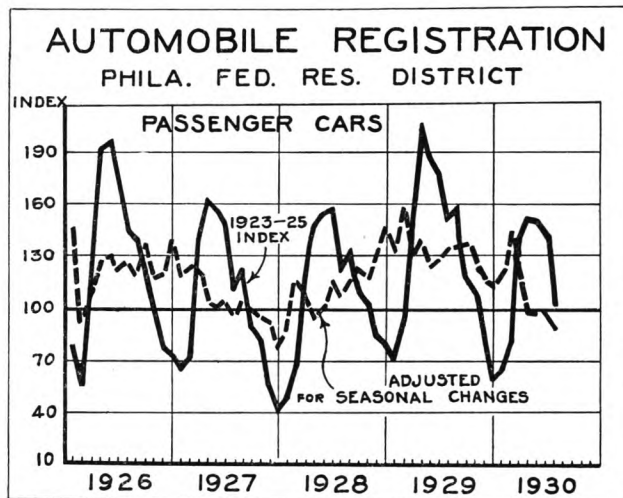
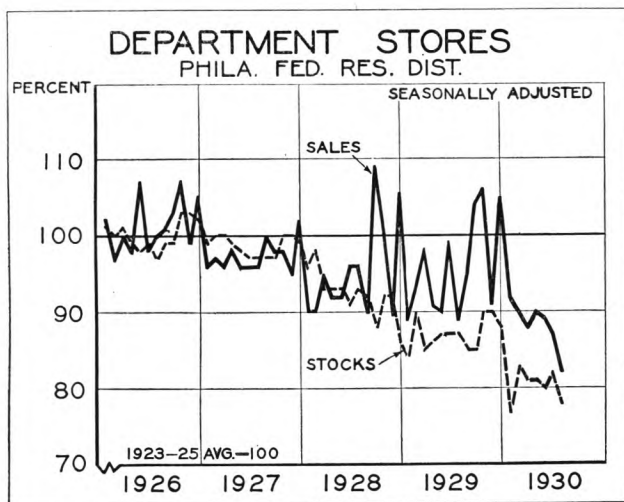
**Agriculture.** Although moderate rains about the middle of August served to check the withering effect of the drought, a marked deficiency of sub-

soil moisture continues to exist, the rainfalls being insufficient to provide the necessary irrigation. Late reports from the county agents indicate that the present crop conditions are generally lower than the government estimates which were made as of August 1, 1930. Early estimates of farm income generally are less favorable than they were at the same time in the past two years, reflecting smaller yields and lower prices.

Such leading crops as corn, alfalfa hay, late potatoes, and fruit are reported to have been seriously injured by the drought, although the degree of this damage has been less pronounced in this district than in the country. Nevertheless, the Pennsylvania tobacco crop, which gave promise of high yields earlier in the season, has deteriorated so rapidly that its present condition is said to be the poorest in many years. Most of the early crops as a rule escaped the effects of the dry weather, so that the yield and quality measured up favorably to the average of past years.

Because of the parched grazing meadows, livestock generally have required additional feeding. The condition of dairy cattle, which last month compared favorably with the July averages of the past ten years, is now reported as only fair. Shipments of milk and cream by farmers in the main have been in smaller volume this year than last.

**Distribution.** Wholesale trade as measured by dollar sales declined by about the usual seasonal amount between June and July, dealers in all lines except paper reporting smaller



Source: R. S. Polk Company  
Pennsylvania Motor List Company

volumes. In the first fortnight of August, when normally wholesale business begins to turn upward, further decreases were shown by many preliminary reports.

In comparison with July 1929, the wholesale and jobbing trade in the aggregate showed a drop of more than 13 per cent, sales of drugs alone being slightly larger. In the first seven months of this year all lines had a smaller dollar volume of business than in the same period last year, the range of the decline varying from about one per cent in drugs to 28 per cent in electrical supplies. This recession coincided with a sharp downward trend in commodity prices this year in contrast with a fair degree of stability a year ago. Latest reports show that wholesale prices have continued to decline.

Stocks of goods held by dealers at the end of July on the whole were smaller than in the preceding month and a year ago. Collections in all lines were smaller in July this year than last.

Dollar retail sales in July declined to the lowest level since the middle of 1922. Sales in the first seven months of this year were nearly 6 per cent smaller than in the same period last year. At least part of this decline was due to price recessions which followed a rather steady decrease in wholesale prices since the last quarter of 1929. Unsatisfactory industrial conditions have affected adversely the volume of retail trade in comparison with other years.

Most of the early reports for the first part of August showed a continued decrease in sales, a trend which

is contrary to the usual development at this season. Price recessions generally have been more extensive than for some time past. Retail prices of food declined further between June and July.

Inventories of retail establishments have remained at a relatively low level, and in July they were reduced to the lowest point in many years. Turnover was a little smaller in July this year than last, but for the year to date it about equalled that for the same period last year. Collections as a rule were smaller than in July, 1929.

Railroad shipments of commodities in this section in July increased by a somewhat larger amount than is customary for that month. Loadings in the early part of August continued upward as is to be expected at this season. Compared with each of the last two years, the movement of commodities has been in smaller volume, the decline being attributable chiefly to smaller shipments of coal, merchandise, and miscellaneous goods.

Sales of new passenger automobiles declined seasonally and were the lowest in several years, when due allowance is made for the usual seasonal fluctuations, as is shown by the accompanying chart. Ordinary life insurance sales in July declined seasonally, but they were higher than in any July in the last decade.

**Financial conditions.** The credit situation in this district continues quite favorable to business; funds have accumulated considerably, reflecting largely the unusual slackness of industry and commerce and prevailing dullness in the stock market. The discount

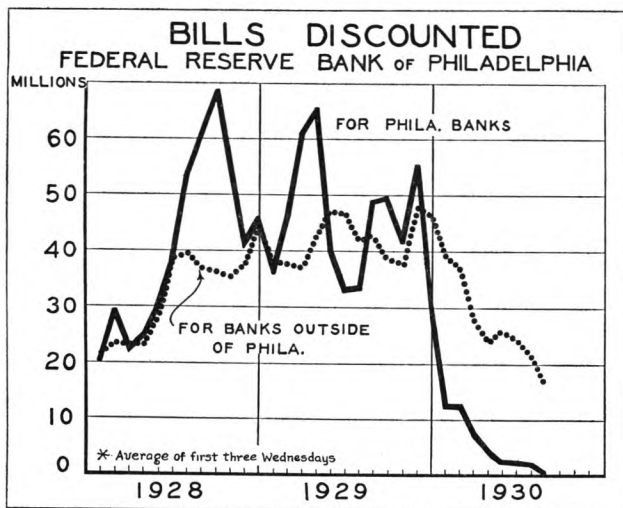
rate of the Federal Reserve Bank remains at 3½ per cent, and no change has been made in the 4 per cent renewal rate for call money in Philadelphia, but large member banks in this city report a further reduction in rates for commercial loans to prime customers. The average now is little over 4 per cent, and is the lowest in several years.

The settlements of commercial and financial transactions with other districts were especially favorable to the money market in this district during the four weeks ended August 20. In part this may have been due to the withdrawal of a portion of the funds held in other districts either in the form of deposits or brokers' loans. The condition of business made little additional currency necessary, and the banks were free to apply the major portion of the funds gained in the settlements to a reduction in reserve bank credit and the building up of reserve deposits. The gold gained in the settlements was the principal factor in raising the reserve ratio of the bank from 83.9 per cent to the exceptionally

**Flow of Funds Affecting the Money Market of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District**  
July 24 to August 20, 1930  
(In millions of dollars)

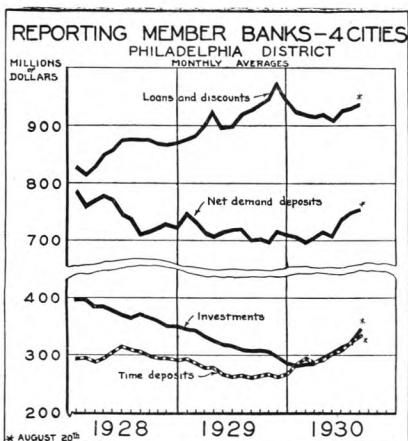
<b>Funds gained:</b>	
Gold (largely through favorable balances in interdistrict settlements) . . . . .	17.1
Unexpended capital funds of reserve bank, decrease in . . . . .	.1
	<hr/> 17.2
<b>Disposition of funds:</b>	
Federal reserve credit in use,* decline in . . . . .	8.1
Bank deposits at reserve bank, increase in . . . . .	4.9
Treasury operations, excess of collections over expenditures . . . . .	3.3
Currency, increase in demand for . . . . .	.9
	<hr/> 17.2

\* Includes bills discounted, bills bought, and float.



high figure of 86.1 per cent on August 20.

City banks are nearly out of debt at the reserve bank, and country member banks, too, are borrowing in small volume, as may be noted from the fact that the total of bills under discount at this bank was less than 17 millions on August 20. This was a reduction of more than 4 millions in the past month, and was the lowest amount held in many years, lower in fact than in 1924, when the influx of gold into this country and the credit operations of the system, at a time of low industrial activity, were influential in carrying money rates down to levels much the same as those now prevailing. During the past four weeks this bank participated in the purchase of United States securities for the account of the system and its holdings of these securities increased by over 2 millions. No purchases of bills have been made recently, owing to the high buying rate of the bank, and the bills actually in the possession of the bank a month ago



have matured; the small sum remaining on the books represents a participation in bills held by another reserve bank.

Member banks in four of the larger cities of the district report only a slight increase in loans over the last four weeks. Loans on securities declined from 508 to 498 millions, probably owing in part to a reduction in loans to New York brokers, for the rates quoted on call loans in New York have not been especially attractive to lenders. Other loans and discounts, however, increased from 422 to 434 millions; there is a strong possibility that at least a portion of this increase was due to the purchase of commercial paper, for sales of this paper are said to have been active and the dullness of industry and commerce makes it improbable that customers' loans to finance such transactions have increased to any material extent.

The weekly reporting banks show an expansion of 11 millions in the total of net demand, time, and government deposits between July 23 and August 20, and an increase of about 20 millions in their investment holdings, about one-third of which was in the form of government securities. The banks in this group include most of the member banks in Philadelphia, among which are large institutions whose condition is very responsive to changes in the financial situation, so that the figures which they report deserve careful attention. A chart depicting changes in their loans and in other items since the beginning of 1928 accompanies this article. Loans have increased in recent months, but the total still is materially lower than at the peak last November, when both loans on securities and other loans were in large volume. The long decline in investments ended early this year and since that time a plethora of funds has caused the banks to add to their holdings in an amount somewhat greater than the increase in their time deposits.

In the accompanying table comparison of changes in the past year is

given for a somewhat larger group of banks:

Ninety member banks in 20 cities (000,000's omitted)	Aug. 14, 1929	Aug. 13, 1930	Changes
	Loans on securities.....	\$578	
Other (largely commercial) loans.....	623	598	- 25
Total loans and discounts.....	\$1,201	\$1,199	- \$2
Investments.....	421	453	+ 32
Net demand deposits...	841	884	+ 43
Time deposits.....	458	532	+ 74

Commercial paper sales by four dealers operating in this district reached the unusually high amount of \$25,020,000 during July. This figure, which includes a small portion disposed of outside of the Philadelphia district, was the highest in records going back to 1921. About three-quarters of the total was purchased by Philadelphia banks.

Commercial paper sales (four dealers)	Sales to		Totals
	City banks	Country banks	
1930—Jan..	\$ 7,012,500	\$8,124,500	\$15,137,000
Feb..	875,000	6,100,000	6,975,000
Mar..	7,840,000	4,495,000	12,335,000
Apr..	4,265,000	4,072,500	8,337,500
May..	7,762,500	3,915,000	11,677,500
June..	5,000,000	3,437,500	8,437,500
July..	18,686,000	6,334,300	25,020,300
1929—July..	120,000	2,914,500	3,034,500

Total sales in the first seven months of 1930 amounted to \$87,900,000, more than four times the sum disposed of in the corresponding period of 1929.

In harmony with the tendency shown in the national figures, the outstanding acceptances of banks in this district increased from \$20,292,000 to \$20,687,000 during July. This compares with \$15,046,000 at the end of July, 1929.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Dollar figures in millions)	Aug. 20, 1930	Changes in	
		Four weeks	One year
Bills discounted for member banks in Philadelphia...	\$ .7	-\$ .7	-\$52.7
Other communities.....	15.9	- 3.7	- 28.2
Total bills discounted.....	\$16.6	-\$4.4	-\$80.9
Bills bought.....	.1	-.8	- 4.4
United States securities.....	52.3	+ 2.1	+ 34.5
Other securities.....	1.0	0	+.7
Total bills and securities.....	\$70.0	-\$3.1	-\$50.1
Federal reserve note circulation.....	124.2	+ .3	- 28.4
Member banks' reserve deposits...	143.1	+ 5.0	+ 10.3
Cash reserves.....	231.7	+11.0	+ 32.3
Reserve ratio.....	86.1%	+ 2.2%	+ 16.7%



Employment and wages in Pennsylvania	Employment July, 1930			Payrolls July, 1930		
	July index*	Per cent change since		July index*	Per cent change since	
		July, 1929	June, 1930		July, 1929	June, 1930
<b>All manufacturing industries (51)</b>	88.9	-11.5	-4.8	81.9	-20.4	-9.4
<b>Metal products</b>	87.4	-15.7	-3.5	81.5	-23.9	-8.3
Blast furnaces	56.0	-13.6	+2.8	54.0	-17.7	-0.9
Steel wks. & rolling mills	78.3	-14.3	-5.0	72.6	-24.6	-9.9
Iron and steel forgings	78.0	-26.9	-13.9	67.7	-36.3	-13.2
Structural iron work	127.1	+9.1	-0.2	116.3	+11.4	-6.7
St. & hot wtr. htg. ap.	100.9	+3.3	+0.1	91.9	-18.1	-3.8
Stoves and furnaces	75.3	+14.6	-10.6	61.4	+7.2	-17.4
Foundries	93.0	-10.7	-2.8	78.8	-27.0	-6.0
Machinery and parts	96.0	-14.9	-3.1	83.6	-30.0	-5.4
Electrical apparatus	112.9	-23.7	-1.0	119.2	-22.5	-6.0
Engines and pumps	86.5	-13.7	-4.7	85.2	-22.9	-5.9
Hardware and tools	85.4	-15.2	-4.4	73.0	-26.4	-10.5
Brass and bronze products	89.7	-12.1	-11.7	83.3	-18.6	-15.5
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	74.9†	-5.4	-3.5	64.1†	-20.9	-10.8
Automobiles	73.3	+1.1	-2.4	46.7	-19.9	-8.4
Auto. bodies and parts	73.3	-24.1	-3.6	59.3	-35.8	-10.2
Locomotives and cars	45.4	-16.1	-5.2	41.0	-23.4	-14.2
Railroad repair shops	79.6	-0.5	+0.3	74.4	-13.0	-4.6
Shipbuilding	90.9	+56.2	-1.5	144.5	+56.0	-2.2
<b>Textile products</b>	86.0	-16.7	-11.5	71.4	-32.9	-18.9
Cotton goods	62.2	-27.3	-6.7	47.4	-39.7	-13.3
Woolens & worsteds	55.9	-19.9	-0.9	51.9	-22.3	-0.6
Silk goods	90.0	-15.0	-17.9	79.8	-24.8	-25.1
Textile dyeing & finishing	89.0	-15.2	-4.5	82.1	-23.9	-14.4
Carpets and rugs	61.5	-9.0	-6.3	43.2	-20.1	-7.1
Hats	88.6	-9.3	-0.2	72.9	-28.7	+1.8
Hosiery	104.0	-19.8	-11.6	81.6	-47.7	-27.6
Knit goods, Other	87.6	-11.8	-5.1	86.8	-26.4	-8.4
Men's clothing	80.3	-9.0	-4.1	65.7	-33.0	-16.3
Women's clothing	68.8	-42.7	-37.7	63.1	-42.3	-42.0
Shirts & furnishings	125.0	-6.0	0.0	109.2	-17.8	-2.8
<b>Foods and tobacco</b>	110.0	+5.4	-2.0	104.6	+1.9	-3.9
Bread & bakery products	111.4	+0.4	+1.5	111.5	+1.1	-0.6
Confectionery	94.5	-1.7	+1.4	83.3	-12.2	-15.1
Ice cream	130.0	-4.3	+0.3	124.8	-5.5	-0.1
Meat packing	95.0	-0.8	+0.6	89.8	-5.9	-2.7
Cigars & tobacco	110.3	+12.6	-4.0	100.3	+15.3	-2.7
<b>Stone, clay &amp; glass prods.</b>	68.1	-17.9	-3.5	55.0	-28.6	-14.1
Brick, tile & pottery	82.0	-13.7	-2.1	58.5	-33.0	-21.1
Cement	64.6	-6.8	+3.0	59.3	-14.4	-1.2
Glass	60.1	-32.8	-13.2	46.8	-43.7	-26.6
<b>Lumber products</b>	74.1	-25.5	-6.6	69.0	-29.0	-2.0
Lumber & planing mills	73.9	-30.7	-8.0	70.1	-30.6	+0.1
Furniture	68.1	-29.9	-7.8	64.3	-33.0	-3.9
Wooden boxes	72.5	+2.1	-1.5	66.5	-7.3	+0.8
<b>Chemical products</b>	94.5	-6.4	-6.4	98.7	-6.0	-7.8
Chemicals and drugs	71.9	-16.5	-6.4	96.2	-19.5	-9.9
Coke	100.0	+6.6	-10.9	70.4	+6.9	-11.2
Explosives	80.2	-10.9	+2.0	85.5	+4.7	+7.8
Paints & varnishes	97.3	-3.9	-1.6	94.1	-13.2	-8.5
Petroleum refining	119.6	-8.6	-6.1	95.4	-6.0	-6.8
<b>Leather &amp; rubber products</b>	97.2	-1.3	+0.1	132.1	-3.8	-3.5
Leather tanning	108.6	+2.8	+2.5	108.7	+7.4	+3.6
Shoes	91.6	-4.8	-2.0	80.2	-23.0	-16.8
Leather products, Other	80.4	-13.4	-5.5	80.5	-10.4	-9.7
Rubber tires & goods	88.7	-3.8	-2.4	95.5	-12.0	-7.7
<b>Paper and printing</b>	97.0	-3.0	-1.7	99.5	-3.7	-5.6
Paper and wood pulp	83.1	-3.6	-2.4	74.6	-15.3	-12.1
Paper boxes and bags	85.9	-7.6	-4.3	94.7	-3.1	-2.0
Printing & publishing	102.6	-2.3	-1.3	108.0	0.0	-3.7
<b>Anthracite</b>	92.3	+7.8	+0.9	71.6	+26.1	-3.4
<b>Bituminous coal</b>			-1.7			-9.2
<b>Construction &amp; contracting</b>	116.1	-7.4	+5.4	104.7	-12.8	+4.7
<b>Street railways</b>	84.4	-7.2	-0.1	86.4	-4.8	-5.8
<b>Retail trade</b>	87.7	-3.2	-7.2			
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	91.1	-5.0	-0.4			

\* 1923-1925 average = 100. † Preliminary figures.

City conditions by city areas*	Percentage change July 1930, compared with July 1929				
	Employment	Wage payments	Building permits (value)	Debits	Retail trade sales
Allentown	-11.8	-16.9	-79.5	-16.4	-17.2
Altoona	-3.0	-8.1	-37.6	-8.5	-3.2
Harrisburg	-11.4	-23.7	-93.9	-18.7	-10.5
Johnstown	-26.2	-38.1	+233.0	-20.4	-10.4
Lancaster	-3.3	-4.4	+58.6	-12.4	-10.8
Philadelphia	-17.8	-20.4	-83.8	-26.4	-7.2
Reading	-8.7	-31.1	-2.0	-15.5	-12.2
Scranton	-11.0	-23.0	-48.8	-10.2	-15.4
Trenton	-15.4	-16.3	-94.1	-24.3	-4.4
Wilkes-Barre	+3.0	-2.6	-78.1	-20.4	-9.3
Williamsport	-20.3	-39.3	-27.1	-27.9	.....
Wilmington	-12.2	-10.6	-42.2	-21.3	-8.1
York	-5.3	-8.7	+121.0	-14.6	.....

July 1930 compared with June 1930

Allentown	-9.4	-10.2	-10.6	-5.3	-26.3
Altoona	+0.8	-6.2	-22.2	-0.8	-2.2
Harrisburg	-4.8	-12.2	+46.0	-3.5	-26.5
Johnstown	-16.3	-22.5	.....	-4.1	-20.8
Lancaster	-2.9	-8.5	+31.0	-10.6	-10.2
Philadelphia	-4.8	-6.4	-67.9	-11.5	-34.4
Reading	-4.6	-11.9	+36.4	-1.9	-24.2
Scranton	-11.7	-15.3	+31.8	+1.6	-15.2
Trenton	-5.6	-7.1	-89.8	+1.4	-30.1
Wilkes-Barre	-9.3	-9.5	-67.1	-9.7	-21.9
Williamsport	-5.5	-3.5	-10.8	-5.7	.....
Wilmington	-5.8	-10.0	+12.7	-17.0	-29.3
York	-1.5	-1.9	+202.5	-2.6	.....

\* Area not restricted to the corporate limits of cities given here.

Wholesale trade Philadelphia Federal Reserve District	July 1930—percentage change				
	Net sales: 1930 compared with 1929		Stocks: July 31, 1930, compared with		Collections during July 1930, compared with 1929
	July	Seven months	July 31, 1929	June 30, 1930	
Boots and shoes	-8.7	-9.1	.....	.....	-1.3
Drugs	+0.3	-0.9	.....	.....	-3.9
Dry goods	-16.1	-10.0	-8.9	-1.8	-12.7
Electrical supplies	-43.5	-28.0	-37.8	-0.3	-28.7
Groceries	-5.8	-2.6	-6.6	-2.0	-3.0
Hardware	-18.0	-9.1	-1.9	-1.6	-11.0
Jewelry	-30.0	-25.3	-15.8	+3.6	-21.6
Paper	-19.4	-10.4	-4.8	-3.4	-16.2

Retail trade Philadelphia Federal Reserve District	July 1930—percentage change				Rate of turnover: seven months	
	Net sales: 1930, compared with 1929		Stocks: July 31, 1930, compared with		1929	1930
	July	Seven months	July 31, 1929	June 30, 1930		
All reporting stores	-9.2	-5.6	-8.9	-8.9	2.11	2.12
Department	-9.3	-6.0	-9.7	-7.9	2.07	2.08
in Philadelphia	-7.2	-5.2	-9.2	-8.0	2.28	2.31
outside Philadelphia	-13.4	-7.7	-10.6	-7.6	1.67	1.66
Men's apparel	-7.7	-6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
in Philadelphia	-11.0	-6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
outside Philadelphia	-5.2	-6.4	-0.2	-12.6	1.49	1.39
Women's apparel	-6.6	-1.7	-4.8	-23.9	3.57	3.42
in Philadelphia	-7.4	-1.4	-6.9	-25.4	3.86	3.69
outside Philadelphia	-1.1	-3.7	+3.8	-17.7	2.34	2.24
Shoe	-5.0	-5.2	-1.8	-4.7	1.62	1.61
Credit	-25.4	-10.5	-7.4	-3.1	1.36	1.30

## Synopsis of Industrial and Trade Conditions in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District

	Demand	Operations	Stocks
<b>Manufacturing</b>			
<b>Iron and Steel</b>			
Blast furnaces .....	Fair	Lower	
Steel works and rolling mills .....	Fair, some increase	Declined in July less than usual	
Foundries and machine shops .....	Unfilled orders for iron castings increased in July, while for steel castings there was little change from June	Output of iron castings showed little change from June, while steel castings declined	Increased in the month
Electrical apparatus .....	Slow	Declined	
Locomotives and cars .....	Little change	Declined	
Shipbuilding	Fair	Increased	
<b>Textiles</b>			
Silk manufactures .....	Slow, some increase in July	Increased	Fairly heavy, generally smaller than a year ago
Wool dealers .....	Fair to poor, declined; prices lower		Moderate to heavy, larger than a year ago
Wool manufactures .....	Only fair	Lower	Moderate to light, smaller than a month and year ago
Cotton manufactures .....	Fair to poor, some increase; prices lower	Some gain in August	Heavy to moderate, larger than a year ago
Hosiery .....	Fair to poor, declined; prices lower	Lower than a month and a year ago	Full-fashioned rather heavy, seamless moderate to light
Floor coverings .....	Poor, declined; prices unchanged to lower	Declined, much lower than a year ago	Moderate, little change in the month
<b>Leather products</b>			
Shoes .....	Fair, some increase in July, prices unchanged to lower	Increased but below a year ago	Moderate, declined
Leather—sole .....	Fair, little change in the month, prices lower	Some increase in July	Stocks larger than last month
kid .....	Good for black, fair for colored; little change in prices	Increased in July	Some increase in colored kid in July, black kid slightly smaller
<b>Building materials</b>			
Brick .....	Quiet, prices unchanged to lower	Declined, much lower than a year ago	Fairly heavy, some increase in the month, larger than a year ago
Cement .....	Fairly good, increased; prices unchanged	Increased slightly in July but below a year ago	Moderate to light, smaller than a month ago but larger than last year
Lumber .....	Poor, declined; prices unchanged to lower	Declined less than usual in July	Moderate, some accumulation in the month
Paints and varnishes .....	Slow, declined; prices unchanged	Slightly lower in July, much lower than a year ago	Moderate, some decline in the month
Plumbing supplies .....	Poor, prices lower	Declined, much lower than a year ago	Moderate to light, smaller than a year ago
Slate .....	Fair, increased; prices somewhat lower	Increased	Heavy to moderate, larger than a year ago
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Paper .....	Fair, some increase in the month	Somewhat lower	Moderate to heavy, some increase in the month
Tobacco—cigars .....	Fair, not much change in the month	Slightly lower	Moderate to light
leaf .....	Poor, prices somewhat lower	Unchanged in the month	Moderate, larger than a year ago
Rubber .....	Slow, some increase in the month; prices lower	Unchanged to lower	Moderate to light
<b>Building</b>			
	Building permits decreased in July and were smaller than a year ago.	Building contracts declined sharply in July, the largest decrease occurring in awards for industrial buildings	
<b>Coal Mining</b>			
Anthracite .....	Fair, for domestic; fair to good for steam, some increase in the month; domestic prices higher	Increased in July and higher than a year ago	Heavy to moderate
Bituminous .....	Poor, prices unchanged to lower	Declined, below a year ago	Moderate to light
<b>Trade</b>			
Retail .....	Quiet, declined; prices lower		Declined in July to lowest point in many years
Wholesale and jobbing .....	Quiet, prices lower		Declined in the month and smaller than a year ago