

AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

IN THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Monthly Report to the Federal Reserve Board

by

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No. 7

INDICATIONS of increasing business activity in this district, which first appeared during April and May, have multiplied during June. Prices of the principal products of the district have either remained firm or advanced slightly, reflecting similar tendencies in national prices. The United States Bureau of

Labor's wholesale price index **The Month** which increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during May, advanced 1.35 per cent during June, and is now 8.7 per cent above the low point of January, 1922. **Charges to individual accounts** of depositors in banks of the 20 principal cities were 5.6 per cent greater in amount than in June, 1921. Sales of 32 representative **department stores** for the second consecutive month were greater in dollar value than they were in the same month of 1921, the increase of June, 1922, over June, 1921, being 3 per cent. As average retail prices have changed but little during this period, the physical volume of merchandise now moving at retail is evidently increasing. At **wholesale**, also, the same condition prevails. Of the 10 reporting lines of trade, nine advise that the dollar values of their sales for June, 1922, exceeded those of June, 1921. **Employment** has increased throughout the district so generally that involuntary unemployment has practically disappeared. A wage increase in the lumber industry of approximately 10 per cent occurred during the month. It is the first increase since the business recession began in 1920. With the exception of San Francisco, the principal manufacturing cities of the district report steady increases in the number of men employed each month, and a substantial increase of manufacturing activity as compared with June, 1921. An unfavorable aspect of the business situation is the increasing number of **business failures** reported.

Productive activity also continues to in-

crease. **Lumber and log** production during June exceeded the figures of the previous months of the year, and were 50 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, in excess of output in June, 1921. Of the 17 **copper mines** of the district, 13 are now operating, compared with two a year ago. The May, 1922, output of nine of these mines was 24,883,000 pounds of copper, more than 2,000,000 pounds larger than the April, 1922, output. **Petroleum** production during June was less than 1 per cent smaller than the record output of the preceding month, and stocks of crude oil continued to increase to 43,500,000 barrels, being on June 30th, 46 per cent in excess of stocks held a year ago. On July 15th a reduction of approximately 25 cents per barrel in crude oil prices was announced, the first change since the reduction of 25 cents per barrel in August, 1921. On July 25th a further reduction of 25 cents per barrel became effective. **Gasoline** stocks in California refineries on May 31, 1922, had declined 14.3 per cent during the month, and were 18.7 per cent less than they were a year ago, on May 31, 1921. **Building activity** during June was exceeded only during April, 1922.

The **grain crops** of the district have suffered on account of unusually dry weather during June, and the total wheat yield is now estimated at 103,518,000 bushels compared with a final yield of 122,000,000 bushels during 1921. The hot weather has been unfavorable also to the growth of forage crops and pastures in the **livestock** areas of the district, but the condition of the stock in most sections is still reported to be good. Warm weather, which damaged the grain crops and pastures of the district, was beneficial for crops of ripening **fruit**. The yields of peaches and pears generally, and of the other commercial fruits in California, will be almost without exception larger than they were last year. Shipments of green fruits to

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Eastern markets are proceeding normally. Fruit canners in California are planning a 1922 pack which will be about 15 to 20 per cent larger than the pack of 8,500,000 cases in 1921, with opening prices, announced early in July, slightly higher than the prices quoted for that pack.

Notwithstanding the increasing activity of production and business, **bank credit** generally continues to be abundant and cheaper. Prevailing interest rates charged by banks in the larger centers are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent, and in the agricultural regions decreased slightly during June. Effective July 8th, the rediscount rate of this bank was reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent for all classes of paper. A temporary increase in borrowings by the city banks from the reserve bank attending the closing of the fiscal year on June 30th was almost cancelled by July 12th, total rediscounts of this bank on that date being \$42,000,000 compared with a total of \$40,000,000 on June 14th. Despite the increase in agricultural activity at this season throughout the district, repayments by country banks of their rediscounts with the Reserve Bank in general continued to exceed their new borrowings.

A long period of unusually dry, hot weather has reduced earlier estimates of the yield of grain crops in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and

Utah. The greatest prospective losses **Grains** are in Washington, the principal wheat growing state of the district, where the condition of spring wheat fell from 85 per cent of normal on June 1st to 63 per cent of normal on July 1st. It is reported that many acres of spring wheat have been so badly damaged that they will be used for pasture or plowed under and the land summer fallowed. Winter wheat has ripened prematurely, without sufficient moisture, and the yield has been reduced both in quality and quantity. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the total wheat crop of this district on July 1st at 103,518,000 bushels, a decline of 9,270,000 bushels from the June 1st estimate of 112,788,000 bushels. The total estimated yield of all wheat in the district in 1921 was 122,035,000 bushels. June and July forecasts of yields of all wheat in the district, by states, during the 1922 season, as compared with estimated actual yields of wheat in 1921 are presented in table "A."

The 1922 season barley harvest in California has been practically completed and the yield is estimated at 36,720,000 bushels, as compared with the 1921 crop of 29,700,000 bushels.

Commercial factors estimate that the carry-over of 1921 crop wheat in all hands in the Pacific Northwest, on July 1, 1922, was 1,640,000 bushels, which is less than normal and compares with a carryover of 1920 crop wheat, on July 1, 1921, of 7,500,000 bushels.

Shipments of wheat from the Pacific Northwest during the crop year ended July 1, 1922, have been unusually large, and export shipments of wheat and flour exceeded all previous records. Exports of wheat (including flour estimated at wheat content) from Portland and Puget Sound during the 1921-1922 cereal year, compared with shipments during the 1920-1921 cereal year, have been as follows:

Exports of Wheat*	July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922 (bushels)	July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921 (bushels)	Percentage increase 1921-1922 over 1920-1921 crop year
Portland	45,368,957	29,052,010	56
Puget Sound...	22,960,956	11,253,115	104
Total	68,329,913	40,305,125	69

*Includes some shipments by water to California and Alaska.

Exports of barley from California during the recent cereal year, were also large, as shown in the following table:

Exports of Barley	July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922 (centals)*	July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921 (centals)*	Percentage increase 1921-1922 over 1920-1921 crop year
San Francisco.	7,139,459	4,467,614	57

*One cental equals approximately two bushels (2.09 bushels).

Wheat prices on the Pacific Coast and in Eastern marketing centers continued to decline during June, although more recently there has been an upward tendency, following reports of unfavorable crop conditions and harvesting returns. No. 1 hard wheat is now (July 15th) quoted at \$1.11 to \$1.15 per bushel in the San Francisco market, as compared with prices of \$1.14 to \$1.20 per bushel on June 16th. Shipping barley is now (July 15th) quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per

(A) Estimated Yield of All Wheat—

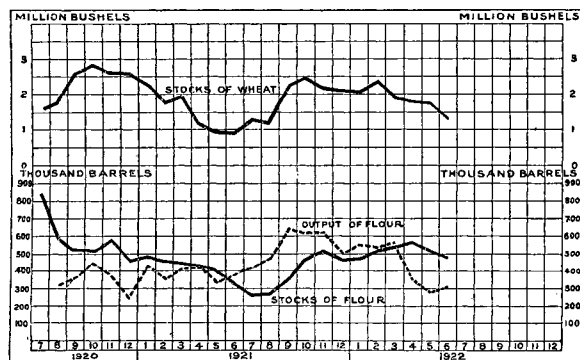
	July Forecast of Yield, 1922 (bushels)	June Forecast of Yield, 1922 (bushels)	Estimated Actual Yield, 1921 (bushels)
Arizona	1,330,000	1,330,000	830,000
California	13,243,000	13,347,000	8,355,000
Idaho	23,810,000	24,345,000	27,079,000
Nevada	630,000	641,000	493,000
Oregon	21,127,000	22,343,000	24,317,000
Utah	5,610,000	5,916,000	6,299,000
Washington	37,768,000	44,866,000	54,662,000
12th District....	103,518,000	112,788,000	122,035,000
United States...	816,936,000	854,508,000	795,137,000

bushel in the San Francisco market, a decline of 5 cents per cental compared with prices quoted a month ago.

Flour mills of the district continued to operate considerably below capacity during June, the output of 63 reporting mills averaging 32.1 per cent of capacity as compared with 41.7 per cent during the corresponding month a year ago (see table "B").

Millers report a reduced volume of flour buying during the month, which they attribute to the fact that buyers are anticipating price declines in flour (in response to falling wheat prices) and purchasing only for immediate requirements. Export interests have made some inquiries for flour to be milled from new crop wheat, but no actual contracts for future business have been reported.

That millers are grinding up their stocks of old crop wheat and disposing of their surplus stocks of flour, is indicated by figures on holdings of wheat and flour reported by 16 large companies in the district, which are presented in the accompanying chart.



Monthly Flour Output, and Stocks of Wheat and Flour at End of Month, of 16 Reporting Milling Companies

Warm growing weather during the past month has hastened the maturity of the fruit crops of the district and there have been no reductions in previously estimated yields. Orchards in the principal apple growing states of the district have set large crops. On July 1st the prospec-

tive commercial yield of apples, as compared with the commercial crop in 1921, was estimated as follows:

	Yield of Apples	
	Estimated 1922 (bushels)	Actual 1921 (bushels)
California	4,869,000	3,843,000
Idaho	3,204,000	4,047,000
Oregon	4,353,000	5,001,000
Utah	967,000	1,037,000
Washington	22,413,000	24,900,000
12th District.....	35,806,000	38,828,000
United States.....	94,239,000	63,612,000

Estimates of the total 1922 peach and pear crops of the district, as compared with previous seasons follow:

Twelfth District:	1922 (bushels)	1921 (bushels)	1920 (bushels)
Peaches	19,748,000	14,781,000	16,022,000
Pears	6,241,000	5,821,000	6,142,000

No significant change occurred in the condition of California fruits during the past month. On July 1st the California Crop Reporting Service estimated the condition and prospective tonnages of the principal varieties of deciduous fruits as shown in the following table:

	Condition (per cent of normal)		Estimated Yield 1922 (tons)	Actual Yield 1921 (tons)
	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1921		
Apricots	59	46	130,000*	105,000
Cherries	70	..	12,000	13,000
Table Grapes...	92	69	175,000	125,000
Wine Grapes...	100	..	380,000	310,000
Peaches	98	72	420,000	320,000
Pears	80	59	100,000	78,000
Plums	79	68	46,000*	40,000

*Private estimate of the apricot and plum tonnages.

Carlot shipments of fresh deciduous fruits from California during the 1922 season to date have been less in number than during the corresponding period a year ago, due to the lateness of the present season and the smaller crops of early varieties of fruit. Shipments of apricots and cherries to Eastern markets are now practically completed, plums are moving out rapidly, and shipments of early peaches and pears have begun. Carlot shipments of peaches and grapes from California are expected to be unusually large this season, unless the movement of fruit is hampered by a

(B) Milling—

	No. Mills Reporting		Output—		Per Cent Mill Capacity in Operation		
	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922 (barrels)	May, 1922 (barrels)	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1921
California	10	10	196,808	178,847	46.8	43.5	65
Idaho	3	5	9,300	27,600	53.0	49.1	22
Oregon	22	22	61,089	68,620	16.4	18.3	38
Washington	28	28	213,541	245,733	30.7	35.6	43
District	63	65	480,738	520,800	32.1	33.7	41.7

shortage of refrigerator cars or curtailment of train service on account of strikes. Grape growers estimate that they will require over 40,000 cars to move their crops of wine and table grapes. The following commercial estimates show the probable movement of deciduous fruits from California during the 1922 season, as compared with previous seasons:

Carlot Movement of California Fruits (North of Tehachapi Pass)

	Shipments to date July 7, 1922 (cars)	Forecasted total shipment during 1922 season (cars)	Estimated Shipments 1921 (cars)	1920 (cars)
Apricots	187	187	285	312
Cherries	495	495	665	494
All Grapes..	..	40,000	28,529	24,280
Peaches	109	3,900	3,334	3,148
Pears .....	..	4,500	4,160	4,391
Plums	946	3,100	3,099	2,564
Totals ...	1,737	52,172	40,072	35,189

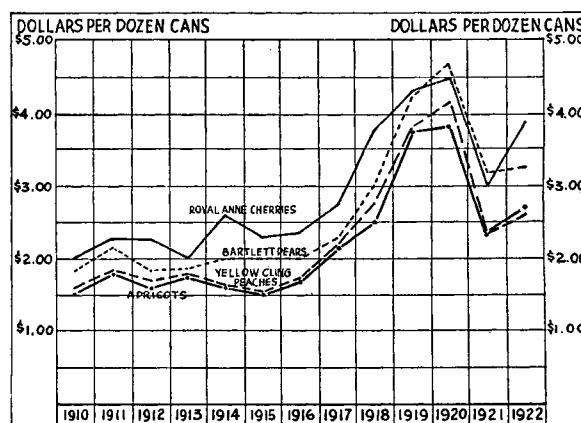
A favorable market for fresh fruits is reported, although prices, on the whole, are expected to be slightly lower than during the 1921 season. Fruit crops in Eastern and Middle Western states, which compete with fruits from California and the Pacific Northwest in the large distributing centers of the country, promise normal yields this season, in contrast with the curtailed yield in those sections during the 1921 season as a result of the spring frosts of that year. Deciduous fruit shippers believe, however, that the increased demand incident to quickening business activity and increased employment will offset this factor. Prices received for California cherries and apricots recently marketed were approximately the same as during the 1921 season. Prices on 1922 crop wine grapes have been announced by the California Grape Growers Exchange. Zinfandel grapes, representing the bulk of the crop, are quoted at \$72.50 per ton, and Alicante Bouschet, the choicest variety of wine grapes, at \$105.00 per ton. In 1921 the Exchange quoted these grapes at \$70.00 and \$90.00 per ton, respectively. White grapes are quoted at prices approximately \$10.00 per ton below 1921 price levels, and it is reported that a large amount of certain varieties of grapes ordinarily used for raisins, will be shipped this season for table and other uses.

Shipments of oranges from California during June, 1922, totaled 2,193 cars, compared with 3,151 cars shipped during May, 1922, and 5,600 cars shipped during June, 1921. Shipments of lemons during June, 1922, totaled 1,691 cars, compared with 1,829 cars during May, 1922, and 2,231 cars during June, 1921. Members of the California Fruit Growers Ex-

change received an average of \$4.97 per box for oranges and \$4.35 per box for lemons marketed during June, 1922, as compared with average returns of \$3.22 per box for oranges and \$5.40 per box for lemons during June, 1921.

Reports from the principal California canners indicate that the 1922 pack of canned fruits in that state will be approximately 10,000,000 cases, which will be from 15 to 20 per cent larger than the 1921 pack of 8,511,851 cases. The largest pack of which records exist was 13,696,403 cases in 1919.

During the 1921 season, California canners packed 1,150,514 cases of apricots, 872,000 cases of pears, 1,633,418 cases of freestone peaches, and 4,162,849 cases of clingstone peaches. Accurate forecasts of the exact number of cases to be packed during the present season are impossible, but the present outlook is for a slightly increased pack of apricots and pears compared with the 1921 pack, a large increase in the pack of cling peaches, and no change in the pack of freestone peaches. The crop of cling peaches in the canning sec-



Opening Prices of Canned Fruits as Announced by Principal Packers, 1910-1922 (Choice Grade No. 2 1/2 Can)

(C) Opening Prices of Canned Fruit—

Choice Grade, No. 2 1/2 Can:	1922 Pack (per doz.)	1921 Pack (per doz.)	1920 Pack (per doz.)
Apples	\$2.25	\$2.60	..
Apricots	2.70	2.35	\$3.85
Blackberries	2.60	2.25	3.00
Cherries, Black.....	3.15	3.00	4.00
Cherries, Royal Anne...	3.90	3.00	4.50
Grapes, Muscat.....	2.35	2.35	3.40
Loganberries	2.25	2.35	4.15
Peaches, Yellow Free...	2.35	2.30	3.90
Peaches, Yellow Cling..	2.60	2.35	4.15
Peaches, White Cling...	2.60	2.35	4.15
Pears, Bartlett.....	3.25	3.00	4.65
Plums	2.15	2.15	3.40

tions of the state is larger than normal. The plentiful supply of fruit will make it possible for the canneries greatly to increase their output of this variety, which is the principal item among California canned fruit products.

The 1922 pack of canned cherries is practically completed and because of the small crop of this fruit, it is estimated that in California the pack will be slightly less than the curtailed 1921 pack of 222,772 cases, and in Oregon and Washington will be considerably less than the 1921 pack of 211,783 cases.

Early in July, the principal packers of canned fruit in the district announced opening prices on the 1922 pack. As was forecasted by previously established prices to growers of raw fruits, which were higher than in 1921 for all of the principal varieties, the canners' quotations on 1922 pack fruit were definitely higher than 1921 opening prices, except on grapes and plums. Cherries were quoted at close to the peak prices of 1920 (see accompanying chart and table "C" on preceding page).

Canners report that a moderate volume of business has already been booked on contracts for future delivery of canned fruits, in contrast with the situation a year ago when there was little or no advance buying. An active export demand for canned fruits is expected during the 1922 season, English buyers having already contracted for approximately 750,000 cases with Southern California canneries. Jobbers in the eastern United States are reported reluctant to contract for future deliveries of canned fruits.

The acreage of hops in this district has been reduced slightly since last year, but weather conditions have been favorable during the 1922 growing season. It is estimated that the crop will total 181,000 bales, as compared with 164,600 bales harvested in 1921. Estimated acreage and production of hops by states, is as follows:

	Acreage 1922	Acreage 1921	Production	
			Estimated 1922 (bales)	Actual 1921 (bales)
California	11,000	12,000	100,000	80,000
Oregon	12,000	12,000	57,000	57,000
Washington ...	3,000	3,000	24,300	27,600
12th District...	26,000	27,000	181,300	164,600

A large part of the district's hops will be sold by growers at profitable prices under contracts entered into in previous years. The underlying statistical position of hops, however, contains certain unfavorable factors:

1. Buyers and brokers of hops have large carryover stocks of the 1921 crop.

2. The domestic consumption of hops by American brewers has been reduced from a pre-war average of 225,000 bales a year, to approximately 32,000 bales a year at the present time.

3. Export movement of hops to England, the principal foreign market for American hops, is restricted by import regulations of the English Hop Control Board.

Many of the contracts under which growers will sell this year's crop will expire at the end of the season, and few new contracts have been made.

Butter production throughout the district increased during June, a total of 2,122,439 pounds of butter moving into cold storage in the four principal markets of the district during the month as compared with 1,080,239 pounds stored during June, 1921. Total holdings of cold storage butter in these markets on July 1, 1922, amounted to 3,927,617 pounds, as compared with 2,797,561 pounds of butter held on July 1, 1921 (see table "D"). For the United States as a whole, cold storage holdings of butter are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to be decidedly larger than they were at this season a year ago.

Butter prices in San Francisco have been firm during the past month. Fresh creamery butter, 93 score, which was quoted at 39½

(D) Movement of Stocks of Cold Storage Butter—

	June, 1922 Net Increase (pounds)	June, 1921 Net Increase (pounds)	July 1, 1922 Holdings (pounds)	July 1, 1921 Holdings (pounds)
Los Angeles...	713,387	159,543	1,399,073	657,721
Portland	432,835	100,776	488,407	209,548
San Francisco.	447,014	421,951	1,469,244	1,287,651
Seattle	529,203	397,969	570,893	642,641
Totals	2,122,439	1,080,239	3,927,617	2,797,561

(E) Prices Received by Milk Producers*—

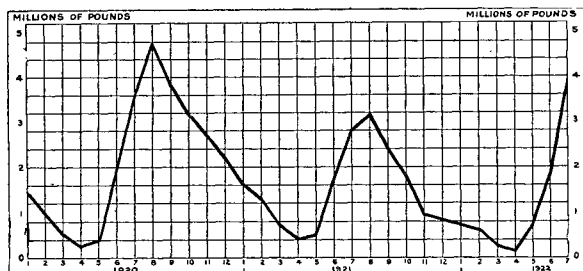
Section†	June, 1922 Range	June, 1922 Aver- age	May, 1922 Aver- age	June, 1921 Aver- age
Mountain (6 Mkts.)....	\$1.28-2.80	\$1.98	\$2.04	\$2.23
Pacific (9 Mkts.).....	1.45-3.40	2.12	2.04	3.07
U. S. (97 Mkts.).....	1.28-4.65	2.07	2.10	2.11

*All prices per hundredweight for milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat.

†Mountain Section includes Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. Pacific Section includes Washington, Oregon and California.

cents per pound on June 15th, is now, July 15th, quoted at 41 cents per pound. Butter production reached its seasonal peak during June and dealers expect an upward movement of butter prices during the remainder of the year.

The average price to producers for raw milk declined 6 cents per 100 pounds in the Mountain Section during June, 1922, and increased 8 cents per 100 pounds in the Pacific Section during the same period (see table "E"). Compared with June, 1921, prices have declined \$0.25 and \$0.95 per 100 pounds in the Mountain and Pacific Sections, respectively.

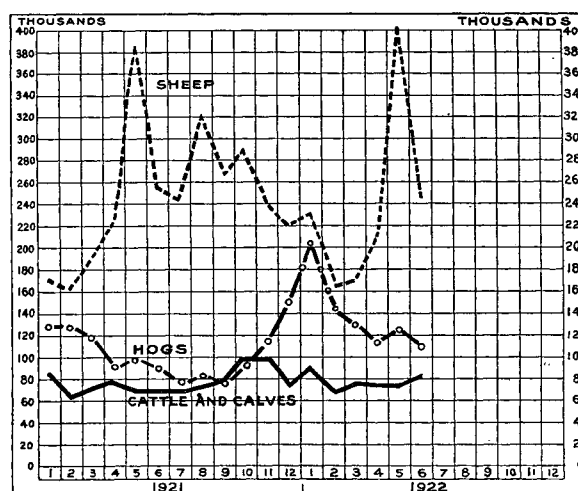


Seasonal Movement of Holdings of Cold Storage Butter at Four Principal Markets of the District, 1920-1922

Unusually hot and dry weather has caused a rapid deterioration of pastures in the Pacific Northwest and in the Intermountain states during June, and hay crops in those sections will be light. At present, however, livestock are reported to be

in good condition in most sections of the district, dry grass and stubble forage affording a sufficient supply of feed for current needs.

Movement of California grass fed cattle reached its peak during June, two or three weeks later than usual, and shipments from other sections increased in volume. Receipts of cattle and calves at eight principal markets of the district were 23 per cent larger than during May, 1922, and 20 per cent larger than during June, 1921, as shown by the accom-



Receipts of Livestock at Eight of the Principal Markets of the District 1921-1922. (Los Angeles, Ogden, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma included)

(F) Receipts of Livestock—

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Horses and Mules	
	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921
*Los Angeles....	18,622	15,622	6,954	6,326	31,914	25,971	45,465	45,037	..	..
Ogden	5,081	1,392	170	182	9,245	8,284	23,510	34,664	264	177
Portland	10,638	8,818	1,164	703	18,162	9,667	25,974	49,295	370	84
Salt Lake City..	5,921	2,744	162	283	4,391	3,005	54,722	15,843	150	44
*San Francisco...	18,419	17,747	4,884	4,457	29,119	22,181	80,046	83,362	..	..
Seattle	4,384	3,303	143	109	8,820	11,513	6,031	9,608	20	22
Spokane	2,853	3,956	355	485	4,041	2,998	6,449	10,438	231	74
Tacoma	1,948	1,744	369	12	3,930	4,972	3,847	4,830	..	..
Twelfth District.	67,866	55,326	14,201	12,557	109,622	88,591	246,044	253,077	1,030	401

*Receipts in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay districts represent a majority of the animals slaughtered in California.

(G) Range in Livestock Prices—

Highest and Lowest Average Top Prices Per Hundredweight Received at Above Markets During June.

Week of	Fat Steers	Cows	Calves	Hogs	Lambs
June 5.....	\$6.75—9.00	\$4.75—7.25	\$6.50—10.00	\$10.30—12.00	\$8.50—13.10
June 12.....	6.50—9.00	4.50—7.25	6.50—10.00	10.20—12.25	8.50—12.00
June 19.....	6.50—8.75	4.50—7.00	6.50—10.00	10.50—12.25	8.50—11.50
June 26.....	6.50—8.75	4.50—7.00	6.50—10.00	10.00—12.25	8.50—11.50

panying chart and table "F" on opposite page. Receipts of sheep during June, 1922, 246,044 head, declined as compared with the seasonal peak movement of the previous month, 403,390 head, and were less than receipts during June a year ago. Receipts of hogs at the principal markets of the district continued to be larger than they were a year ago, although fewer hogs were received during June, 1922, than during May, 1922.

The trend of cattle prices in the principal markets in this district was downward during June, a tendency which is in part attributed to the large number of half fat stock included in shipments of cattle now being offered for sale. The trend of hog prices in Northwestern markets, and in Eastern marketing centers, was downward during June, although hog prices remained unchanged in California mar-

kets. Lamb prices declined in all markets of the district except San Francisco, where slight gains were recorded. The range in livestock prices at the principal markets of the district during June is shown in table "G."

In the country at large the advance in wholesale prices which commenced last January continued during June, the United States Bureau of Labor's index number of wholesale prices advancing 1.35 per cent during the month. The present level of wholesale prices is 5.63 per cent higher than one year ago and 8.7 per cent above the low point of January, 1922. The cost of living also advanced slightly during June, the index number of the National Industrial Conference Board being 155.4 in June, 1922, compared with 154.9 in May, 1922. The decline in the cost of living during the year period June,

(H) Commodity Prices—

Commodity	Unit	July 7, 1922	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
Twenty Basic Commodities (F. R. B. of N. Y.) 1913=100.		139.5	138.1	128.4
Wholesale Prices (U. S. Bureau of Labor*) 1913=100.....		150.0	148.0	142.0
Cost of Living (National Industrial Conference Board)				
July, 1914=100		155.4	154.9	161.9
Cattle (Native Beef)... Weekly average price at Chicago..	100 lbs.	\$9.40	\$8.40	\$7.65
Sheep	100 lbs.	6.50	7.10	4.90
Lambs	100 lbs.	12.90	12.20	10.55
Hogs	100 lbs.	10.05	10.45	9.20
Wheat	Chicago contract prices for July and May			
Wheat	bu.	1.13½-1.15½	1.18-1.19¾	1.17½-1.21
Barley	Shipping Barley F. O. B. San Francisco.	cental	1.25-1.35	1.35-1.40
Rice	California Fancy Japan at San Francisco	cental	5.25	4.85
Cotton	Middling Uplands—Weekly average of			
spot quotations at New Orleans.....	lb.	22.50¢	20.50¢	11.25¢
Wool	Average of 98 quotations at Boston.....	lb.	74.01¢	71.44¢
Sugar	Beet granulated F. O. B. San Francisco.	lb.	6.70¢	5.90¢
Apples	N. W. Winesaps at New York.....	box	2.00-4.00	2.25-5.00
Oranges	Valencias, special brands, Los Angeles..	box	7.75-8.50	7.50-8.00
Lemons	Loose pack at Los Angeles.....	box.	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75
Dried Apples....	Choice in 50-lb. boxes F. O. B. California	lb.	.12¼†	.16½
Dried Apricots...	Choice in 25-lb. boxes F. O. B. California	lb.	.23½-.24	.23
Prunes	Size 40/50 in 25-lb. boxes F. O. B. Calif..	lb.	.12½-.12¾	.12¼-.12½
Raisins	Loose Muscatel in 25-lb. boxes F. O. B.			
California	lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.24¾
Canned Apricots..	Choice 2½s F. O. B. California.....	doz.	3.15†	3.00
Canned Peaches..	Cling choice, 2½s F. O. B. California....	doz.	2.60†	2.60
Canned Pears....	Bartlett, Standard 2½s F. O. B. Calif....	doz.	2.85†	3.00
Butter	93 score at San Francisco.....	lb.	.40	.38½
Eggs	Extras—San Francisco.....	doz.	.31½	.27½
Copper	Electrolytic; New York Spot.....	lb.	.13¾-.14	.13¾-.14
Lead	New York Spot.....	lb.	5.75¢	5.65¢-6.00¢
Petroleum	California 35° and above.....	bbl.	2.45	2.45
Douglas Fir.....	2x4, 16-ft. No. S1S1E F. O. B. Seattle....	M feet	17.50	14.50
Douglas Fir.....	12x12 Timbers F. O. B. Seattle.....	M feet	17.00	17.00

* Revised figures.

† Prices on 1922 pack.

1921, to June, 1922, has been 4.1 per cent.

Excepting normal seasonal declines in prices of livestock and grain, prices of the principal commodities of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District moved upward during June. Prices of rice, cotton and sugar made the largest advances for the month, while other commodities held recent gains or advanced slightly. Increased domestic and foreign (principally Japanese) demand for California rice was accompanied by a rise in price from \$4.85 per 100 pounds of cleaned rice on June 2nd to \$5.25 per 100 pounds on July 7th. A marked reduc-

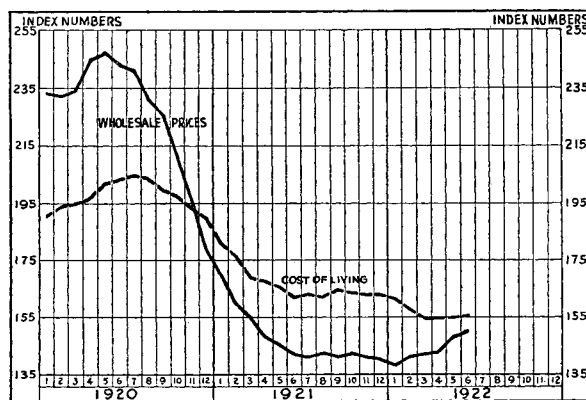
market averaged \$9.20 per 100 pounds during the week ending July 7th, a new high record for the year, although the trend of cattle prices in the markets of this district was downward during June. Lamb prices also advanced on Eastern markets but the prices of sheep and hogs were lower at the close of June than at the close of May.

Fresh fruits were in moderate demand during the month and prices were steady. Opening prices on 1922 pack canned fruit were announced by the principal California operators early in July and were higher than 1921 opening prices on all of the principal items of California fruit. Prices on prunes and dried apricots of the 1922 pack displayed an upward tendency during June.

Changes in the prices of some of the principal commodities of the district are shown in table "H" (see preceding page).

The steady increase in activity in the lumber industry of this district during the first five months of this year continued in June, reported production and shipments exceeding the figures of previous months of 1922. Several small mills which have been idle since 1920 resumed operations during the month. New business booked during June declined slightly compared with May and was less than the monthly production of lumber for the first time this year.

Lumber production of 194 mills in the four lumber associations in this district was 578,293,000 feet during June, slightly larger than "normal." The figures show an increase of 35,010,000 feet compared with the previous month, and were 195,919,000 feet, or 51.2 per cent, greater than production during June, 1921. Shipments from the same mills increased from 546,977,000 feet in May, 1922, to 577,228,000 feet in June, 1922, and were 254,652,000 feet, or 78.9 per cent, greater in the latter month than in June, 1921. Orders received during June, 1922, were 15.4 per cent less than



Wholesale Prices and the Cost of Living, 1920-1922

United States Bureau of Labor Index of Wholesale Prices (1913=100). National Industrial Conference Board Index of the Cost of Living (July 1914=100).

tion in surplus stocks of sugar has been accompanied by a noticeable upward movement in sugar prices and the price of granulated beet sugar on the San Francisco market advanced from \$5.90 per 100 pounds to \$6.70 per 100 pounds during June. Cotton prices reached new high levels for the year in June and an average quotation on middling Uplands cotton at New Orleans advancing from 20.50 cents per pound to 22.50 cents during the month.

Native beef cattle prices on the Chicago

(I) Lumber—

	West Coast Lumbermen's Association		Western Pine Manufacturers' Association		California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers' Association		California Redwood Association		TOTAL	
	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921	June, 1922	June, 1921
Average No. of Mills Reporting.	127	111	47	47	8	6	12	12	194	176
Cut*	356,371	227,461	137,992	99,761	49,232	24,723	34,698	30,429	578,293	382,374
Shipments*	374,265	236,932	140,049	57,888	28,236	12,288	34,678	15,468	577,228	322,576
Orders*	339,540	218,280	119,275	53,725	37,553	8,001	29,395	16,200	525,763	296,206
Unfilled Orders*	307,745	182,013	141,250	35,525	....	....	53,218	34,203	502,213	251,741

*In thousands of feet.

during the previous month and 77.4 per cent greater than during the same month a year ago, being 525,763,000 feet in June, 1922, compared with 607,159,000 feet in May, 1922, and 296,206,000 feet in June, 1921. In the three associations for which figures are available, unfilled orders at the close of June amounted to 502,213,000 feet compared with 481,490,000 feet on May 31, 1922, and 251,741,000 feet on June 30, 1921.

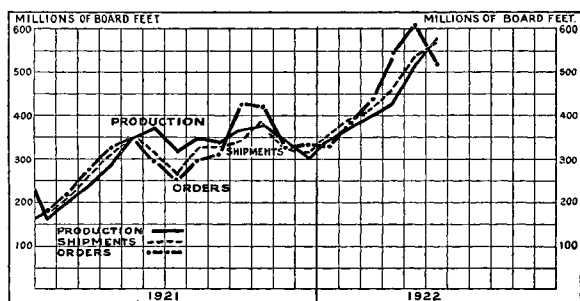
The outstanding feature of the domestic market during June was the continued heavy demand for house building material. This demand, together with the buying of railroad car frame and siding stock, caused the different grades of lumber to move in fair volume. Notwithstanding the decline in the total volume of buying, lumber from the Pacific Northwest continued to be shipped in large quantities to the Atlantic Coast states and to Southern California. Reports from distributing centers indi-

ent supply of logs is reported to be 5 per cent below normal and about equal in amount to the logs held one year ago when the supply exceeded the demand. Present log prices are the highest in the history of the industry, and as a result, many camps are expected to make their usual July shut-down as short as possible, despite the fire hazard at this season of the year. Unusually destructive forest fires broke out in the Pacific Northwest during June and resulted in the loss of logging equipment, railroad bridges, and standing timber valued at several million dollars.

Comparative figures of cut, orders, shipments and unfilled orders of the four associations in this district during June, 1922, and June, 1921, are shown in table "I" (see opposite page).

Of the 17 principal copper mines in this district, which in 1920 produced over half of the copper mined in the United States, 13 are now operating, compared with two a year ago. In May, 1922, the output of nine of the 13 mines was 24,883,000 pounds, compared with 22,764,000 pounds produced in April, 1922, and 5,952,000 pounds in May, 1921. Production of copper in the United States during May was reported to be 68 per cent of normal, compared with 59 per cent in April, 46 per cent in March, and 18 per cent in the six months period, July-December, 1921. The trend of copper prices continued upward during June, and at present quotations (13.50 to 14 cents per pound) mining of this metal is profitable for the mines with relatively low production costs. The average price per pound of electrolytic copper in New York was 13.82 cents in June, compared with average prices of 13.36 cents in May, 12.82 cents in April, 12.94 cents in June, 1921, and 14.11 cents during the five years, 1909-1913.

Increased activity was noted in gold, silver, and lead mining in the district during June, 1922, as compared with May, 1922. In Utah, the activity was principally due to the rising prices for lead. From an average price of 4.70 cents per pound in February, 1922, the price of lead in New York increased to 5.74 cents in June, 1922. The price in June, 1921, was 4.48 cents. In Nevada it is reported that conditions in the mining districts are steadily approaching normal and that operations in the smaller mines are being resumed. The recovery of gold in the district, both from the deep mines and from dredge operations, as reported by 13 mining companies, was 35,315 oz. in May, 1922, compared with 31,851 oz. in April, 1922, and 31,352 oz. in May, 1921.



Lumber Production, Orders Received, and Shipments in Twelfth Federal Reserve District as Reported by Four Lumber Associations, 1921-1922

cate that yard stocks are light and that present shipments from the mills are, in most cases, going directly into construction work. The June purchases of lumber probably represented the actual current needs of buyers, as it is reported that many large purchasers held back orders until reduced railroad freight rates should become effective on July 1st. Prices in the various grades of lumber remained on the whole unchanged during the month.

In the foreign market new business was less in volume in June, 1922, both as compared with previous months of this year and with June, 1921. Some orders, however, were received from all foreign countries using Pacific Coast lumber, and prospects are reported encouraging for a large export business during the fall months.

Log production in the Pacific Northwest increased slightly during June, 1922, compared with May, 1922, and was approximately 20 per cent greater than in June, 1921. The pres-

Average daily production of petroleum in California during June, 1922, was 355,274 barrels, compared with a record daily production during the month preceding of

Petroleum 357,376 barrels, and with 337,625 barrels in June, 1921. Increased activity in industry and a seasonal increase in the demand for certain petroleum products were reflected in larger shipments of crude petroleum during June, which at 307,415 barrels per day exceeded shipments in each of the past 15 months. Stored stocks continued to accumulate during the month, totaling 43,477,237 barrels on June 30. Sixty-eight new wells were completed during June and seven wells abandoned, a net increase of 61 producing wells during the month. Stocks of gasoline held at refineries in California on May 31, 1922, totaled 56,394,512 gallons, compared with 69,491,181 gallons held on May 31, 1921, a decline of 13,096,669 gallons, or 18.7 per cent during the year. Compared with April 30, 1922, stored stocks of gasoline on May 31, 1922, show a decrease of 9,446,935 gallons, or 14.3 per cent, during the month.

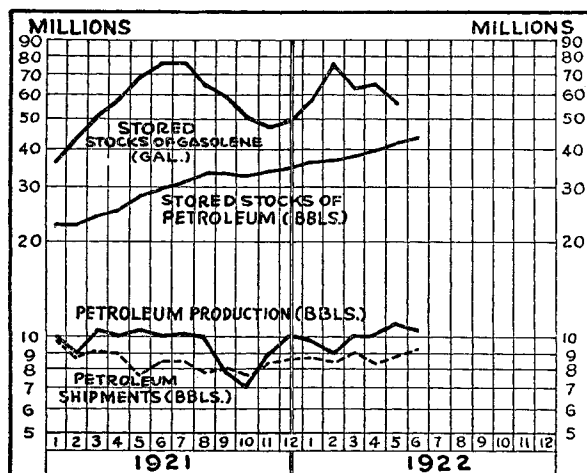
Stocks of gasoline held at refineries in the United States on May 31, 1922, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, totaled 856,607,102 gallons, compared with 800,495,787 gallons on May 31, 1921, an increase of 56,111,-

315 gallons, or 7.0 per cent, during the year. Compared with April 30, 1922, stored stocks in the United States on May 31, 1922, were less by 35,660,664 gallons, or 4.1 per cent, during the month. (See accompanying chart.)

On July 15, 1922, the Standard Oil Company of California announced a reduction of approximately 25 cents per barrel in its buying prices on all grades of crude oil at the well in the San Joaquin Valley and the Whittier-Fullerton fields. A comparative statement giving the July 15th prices for crude oil compared with prices which have been in effect since August 3, 1921, follows:

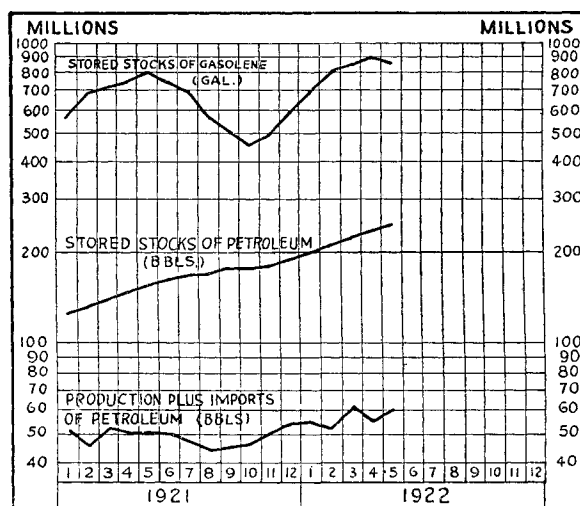
	Price per Barrel July 15, 1922	Aug. 3, 1921
14° to and including 17.9° gravity....	..	\$1.10
18° to and including 18.9° gravity....	..	1.11
19° to and including 19.9° gravity....	\$.85*	1.13
20° to and including 20.9° gravity....	.88	1.16
21° to and including 21.9° gravity....	.92	1.20
22° to and including 22.9° gravity....	.98	1.25
23° to and including 23.9° gravity....	1.05	1.31
24° to and including 24.9° gravity....	1.13	1.38
25° to and including 25.9° gravity....	1.21	1.46
26° to and including 26.9° gravity....	1.30	1.55
And for each increase in gravity of one (1) full degree above 26.0° gravity, up to and inclusive of 34.9° gravity, ten (10) cents per barrel additional.		
35° gravity and above.....	2.20	2.45

*The price as of July 15, 1922, includes crude oil of 14° to and including 19.9° gravity.



CALIFORNIA

Production, Shipments and Stored Stocks of Petroleum, and Refinery
Stored Stocks of Gasoline 1921-1922



UNITED STATES

Production plus Imports, and Stored Stocks of Petroleum and
Refinery Stored Stocks of Gasoline, 1921-1922

(J) Petroleum—

	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1921
Production (daily average).....	355,274 bbls.	357,376 bbls.	337,625 bbls.
Shipments (daily average).....	307,415 bbls.	284,910 bbls.	280,494 bbls.
Stored Stocks (end of month).....	43,477,237 bbls.	42,041,461 bbls.	29,768,643 bbls.
New Wells Opened.....	68	64	76
With Daily Production.....	35,985 bbls.	45,685 bbls.	19,965 bbls.
Wells Abandoned	7	4	2

On July 25th prices on all grades of crude oil were reduced an additional 25 cents per barrel. Present prices are lower than at any time since 1916.

Statistics on oil field operations as furnished by the Standard Oil Company of California are shown in table "J" (see opposite page).

Greater activity of production during May, 1922, as compared with May, 1921, is indicated by sales of electric power for industrial purposes of 19 of the principal power companies in the district. The greatest proportionate increase was reported from the Intermountain territory where, notwithstanding a decrease in sales to agricultural consumers, total sales were 37.6 per cent greater in May, 1922, than in May, 1921, the increase in sales to the mining industry alone being 187.7 per cent. In the Pacific Northwest sales during May, 1922, were 12.4 per cent greater than in May, 1921, the mining and lumbering industries participating in the increase. In California a similar comparison shows an increase of 1.1 per cent in total sales in 1922 compared with 1921 and in the district as a whole the increase was 7.7 per cent.

Electric Energy Seasonal increases in sales of electric power for agricultural purposes were reported in all sections as the summer irrigation season commenced. In California sales to agricultural consumers rose from 9,694,380 kilowatt hours in April, 1922, to 38,869,380 kilowatt hours in May, 1922, or 300 per cent. Smaller gains were reported in all other states. Statistics on production and sales of electric energy during May as reported by 19 principal power companies in the district are given in table "K."

The following table presents some of the recent significant developments in sales of electric power for industrial purposes by districts and by industries:

Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) in Sales of Electric Power to Industries during May, 1922, as compared with May, 1921.

	Agriculture	Mining	Lumbering	Total Industrial Sales
California	2.5	2.5	..	1.1
Pacific Northwest...	7.6	16.2	34.0	12.4
Intermountain	33.0	187.7	..	37.6
Twelfth District....	5.9	31.0	34.0	7.7

The dollar value of sales of 32 representative department stores in this district was 3.0 per cent greater in June, 1922, than in June, 1921. This is the second consecutive month during which the dollar value of sales has been greater than in the corresponding month a year ago. Sales during the six months' period ending June 30, 1922, were seven-tenths of 1 per cent less in value than in the first six months of 1921. When the lower level of retail prices prevailing this year is considered, this small decrease in dollar value undoubtedly represents an increase in the physical volume of merchandise sold during 1922 compared with 1921.

Following the seasonal trend of department store sales, the value of sales in June, 1922, was less than in May, 1922, the decrease being unusually large this year on account of the many special "sales" held during May, which increased abnormally the volume of business transacted during that month.

A statistical record of the movement of stocks on hand, outstanding orders, and the rate of turnover of stocks for reporting stores is given in the table on the following page.

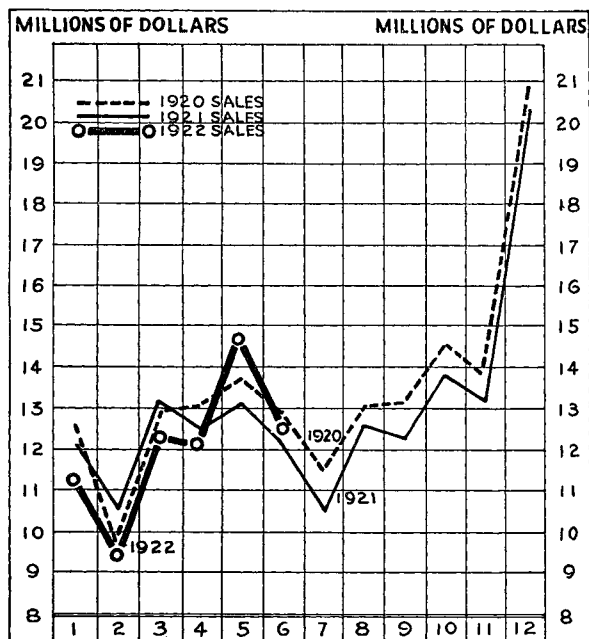
(K) Electric Energy—

(1) Production—	Plant Capacity K. W.			Peakload K. W.			Plant Output K. W. H.		
	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921
California (8 companies reporting)	969,075	973,925	892,475	687,326*	600,394*	644,032*	333,370,897	278,542,418	291,391,417
Pacific Northwest (5 companies reporting).	359,495	359,495	333,995	149,236*	127,491*	142,601*	101,630,669	98,147,793	93,594,799
Intermountain States (6 companies reporting).	239,157	239,157	223,837	132,661*	116,128*	104,739*	67,173,457	53,430,655	50,590,079
Twelfth District (19 companies reporting).	1,567,727	1,572,577	1,450,307	969,223*	844,013*	891,372*	502,175,023	430,120,866	435,576,295

(2) Sales—	Number of Industrial Consumers			Connected Industrial Load H. P.			Industrial Sales K. W. H.		
	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921	May, 1922	April, 1922	May, 1921
California	43,604	44,417	40,391	1,415,273*	1,295,259*	1,321,197*	193,195,259	148,952,741	190,917,849
Pacific Northwest	9,981	9,941	9,831	160,196*	159,147*	152,994*	62,420,638	60,761,667	55,486,603
Intermountain States ..	10,020	9,789	8,969	274,221*	270,391*	254,175*	45,749,274	32,942,908	33,232,985
Twelfth District	63,605	64,147	59,191	1,849,690*	1,724,797*	1,728,366*	301,365,171	242,657,316	279,637,437

*Not reported by all companies. Figures so marked are comparable under respective headings and dates, but not strictly accurate for comparison with other portions of the table.

	Percentage increase or decrease (—) in the value of Stocks at end of month compared with same month of year previous	Percentage Outstanding Orders at end of month to total purchases during Year 1921	Annual Rate of Turnover of Stocks indicated at end of month
January, 1922..	3.4	8.9	2.4
February, 1922..	—4.3	10.3	2.3
March, 1922..	—2.4	9.5	2.3
April, 1922..	—4.3	7.2	2.4
May, 1922..	—9.0	9.1	2.6
June, 1922..	—1.9	11.2	2.5



Net Sales of 32 Department Stores in Twelfth Federal Reserve District
(In Millions of Dollars)

Table "L" gives in detail statistics in regard to sales, stocks and outstanding orders as furnished by 32 department stores in this district.

Reports received from 196 representative wholesale firms in 10 lines of business in this district indicate that the value of sales was greater in June, 1922, than in June, 1921, in all lines except shoes where a decrease of 5.0 per cent occurred. The increases ranged from 1.1 per cent in automobile tires to 18.9 per cent in hardware and 138 of the 196 reporting firms participated in them. With the exception of agricultural implements, the value of sales in all lines was greater in June, 1922, than in May, 1922, notwithstanding the fact that a seasonal period of dullness in trade is usually experienced in the early summer months.

The average net increase or decrease (—) in the value of sales of all reporting firms in each line of business was as follows:

	June, 1922 compared with June 1921	June, 1922 compared with May 1922	Six Months ending June 30, 1922 compared with same period in 1921
Agricultural Implements..	13.8	— 1.7	— 8.9
Automotive Supplies.....	7.3	8.0	— 4.4
Automobile Tires.....	1.1	30.8	2.5
Drugs	7.3	2.5	5.9
Dry Goods.....	2.7	1.5	3.4
Furniture	11.9	12.4	5.6
Groceries	18.4	10.9	— 2.8
Hardware	18.9	7.8	1.4
Shoes	— 5.0	.7	— 5.5
Stationery	7.0	10.0	— 6.6

(L) Retail Trade Activity—

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE DURING JUNE, 1922

In Federal Reserve District No. 12 (32 Stores Reporting)

	Los Angeles	Oakland	Salt Lake City	San Francisco	Seattle	Spokane	District
No. of reporting firms.....	6	4	4	8	5	3	32
Net sales (percentage increase or decrease) June, 1922, compared with June, 1921	7.1	— 4.8	— 5.5	4.4	5.7	— 4.3	3.0
June, 1922, compared with May, 1922..	—11.5	4.7	— 9.9	—32.7	1.9	2.3	—15.6
Period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922, compared with the same period in 1921...	5.2	—11.1	—12.6	.9	— 2.1	—11.5	— .7
Stocks: (percentage increase or decrease) June, 1922, compared with June, 1921	— 5.5	.7	4.1	1.8	— .4	2.6	— 1.9
June, 1922, compared with May, 1922..	— 4.8	— 7.0	— 5.7	— 7.6	— 2.9	— 6.3	— 6.0
Percentage of average stocks on hand at close of each month since Jan. 1, 1922, to average monthly sales during same period.....	425.1	576.9	526.9	450.6	419.8	667.2	463.0
Percentage outstanding orders at close of June, 1922, to total purchases during year 1921.....	11.9	..	7.3	12.1	10.5	10.6	11.2

Collections during the past six months have been reported as follows:

	No. of Firms Reporting Collections as			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
January	4	40	80	31
February	1	28	78	36
March	3	30	92	26
April	5	37	95	17
May	7	50	87	7
June	5	45	74	5

One hundred and twelve firms reported their collections on July 1, 1922, and July 1, 1921, as follows:

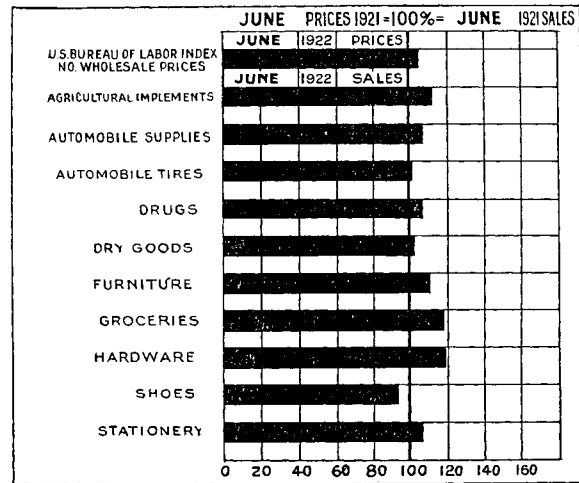
Percentage of Past Due Accounts on July 1, 1922, to Total Amount Due from Customers on the Same Date			
	Number of Firms	1922	1921
Agricultural Implements.....	6	41.5	42.1
Automobile Tires.....	11	17.1	11.3

Percentage of Collections during Month (June) to Total Amount Due from Customers (outstanding) on First of that Month			
	Number of Firms	1922	1921
Automobile Supplies.....	16	60.3	60.1
Drugs	3	78.2	70.4
Dry Goods.....	8	39.9	44.4
Furniture	9	56.8	54.7
Hardware	16	50.3	46.4
Shoes	9	35.5	39.3
Stationery	12	62.7	61.5

Percentage of Outstandings July 1, 1922, to June, 1922, Sales

	Number of Firms	1922	1921
Groceries	22	108.3	115.1

Statements of increase or decreases (—) in the value of sales of 196 reporting firms during June, 1922, compared with June, 1921, and the six months of 1922 compared with the same period in 1921 are shown in table "M."



Dollar Value of Sales of Representative Wholesale Houses and General Wholesale Prices in June, 1922, Compared with June, 1921

(M) Wholesale Trade—

(1a) Percentage of increase or decrease (—) in net sales during June, 1922, compared with June, 1921

	Agricultural Implements	Auto Supplies	Auto Tires	Drugs	Dry Goods	Furniture	Groceries	Hardware	Shoes	Stationery
Number of reporting firms..	25	18	22	8	16	14	30	21	16	26
Los Angeles....	73.6	7.8	36.6	..	..	3.7	12.1	29.4	18.1	..
Portland	13.2	4.2	30.3	..	..	7.6	20.1	9.9	3.8	6.2
Salt Lake City..	1.0	20.8	35.3	..	..	..	53.8	10.4	..	3.5
San Francisco...	69.4	2.1	27.3	— 4.0	— 2.0	22.6	27.5	15.1	—15.7	11.2
Seattle .....	..	1.7	— 2.1	..	9.8	..	— 1.8	30.8	23.9	21.2
Spokane	— 1.2	..	16.6	..	..	..	— .7	..	..	— 2.7
Tacoma .....	..	..	..	..	30.6	32.1	21.2	—13.8	..	..
District	13.8	7.3	1.1	7.3	2.7	11.9	18.4	18.9	— 5.0	7.0

(1b) Percentage of increase or decrease (—) in net sales from January 1, to June 30, 1922, compared with the same period last year.

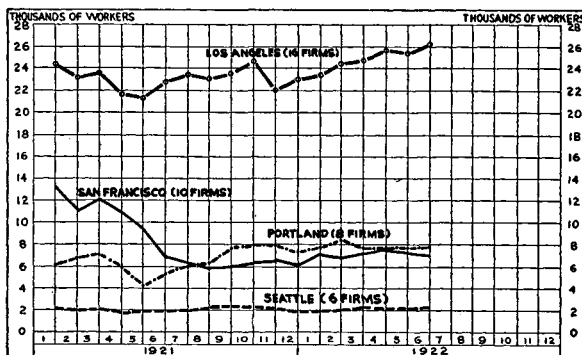
	Agricultural Implements	Auto Supplies	Auto Tires	Drugs	Dry Goods	Furniture	Groceries	Hardware	Shoes	Stationery
Number of reporting firms..	25	18	22	8	16	14	30	21	16	26
Los Angeles....	73.9	..	36.8	..	—12.6	— 9.5	— 2.7	10.4	8.1	— .9
Portland	—28.0	— 6.9	13.1	..	..	8.7	— 3.6	— 1.8	— 5.7	— 9.3
Salt Lake City..	—23.1	— 3.6	12.9	..	..	..	4.7	—10.0	..	— 4.2
San Francisco...	— 4.6	—12.3	1.4	— 2.2	— .5	13.0	— 2.5	— 3.8	—10.8	—15.9
Seattle .....	..	— 8.0	4.1	..	31.4	..	7.4	14.6	9.2	11.2
Spokane	—33.6	..	..	..	..	..	—12.3	—13.0	..	— 6.8
Tacoma .....	..	..	..	..	24.0	24.7	3.9	— 8.0	..	..
District	— 8.9	— 4.4	2.5	5.9	3.4	5.6	— 2.8	1.4	— 5.5	— 6.6

An increased demand for skilled laborers in the building trades and for unskilled laborers in the agricultural districts was reported from California. Reports of public employ-

Labor ment offices in 10 of the larger cities in California show that 26,247 workers were placed during June, 1922, compared with 22,183 workers in May, 1922, and 12,574 workers in June, 1921. Employment in all sections of the Pacific Northwest also increased during June, largely due to a seasonal increase in the need for both skilled and unskilled laborers in the agricultural, lumbering, and building industries. The number of workers now employed in lumbering and logging operations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, approximately 77,500, is reported to be the maximum number necessary to operate present equipment efficiently.

Labor conditions in the Intermountain states, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, reflect even greater relative improvement than in the other states of the district when compared with conditions one year ago. Large gains in employment were reported in nearly all branches of industry in these states. The number of workers employed in Arizona during June, 1922, was reported to be 65 per cent greater than one year ago.

Employment in the manufacturing industries of the four largest cities of the district increased during June, 1922, compared with June, 1921. Compared with May, 1922, employment increased in three of the four cities, a decrease in San Francisco being reported. The accompanying chart shows the monthly trend of employment of manufacturing firms in Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco and Seattle during 1921 and 1922 to date.



Number of Workers on the Payrolls of Manufacturing Firms in Four Cities as Reported by United States Employment Service

Figures showing the total number of workers on the pay rolls of 40 manufacturing firms in Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco and

Seattle usually employing 500 men or more, are given in the following table:

		Number of Men on Payroll			Percentage increase in number of men on payroll June 30, 1922 compared with June 30, 1921
	Number of firms	June 30, 1922	May 31, 1922	June 30, 1921	
Los Angeles..	16	26,250	25,501	22,775	15.2
Portland	8	7,811	7,792	5,395	44.5
San Francisco.	10	7,067	7,244	7,057	.1
Seattle	6	2,282	2,209	1,956	16.6
Total	40	43,410	42,746	37,183	16.7

Wages paid workers in the lumber industry in nearly all of the principal lumbering sections of Oregon, Washington and Idaho were increased approximately 10 per cent during the past month. Unskilled labor in this industry, with but few exceptions, is now receiving \$3.40 for eight hours work.

Building activity during June was exceeded only during April, 1922. Building permits issued in 20 principal cities during June numbered 10,156 with an estimated valuation of \$29,598,278, compared

Building Activity with 8,201 permits with a valuation of \$15,450,694 issued in June, 1921, an increase of 1,955, or 23.8 per cent, in number, and of \$14,147,584, or 91.5 per cent, in value. The same 20 cities for the six months' period, January to June, 1922, report 59,482 permits issued with a valuation of \$157,287,598, compared with 48,224 permits issued in the corresponding period of 1921 with a valuation of \$92,390,706, an increase of 23.3 per cent in number and 70.1 per cent in value in 1922, compared with 1921. According to reports received by this bank, construction for residential purposes constitutes the greater part of present building activity in the larger cities of the district. In Boise, Los Angeles, Portland, Reno, Tacoma and Seattle, a shortage of apartment house buildings and schools is reported.

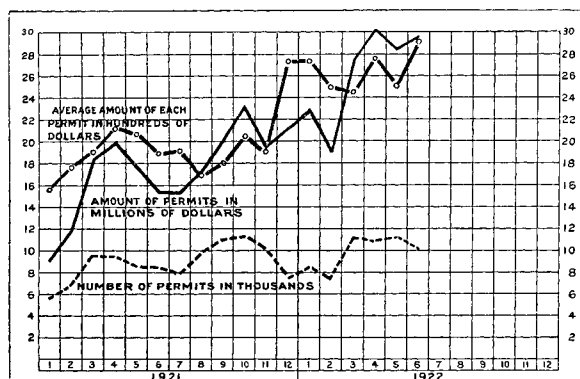
Figures recently compiled by the Bankers Economic Service indicate an accumulated shortage of buildings in the United States during the past 13 years, amounting to 21 per cent of the estimated total normal volume of building in that period. The study shows that building operations in the Pacific States have been proportionately less than in any other section of the country during the past 10 years, the accumulated shortage being 34 per cent. The shortages by groups of states are as follows: Middle Western States, 9 per cent; Southern States, 17 per cent; New England States, 22 per cent; Western States, 22 per

cent; Eastern States, 23 per cent; Pacific States, 34 per cent.

The following table presents their analysis of the building situation in Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, San Francisco and Seattle:

	Accumulated Building Shortage 1909-1921	Estimated Normal Building for 1922 ^a	Relative Volume of Building Jan.-May, 1922 ^a	Per Cent of Year's Normal Attained in 5 Months
Los Angeles.....	36.1%	\$44,659	\$24,493	54.84
Portland	45.6%	20,836	5,324	25.55
San Francisco....	32.3%	29,717	9,822	33.05
Seattle	33.1%	16,945	3,753	22.15
Oakland	34.2%	..	..	..

*000 Omitted.



Building Permits Issued in 20 Principal Cities, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 1921-1922

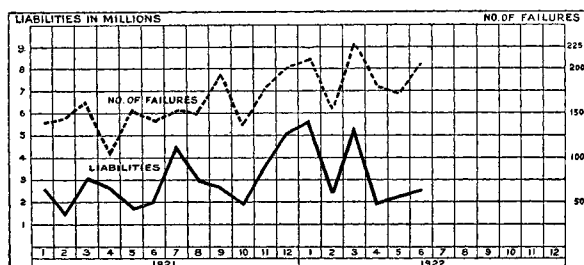
The accompanying chart shows the number, total valuation and average value of building permits issued in this district since January, 1921. Comparative figures of the number and value of building permits issued in 20 reporting cities during June, 1922, May, 1922, and June, 1921, are shown in table "N."

Business failures in the district during June, 1922, were greater both in number and liabilities than in May, 1922, or June, 1921. There were 206 failures reported in June, 1922, with liabilities of \$2,523,253, compared with 173 failures with liabilities of \$2,200,338 in May, 1922, an increase of 33, or 19.0 per cent, in number and of \$322,915, or 14.6 per cent, in liabilities involved. Compared with June, 1921, when 143 failures with liabilities of \$1,965,917 were reported there was an increase of 63, or 44.0 per cent, in number and of \$557,336, or 28.3 per cent, in liabilities. Commercial defaults during the first six months of 1922 numbered 1,148 with liabilities of \$19,885,566 compared with 843 failures having liabilities of \$13,489,600 in the corresponding period of 1921. Segregated according to states, the June, 1922, returns show an increase in the number of failures compared with June, 1921, in all states except Arizona and Utah, while the liabilities were larger in four of the seven states, the excep-

(N) Building Permits—

	June, 1922		May, 1922		June, 1921		Per Cent Increase or Decrease (—) in Value June, 1922 compared with June, 1921
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
Berkeley	216	\$ 671,800	192	\$ 652,400	162	\$ 292,583	129.6
Boise	70	51,639	103	61,705	94	118,948	— 56.5
Fresno	190	433,195	192	993,500	156	235,505	83.9
Long Beach	239	1,123,049	301	1,502,551	249	775,700	44.7
Los Angeles	3,751	10,652,265	4,024	9,327,504	2,712	6,269,546	69.9
Oakland	773	3,381,045	813	2,243,745	533	1,486,022	127.5
Ogden	60	137,375	76	139,660	54	96,750	41.8
Pasadena	306	900,092	297	851,924	275	552,318	62.9
Phoenix	45	140,380	59	119,810	54	152,985	— 8.2
Portland	1,317	2,230,855	1,404	2,916,755	1,149	1,428,685	56.1
Reno	22	44,100	23	69,190	22	115,200	— 61.7
Sacramento	240	753,914	347	507,210	153	261,450	188.3
Salt Lake City	178	738,737	195	538,105	132	244,614	202.0
San Diego	379	608,326	382	628,883	360	799,944	— 23.9
San Francisco	648	3,336,701	786	4,377,066	475	920,965	262.3
San Jose	76	215,150	78	166,640	50	62,255	245.5
Seattle	892	2,892,030	990	1,643,030	850	919,740	214.4
Spokane	267	391,575	480	395,817	231	141,505	176.7
Stockton	101	221,060	147	357,810	74	142,655	54.9
Tacoma	386	674,990	377	777,933	416	433,324	55.7
District	10,156	\$29,598,278	11,266	\$28,271,238	8,201	\$15,450,694	91.5

tions being Arizona, California and Oregon. The average liabilities of business failures in June, 1922, were \$12,248 compared with \$12,718 in May, 1922, and \$13,747 in June, 1921.

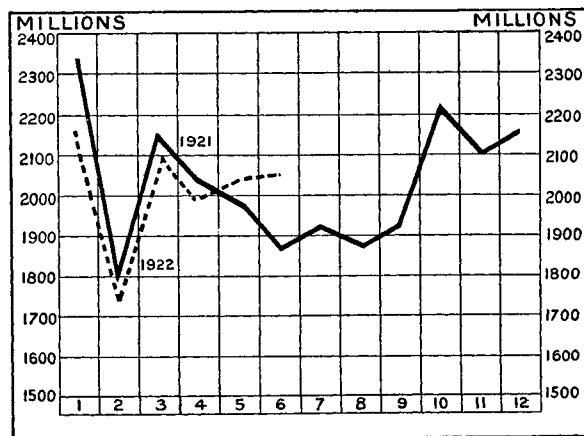


Business Failures, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 1921-1922

R. G. Dun & Company's comparative figures of the number and liabilities of business failures in the states of this district during June, 1922, and May, 1922, follow:

	June, 1922		May, 1922	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
Arizona	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 37,200
California	91	623,622	88	1,230,002
Idaho	9	465,360	6	28,342
Nevada	2	31,000	1	3,000
Oregon	39	432,231	25	406,164
Utah	11	197,618	7	59,608
Washington	52	763,422	44	436,121
District	206	\$2,523,253	173	\$2,200,338

In June, for the third consecutive month, debits to individual accounts in 20 clearing house centers were greater than in the corresponding month a year ago. In the four weeks' period ending June 28, 1922, debits to individual accounts of 184 banks in 20 cities totaled \$1,901,120,000, compared with \$1,799,194,000 during



Debits to Individual Accounts in 20 Principal Cities, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 1921-1922

Note: The figures used in preparing the above chart are for calendar months and are partly estimated.

the same period in 1921, an increase of \$101,926,000, or 5.6 per cent.

Since June, 1921, wholesale prices (according to the United States Department of Labor) have increased 5.6 per cent, and retail prices have shown comparatively little change. An increase of 5.6 per cent in debits to individual accounts during the year period therefore suggests that the physical volume of business transacted during June, 1922, was greater than in the corresponding month of 1921. Of the 21 reporting cities, 18 showed an increase in bank debits during June, 1922, compared with June, 1921. The accompanying chart shows the monthly movement of debits to individual accounts during 1921 and 1922 to date. Comparative figures of debits to individual accounts in 21 clearing house centers during the four weeks ending June 28, 1922, May 31, 1922, and June 29, 1921, are shown in table "O."

The total amount in all savings accounts as reported by 75 banks in seven principal cities, increased 2.8 per cent during the month ending June 30th, being on that date **Savings Accounts** \$768,704,000, compared with \$747,296,000 on May 31st. This is the largest monthly percentage increase during the present year and with four

(O) Bank Debits*—

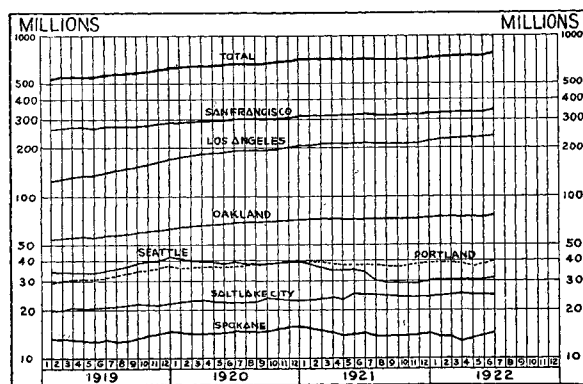
	Four weeks ending June 28, 1922	Four weeks ending May 31, 1922	Four weeks ending June 29, 1921
Berkeley	\$ 15,544	\$ 18,688	\$ 11,119
Boise	11,615	11,119	9,741
Fresno	37,086	35,667	33,254
Long Beach	29,132	26,744	21,887
Los Angeles	475,926	463,754	404,237
Oakland	79,698	75,652	72,534
Ogden	10,615	19,299	12,699
Pasadena	23,620	23,192	20,546
Phoenix†	18,335	18,460	.....
Portland	128,370	112,617	135,120
Reno	10,710	8,884	10,610
Sacramento	58,992	51,165	49,392
Salt Lake City	50,402	49,224	55,914
San Diego	36,374	34,627	29,370
San Francisco	667,003	613,065	687,032
San Jose	17,900	16,233	15,218
Seattle	139,669	122,798	129,238
Spokane	43,047	42,710	44,036
Stockton	19,966	18,603	17,297
Tacoma	36,103	31,304	32,261
Yakima	9,348	8,961	7,689
Totals	\$1,919,455	\$1,802,766	\$1,799,194

*000 Omitted.

†Figures for 1921 not available.

exceptions, the largest during the past 42 months. The gains in San Francisco (4.2 per cent) and Portland (3.7 per cent) are particularly noteworthy. The increase in savings accounts during the year ending June 30th was 5.5 per cent.

The changes in savings accounts in the seven cities from one month and one year ago, are shown in table "P," and in the accompanying chart are shown the changes since January, 1919.



Savings Accounts in Banks in Seven Principal Cities of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 1919-1922

Reports received by this bank from 35 principal accepting banks in the district show a decrease of \$3,424,817, or 38.7 per cent, in the amount of acceptances bought

Acceptances in June compared with May, and comparing the same two months a decrease of \$998,772, or 19.4 per cent, in the amount of bills accepted. The total amount of bills in portfolios of reporting banks on June 30, 1922, was \$10,397,680, compared with \$13,700,450 held on May 31, 1922, a decline of \$3,302,770, or 24.4 per cent. The principal commodities upon which these acceptances were based were wheat, sugar, coffee and canned fruit. Purchases and holdings of reporting banks appear in table "Q."

The dull condition of the acceptance market indicated by the above reports, is noted in all sections, although more activity is reported in Northern California than in other parts of the district. Returns from crops now being harvested are not yet available in the agricultural sections and country banks have little surplus funds for investment in acceptances. City banks are purchasing acceptances in fair volume.

Offerings of bills created in the district during the month ending July 15 were more nearly

(P) Savings Accounts*—

	Number of Banks	June 30, 1922	May 31, 1922	June 30, 1921	Per Cent Increase or Decrease (—) June 30, 1922 over June 30, 1921
Los Angeles	13	\$235,981	\$231,821	\$215,536	8.7
Oakland	7	76,388	74,990	73,706	3.5
Portland	9	39,663	38,239	38,030	4.1
Salt Lake City.....	9	24,242	24,548	24,931	— 2.8
San Francisco	16	347,504	333,494	325,028	6.5
Seattle	15	30,918	30,321	34,857	—11.3
Spokane	6	14,008	13,883	14,230	— 1.6
Total	75	\$768,704	\$747,296	\$726,318	5.5

*000 Omitted.

(Q) Acceptances†—

	Amount Accepted		Created in Twelfth District		All Other		Total		Amount held at close of month	
	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922	May, 1922
Pacific Northwest	\$ 512,341	\$1,261,784	\$ 10,000	\$ 738,000	\$ 51,544	\$ 77,525	\$ 61,544	\$2,296,520*	\$ 1,536,505	\$ 2,903,578
Northern California ..	3,162,520	3,445,273	1,908,292	2,689,343	1,784,590	1,385,684	3,788,651*	4,115,624*	2,366,213	2,157,000
Southern California ..	453,016	419,502	351,900	412,364	1,203,332	2,005,736	1,555,232	2,418,100	6,494,962	8,639,872
Other Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$4,127,877	\$5,126,649	\$2,270,192	\$3,839,707	\$3,039,466	\$3,468,945	\$5,405,427	\$8,830,244	\$10,397,680	\$13,700,450

*Figures of one bank included in "Total Amount Bought" but not included under headings Amount Bought "Created in Twelfth District" or "All Other."

†35 Banks reporting.

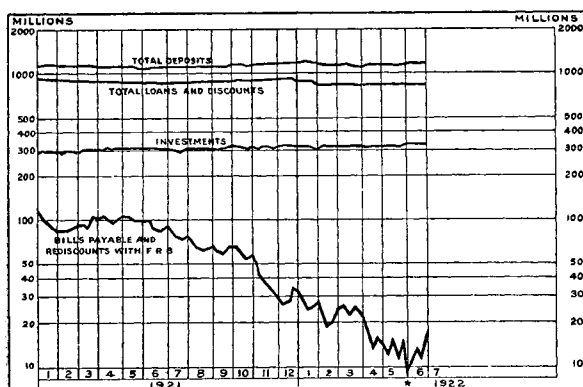
equal to the demand for them than in previous months (except May 15-June 15). Rates on prime bills during the month ending July 15th remained unchanged at 3 per cent. A general classification according to maturity of bills marketed during the past two months shows continued preference among buyers for bills of 60 and 90-day maturities.

Maturities	June 15 to July 15	May 15 to June 15
30 days.....	10.4%	2.4%
60 days.....	34.6%	45.8%
90 days.....	49.0%	51.6%
120 days.....	6.0%	0.2%

Reports of condition of the 68 reporting member banks in the nine reserve cities of the district as of July 5, 1922, reflect preparations for the large cash payments incident to the close of the fiscal year

Banking Situation

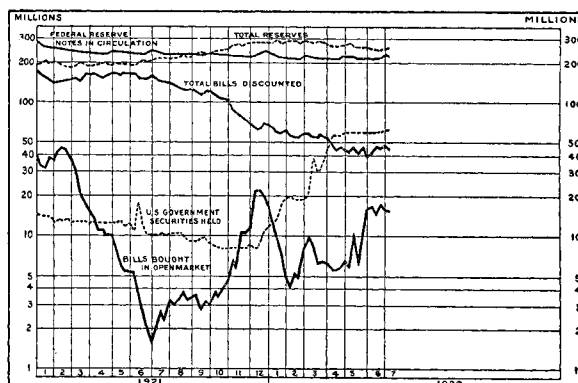
on June 30th. Their cash holdings increased by \$7,000,000 over the June 7th figure to \$105,516,000, and borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank more than doubled, rising from \$7,060,000 on June 7, 1922, to \$16,275,000 on July 5th. Increases of approximately \$1,000,000 each occurred in invest-



* \$7,060,000 on June 7, 1922

Total Deposits, Loans and Discounts, Investments, and Bills Payable and Rediscounts of Reporting Member Banks

ment holdings and total deposits, the former standing on July 5th at \$325,910,000 and the latter at \$1,169,037,000. Figures giving the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco are available for a date one week later (July 12th) than those for member banks. They show that total borrowings of all member banks at \$44,000,000 are but \$2,000,000 in excess of borrowings of \$42,000,000 on June



Total Reserves, Federal Reserve Note Circulation, Bills Discounted, U.S. Government Securities Held, and Bills Bought in the Open Market, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

14th, suggesting that the substantial increase in borrowings of the reserve city banks above indicated was almost offset by repayments of loans on the part of country banks, and this notwithstanding the increase in agricultural activity at this season throughout the district.

Effective July 8th the rediscount rate of this bank on all classes of paper was reduced from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent. In the week ending July 12th, total bills discounted by this bank declined \$3,000,000, nearly \$2,000,000 of which represented bills secured by United States Government obligations. A slight increase (\$1,700,000) in circulation of Federal reserve notes occurred during the month ending July 12th; the total outstanding on that date was \$218,939,000, compared with \$237,217,000 a year ago (July 13, 1921).

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN RESERVE CITIES IN TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

	July 5, 1922	June 7, 1922	July 6, 1921
Number of Reporting Banks	68	68	70
Loans and Discounts (exclusive of rediscounts).....	\$ 845,427,000	\$ 853,560,000	\$ 861,427,000
Investments	325,910,000	324,471,000	304,325,000
Cash in Vault and with Federal Reserve Bank.....	105,516,000	98,971,000	102,443,000
Total Deposits	1,169,037,000	1,168,061,000	1,101,207,000
Bills Payable and Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	16,275,000	7,060,000	91,016,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 12, 1922**

RESOURCES

	July 12, 1922	June 14, 1922	July 13, 1921
Total Reserves	\$253,765,000	\$255,008,000	\$213,703,000
Bills Discounted	43,990,000	42,024,000	146,934,000
Bills Bought in Open Market.....	15,264,000	16,764,000	2,229,000
United States Government Securities.....	62,104,000	60,049,000	10,089,000
Total Earning Assets.....	121,358,000	118,837,000	159,252,000
All Other Resources*.....	49,840,000	49,208,000	45,805,000
Total Resources	\$424,963,000	\$423,053,000	\$418,760,000

LIABILITIES

Capital and Surplus.....	\$ 22,617,000	\$ 22,562,000	\$ 22,549,000
Total Deposits	142,422,000	142,591,000	118,029,000
Federal Reserve Notes in Actual Circulation.....	218,939,000	217,233,000	237,217,000
All Other Liabilities†.....	40,985,000	40,567,000	40,965,000
Total Liabilities	\$424,963,000	\$423,053,000	\$418,760,000
*Includes "Uncollected Items".....	43,303,000	42,357,000	41,202,000
†Includes "Deferred Availability Items".....	35,991,000	35,417,000	30,509,000

**POPULATION OF TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT
BY STATES: SHOWING RACE OR NATIVITY**

(U. S. Census 1920)

	California	Washington	Oregon	Utah	Idaho	Arizona	Nevada	Twelfth District
Armenia	5,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,687
Atlantic Islands	8,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,892
Australia	4,013	6,494	..	221	..	..	..	10,728
Austria	13,264	..	2,798	987	781	484	190	18,504
Belgium	2,202	1,438	722	..	..	..	..	4,362
Canada	59,562	42,988	13,774	1,466	4,954	1,962	1,178	125,884
Central America	1,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,495
Czecho Slovakia	3,377	1,792	1,132	..	420	..	..	6,721
Denmark	18,721	8,359	3,602	6,970	2,240	398	551	40,841
England	58,572	20,806	7,953	14,836	4,451	2,882	1,271	110,771
Finland	7,053	11,863	6,050	779	989	407	182	27,323
France	20,387	2,452	1,273	434	482	394	609	26,031
Germany	67,180	22,315	13,740	3,589	4,143	1,516	1,069	113,552
Greece	10,313	4,214	1,928	3,029	716	329	618	21,147
Hungary	5,252	1,056	909	..	..	212	..	7,429
Ireland	45,308	8,927	4,203	1,207	1,410	1,206	970	63,231
Italy	88,502	10,813	4,324	3,225	1,323	1,261	2,641	112,089
Jugo-Slavia	7,277	3,565	1,186	836	460	1,167	693	15,184
Mexico	86,610	..	569	1,083	1,125	60,242	1,169	150,798
Netherlands	4,592	3,097	917	1,980	439	..	..	11,025
Norway	11,460	30,304	6,955	2,109	2,482	337	206	53,853
Pacific Islands.....	1,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,656
Poland	7,082	3,906	1,480	240	..	261	104	13,073
Portugal	24,517	..	..	..	..	..	149	24,666
Rumania	2,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,403
Russia	27,224	11,124	6,979	684	1,458	816	124	48,409
Scotland	16,597	7,886	3,699	2,310	1,228	595	338	32,653
South America.....	2,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301
Spain	11,123	..	553	250	1,416	1,013	1,180	15,535
Sweden	31,925	34,793	10,532	6,073	5,112	859	545	89,839
Switzerland	16,097	3,671	4,166	1,566	1,347	293	378	27,518
Syria	1,259	..	..	..	..	327	..	1,586
Wales	3,433	2,040	592	1,304	575	192	100	8,236
All Other	6,236	6,152	2,205	1,277	1,412	946	537	18,765
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Total, Foreign-born								
White	681,572	250,055	102,241	56,455	38,963	78,099	14,802	1,222,187
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Native White	2,583,049	1,069,722	666,995	385,446	386,705	213,350	55,897	5,361,164
Negro	38,763	6,883	2,144	1,446	920	8,005	346	58,507
Indian	17,360	9,061	4,590	2,711	3,098	32,989	4,907	74,716
Chinese	28,812	2,363	3,090	342	585	1,137	689	37,018
Japanese	71,952	17,387	4,151	2,936	1,569	550	754	99,299
All Other	5,263	1,150	268	60	26	32	12	6,811
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Total	3,426,771	1,356,621	783,479	449,396	431,866	334,162	77,407	6,859,702