

MONTHLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

IN THE ELEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS

W. F. RAMSEY, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent

CHAS. C. HALL, Assistant Federal Reserve Agent

Volume 6

Dallas, Texas, July 15, 1921

No. 6

GENERAL SUMMARY

Midsummer quietude marked the course of business and industrial activity in this district during the past month. Uncertainty as to whether or not the farmers will be able to profitably dispose of their cotton this fall has apparently played a large part in restricting the wholesale movement of merchandise to the immediate needs of retailers, and no broad movement of goods is looked for by trade authorities until the late fall or early winter. A somewhat better feeling, however, has been engendered in trade circles since our last report by the recent improved demand for spot cotton, following the government's rather bullish condition and acreage figures as of July 1st.

In the wheat belt some further liquidation of bank loans was accomplished during the past month as the result of the successful harvesting and unusually prompt movement of large grain crops. Generally speaking, however, the district's credit needs have imposed a slightly heavier demand upon its banking institutions, and no further easing of the

money situation is looked for until fall crops begin to move. Our outstanding loans to member banks, after showing a reduction every month from October, 1920, to May, 1921, showed a slight increase for the month of June.

Range and crop conditions continue uniformly favorable, with a few minor exceptions noted elsewhere in this report. Throughout most of the cotton belt the cotton plant is in bloom, cultivation well advanced, and prospects good for a rapid fruition of the crop. Complaints of boll weevil activity have been less numerous since the advent of hot, dry weather, and losses from this source are not likely to exceed the usual percentage.

June bank clearings, building permits and oil production were about on a par with those of May, while commercial failures showed a sharp increase both in number and liabilities. Building activity, in contrast with the slackened pace of construction work which prevailed last summer, showed a gain of 50 per cent over the month of June, 1920.

CROP CONDITIONS

Favored by an unusually generous rainfall for this season of the year, nearly all crops in the district have made good progress during the past month, and, in the case of practically all crops except cotton and rice, the results of the harvest season will show a substantial increase over last year's production. Weather conditions in June and the early part of July have been exceptionally beneficial to corn, late wheat, rice, and forage crops, although throughout most of the district cotton as a rule is making rank growth and fruiting rather poorly.

Generally speaking, the condition of Texas cotton is from about the average to very good, except in East Texas and the territory lying in the path of the tropical storm which occurred June 22nd. The season so far has been somewhat too wet for the plant's best progress, and a more thrifty growth is expected to result from the dry, sunshiny weather which usu-

ally occurs in July and August. According to the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, the estimated acreage and condition of the Texas crop on June 25th reflects a decrease of 25 per cent in the acreage under cultivation, and a reduction of 35 per cent in the probable size of the 1921 crop, as compared with 1920. With the condition of the plant standing at 72 per cent of normal, the outlook, according to the government report, is for a Texas crop of 2,666,000 bales for this year, as compared with 4,100,000 bales in 1920. Activities of the boll weevil, whose prevalence was generally reported by many central and northern counties in our last report, have not, according to all accounts, materially increased during the past month, so far as the State of Texas is concerned, but the appearance of weevil in large numbers has recently been reported in the southern tier of counties in Oklahoma attached to the Eleventh District.

The Texas corn acreage this year is the largest that the State has ever known, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase, of course, is principally due to the heavy reduction in the cotton acreage. The condition figure of corn on June 25th, 86 per cent of normal, would indicate a yield of 164,270,000 bushels for the state of Texas. The generous rainfall of the past month has been particularly propitious for the growth of this crop.

A feature of the agricultural situation in the Gulf Coast region is the heavy reduction in the present rice acreage as compared with 1920. In Texas only 56 per cent of last year's acreage is being cultivated this year, due to the unprofitable results of last year's production. The Texas yield for 1921 is estimated at only 5,380,000 bushels.

Both late wheat and oats have appreciably improved since our last report, the estimated average condition in Texas on June 25th being, for wheat 64 per cent of normal, and for oats 60 per cent. These figures indicate, respectively, a yield of 19,371,000 bushels of winter wheat, and 43,659,000 bushels of oats.

East Texas has been fairly successful this year with its fruit and truck crops. It is estimated that 1,500 cars of tomatoes have been shipped out of that section. The marketing of the peach crop has been practically completed, and the yield is fairly satisfactory.

Cotton Movements Both receipts and exports of cotton at the port of Galveston in June fell something like one-third below the May movement. This change is entirely a seasonal one, and, as a matter of fact, the movement of cotton through this port continues far heavier than that of a year ago. Exports during June, 1921, totalled 208,764 bales, as against only 87,677 in June, 1920. Exports for the current season (since August 1st of last year) have exceeded those of the preceding season by 22 per cent.

Details of June cotton movements through the port of Galveston and also all United States ports are shown in the tables below:

COTTON MOVEMENTS THROUGH THE PORT OF GALVESTON

	June		This Season	Last Season
	1921	1920		
Gross Receipts	196,634	34,859	2,976,523	2,170,959
Exports	208,764	87,677	2,715,637	2,230,188
Stocks June 30th..			369,972	143,460

GALVESTON STOCK STATEMENT

	June 1921	June 1920
For Great Britain	17,431	10,558
For France	7,515	2,666
For other foreign ports.....	81,253	6,350
For coastwise ports	2,000	9,000
In compresses	261,773	114,886
Total	369,972	143,460

SEASON'S RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCKS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS

	This Season	Last Season
Receipts to June 30th.....	6,319,757	5,947,409
Exports: Great Britain	1,638,911	2,933,420
France	525,728	546,467
Continent	2,220,542	1,762,762
Japan-China	509,259	842,947
Mexico	25,717	1,212
Total foreign exports.....	4,920,157	6,086,808
Stocks at all U. S. ports....	1,559,923	897,660

Grain Movements With a total of 86,645,551 bushels of wheat exported through Galveston during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, that city led all ports of the United States in wheat exports according to figures recently made public. The total for New York, its nearest competitor, was 51,517,000 bushels. June wheat cargoes out of Galveston aggregated 8,295,073 bushels, which was an increase of 3,617,277 bushels over the corresponding month last year.

The recent heavy increase in the wheat movement through this port is attributed largely to the present high level of freight rates, which apparently have caused large midcontinent grain movements heretofore moving overland to be diverted to ocean routes.

Comparative grain receipts for the month of June at the five principal grain centers of Texas are shown below.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN RECEIPTS

	June (Cars)	May (Cars)
Wheat	7,448	5,629
Corn	308	271
Oats	280	113

LIVESTOCK

Range Conditions Southern Arizona seems to be, as it has been for several months, the only section of the district where range conditions are poor. The drouth in that State, although partially broken by local showers occurring early in July, has resulted in further depletion of stock water, and continued deterioration of ranges and livestock.

Elsewhere the district's range conditions have been much improved during the past thirty days, particularly in Eastern New Mexico and the grazing section of the Panhandle. During the month of June the ranges in West Texas, from the South Plains westward to the Pecos Valley, were frequently visited by refreshing showers, the precipitation being particularly generous in the Pecos Valley district where eleven inches of rain has fallen since the third week in April, breaking all records for the past four-year years.

Shearing has progressed under favorable weather conditions, and there has been no loss of livestock since our last report except in Southern Arizona. Good progress in tick eradication was made in Texas

during the month just past, when almost two million cattle were dipped in 103 counties of the State, and 54 counties were released from general quarantine as a result of improvement accomplished by cattle dipping.

Livestock Movements and Prices

Recent market quotations on cattle, calves and sheep have offered livestock shippers but little incentive to enter the market. As a result, the

movement of livestock to the Southwestern markets during the past month has been quite light. At Fort Worth the June receipts of cattle amounted to 48,518 head, which reflects losses of 8,000 and 70,000 head, respectively, when compared with May, 1921, and June, 1920. Not since the year 1903 have the June receipts at this market been as light. In sharp contrast with this record, however, are the figures of calf receipts for June, which, with a total of 27,154, were the largest ever recorded for that month, with the exception of June, 1906.

Supplies of hogs and sheep were also far below the usual seasonal volume. The figures show that only 24,078 sheep arrived in June, as against 87,947 during the previous month. This year the spring shipping season for sheep and lambs was practically ended with the month of May.

Early trading in June at the Fort Worth market showed a marked reaction from the demoralized market conditions which characterized the close of May. Values strengthened in all classes during the early weeks of the month, but toward the close of June the buyers succeeded in forcing values downward, all classes showing a net loss for the month except hogs, which, under a steady demand and light receipts, commanded a steadily rising price. The end of June found quotations on steers, cows, heifers and yearlings fully \$1.00 below the month's opening prices. During this period the losses suffered by bulls and calves ranged from 50 cents to \$1.00, while sheep and lambs showed only nominal declines.

At the close of June hogs had reached the top price of \$9.10, which compares with a top of \$8.30 for the month of May, and which marks the highest level reached since early in April. The Fort Worth maximum on hogs was frequently higher than the

Chicago top price. A feature of the buying in this class was the large purchases made for shipment to Mexico and Cuba.

FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

	June 1921	May 1921	Loss or Gain	June 1920	Loss or Gain
Cattle	48,518	57,174	L 8,656	119,138	L 70,620
Calves	27,154	21,500	G 5,654	26,820	G 334
Hogs	21,212	30,471	L 9,259	24,486	L 3,274
Sheep	24,078	87,947	L 63,869	36,240	L 12,162

COMPARATIVE TOP LIVESTOCK PRICES

	June 1921	May 1921	June 1920
Beef steers	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.50	\$13.50
Stocker steers	4.75	6.25	8.50
Butcher cows	5.50	6.65	10.00
Stocker cows	4.00	4.50	8.00
Calves	7.75	8.25	13.00
Hogs	9.10	8.30	16.15
Sheep	4.50	6.25	9.50
Lambs	8.00	10.00	13.25

LUMBER

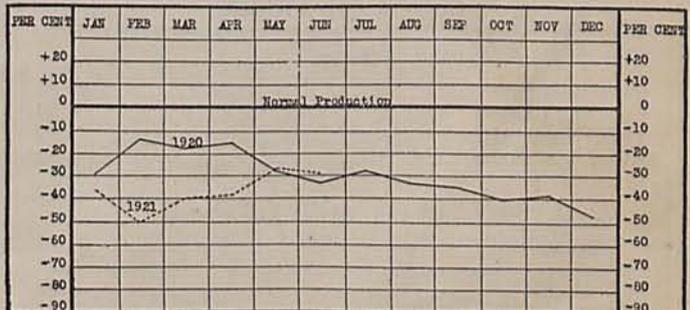
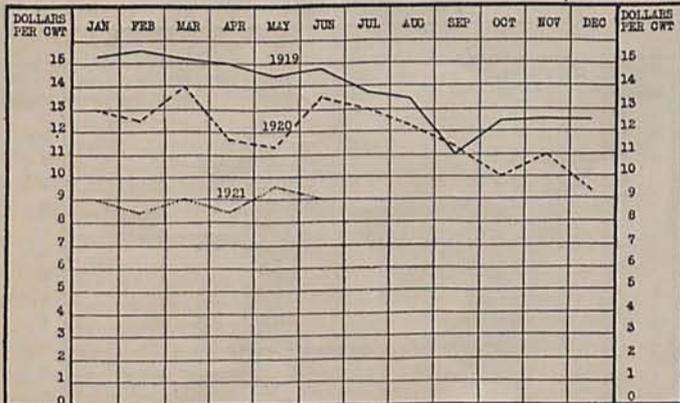
June statistics submitted by 33 southern pine mills in this district (reproduced below) show that the lumber business has not quite maintained the pace during the past month that it did in May.

For the first time since last January the mills produced more lumber than they shipped. The average weekly production of these mills exceeded their shipments and also the volume of new orders, resulting in an accumulation of yard stocks.

During June the mills booked orders for an amount of lumber equivalent to 66 per cent of their normal monthly production, the demand having fallen behind the May record, which was 75 per cent. Unfilled orders on hand July 1st called for 39,000,000 feet of lumber, representing approximately three weeks' production.

JUNE PINE MILL STATISTICS

Number of reporting mills	33
Average weekly production	13,436,306 feet
Average weekly shipments	12,836,725 feet
Average weekly orders received	12,476,288 feet
Unfilled orders July 1st	39,126,826 feet
Average weekly normal production	18,912,442 feet
Production above shipments	599,581 feet= 5%
Actual production below normal	5,476,136 feet=29%
Orders below normal production	6,436,154 feet=34%



Top prices on beef steers at the Fort Worth market, by months, for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Above diagram shows the relation between actual monthly production and normal monthly production of pine lumber mills in the Eleventh District for the years 1920 and 1921.

PETROLEUM

Oil Production Increases Notwithstanding a cut of 25 cents per barrel in the price of oil early in June, Eleventh District oil wells maintained a daily average flow of 380,000 barrels of oil during the past month, which compares with 372,000 for the preceding month. However, the total June production, 11,405,155 barrels, fell below that of May by 145,000 barrels, due to June being a shorter month.

Production in the Gulf Coast Zone was cut down to some extent as a result of the tropical storm occurring in that section on June 22nd, which wrecked many derricks at West Columbia and Goose Creek. It is announced that on account of the present state of the oil market some of these wells will not be replaced on the pumps for some time. The net decline in the June production of that section, as compared with May, amounted to 210,000 barrels.

Elsewhere in Texas the major fields reported an increased output, both in monthly production and daily average flow.

In North Louisiana there was little, aside from the three new wells completed in the new Haynesville field, to augment the volume of production, and the net result for the month in that part of the district was a loss of 119,000 barrels.

Curtailement of drilling activity, which has been strenuously advocated by some leaders of the oil industry as a result of the recent extreme declines in the price of oil, is again noticeable in the statistics of June drilling results appearing in the table printed below, covering completions, producers and failures, all of which registered a decrease when compared with the previous month. Following the record-breaking volume of oil production in the United States for the month of May, which, at 41,920,000 barrels, was the largest ever recorded in any one month, the price of oil in the principal midcontinent fields was reduced to \$1.00 per barrel early in June, at which figure it stands as this is written. The present condition of oversupply is attributed to excessive production, the recent diminution of the export demand, and the heavy imports of the first five months of 1921, which, it is estimated, exceeded those for the first five months of 1920 by 26,000,000 barrels.

OIL PRODUCTION

Field	June		May		Increase or Decrease	
	Total	Daily Avg.	Total	Daily Avg.	Total	Daily Avg.
North Texas	2,364,480	78,816	2,207,022	71,194	Inc. 157,458	Inc. 7,622
Central-West Texas	3,875,530	129,184	3,847,689	124,119	Inc. 27,841	Inc. 5,065
Texas Coastal	3,182,735	106,091	3,393,388	109,464	Dec. 210,653	Dec. 3,373
Totals, Texas	9,422,745	314,091	9,448,099	304,777	Dec. 25,354	Inc. 9,314
North Louisiana	1,982,410	66,080	2,102,391	67,819	Dec. 119,981	Dec. 1,739
Totals, 11th District	11,405,155	380,171	11,550,490	372,596	Dec. 145,335	Inc. 7,575

JUNE DRILLING RESULTS

Field	Completions	Producers	Failures	Initial Production
Central-West Texas	136	105	31	28,631
North Texas	59	45	14	4,183
Texas Coastal	34	27	7	26,023
Texas Wildcats	22	5	17	3,920
Totals, Texas	251	182	69	62,757
North Louisiana	13	7	6	10,305
June Totals, District	264	189	75	73,062
May Totals, District	278	192	86	75,574

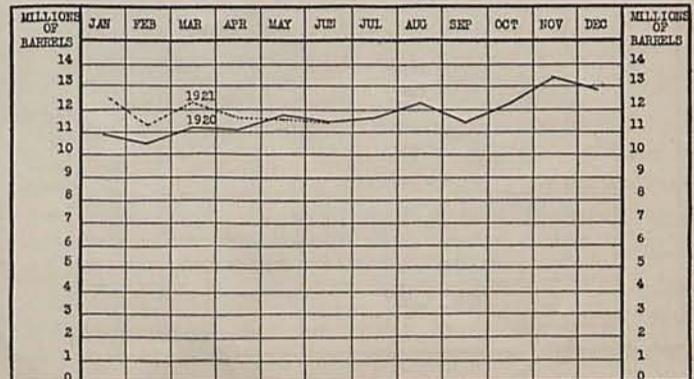
CRUDE OIL PRICES

Texas

Corsicana light	\$.85
Corsicana heavy50
Texas Coastal fields80
All other Texas fields	1.00

Louisiana (38 gravity and above)

Caddo	\$1.25
Homer	1.00
Bull Bayou90
De Soto	1.15



Monthly Oil Production in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, 1920 and 1921.

WHOLESALE TRADE

In the wholesale dry goods trade the June buying demand was about the same as during May, but was somewhat better than a year ago. Although retailers are buying very cautiously and conservatively, placing orders only as the day-to-day needs demand, yet they are apparently beginning to feel more confidence relative to future conditions. Prices in most lines showed a slight decline during June, and dry goods dealers generally do not expect prices to become thoroughly stabilized for some time to come. June collections were about on a par with those of the previous month, and representative wholesalers state that collections are expected to be about normal as soon as the crops begin to move.

Conditions in the wholesale farm implement business have shown little change from last month. Business has been dull, but sales have increased during the month in those districts where a fair grain crop has been harvested and marketed. However, no life has been noted in the cotton sections, as the farmer is not in a financial condition to make purchases. Prices have shown practically no change since last month, and collections have been very poor. Sales of representative wholesale hardware firms have declined sharply since last month, and although

they are considerably below sales during 1920 yet they are equaling 1919 sales. A better feeling has been developing among the retailers generally, and seasonal buying is showing a tendency to improve. Representative firms report that the city trade is holding its own, and purchases are being made on each decline. While there is very little improvement in business construction, residence building is very much improved. Prices are moving satisfactorily, recessions being noted in basic hardware.

Reports from 12 grocery firms show an average decrease of 3 per cent in the value of June sales as compared with May of this year, and 35 per cent as compared with sales during the corresponding month a year ago. Prices declined slightly during June, but showed a tendency to stabilize. Wholesale grocers state that the buying demand has been fair, and that the general outlook has shown some improvement.

Sales of wholesale drug firms registered a further decline during June, and were considerably less than during June a year ago. Prices remained steady, no price changes being reported during the month. The falling off in June business was partially due to the fact that this is the time of the year when the wholesale drug business is at a low ebb. There is as yet no future buying.

CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE DURING JUNE, 1921
Percentage of Increase or Decrease in

	NET SALES		NET SALES Jan. 1st to date, com- pared with same period 1920	STOCKS		PRICES	
	June, 1921, compared with			June, 1921, compared with		June, 1921, compared with	
	June, 1920	May, 1921		June, 1920	May, 1921	June, 1920	May, 1921
Groceries	-35.4	- 3.2	-39.5	-42.5	- 4.7	-34.3	- 1.4
Drugs	-27.9	- 6.5	-26.1	-53.3	- 7.8
Dry Goods	- 7.1	- 3.5	-44.6	-50.1	+ 1.5	-52.5	- 1.7
Hardware	-42.7	- 6.0	-38.6	+10.3	- 3.0	-22.5	- 7.5
Farm Implements	-80.6	+ 8.3	-75.5	+48.6	- 2.4	-12.5	None
Furniture	-23.2	-20.2	-37.0

RETAIL TRADE

The net sales of nineteen department stores in this district during June declined 3.7 per cent as compared with May sales. The June, 1921, sales were 17.4 per cent below those of June, 1920, being the same percentage of decrease shown in May as compared with a year ago. However, one large department store of this district which keeps a record of the number of sales made reports that the number of transactions during June, 1921, was 136,000, as against 118,000 during June, 1920, and 642,000 for the first six months of 1921, as compared with 487,000 during the corresponding period last year, or an increase of about 32 per cent.

The stocks of these stores again showed a decline

from the previous month, being 4.6 per cent less than stocks at the end of May. The rate of turnover for the first six months ending June 30th showed some improvement as indicated by the ratio of stocks to sales, which was 386 per cent at the end of June as compared with 407 at the end of May.

The decrease in sales was partly due to the natural seasonal decrease, but another factor in the situation was the fact that the buying public are interested in purchasing only such things as they really need, and then only when it can be shown that there is a substantial saving. Some retailers have characterized trade as very spasmodic. According to statements from our reporting firms, prices seem to be fairly steady at the present time.

BUSINESS OF DEPARTMENT STORES

	Increase or Decrease
Net Sales—	
June, 1921, compared with June, 1920.....	— 17.4%
June, 1921, compared with May, 1921.....	— 3.7%
Net Sales—	
January 1st to date compared with same period 1920.....	— 15.2%
Stocks at end of June, 1921—	
Compared with same month, 1920.....	— 22.6%
Compared with stocks at end of May, 1921.....	— 4.6%
Ratio of stocks to sales for first 6 months of 1921.....	386.5%
Ratio of outstanding orders to last year's purchases.....	6.4%
Ratio of June collections to Accounts Receivable, due and outstanding June 1, 1921.....	43.5%

FINANCIAL

Federal Reserve Bank Operations For the first time since the month of September, 1920, the amount of loans granted our member banks during June exceeded the amount of loans retired by them, the total outstanding at the end of the month being \$71,721,594.20, or an increase of \$2,014,261.46 over the total outstanding on May 31st. Distribution of our loans at the end of June was as follows:

Member bank collateral notes (secured by government obligations)	\$13,331,873.52
All other loans to member banks, including rediscounts	58,239,720.68
Open market purchases of bankers' acceptances	150,000.00
Total outstanding loans to member banks	\$71,721,594.20

Of the above total we had rediscounted with other Federal reserve banks the sum of \$9,405,000.

On June 30th our outstanding Federal reserve notes amounted to \$48,611,400.00, which was \$4,141,195.00 less than the amount in circulation at the end of May. Reserve deposits of member banks declined from \$42,762,219.98 on May 31st to \$42,607,016.09 on June 30th.

Acceptance Market There was no perceptible activity in the District's acceptance market during the month just past. The estimated volume of bills created in this district and outstanding on June 30th was \$1,341,000.00, of which approximately \$856,000.00 was based on domestic shipment and storage of goods, the remainder representing import and export transactions. Reports from accepting banks indicate a slight reduction in their aggregate outstanding liability as acceptors since the close of the preceding month. Our own holdings of bills on June 30th aggregated only \$150,000.00, all of which were executed but not endorsed by banks in this district.

Condition of Reserve City Banks Reports from member banks in the reserve cities of the district show a 3 per cent reduction in loans and a 5 per cent loss in deposits during the five-week period ending June 29, 1921. Loans have now been reduced to a point almost 10 per cent below the volume of loans held a year ago. Deposits, however, show a much larger decrease, and the ratio of loans to deposits at the end of the month stood at 114 per cent, which compares with 105 per cent on June 25, 1920.

CONDITION STATISTICS OF MEMBER BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES

	June 29, 1921	May 25, 1921	June 25, 1920
Number of reporting banks	52	52	48
U. S. Securities owned	\$ 38,056,000	\$ 35,803,000	\$ 50,293,000
Loans secured by U. S. War Obligations.....	6,378,000	6,326,000	8,391,000
All other loans and investments.....	208,402,000	215,613,000	225,211,000
Net demand deposits	188,267,000	197,714,000	223,285,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	20,240,000	22,655,000	23,968,000
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	18,962,000	19,515,000	31,757,000
Percentage of loans to deposits.....	114%	112%	105%

BANK CLEARINGS

	June, 1921	May, 1921	Inc. or Dec.	June, 1920	Inc. or Dec.	Since Jan. 1st, 1921	Since Jan. 1st, 1920	Inc. or Dec.
Austin	\$ 4,969,454	\$ 5,126,389	— 3.1	\$ 5,343,319	— 7.0	\$ 34,366,626	\$ 43,935,832	—21.8
Beaumont.....	4,052,696	4,229,243	— 4.2	6,564,143	—38.3	28,896,794	40,324,804	—28.3
Dallas	93,724,950	96,395,197	— 2.8	145,590,235	—35.6	641,060,202	993,562,115	—35.5
El Paso.....	21,623,927	22,332,323	— 3.2	27,000,000	—19.9	139,533,159	173,841,340	—19.7
Fort Worth.....	44,906,244	46,503,141	— 3.4	86,462,003	—48.1	306,894,182	517,400,518	—40.8
Galveston.....	29,177,991	28,483,108	+ 2.4	25,886,800	+12.7	185,543,025	182,477,221	+ 1.6
Houston.....	95,537,947	87,913,986	+ 8.7	109,120,805	—12.4	586,416,984	705,602,347	—16.9
San Antonio.....	33,769,378	29,384,796	+14.9	36,708,565	— 8.0	182,820,529	215,984,215	—15.4
Shreveport.....	14,795,485	16,021,128	— 7.7	21,661,360	—31.7	100,525,975	139,670,980	—28.0
Waco.....	8,228,694	8,634,301	— 4.7	11,205,300	—26.6	59,729,620	85,103,602	—29.8
Wichita Falls.....	7,924,885	9,340,122	—15.2	18,247,055	—56.6	61,454,340	135,502,771	—54.6
Totals.....	\$358,711,651	\$354,363,734	+ 1.2	\$493,789,585	—27.4	\$2,327,241,436	\$3,233,405,745	—28.0

CHARGES TO DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS

	WEEK ENDING		
	June 29, 1921	May 25, 1921	June 30, 1920
Albuquerque	\$ 1,357,000	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 1,523,000
Austin	2,268,000	2,969,000	2,732,000
Beaumont	2,649,000	2,841,000	3,821,000
Dallas	27,799,000	29,726,000	33,587,000
El Paso	7,405,000	8,644,000	8,617,000
Fort Worth	19,941,000	18,940,000	23,569,000
Galveston	15,980,000	17,776,000	7,888,000
Houston	25,176,000	23,248,000	31,960,000
San Antonio	7,306,000	6,516,000	6,185,000
Shreveport	5,684,000	6,875,000	8,107,000
Texarkana, Texas	1,140,000	1,281,000	1,615,000
Tucson	1,782,000	1,916,000	1,782,000
Waco	2,704,000	3,183,000	3,860,000
Totals, Eleventh District.....	\$ 121,191,000	\$ 125,420,000	\$ 135,246,000
Totals, all reporting cities in United States.....	\$6,896,123,000	\$6,968,829,000	\$8,959,156,000

Discount Rates The following table reflects the "high," "low," and "customary" discount rates effective at the cities named, during the thirty-day period ending July 15th. It will be noted that the average "customary" rate at Fort Worth, which was 7 per cent in May, has risen to 8 per cent. An increase of one-half of 1 per cent is also noted in the collateral loan rate at San Antonio. Elsewhere no changes were reported.

JUNE DISCOUNT RATES

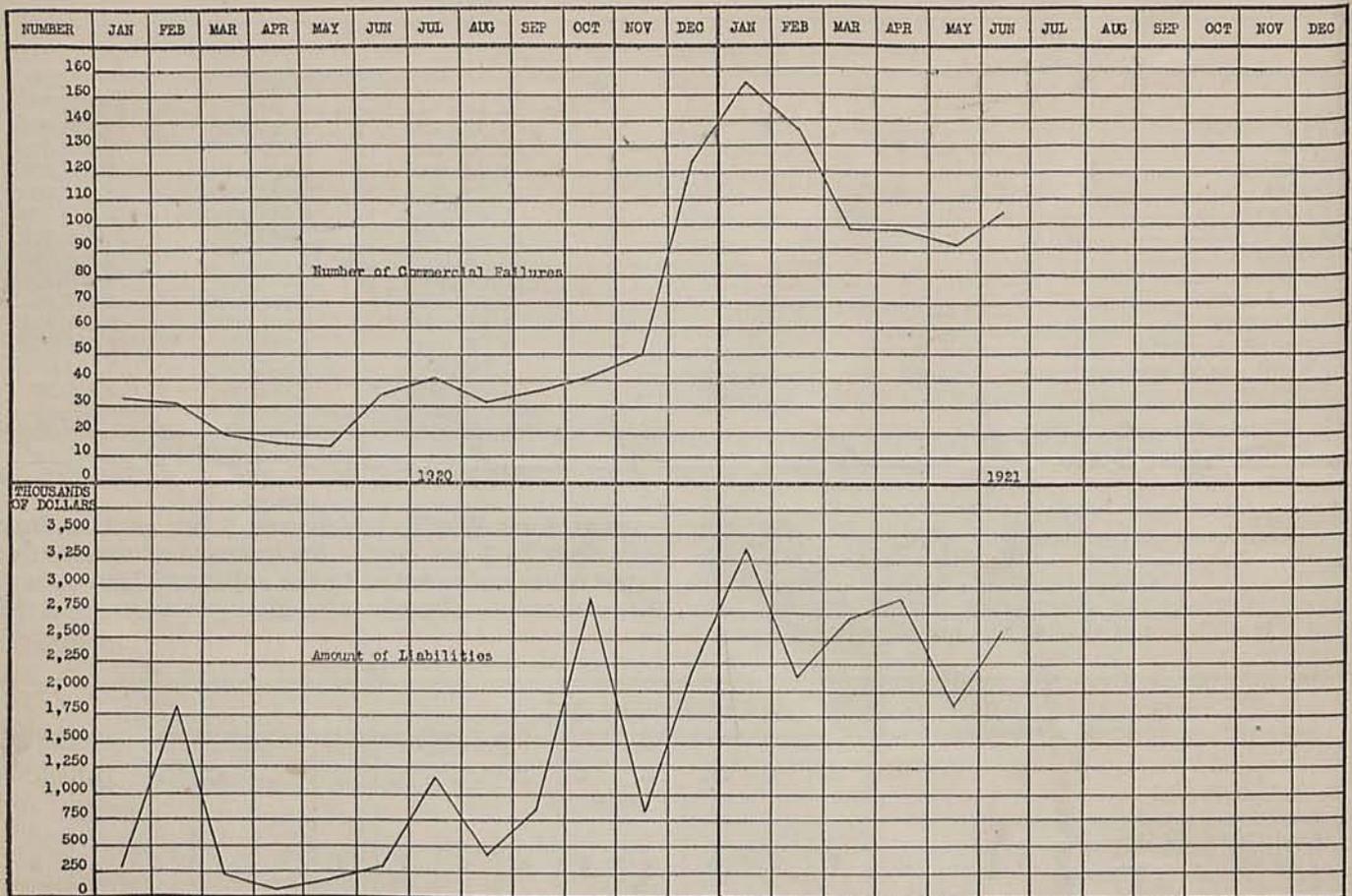
	Dallas			El Paso			Ft. Worth			Houston			San Antonio			Waco		
	H	L	C	H	L	C	H	L	C	H	L	C	H	L	C	H	L	C
Prime commercial paper:																		
Customers' 30 to 90 days	8	7	8	10	7	8	8	7	8	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	8	8
Customers' 4 to 6 months	8	8	8	10	8	8	8	7	8	7½	6½	7	8	6	7	8	8	8
Open market 30 to 90 days	8	7	8	8	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8	8
Open market 4 to 6 months	8	7	8	8	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	8	8
Interbank loans	8	6	6½	8	7	8	8	7	7	7	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7
Collateral loans, demand	8	6	7½	10	5½	8	10	7	8	8	6	7	8	6	7½	8	8	8
Collateral loans, 3 months	8	6	7	10	8	8	10	7	8	8	6	7	8	6	7½	8	8	8
Collateral loans, 3 to 6 months	8	6	7	10	8	8	10	7	8	8	6	7	8	6	7½	8	8	8
Cattle loans	8	8	8	10	8	9	10	8	8½	8	7	7½	9	7	7½	8	8	8
Loans secured by warehouse receipts, Bs-L, etc.	8	7	7½	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	6	7½	8	8	8
Loans secured by Government securities	8	6	8	10	6	8	10	7	8	8	6	7	8	6	6½	8	8	8

FAILURES

The following statistics, compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., show a slight increase in the number of suspensions in this district during the month of June, when 105 firms failed owing \$2,588,787.00.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	1921		1920	
	Number	Liabilities	Number	Liabilities
January	155	\$3,359,871	33	\$ 284,096
February	137	2,117,068	31	1,830,522
March	98	2,702,583	19	203,445
April	98	2,905,847	16	100,582
May	92	1,851,774	15	168,165
June	105	2,588,787	35	278,668
Total	685	\$15,525,930	149	\$2,865,478



Commercial Failures in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, by months, during 1920 and 1921.

BUILDING PERMITS

	June, 1921		June, 1920		Inc. or Dec.	1921		Six Months 1920		Inc. or Dec.
	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation		No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation	
Austin	39	\$ 46,010	17	\$ 107,957	- 57.4	173	\$ 205,056	86	\$ 410,027	-50.0
Beaumont	112	112,313	175	1,007,958	+ 47.9	890	662,189	632	685,456	- 3.4
Dallas	436	1,247,932	180	891,570	+ 40.0	2,367	7,544,305	1,472	8,413,677	-10.3
El Paso	134	334,640	83	134,924	+148.0	828	2,173,533	931	1,733,702	+25.4
Fort Worth	237	379,329	175	684,271	- 44.6	1,059	2,330,504	1,454	7,857,967	-70.3
Galveston	480	293,245	282	51,095	+473.9	2,510	809,543	1,667	417,116	+94.1
Houston	633	910,756	347	374,084	+143.5	3,110	4,577,740	2,075	5,660,259	-19.1
San Antonio	246	355,160	184	243,228	+ 46.0	1,581	3,411,455	1,232	2,380,005	+43.3
Shreveport	300	476,355	186	218,140	+118.4	1,496	2,107,225	1,290	3,591,613	-41.3
Total	2,617	\$4,155,740	1,629	\$2,781,222	+ 49.4	14,014	\$23,821,550	10,839	\$31,149,822	-23.6

2781765

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS

	Second Quarter		Inc. or Dec.	Six Months		Inc. or Dec.
	1921	1920		1921	1920	
Austin	57,622	60,686	- 5.0	122,475	121,591	+ 0.7
Beaumont	40,719	44,962	- 9.4	84,894	88,085	- 3.6
Dallas	564,886	573,651	- 1.5	1,163,952	1,166,148	- 0.2
El Paso	102,904	108,800	- 5.4	216,524	225,478	- 4.0
Fort Worth	268,434	313,481	-14.4	535,110	599,711	-10.8
Galveston	51,445	49,245	+ 4.5	108,512	103,542	+ 4.8
Houston	320,773	338,929	- 5.4	665,398	669,709	- 0.6
San Antonio	207,442	199,002	+ 4.2	432,641	420,912	+ 2.8
Shreveport	77,587	84,451	- 8.1	159,567	191,478	-16.7
Waco	67,651	61,178	+10.6	133,962	120,332	+11.3
Wichita Falls	49,554	62,316	-20.5	103,204	128,640	-19.8
Total	1,809,017	1,896,710	- 4.6	3,726,237	3,835,627	- 2.9