# MONTHLY REVIEW <br> OF <br> BUSINESS CONDITIONS <br> <br> JOHN PERRIN, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent <br> <br> JOHN PERRIN, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco 

 Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco}

## SUMMARY OF NATIONAL CONDITIONS

Production in basic industries and factory employment continued at approximately the same level during April as in March. Factory payrolls were smaller, and wholesale prices declined sharply. Distribution of commodities was maintained at higher levels than a year ago.

Production. Output in basic industries declined less than one per cent in April. Decreased production of iron and steel, flour, and copper was largely offset in the Federal Reserve Board's production index by increases in mill consumption of cotton and in the production of newsprint and petroleum. Output of automobiles, which is not included in the index, has increased rapidly since December, and in April was the largest ever recorded. The number of men employed at industrial establishments remained practically the same in April as in March, but owing to less full time operation, particularly in the textile, leather, and food industries, total factory payrolls decreased about 2 per cent. Building contracts awarded during


April were the largest on record, both in value and in square feet.
Estimates by the Department of Agriculture on May 1st indicated a reduction of 6 per cent from the April forecast in the yields of winter wheat and rye. The winter wheat crop is expected to be 25 per cent smaller than last year, and the indicated yield of rye is 9 per cent less.
Trade. Wholesale trade was smaller in value during April than in March in all lines except hardware. Compared with a year ago, sales of groceries and shoes were less, but sales of meats, dry goods, and drugs were larger. Sales at department stores and by mail order houses showed more than the usual seasonal increase in April and were larger than during April, 1924. Wholesale stocks of groceries, shoes, and hardware were smaller at the end of April than a month earlier, while stocks of dry goods were larger. Merchandise stocks at department stores showed less than the usual seasonal increase in April, but were in about


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the same volume as a year ago. Freight car loadings of merchandise were greater than in March and larger than in any previous April.

Prices. Wholesale prices, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, de-

clined three per cent in April, following an almost uninterrupted rise since the middle of 1924. All groups of commodities shared in the decline of prices, except house furnishings and the miscellaneous group. The largest declines were in farm products and foods, which had shown the most rapid increases. During the first three weeks in May, prices of grains, beef, hogs, flour, and rubber advanced, while declines occurred in cotton, wool, lumber, and iron prices.

Bank Credit. At the middle of May, total loans and investments of member banks in leading cities were near the level which has prevailed, with only minor fluctuations, since the first of the year. Loans chiefly for com-
mercial purposes declined slightly between the middle of April and the middle of May, while loans on securities rose to a high point at the end of April and decreased somewhat during the first two weeks of May. Total investment

## BILLIONS OF DOLLARS


holdings, which increased considerably during the first half of March, have declined somewhat since that time. Net demand deposits increased considerably from the low point at the end of March, but were still $\$ 500,000,000$ less than at the middle of January.
At the reserve banks there was a marked decline in the volume of member bank borrowing after the first week in May and total earning assets on May 20th were less than $\$ 1,000,000,000$ for the first time since January. Acceptances and holdings of United States securities on that date were in about the same volume as a month earlier. Money rates continued relatively easy during the latter part of April and the first part of May.

TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT CONDITIONS

| Statistical Summary- | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ \text { 1925 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1925 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April, } \\ & 1924, \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1924}{\substack{\text { March }}}$ | April, 1925 \|l compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank Debi | \$2,668,049 | \$2,826,955 | \$2,514,032 | \$2,719,446 | 6.1 | - 5.6 |
| Bank Debits-Index Numbers§-20 | 138 | 138 | 130 | 133 | 6.2 | 0 |
| Building Permits-20 centers | \$41,593,882 | \$40,216,339 | \$34,556,366 | \$39,360,562 | 20.4 | 3.4 |
| Retail Sales-32 stores-Index Numbers | 52 | 147 | 145 | 138 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Savings Deposits-71 banks* | \$1,083,045 | \$1,090,682 | \$978,923 | \$985,700 | 10.6 | - 0.7 |
| Lumber Production-4 associations-board feet* | 680,690 | 641,971 | 672,404 | 655,341 | 1.2 | 6.0 |
| Petroleum Production $\dagger$-California-barrels | 598,655 | 600,839 | 643,328 | 642,363 | - 7.0 | - 0.4 |
| Flour Production-16 companies-barrels | 279,372 | 353,703 | 411,405 | 512,639 | -32.1 | -21.0 |
| Reporting Member Bank Loans and Discounts $\ddagger^{*}$ | \$1,102,303 | \$1,100,904 | \$1,036,845 | \$1,019,848 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Reporting Member Bank Depositsí* | \$1,549,405 | \$1,553,789 | \$1,360,356 | \$1,336,403 | 13.0 | - 0.3 |
| Federal Reserve Bank Discounts ${ }^{\text {\%* }}$ | \$29,771 | \$28,762 | \$39,191 | \$35,738 | -24.0 | 3.5 |
| Federal Reserve Bank Reserve Ratio | 78.3 | 77.8 | 82.4 | 81.3 | $-5.0$ | 0. |

[^0]
## Agricultural Activities

Weather conditions during April and the first weeks of May have favored growing crops over a large part of the district. In Southern California, Arizona, and parts of Nevada the lack of normal seasonal rainfall during the past winter is now being reflected in relatively unfavorable reports of condition of unirrigated crops and of livestock. Reports of power companies and irrigation districts indicate that mountain reservoirs are well filled and that the supply of water to be used for irrigation purposes during the coming summer is adequate to meet a normal demand.

In this district more than half ( 53.4 per cent) of the area sown to winter wheat during 1924 has been abandoned, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. On May 1, 1925, but $1,750,000$ acres of the $3,753,000$ acres sown to wheat last fall remained to be harvested. In 1924, 2,985,000 acres of winter wheat were harvested. Abandonment, both in actual acreage and in percentage of originally planted area, was largest in Oregon and Washington where the crop in many areas was destroyed by cold weather, which preceded the winter snows, during December, 1924. A large percentage of the abandoned acreage in these states has been reseeded to spring wheat, and weather and soil conditions have aided the growth of this crop. Condition and abandonment figures for states in this district and for the United States are given in the table below:


Planting of field crops, including cotton, potatoes, and sugar beets, is progressing satis-
factorily in most parts of the district. Commercial estimates indicate that the acreage planted to cotton in California and Arizona this season will exceed the area harvested in 1924 ( 314,000 acres).

Heavy showers of the past month and light frosts have slightly damaged deciduous fruits and berries in parts of California and Oregon. Figures of the condition of the principal deciduous and citrus fruits grown in California follow:


Source: United States Department of Agriculture's estimates.
${ }^{*} 1925$ compared with 1924 . Sonoma District Gravensteins-25 per cent of normal-Watsonville District, 57 per cent of normal. $\ddagger$ Commercial crop in boxes-total
000 brop $1924, ~$
$7,370,-$
$7,850,000$ boxes.

Wool shearing is in progress over most of the district and has been practically completed in some of the important sheep-raising sections. Commercial factors estimate that the clip will be slightly greater than the 1924 production of $86,956,000$ pounds. Reports on the spring lambing season, now drawing to a close, have been generally favorable. In California, where marketing of early lambs is an important phase of the sheep-raising industry, feed conditions have been excellent and lambs have matured rapidly. For the season to May 16th, shipments to eastern markets from that state totaled approximately 290,480 lambs, both live and dressed. There were 49,000 dressed carcasses shipped during the same period a year ago, when movement of all classes of livestock from California was restricted because of the presence of foot and mouth disease in that state. During the 1923 season to May 19th, 254,940 lambs, both live and dressed, were

## (A) Agricultural Marketing Activity-


shipped. In the states of this district, except California, losses of all classes of livestock due to disease and exposure during the year ending May 1, 1925, were slightly greater than during the previous year. The figures for the states of this district and for the United States follow :

MORTALITY OF LIVESTOCK*

|  | Cattle <br> Year Ended <br> April 30, <br> 19251924 |  | Hogs <br> Year Ended April 30. 19251924 |  | Sheep <br> Year Ended April 30, 19251924 |  | Lambs <br> Year Ended April 30, <br> 19251924 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona | 98 | 50 | 10 | 7 | 96 | 20 | 124 | 16 |
| California | 31 | 50 | 30 | 40 | 36 | 44 | 45 | 100 |
| Idaho | 28 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 35 |
| Nevada | 33 | 32 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 45 | 75 | 70 |
| Oregon | 24 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 30 | 37 | 40 | 28 |
| Utah. | 38 | 41 | 16 | 16 | 72 | 43 | 80 | 60 |
| Washington | - 25 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 37 | 20 | 50 | 38 |
| United States | 25.9 | 30.5 | 38.6 | 52.9 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 45.2 | 50.2 |

*Number of deaths per 1,000 head due to disease and exposure.
Agricultural marketing trends, as indicated by comparative figures of the movement of certain of the district's important crops, figures of market receipts of livestock, and of cold storage holdings of butter and eggs, are shown in Table "A" on page 35 .

## Industrial Activity

Employment data, which afford an approximate indication of industrial activity, indicate that the district's industries generally are operating at approximately the levels of a year ago. Seasonal increases in activity were reported during April as compared with March. Figures of employment in California, collected by the California State Bureau of Labor Statistics, show such increases chiefly in the lumber and food products industries. This bank's employment survey of Oregon shows a slight decrease in volume of employment during April as compared with March, chiefly the result of declines in number of workers on payrolls of the lumber industry. Figures giving the number of workers on payrolls in principal industries of California and Oregon are presented in Table "C".

Building activity in this district, as indicated

## (B) Building Permits-

|  | April, 1925 |  | April, 1924 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Value | No. | Value |
| Berkeley | 349 | \$ 842,388 | 225 | \$ 702,535 |
| Boise . . | 75 | -44,138 | 77 | 34,328 |
| Fresno | 91 | 202,287 | 123 | 172,386 |
| Long Beacl, | 424 | 754,649 | 422 | 865,470 |
| Los Angeles | 4,040 | 14,498,031 | 4,544 | 13,224,568 |
| Oakland ... | 1,175 | 3,530,546 | 1,136 | 2,457,592 |
| Ogden | 47 | 139,600 | 31 | 372,500 |
| Pasadena | 230 | 900,043 | 310 | 1,290,159 |
| Phoenix | 95 | 218,347 | 77 | 161,897 |
| Portland | 1,425 | 3,403,300 | 1,432 | 2,519,275 |
| Reno . . | 1,30 | 115,175 | 18 | 25,850 |
| Sacramento | 287 | 746,522 | 336 | 849,290 |
| Salt Lake City | 187 | 963,675 | 210 | 566,355 |
| San Diego. | 686 | 1,538,766 | 482 | 1,567,734 |
| San Francisco | 994 | 6,102,731 | 1,045 | 5,719,856 |
| San Jose | 109 | 315,045 | 87 | 152,195 |
| Seattle | 1,135 | 5,593,820 | 1,005 | 2,329,805 |
| Spokane | 276 | 475,411 | 261 | 688,396 |
| Stockton | 101 | 237,523 | 113 | 309,950 |
| Tacoma | 339 | 971,885 | 448 | 546,225 |
| Total | 12,095 | \$41,593,882 | 12,332 | \$34,556,366 |

by value of building permits issued in 20 principal cities, is approaching record levels. At $\$ 41,593,882$ for April, 1925, the figures showed a normal seasonal increase as compared with March, 1925, and were 20.4 per cent greater than in April, 1924. The April, 1925, figure was 2.8 per cent larger than the previous record figure reported in August, 1923 ( $\$ 40,469,909$ ). Increase in value of permits issued during March and April, 1925, combined, as compared with January and February, 1925, combined, was less than seasonal, according to this bank's index which is adjusted for seasonal variations. The figures are presented graphically in the accompanying chart which shows bi-monthly averages of value of building permits of 10 cities, both with and without seasonal adjustment. Total value of permits issued in the 10 cities during April, 1925, was equal to 90 per cent of total value of permits issued in the 20 cities shown in Table "B". The United States

*November-December, 1920, average $\$ 9,700,000$.
$\dagger$ January-February, 1921, average $\$ 8,500,000$.
For further explanation and list of cities included in figures presented in this chart see note to chart on page 21 of March, 1925, Review
Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of building materials prices at wholesale averaged 177 during March and April, compared with 181 in January and February. Estimated total construction costs (including labor and materials) were about one per cent less during the later two months than during the earlier two months.


The lumber industry of this district was more active during April, 1925, than during March, 1925, or April, 1924. Production, shipments, and sales increased in volume, and unfilled orders
held by reporting mills at the close of the month were 1.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent larger, respectively, than at the close of March, 1925, and April, 1924. Total of new orders received during the month exceeded production by 2.4 per cent. Volume of shipments was almost equal to production, and stocks at the close of April were approximately the same as at the close of March.


National production of principal non-ferrous metals, a considerable proportion of which is mined in this district, was slightly less during April, 1925, than during March, 1925, but was larger than during April, 1924.

\section*{NATIONAL PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS <br> |  | Apr., 1925 | Mar., 1925 | Apr., 1924 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper (lbs.) (mine pro duction) | 140,864,000 | 150,766,000 | 131,600,000 |
| Silver (oz.) (commercial bars |  |  |  |
| Zinc (tons) (slab) | 5,125,000 | 51,485 | 44,949 | <br> Figures for lead are not available.}

Average daily production of petroleum in California during April, 1925, was 0.3 per cent less than in March, 1925. Consumption also de-


[^1]creased during the month, however, and was 15.2 per cent less than production. Stored stocks, at 105,723,758 barrels on April 30, 1925, were at the highest figure ever reported, 2.7 per cent above the previous record stock figure of $102,985,823$ barrels reported on March 31, 1925.

Production of gasolene during April, 1925, amounted to $123,535,825$ gallons, an increase of 4.7 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, over March, 1925, and April, 1924. Consumption and exports increased even more rapidly during the month than did production, and stored stocks on April 30th, at 317,295,198 gallons, were 3.6 per cent smaller than on March 31 , 1925, 7.1 per cent below the peak of $341,543,854$ gallons reached on February 28, 1925, and 24.4 per cent larger than on April 30, 1924.


Refinery Output. $123,535,825 \quad 118,002,212113,124,888 \quad 112,234,823$ Stored Stocks*.. 317,295,198 329,308,084 255,040,367 246,170,979 *End of month.

Flour production in this district, as reported by 16 milling companies, was 21.0 per cent smaller in April, 1925, than in March, 1925, continuing the decline in output which began in January, 1925. April figures were 32.1 per cent smaller than in April, 1924, and 25.0 per cent less than the five-year average for April. Production was closely adjusted to sales, and stocks of flour decreased slightly (1.7 per cent) during the month. At 499,978 barrels on April 30 th, they were 1.5 per cent larger than one year ago, and 5.1 per cent less than the five-year average for that date. Millers' stocks of wheat, at 1,281,184 bushels on April 30, 1925, were the smallest reported for that date since April, 1921 , and were 38.8 per cent smaller than the five-year average for April 30th.

Domestic and foreign flour markets continued relatively inactive during April.

|  | FLOUR MILLING* |  | Five-Year <br> Average |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April. |  |  |  |

## General Business and Trade

Business activity in this district during April, 1925, was at approximately the high level reported in March, 1925. Decline in total volume of trade as compared with the previous month was less than that which usually occurs at this season of the year, and increases as compared with the same month a year ago equaled the estimated normal annual growth of business in the district.

The volume of payments by check (bank debits) in 21 principal cities of the district decreased 5.7 per cent during April as compared with March, a smaller than seasonal decrease. This bank's index of bank debits, adjusted for seasonal variations, advanced from 137.9 in March to 138.2 in April ( 1919 monthly average $=100$ ). The index stood at 130.3 in April, 1924. Estimated monthly totals of bank debits for each of the 21 cities are shown in Table "D."

Trade at retail, as indicated by sales of 32 department stores in seven cities, increased by 5.0 per cent during April, as compared with March, whereas usually there is a slight de-


Index for 20 principal cities, figures for Phoenix. Arizona, not included, (1919 monthly average $=100$ ). Latest figures, April, with adjustment, 138; without adjustment, 136.

crease in value of sales at this season of the year. This bank's index of department store sales, adjusted for seasonal variations, advanced from 147 (1919 monthly average $=100$ ) in March, 1925, to 152 in April, 1925. A year ago the index stood at 145. A comparison of present retail trade movements with those of a year ago must take some account of the difference in Easter dates of the two years (April 28 in 1924 and April 12 in 1925), and for this purpose it is desirable to combine figures of sales for March and April in each year. Total sales in these two months of 1925 were 5.5 per cent larger than in the same two months of 1924, an increase slightly in excess of the estimated year


Index of 32 Stores in 7 cities ( 1919 monthly average $=100$ ). Latest figures, April, with adjustment, 152; without adjustment, 147 .
to year growth in value of department store sales. This year's increased business was carried on with stocks slightly smaller in value than those held a year ago.

INDEX NUMBERS OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
(1919 Monthly Average $=100$ )
Without Seasonal Adjustment

| Without Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Los Angeles | Oakland | Fan cisco | Salt City | Seattle | Spokane | District* |
| April, | 1919. | 90 | 95 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 91 | 92 |
| April, | 1920. | . 129 | 124 | 119 | 104 | 101 | 106 | 117 |
| April, | 1921. | 134 | 122 | 110 | 100 | 84 | 99 | 112 |
| April, | 1922. | 144 | 111 | 107 | 92 | 82 | 95 | 112 |
| April, | 1923. | 166 | 114 | 120 | 99 | 93 | 102 | 125 |
| April, | 1924. | . 196 | 126 | 135 | 102 | 96 | 100 | 140 |
| Jan., | 1925. | . 203 | 119 | 115 | 91 | 78 | 69 | 129 |
| Feb., | 1925. | . 173 | 110 | 104 | 80 | 73 | 73 | 115 |
| March, | 1925. | . 215 | 129 | 132 | 98 | 95 | 77 | 143 |
| April, | 1925. | . 218 | 133 | 135 | 110 | 98 | 92 | 147 |
| With Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April, | 1919. | 96 | 98 | 96 | 100 | 102 | 94 | 96 |
| April, | 1920. | 138 | 128 | 123 | 111 | 106 | 110 | 121 |
| April, | 1921. | . 142 | 126 | 114 | 107 | 89 | 102 | 115 |
| April, | 1922. | . 154 | 114 | 111 | 98 | 87 | 99 | 116 |
| April, | 1923. | . 177 | 117 | 125 | 106 | 98 | 105 | 129 |
| April, | 1924. | . 209 | 129 | 140 | 109 | 102 | 104 | 145 |
| Jan., | 1925. | . 214 | 139 | 130 | 111 | 105 | 96 | 147 |
| Feb., | 1925. | . 213 | 146 | 136 | 112 | 114 | 106 | 150 |
| March, | 1925. | . 223 | 138 | 133 | 107 | 102 | 91 | 147 |
| April, | 1925. | . 232 | 137 | 141 | 117 | 104 | 95 | 152 |

*32 stores.
The improved situation in trade at wholesale, first noted in March, was maintained during April, although marked irregularity persisted. Total value of sales of 194 reporting firms in 11
lines of trade was 1.6 per cent larger during April, 1925, than during April, 1924. During March, 1925, sales of these firms were 1.8 per cent larger in value than during March, 1924.

| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percentage increase or decrease ( - ) - in Value of Sales - |  |  |
|  | No. of Firms | Apr., 1925 <br> compared with <br> Apr., 1924 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr., } 1925 \\ \text { compared } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Mar., } 1925 \end{gathered}$ | Mar., 1925 <br> compared with <br> Mar., 1924 |
| Agricultural Implements. | 22 | 7.0 | -21.3 | 24.0 |
| Automobile Supplies | 18 | $-0.7$ | 7.0 | --12.1 |
| Automobile Tires . | 21 | 36.1 | 15.9 | 22.1 |
| Drugs | 6 | 11.6 | $-2.5$ | 17.1 |
| Dry Goods | 17 | - 6.6 | - 7.8 | - 8.1 |
| Electrical Supplies | 9 | $-14.2$ | $-9.5$ | 5.6 |
| Furniture . . . . . . | 17 | $-7.5$ | $-4.8$ | - 2.7 |
| Groceries | 26 | - 6.3 | - 9.8 | 5.4 |
| Hardware | 20 | - 0.4 | - 0.1 | - 6.8 |
| Shoes | 13 | -14.0 | - 9.5 | $-9.3$ |
| Stationery | 25 | 7.6 | -1.5 | $-4.5$ |

On April 30, 1925, savings deposits in 71 banks in seven cities of the district were 10.6 per cent larger than on April 30, 1924, and 0.7 per cent smaller than on March 31, 1925. The latter decline, which interrupts a steady upward movement in savings deposits, is a seasonal decrease.

*000 omitted. Includes one bank in Berkeley which was formerly a branch of an Oakland bank.


## Prices

The general level of wholesale prices declined 3.0 per cent during April, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics'
index number of prices of 404 commodities. The index number for that month was 156 (1913 prices $=100$ ) compared with 161 in March, 1925, and 148 in April, 1924.

The Department of Agriculture index number of prices received by farmers for 30 farm commodities declined from 151 (August, 1909July, $1914=100$ ) for March to 147 for April, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. This index stood at 130 in April, 1924. The farm price ratio, a measure of the general purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products, was unchanged at 91 during April, 1925, and was 13.8 per cent higher than in April, 1924, when it stood at 80.

Prices of most of the important commodities produced in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District changed little during March and April, 1925. Increases in prices of oranges and wheat amounting to approximately 16 and 7.5 per cent, respectively, were reported. On May 19, 1925, September wheat at the Chicago market was quoted at $\$ 1.41$ to $\$ 1.44$ per bushel and on May 19, 1924, the quotation was $\$ 1.07$ to $\$ 1.08$ per bushel. The lowest price quoted during 1925 for September contract wheat at Chicago was $\$ 1.23$ per bushel on April 4, 1925, and the highest price was $\$ 1.59$ per bushel on January 30,1925 . Oranges sold at $\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5.75$ per box during April, 1925, compared with $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 5.50$ per box during April, 1924. There has been a steady downward trend in wool prices since January, 1925, when wool was quoted at the highest levels recorded since 1920. A weekly average of 98 wool quotations at Boston, which stood at 103.8 cents per pound on January 23,1925 , and 90.19 cents per pound on April 3, 1925, declined to 80.21 cents per pound on May 1, 1925, a decrease of 22.7 per cent since January 23, 1925. The May 1st average was 0.5 per cent lower than one year ago. Livestock prices declined slightly during the latter part of April, but average prices for the month were 0.7 per cent higher than in March, according to the index number of the United

## (E) Commodity Prices-


Unit

100 lbs.
100 lbs.
100 ibs.
bu.
lb.
lb.
lb.
lb.
lb.
1b.
oz.
lb.

| May 1, 1925 | One Month Ago | One Year Ago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 156 | 161 | 148 |
| 91 | 91 | 80 |
| \$10.00 | \$10.45 | \$9.65 |
| 11.60 | 13.10 | 7.30 |
| 14.85-1.42 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 14.75 | ${ }_{1.071 / 2-1.085}^{158}$ |
| $1.35-1.421 / 2$ | 1.23-1.27 $1 / 2$ | 1.071/2-1.083/8 |
| 24.05-24.50¢ | 24.50-25.10¢ | 29.75-30.88¢ |
| $5.70 ¢ \ddagger$ | 6.054 | 8.20 c |
| ${ }_{80} .09$ | .091/2-.093/4 | . $10 \mathrm{y} 4 \mathrm{4}-103 \mathrm{l}$ |
| 80.21 ¢ | 90.194 | 80.61 ¢ |
| 13.2524 | $14.004 ¢$ | 13.206 d |
| 8.0054 | 8.914 ¢ | 8.263 ¢ |
| 66.8994 | 67.808 ¢ | 64.139 ¢ |
| ${ }_{31.03} 6$ | $7.319 ¢$ 31.60 | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6 . 1 2 1}$. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |

*As published by the "Lumber Manufacturer and Dealer."
$\dagger$ Ratio of farm prices (August, 1909 -July, 1914=100) to wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities (1910-1914=100).
$\ddagger$ May 2, 1925.

States Department of Agriculture. Between April, 1924, and April, 1925, the Department's index number of farm price of meat animals increased 37.7 per cent. Prices of cotton and sugar declined 2.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively, during April as compared with March, and butter and egg prices declined seasonally. The trend of farm prices for 30 selected agricultural products and for grains and meat animals, and the trend of wholesale prices for non-agricultural commodities is shown in the accompanying chart.


Prices of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Commodities
*United States Rureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index. tUnited States Department of Agriculture index of farm prices. The grains and meat animals indexes are sub-groups of the 30 farm products index.

Monthly average prices of non-ferrous metals, including copper, lead, zinc, and silver, declined during April, but continued slightly higher than one year ago. The price level for lumber (softwoods--the principal type of lumber produced in this district) was lower during April, 1925, than during March, 1925, or April, 1924.

Details of price movements for a selected group of products of the district and representative index numbers of general price trends are presented in Table "E."

## Banking and Credit Situation

Commercial loans of 70 reporting member banks in 9 cities of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, at $\$ 871,000,000$ on April 15th, were larger in amount than on any previous date of record. Since the mid-April peak the volume of commercial loans outstanding has declined, and on May 13, 1925, it was $\$ 2,000,000$ or 0.3 per cent smaller than the total of $\$ 865$,000,000 reported on April 8, 1925. Collateral
loans and investment holdings of these banks were increased during the five weeks, however, and total loans and investments were $\$ 3,000$,000 ( 0.2 per cent) larger on May 13th than on April 8th. Demand deposits at reporting member banks decreased by $\$ 17,000,000$ ( 2.3 per cent) during the four weeks ended May 6th, a partly seasonal movement, but increased again during the week ended May 13 th to $\$ 769,000$,000 , a figure but $\$ 1,000,000$ ( 0.2 per cent) smaller than that reported five weeks earlier. Their borrowings from the Reserve Bank increased by $\$ 4,000,000$ ( 24.3 per cent) during the five weeks period.

| REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-Twelfth District <br> (Figures are in millions of dollars, numbers in parentheses indicating percentage changes.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Condition May 13. 1925 | Change from One Month Ago | Change from One Year Ago |
| Total Loans | 1,102 | +1 ( $0.1 \%$ ) | 65 ( 6.3\%) |
| Commercial Loans | -863 | $-2(0.3 \%)$ | - 35 ( $4.1 \%$ ) |
| Investments | 450 | +2 ( $0.5 \%$ ) | + $91(25.4 \%)$ |
| Demand Deposits | 769 | $-1(0.2 \%)$ | + 33 ( $4.5 \%$ ) |
| Total Deposits | 1,549 | -4 ( $0.3 \%$ ) | +189 (13.9\%) |
| Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank ....... | 121 | +4 (24.3\%) | 0 |

During the past two months changes in total earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco have been largely the result of seasonal changes in discounts (borrowings of member banks), as contrasted with earlier months of the year when declining investment holdings determined the course of earning assets. The trend of discounts was upward from January 14th to April 22nd, and on the latter date they reached $\$ 38,000,000$, the highest figure reported since June 4, 1924, and $\$ 30$,000,000 ( 275.0 per cent) above the low point of $\$ 8,000,000$ reached on January 14, 1925. Discounts declined during the following four weeks, but on May 20th were $\$ 1,000,000$ ( 3.5 per cent) larger than a month earlier. Total earning assets also reached a spring peak on April 22nd, and on May 20th had declined to a level but $\$ 1,000,000$ above that of April 15th. Investment holdings were unchanged in volume at the close of the five weeks' period. Total reserves and deposits decreased slightly and Federal reserve note circulation was unchanged. The reserve ratio advanced from 77.8 on April 15th to 78.3 on May 20th.


Interest rates were unchanged during April.


[^0]:    *In thousands. 8Adjusted for seasonal variations-1919 monthly average $=100$. †Daily average production.
    $\ddagger$ May 13, April 8, 1925, and May 14 and April 9, 1924. $\|$ May 20, April 15, 1925, and May 21 and April 16 , 1924.
    $\|$ Percentage increase or decrease (-).

[^1]:    Figures in parentheses indicate percentage increase or decrease $(\longrightarrow)$ as compared with previous month.

