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The second edition contains detailed analyses of business conditions, special articles, review of foreign banking, and complete statistics showing the condition of Federal Reserve Banks. For this second edition the Board has fixed a subscription price of \$4 per annum to cover the cost of paper and printing. Single copies will be sold at 40 cents. Foreign postage should be added when it will be required. Remittances should be made to the Federal Reserve Board.

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

During the past two months the increasing seriousness of economic conditions in European countries has once more led to the conclusion that an international conference for the purpose of discussing problems of common interest will be necessary. At the sessions of the Supreme Economic Council held at Cannes during the early part of January, it was determined to hold a general international session at Genoa beginning on April 8, and invitations have accordingly been issued not only to the countries included in the League of Nations but also to Germany, Russia, and to the United States. The session at Genoa will be the first meeting of the kind that has taken place since the so-called Brussels Financial Conference, which occurred in September, 1920. The results of the Brussels Financial Conference have been important in the development of public opinion and in the diffusion of better understanding in regard to the issues which must be met and settled before a satisfactory disposition of pending international problems can be made. The practical outcome of the Brussels conference in a financial way was the proposal of the so-called "finishing credits plan" and the Ter Meulen plan for international financing of commodity movements. Neither plan has thus far been successfully applied in practice, but, on the contrary, the conditions which these plans were intended to remedy have, if anything, become more acute than they were at the time.

In issuing the invitation to the United States for participation in the sessions at Genoa, the allied governments have furnished the following "agenda," or list of matters which are expected to enter into the proceedings of the conference:

First. Examination into means for putting into execution the principles contained in the Cannes resolution of January 6, 1922.

Second. Establishment of European peace upon a solid basis.

Third. Conditions necessary to the restoration of economic confidence without endangering or altering existing treaties.

Fourth. Financial questions, such as currency, paper money, banks, and banking systems.

Fifth. Economic and financial questions.

The third item, which has been the cause of misunderstanding and disagreement between Premier Lloyd-George, of Great Britain, and Premier Poincaré, of France, reads in the English translation of the text, "without injury to existing treaties." The very broadest scope is evidently given to the field of economic and financial discussion which is to be allowed. Questions of international indebtedness, of foreign exchange, and probably of tariff relationships, will naturally be germane to the program stated in these broad terms. Indeed, the preliminaries to the Genoa conference have already included the formation of a corporation whose function it will be to promote the rehabilitation of Russia and neighboring nations, provided that such nations are willing to assent to certain specified terms.

The question which nations should be admitted to participate in the conference has naturally received much attention. A certain section of opinion in Europe has held to the view that those only should be invited who are already members of the League of Nations. In discussing this view of the case, Mr. Lloyd-George, in an address before the Coalition Liberal Convention on January 21, stated reasons for believing that no such limitation would be feasible, and then said:

There is a conference to be held at Genoa, in many respects the greatest international conference ever held. The nations of Europe without distinction have been invited to come. Why have they all been invited to come? Because we want to put an end to these constant wars and

rumors of wars, which are just as bad, or at least almost as bad, for international business as war itself.

* * * * *

When you come to that conference, if men go there, if statesmen of all the nations go there determined to do their best, determined to remove difficulties and not to create them, determined to allay suspicions and not to arouse them, determined to help and not to hinder, there will be a great pact of peace as a result of the conference, and I would appeal from here as far as my feeble voice shall extend, not merely in this room, but, even more, I would appeal to all men in power, to all rulers of men who have got the opportunity to determine it, to go there in the spirit of peace and peace will ensue.

Without peace it is no use having economics. For that reason we have placed deliberately on the agenda of this conference the first question of establishing peace in Europe. We put it first, why? Because unless you can do that it is no use somebody asking the experts to discuss financial schemes, trade-credit schemes. The trader won't go out in bad weather, he has had enough of it, he is drenched to the skin, and there is nowhere yet to dry his clothes. You must first of all sweep the clouds away, give him a fair and clear atmosphere, and he will go out, and the trader will become the missionary of peace. Schemes may expedite and schemes may facilitate, but without peace every scheme must fail.

I have one other word to say about the Genoa conference. * * * If you give work to the League of Nations which for special reasons it is not adapted to discharge, you do harm to the League of Nations. The League of Nations is in the making and you can not make things by written constitutions. You must create confidence in it, and confidence can only be created by achievement, and every failure which the league could very well afford when it was well established, every failure at this stage, is a ruinous one. It is like the fall of an infant; it may get a broken spine, and it would simply limp for the rest of its days. It must establish itself, but it can not do that if you entrust it with duties which at the moment it is obvious, for special reasons, it is unfit to carry through to such a full issue.

The inclusion of Russia has already been the subject of discussion because of the view that her participation in the conference would imply a recognition of the present Russian Government or an assent to its policy by other participating Governments. Premier Poincaré, of France, in succeeding M. Briand, has apparently held to the view that France could not well be represented at the conference without a previous undertaking on the part of Russia to allow full faith and credit to her prewar debts. On all these points the issues at stake are "political" in the broad sense of that term rather than economic. many regard the conference as unlikely to be

successful in the economic sense unless it adjusts issues affecting the rehabilitation of Russia, Germany, Austria, and southeastern Europe generally. Somewhat the same position is taken as regards the suggestion that no reference be made at the Genoa conference to the question of German reparations. Within the past month or more it has been contended more positively than ever before that the reparations problem is an almost inevitable element in any discussion which aims to develop a general solution for European questions at large.

The Secretary of Commerce, as chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, issued on January 23 a statement relative to the general exchange situation of countries of the Western Hemisphere. He emphasizes the dependence of exchange recovery in the world at large upon the economic restoration of Europe, and as an integral factor of it the reparation situation. The statement proceeds:

The European-American business fabric is constructed on a triangle, with one point resting in Europe and two points in South and North America. Any consideration of the effect of the exchange problem on the trade of the American Republics must therefore involve the question of exchange stability between Europe and the Western Hemisphere. So long as the European vertex of the economic triangle remains unstable, the establishment of stability in inter-American exchange will be attended with difficulty.

A review of Europe's situation—the weak, disturbed, and unstable storm center in international trade and finance—draws us to the inevitable conclusion that there can be no stabilization of exchange upon any footing until there is a cessation of inflation in the principal continental States. Inflation is the result of unbalanced budgets, which themselves are the result of the necessary expenditures upon reconstruction, the unsettled situation of German reparations, the maintenance of land armaments, and increasing debts. The disturbing forces are indeed predominantly European, and while Europe has made great progress in agricultural, industrial, social, and political stability since the war, the fiscal situation continues to disrupt exchange with great severity.

The German Government is not meeting its reparation obligations by taxation; while other countries are unable to mobilize enough taxable resources to cover their expenditures for reconstruction, for military forces, and for other purposes. There can be no hope of stability in the world's exchange until, in the first place, German reparations payments have been put upon a basis not only securing a definite flow of economic strength into the just task of rehabilitating the devastated countries, but also

calculated to be within the practical power of the German people to pay. Furthermore, it is necessary for economic stability that land armament on the continent of Europe should be reduced. Armies in many States are of such size as to necessitate continuing inflation, either through currency or short-time bills. The economic loss in productivity of the nations is not measured alone by the number of men under arms but by the spirit that surrounds the entire situation.

Yet, in spite of this continuous discussion of the subject, the amount of the reparations payments to be made in 1922 still remains unsettled. After the German note of December 16, which stated the inability of that Government to meet the installments due in January and February, the heads of the German and the Allied Reparations Commissions conferred in Paris, but no tangible results were reached. It had been hoped that the question might be settled at the meeting of the Supreme Economic Council at Cannes during the first week in January, but the only outcome of that meeting, as far as reparations were concerned, was the granting of a short delay. This delay was made conditional upon the payment of 31,000,000 gold marks every 10 days, from January 16 until a final agreement has been reached, and upon the presentation within a fortnight by the German Government of a memorandum setting forth budget and currency reforms, and a program for reparations payments in cash and in kind during 1922. The Government is endeavoring to enact tax laws for 1922 and to draw up a program of fiscal reform which will enable it to balance its budget. It has been announced that the bread subsidy will be materially reduced on February 16. The price of a 4-pound loaf of bread will be increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ marks, thus bringing about a saving to the State of several billion marks. The Government is also considering further increases in import duties, coal prices, and freight rates. It appears essential that German plans for fiscal reforms and reparations payments during 1922 should be completed as soon as possible and that the scheme of reparations payments should be worked out by the Allies by the time of the Genoa conference, since discussion of the reorganization of European finance and trade is likely to be futile until the matter of

reparations has been placed on a basis which squares with economic activity.

Belief that the war damage must be repaired has not been modified, but the best means for repairing it have certainly not yet been found.

New view of war payments.

It seems to be more and more admitted that the best way of paying France in the next few years will be by an extension of the method provided in the Wiesbaden agreement, although the use of German labor in the devastated regions, which was contemplated in that agreement, may not prove to be practicable. Payments in kind will not, however, ultimately solve the French situation, because of the large French public debt. During a debate over the budget in December it was stated in the French Senate that the Government has already spent 69,000,000,000 francs on reconstruction, and various cities and industrial groups in the devastated regions have borrowed 2,000,000,000 francs more on bonds which the Government has guaranteed in anticipation of reparations payments. As for the other allied countries, payments in kind can only be regarded as acceptable in very small amounts. On the other hand, extensive payments in "cash" presuppose an export balance on the part of Germany which can be built up only upon the basis of a world demand which does not exist at present, and which will not exist until currency and trade conditions have been reorganized in Europe. Germany exported large quantities of goods in 1921, but her internal and external price levels have been so out of harmony that until December, when a small export balance was achieved, the value of her imports exceeded that of her exports. The problem of reparations payments and reconstruction throughout Europe are so closely interrelated that it is difficult to distinguish them, but it seems reasonable to say that a delay granted Germany in the matter of "cash" payments would greatly facilitate reorganization not only in Germany but in the rest of Europe.

The reparations situation, however, has a bearing much broader than is found in the relations between France and Germany. This lies in its significance in respect to the investment of

Investment of capital.

capital. Not only machinery for the safeguarding of international trade is needed but also active support from the various countries which may participate at Genoa in putting this machinery to work. In the course of the past two years several plans have been promulgated both in Europe and America for the financing of trade with countries with depreciated currencies, but none of them has been widely enough accepted to be of much practical assistance. The Ter Meulen scheme, which was first suggested at the time of the Brussels conference, is the official plan of the League of Nations. No actual use has been made of the scheme, however, although the terms are well known and generally approved. Sir Drummond Fraser, the organizer, has studied conditions in the countries which would be the most likely lenders and borrowers (or sellers and buyers) under the scheme, but the commission provided for in the plan to pass upon the gold value of the assets to be offered by the borrowers has not yet been created. The details of the Ter Meulen scheme, which have been frequently commented upon, provide for the creation of bonds by an international commission on the basis of the gold value of the assets of countries desiring to create commercial credits for their citizens. The bonds thus created would serve as collateral for loans made to importers in these countries by foreign exporters, who could in turn hold them until payment was made or obtain bank accommodation on the basis of them. The creation of bonds on behalf of a country is made conditional upon domestic financial reforms, such as the balancing of the budget, the removal of trade barriers, the embargo of nonessentials, etc. In order to put such a scheme as this into operation, there must be one of two conditions—either governments of countries whose credit is impaired must definitely want Ter Meulen bonds created on their behalf, or exporters and bankers in selling countries must insist upon the security of such bonds in their foreign trade transactions. If the assets upon which the bonds are based have prior claims upon them, however, their value is to that extent vitiated.

At the time of the Brussels conference, business conditions in the leading industrial countries of the world had not yet suffered from depression in any considerable degree. The development of the Ter Meulen scheme on the part of the western European countries, therefore, was more or less entered into from altruistic motives. Since that time, however, the demoralizing effect of the conditions in eastern Europe has reacted very directly upon trade elsewhere, with the result that recently there have been several proposals looking to the rehabilitation of the purchasing power or buying capacity of Russia, Poland, Austria, etc. The proposal which appears to have been officially accepted by the Supreme Economic Council at Cannes provides for the incorporation of an international organization based upon private capital, the participants to include representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Germany, and possibly others if they so desire. The declared purpose of this organization is the rebuilding of railroads and other means of communication in Russia, and the plan contemplates the creation not only of a central international corporation with headquarters in London but of affiliated corporations in the participating countries as well. Contributions to the capitalization of the corporation are to be made in the currencies of the several contributing countries, but control is to be exercised by the central organization.

Obviously this plan differs considerably from the Ter Meulen bond proposal, since its purpose is exclusively that of providing long-term credit. It is also less a Government than a commercial proposition. Although it presupposes relatively stable political conditions in the countries to which loans are to be made, the latter need not be granted on the condition that domestic financial reforms be undertaken, as is the case with the Ter Meulen plan. In fact, this new international corporation resembles very closely the measure which Mr. Lloyd-George introduced into Parliament last October for the encouragement of

British foreign trade. At that time £25,000,000 was voted by Parliament to guarantee the capital and interest on loans to foreign Governments for capital undertakings on the condition that the proceeds of the loans be spent for British goods. The international corporation seems to be an extension of this idea, except that the capital of the corporation is not to be drawn from public sources. One of the strong features of the Ter Meulen scheme is that it not only takes care of short-term financing but of long-term as well and that it gives countries with depreciated currencies a stable unit of value, based upon gold, to be used in foreign transactions. The international corporation does not aim at creating machinery which will stabilize currencies and facilitate ordinary short-term commercial relationships, but it is concerned rather with the development of certain public undertakings in countries where these have collapsed. Aside from the provisions which have been made in the United States in the Edge Act for the creation of corporations to advance funds both for long and short time operations in foreign trade, and in the War Finance Corporation Act for the handling of agricultural paper, most of the plans which have been put forward here for the rehabilitation of eastern Europe have had for their purpose the substitution of a new international currency based upon gold for the debased currencies of Europe. This type of reform presupposes the active assistance of the United States, since it is the only country which can spare gold to build up reserves for foreign currencies. Actual plans for the execution of such a reform are less developed, however, than is the case with the other proposals which have been discussed. But none of these propositions has any considerable weight of public opinion behind it except the Ter Meulen scheme. This plan seems to have the support and approval of western European as well as American bankers and financial experts, probably because it appears to meet the needs of the various types of foreign trade financing. If the Genoa conference could bring about a recognition on the part of potential borrowers of the necessity of domestic financial reforms and on the part of lenders of the de-

sirability of the security furnished by the gold bonds, the necessary machinery could be almost immediately made effective.

The savings which will result from the limitation in armaments decided upon at the Washington conference will, unfortunately, affect immediately only the three countries whose finances are already in a relatively sound condition. It is estimated that the reduction decided upon for the United States will save about \$200,000,000 on the present building program. The saving in England and Japan will reach an amount approximately equivalent. In France and Italy, however, no increase in naval armaments had been contemplated in the near future, and the savings brought about at Washington will not affect their immediate problems.

It is particularly important in the present situation not only that governmental budgets should be balanced, so that short-time borrowing by the Government may be discontinued, but also that the sum of Government expenditures should be decreased in order to reduce the tax burden of the business community. In most countries, however, curtailment of taxes seems highly problematical at present. Only in the United States has it been attempted. Any savings which result in England next year from a decrease in expenditures will probably have to be applied to debt reduction. The situation is much the same in France. In Italy the difficulty of increasing Government revenue to meet expenditures is almost as great. In Germany the balancing of the budget is complicated by the fluctuating value of the mark, and large increases in taxes are planned for the coming year.

From the preliminary announcements of unofficial character, as well as from the "agenda," it is clear that discussion at Genoa is likely to relate in no small measure to the restoration of the gold standard, or, in lieu thereof, to the development of some plan for the stabilization of foreign exchange. Much difference of opinion exists concerning the specific means to be employed and the incidental difficulties likely to be encountered in bringing about a return to the gold standard in Europe. But there is

a gratifying unanimity of opinion among leading economists, financiers, and statesmen to the effect that any permanent rehabilitation of credit and currency systems will necessitate a return to a gold basis of some sort. It is quite obvious, however, that prior to any attempt to reinstate the gold standard, many complex problems will have to be solved. These are problems connected with reparations payments, with domestic and foreign indebtedness, with the effect of national policies upon the amount and direction of current expenditures. The issues involved necessitate far-reaching international adjustments that are likely to be the subject of prolonged negotiations. Extraterritorial interference with power to raise money or to spend it is rightly regarded as an interference with the sovereignty of a State, and can only be justified in extreme cases. On the other hand, a simple ultimatum to insolvent nations to the effect that obligations must be met and budgets must be balanced, will not bring about a solution of international difficulties. The capacity of the several nations to defray recurrent expenditures out of regular sources of income must be carefully appraised, and expenditures in excess of ability to pay must be eliminated before budgets can be balanced and inflation consequently stopped. Until some sort of international agreement based upon recognition of this patent fact has made possible the cessation of deficit financing, no program of currency reform involving a return to the gold standard has any chance of success.

The argument in favor of the restoration of gold as an international standard of value is twofold—first, that no superior or better basis for prices has as yet been developed, and, second, that the use of gold as an international currency or price basis affords strong protection against pressure to bring about expansion of credit. In international trade the gold standard also constitutes a nexus between the price levels of various countries. It can by no means be said to be an ideal means of payment, but under normal conditions it has been very effective in preventing the price level of any one country from falling too markedly out

of line with that of others. When currency and credit systems are erected upon a gold basis, loss of gold following an excess of imports tends to check the process of further credit expansion, and the knowledge that gold may be wanted for export is under all circumstances a deterrent to indefinite credit expansion. In short, international purchases and sales tend to offset one another except to the extent that occasional adverse balances can be covered by means of gold shipments. However, if there is no attempt to maintain the gold standard or to link gold in any way with the internal price level, the process of gold denudation can go on to the point of exhaustion. In fact, that is what has virtually happened in a number of countries. Ordinarily the rising interest rates that would accompany an outflow of gold would check such a movement. But if credit expansion by means of paper issues goes ahead unrestricted by the need of redemption, either immediate or prospective, no effect upon interest rates need ensue.

Meanwhile the unequally progressive rates of inflation within the several countries, resulting in varying degrees of depreciation of the local currencies, are reflected in erratic fluctuation of exchange rates. But, as has been repeatedly shown, the exchange rates are so influenced by speculative purchases and sales, by the consideration of probable future developments, and by various incalculable factors that they have become an imperfect and sometimes misleading index of the course of internal prices. The unhealthy stimulus thereby given either to the import or to the export of goods, as the case may be, because of this lack of correlation between the course of internal prices and of exchange rates, is at present an evidence of abnormally disordered financial conditions. But even an improvement in world finances of such a fundamental sort as to make possible balanced budgets and cessation of inflation will nevertheless leave open for subsequent solution the subsidiary but important problem of exchange stabilization. The problem would then assume a less aggravated form, but it would still be necessary to

devise some plan for controlling minor fluctuations. Even under normal prewar conditions, the existence of exchange fluctuations such as occurred in transactions between gold and silver using countries constituted a vexatious problem and afforded abundant evidence of the need for some common standard of value in terms of which all international payments should be expressed and liquidated. The difficulties were solved for some silver-using countries by the introduction of a gold-exchange standard, and it now looks as if the most workable plan for the reintroduction of gold as an international standard of value would be the utilization of some form of the gold-exchange standard.

The introduction of a gold-exchange standard would, of course, involve many difficult questions as to the basis upon which a new parity should be established between the stabilized paper currencies of the several countries and the gold placed at their disposal under any redistribution plan that might be arranged by international agreement. However, such difficulties are slight compared to those that would be encountered if attempts were made to inject gold into general circulation. Even if visible gold supplies were ample enough when redistributed to make it possible to introduce specie payments within the countries now on a paper basis, the experiment would be highly dangerous. The confidence of the people in the purchasing powers of their present currencies having been destroyed, any attempt to reintroduce gold payments within a country would probably be impossible, as a tendency to hoard would lead to disappearance of coin and the exhaustion of gold reserves before any substantial degree of improvement could be achieved. Hence it would seem wise to restrict attempts to reintroduce a gold standard to the international field. Governments, either directly or through central banks, or a combination of banks, would have to maintain a rigid supervision over exchange operations, and they would also have to be in a position to enforce an effective control over domestic credit policies, with a view to the maintenance of the selected parity between paper and the

gold exchange. Experience with the gold exchange standard in India, its subsequent introduction into the Philippines by the United States Government, and its utilization in other parts of the Far East throw some light on the problems that would have to be faced, although, of course, the difficulties are infinitely greater in attempting to establish a gold-exchange standard for the world at large than they are when only restricted areas are involved. It is sometimes urged that the gold-exchange standard is essentially a system whose successful operation is dependent upon its limited application; that it is fitted only to the conditions of a colony or dependency connected with gold-using countries. In answer to this objection it has been pointed out by a number of economists that the system in force in certain European countries before the war, such, for example, as Austria, was not essentially different from the gold-exchange standard. For that matter, the actual use of gold was everywhere being confined more and more largely to international transactions. The fact that the gold-exchange standard did break down during the war, and that it will inevitably break down in the face of too abnormal trade balances, does not condemn it. No conceivable system can be expected to function properly until a reasonable equilibrium in trade relationships is restored and until extraordinary payments on indebtedness, for reparations, etc., are either eliminated or at least removed from the field of exchange operations for an indefinite period.

Attempts to stabilize by artificial methods without resort to gold standard. Stabilization of controlling exchange operations such as were employed during the war period are essentially of an emergency character. Their inadequacy as a means of correcting fundamental maladjustments of trade balances has been made so obvious by experience and has been a subject of such lengthy comment that it does not require further elucidation. It is, however, conceivable that the stabilization of exchange and the reestablishment of a satisfactory system of internal payments could be accomplished by a rigorous control over credit and currency without return to the gold stand-

ard. But it is highly unlikely that such control would be sufficiently rigorous and discriminating to prevent exchange fluctuations from continuing to be of a magnitude sufficient to constitute a serious interference with foreign trade. It may be that the use of the discount rate as a means of price stabilization could with wise manipulation, unhampered by political pressure, be effective in some countries. Changes in discount rates would then act as a means of encouraging the expansion or forcing the contraction of credit-created currency without either an inflow or outflow of gold. But such a scheme presupposes a centralized control over money markets that was by no means assured even in prewar times, and it also presupposes a sensitive response to variations in the interest rate that implies the existence of highly organized international markets which no longer exist.

It is evident from all that has been said that

Argument for the United States has an interest in the introduction of some form of gold standard as a means to the resumption of trade relationships through the effective stabilization of exchange. At present, furthermore, the abnormal concentration of gold in this country is a source of danger, because it is a false guide in matters of credit policy--no longer an index of the outside limit of legitimate credit expansion. Considerations of national interest alone are, therefore, a sufficient reason for a careful weighing of proposals looking to a redistribution of the gold supplies of the world and involving a return of some part of the gold held by the United States for use elsewhere. No proposals of any sort should, however, be entertained until far-reaching guaranties of fiscal reform have been secured from the countries that require aid. Otherwise the assistance would be detrimental to the extent that it would lead to the postponement of the necessary fiscal reforms which must be made preliminary to the rehabilitation of currency systems and the reestablishment of stabilized exchange relationships.

The unofficial announcement in London that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated the British Government's intention to permit the reestablishment of an unrestricted market for

gold at the earliest date at which the state of exchange renders this course possible and desirable, recognizes the necessity of early restoration of the gold standard in a real sense, in order to combat evils of the kind already described.

In November, 1921, a detailed estimate of **Our present international balance.** the net unfunded balance due to the United States from abroad was presented. Exclusive of the war-time debts of foreign Governments to the United States Government, which amount to \$10,000,000,000, roughly speaking, it was estimated that on October 1, 1921, there was owing to private creditors in the United States a net unfunded balance of \$3,408,000,000. During October, November, and December exports of merchandise exceeded imports by a little less than \$300,000,000; and for the same period net imports of gold and silver were but slightly short of \$125,000,000, leaving a net addition to our unfunded balance from "visible" sources of \$175,000,000. When, however, the remaining or "invisible" items in the balance are taken into consideration and summed up, it is likely that they constituted a net debit for the three months of between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000. The result is that the visible items during these three months have been fully offset or possibly a little more than offset by the invisible elements in the balance, leaving the former estimate substantially unchanged and if anything slightly reduced at the close of 1921. In view of all the available facts, therefore, it seems fair to take \$3,400,000,000 as the approximate amount of our unfunded international balance on January 1, 1922.

Of very great interest and significance is the recent tendency toward a reduction rather than an augmentation of our international balance. In October, 1921, exports of merchandise and gold exceeded imports by \$115,000,000 which, after due allowance for invisible offsets, still resulted in a net addition to our unfunded balance. The situation was reversed, however, in November. The extent to which the balance has been reduced during November and December is small, to be sure. In fact, the reduction just about offsets the increase in the balance during October,

leaving the net sum outstanding on January 1, 1922, about the same as on October 1, 1921. Nevertheless, the fact that we have ceased to add large sums monthly to the huge amount already owed us by foreign debtors and that instead, during the last two months for which figures are available, the tendency has been in the opposite direction are considerations of no small importance.

The striking fact in connection with recent official foreign trade reports is the low level to which exports fell in the last two months of 1921. Not since August, 1915, have exports been so low, measured in terms of value. During the spring, summer, and autumn months the value of exports maintained a fairly consistent level, averaging a little less than \$350,000,000 monthly. The returns for November and December, therefore, of only about \$295,000,000 in each of these months would seem to indicate a definite renewal of the declining tendency in our foreign trade that was so evident in the trade statistics of ten or twelve months ago. The rate of this new decline, however, has been much less than that which occurred in the early part of 1921. It is none the less serious, inasmuch as price reductions, which were chiefly responsible for the former decline, can not be held to apply at the present time to any great extent. As was pointed out in a preceding section, the decrease in the value of exports, coupled with an increase in merchandise imports and the large inflow of gold, has resulted during the last two months in a reversal in the direction of our total trade, both visible and invisible. There seems no reason to doubt that this is due to the difficulty of further financing our export trade, and is but an illustration of the universal tendency of a one-sided and unbalanced trade movement to right itself. That such a process of readjustment if left to itself might result in a most serious curtailment of our export trade for many months to come, unless steps are taken to facilitate payments to this country in goods and other forms, is a conclusion that can hardly be escaped. The foreign trade of the United

States has been maintained remarkably well up to this time in the face of tremendous obstacles. Recent developments, however, point unmistakably to the necessity for laying a more solid foundation if American export trade is to prosper.

In the following table are presented the Board's usual indexes of current production and marketing conditions. Receipts of grain and production of pig iron and pretroleum were larger in December than in November, but activity in all other lines declined. Textile manufacturing was on a much larger scale than in December, 1920, and grain movements were somewhat larger.

[000 omitted.]

	December, 1920.		December, 1921.		November, 1921.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head) . . .	4,869	100	4,639	95.3	5,217	107.1
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels)	71,467	100	85,013	114.1	58,953	79.2
Sight receipts of cotton (bales)	1,580	100	1,484	93.9	1,704	107.9
Shipments of lumber reported by 3 associations (million feet)	515	100	639	124.1	743	144.3
Bituminous coal production (short tons)	52,123	100	30,975	59.4	35,955	69.0
Anthracite coal production (tons)	8,454	100	5,984	70.8	6,859	81.1
Crude petroleum production (barrels)	38,961	100	41,957	107.7	37,880	97.2
Pig-iron production (long tons)	2,704	100	1,649	61.0	1,415	52.3
Steel-ingot production (long tons)	2,340	100	1,427	61.0	1,660	70.9
Cotton consumption (bales)	295	100	512	173.6	527	178.7
Wool consumption (pounds)	24,372	100	61,283	251.4	65,326	268.0

During the 21 days ending December 31 the net inward movement of gold was \$18,598,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$33,534,000 for the 20 days ending November 30. England, France, and Denmark combined furnished over 53 per cent, or \$11,007,000 of the \$20,548,000 of gold imported during the 21 days ending December 31, other countries of Europe furnishing over 10 per cent, and Canada, Australia, and Egypt most of the remainder. Gold exports amounting to \$1,950,000 were consigned principally to Mexico and Canada.

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$1,542,119,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	1,776,616	705,210	1,071,406
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	¹ 291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,068	322,091	94,977
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	691,267	23,880	667,387
Total.....	2,961,485	1,419,366	1,542,119

¹ Excess of exports.

Net gold imports for the past calendar year totaled \$667,387,000. The largest gains are shown through imports from the following countries: England, \$202,091,000; France, \$190,688,000; and Sweden, \$66,356,000. Gold exports during the past year were consigned chiefly to the following destinations: Hongkong, \$9,611,000; Mexico, \$7,090,000; Canada, \$2,914,000; and Sweden, \$2,643,000.

Net imports of silver during the 21 days ending December 31 were \$1,097,000, as compared with net imports of \$2,719,000 for the 20 days ending November 30. Mexico furnished over 71 per cent, or \$2,623,000 of the \$3,685,000 of silver imported during the 21 days ending December 31, the remainder coming principally from Peru, Canada, and Chile. Of the silver exports, amounting to \$2,588,000, over 70 per cent, or \$1,826,000, was consigned to the Orient, and the remainder principally to Canada and England.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$443,261,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Excess of exports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	203,592	483,353	279,761
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	89,410	239,021	149,611
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	88,060	113,616	25,556
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	63,242	51,575	¹ 11,667
Total.....	444,304	887,565	443,261

¹ Excess of imports.

Compilation of the statistics of gold and silver imports and exports has been resumed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and publication of the 10-day reports of these movements will be discontinued by the Federal Reserve Board. Monthly figures only will be compiled and made public by the Commerce Bureau beginning with January, 1922.

Continuous loan liquidation by both member banks and Federal Reserve Banks, mainly in connection with the large return flow to the banks of Federal Reserve notes and other currency, and a moderate increase in demand deposits at the member banks are the main developments in the banking field during the four-week period between December 21, 1921, and January 18 of the present year.

Reports from over 800 member banks in leading cities indicate a reduction of \$274,-000,000 in outstanding loans and discounts, the decrease affecting fairly uniformly loans secured by Government and corporate obligations as well as other loans and discounts, i. e., ordinary commercial loans. As against this substantial loan liquidation, the reporting member banks show an increase of \$58,000,000 in their investments in Liberty bonds and Victory notes and of \$23,000,000 in total investments. Total loans and investments of the reporting institutions during the four weeks under review show a continuous decline, the January 18 total of \$14,611,000,000 being \$252,000,000 below the total reported four weeks earlier.

Aggregate borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal Reserve Banks show a reduction for the period from \$743,000,000 to \$468,000,000, or from 5 to 3.2 per cent of the banks' combined loans and investments. Member banks in New York City show for the same period a reduction of their accommodation at the local Federal Reserve Bank from \$158,000,000 to about \$84,000,000, or from 3.3 to 1.8 per cent of their aggregate loans and investments. Of the total discounts of the Federal Reserve Banks, the amount discounted for reporting banks, i. e., member banks located in the larger cities, constituted 51.2 per cent on January 18, compared with 60.7 per cent four weeks earlier and 77.9 per cent about a year ago. Since January 21, 1921, accommodation of reporting member banks at the Federal Reserve Banks has declined from \$1,933,700,000 to \$467,800,000, or 76 per cent, while accommodation of non-reporting member banks, i. e., those located in the smaller towns and in the agricultural sections of the country, has declined during the

same period from \$549,300,000 to \$446,000,000, or only 18.8 per cent. Net demand deposits reached a low level of \$10,174,000,000 on December 28, i. e., the Wednesday following Christmas. Return of currency accounts probably for most of the increase of \$253,000,000 in demand deposits shown during the following two weeks, while the reduction of \$95,000,000 in these deposits shown for the last week under review is in keeping with the volume of loan liquidation effected during that week. Net withdrawals of Government balances, practically continuous during the period, aggregated \$105,000,000, while time deposits show a gain of over \$50,000,000.

The course of member bank operations during the four weeks under review is indicated in a general way in the following exhibit:

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts and investments. ¹	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. Banks.	Ratio of accommodation (3÷2).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
Dec. 21.....	808	14,863	743	5.0	10,248
Dec. 23.....	806	14,780	698	4.7	10,174
Jan. 4.....	808	14,771	647	4.4	10,416
Jan. 11.....	808	14,681	531	3.6	10,427
Jan. 18.....	806	14,611	468	3.2	10,332

¹ Including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.

Figures of the Federal Reserve Banks which cover the four-week period between December 28, 1921, and January 25, 1922, indicate continuous liquidation of discounted bills aggregating \$329,600,000, a reduction of \$31,500,000 in acceptances, a decrease of \$6,500,000 in Pittman certificates, and an increase of \$8,800,000 in other Treasury certificates, largely held by the Boston, New York, and Chicago Federal Reserve Banks. Reserve bank holdings of United States bonds and notes show an increase of \$6,300,000, and their total earning assets a de-

cline of \$352,800,000. Reserve deposits fluctuated between \$1,735,600,000 on January 11 and \$1,652,300,000 on January 25, while Government deposits, after reaching a low level of \$15,300,000 on January 11, increased to \$95,900,000 at the close of the period under review.

During the four weeks under review the return movement of Federal Reserve notes aggregated \$259,500,000, compared with \$253,900,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. In addition the Federal Reserve Banks show a gain of \$32,000,000 in reserve cash other than gold, composed largely of silver certificates and greenbacks withdrawn from circulation channels. Gold reserves at the close of the review period show the record total of \$2,904,200,000, an increase of \$34,600,000 over the December 28 total, while total cash reserves reached the total of \$3,058,900,000, a gain of \$66,700,000 during the period. The reserve ratio, mainly because of the reduction in note liabilities, shows a practically continuous rise during the four weeks from 71.1 to 77.2 per cent.

Principal weekly changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks during the period under review are shown in the following exhibit:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	F. R. notes in actual circulation.	Reserve ratio.
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.			
Dec. 28, 1921.....	2,992.2	487.2	692.6	1,764.5	2,443.5	71.1
Jan. 4, 1922.....	3,009.8	477.5	635.1	1,829.1	2,405.3	71.1
Jan. 11, 1922.....	3,041.3	427.5	560.0	1,776.9	2,293.8	74.7
Jan. 18, 1922.....	3,051.5	388.7	525.2	1,784.9	2,229.7	76.0
Jan. 25, 1922.....	3,058.9	357.9	492.3	1,778.8	2,184.0	77.2

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, JANUARY, 1922.

Production and trade show no striking departures from the conditions prevailing at the time of the last report. At this season there usually occurs a period of slackening in various lines of manufacture, and this has been true during the past month. Such recession as there has been does not, however, go beyond the proportions to be expected at this time of the year. In a number of lines productive activity has been unusually well sustained. The already pronounced tendency toward stabilization of prices has continued. The Federal Reserve Board's price index for December shows a reduction of only two points, as compared with a month earlier, while the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows no change in its index.

On the productive side interest has been largely centered about the iron and steel trade. The activity in that branch of business has, on the whole, been slightly on the increase, the end of the year showing a slowing down due to the usual inventory period, while during the first part of January better inquiry, particularly from railroads, has tended to increase the volume of orders on hand as well as the activity of the plants. Demand for nonferrous metals continues quiet. In cotton and woolen textiles no material change has taken place. In other manufacturing lines there has been, if anything, a moderate tendency toward improvement. This is true of shoe manufacturing in the western districts. But little recovery from the depression in silk is yet to be noted. Demand in the automobile trade remains little altered but with reports of fair prospects for spring trade.

Prices of staple farm products have, on the whole, about held their own, with fair export demand. Minor agricultural crops have shown satisfactory yields. The interest in the agricultural situation now centers about the preparations for the new season. Some anxiety is expressed with reference to credit conditions in various parts of the West and South, due to the fact that banks in those regions already hold considerable amounts of paper representing the "carry over" from last year. Combined bank figures show continued liquidation and recession in the loan account, but this has been far more pronounced in urban and manufacturing sections than in the agricultural districts.

A slight increase in unemployment is attributable largely to seasonal recession and indicates no important changes in the general demand for labor. Building operations have been unusually well maintained especially for this season of the year, being about double those reported for the corresponding month a year ago. The demand for lumber has likewise been well maintained, but with considerable variation as to prices between different grades and classes.

Wholesale trade lines have shown great variation. Sharp declines have occurred in dry goods and boots and shoes, while hardware sales, although not declining in so marked a degree, have fallen off substantially. Groceries also show a lessened volume of demand. In the Southern States decline in wholesale lines has been especially pronounced in dry goods and shoes. The figures, however, make a distinctly favorable showing as compared with a year ago. In retail trade, buying demand in the manufacturing districts of the East and North still shows improvement, while demand in the agricultural regions of the West and South indicates sharp decrease as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

While, as already noted, the general price level has shown but little change, some important items have suffered from instability. Among these are raw wool, while in cotton, variations in export demand have prevented prices from assuming a fixed position. Some uncertainty in iron and steel prices has also been noted. Building materials have in some cases, such as brick and cement, moved downward. Slight recovery in raw sugar has been noted during the latter part of the month.

Financially the month of January has shown growth in the reserve strength of Federal Reserve and member banks. Commercial demand for credit has tended downward, while market quotations for money have eased. A lower rate on bankers' acceptances has become general. Foreign exchange quotations have fluctuated within a considerably narrower range than during December.

AGRICULTURE.

Weather conditions have thus far been excellent for the growth of winter wheat in the States east of the Mississippi River and in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), but have not been so favorable in districts No. 10 (Kansas City), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco). Winter wheat and rye were reported to be in good condition in early January throughout district No. 7 (Chicago), and there was plenty of snow to protect the plant in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that the winter wheat plant has good growth, and that the color of the top growth indicates an exceptionally healthy condition. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) there has been a pronounced increase in acreage of rye and some increase in wheat sowing due to the favorable conditions for fall planting and the relatively favorable prices received for rye in 1921. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that the condition of wheat in Kansas and Nebraska is very low, as the result of a long-continued drought, while the deficiency of moisture in Colorado and Wyoming has been partly remedied by recent snows and rains. Copious rains during December and January have improved the condition of winter wheat in district No. 12 (San Francisco), which had previously suffered from a prolonged drought, and a light layer of snow now covers the fields of Idaho and Washington.

The Louisiana crop of cane sugar has been much benefited by ideal weather throughout the harvesting and grinding season, and cane production for 1921 amounted to about 3,671,000 tons, an increase of 47 per cent in comparison with 1920. Grinding operations are completed, except for certain large factories.

COTTON.

Cotton ginnings from December 13, 1921, to January 15, 1922, inclusive, amounted to only 114,513 bales, as compared with 1,138,479 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year. Despite this early curtailment in ginning activity the price of middling-upland cotton at New York declined from 18.80 cents on December 24 to 17.75 cents on January 24. District No. 11 (Dallas) reports that the winter has been mild and fears that this may permit extensive hibernating of boll weevils. The establishment of large noncotton zones during the coming year to be alternated with other zones in subsequent years has been strongly advocated as a method of ending the costly ravages of the weevil, but there seems little prospect of concerted action of this sort during 1922. However, definite steps have been taken to stop cotton planting for a year in certain sections of Texas which are

infested by the pink bollworm, and that pest may soon be exterminated.

TOBACCO.

The markets in Virginia and North Carolina were closed from December 20 until after New Year's Day. Subsequent sales have been comparatively light, due to unseasonable weather for the preparation of the leaf for market, but the warehousemen estimate that about 80 per cent of the year's production has already been sold. Prices of burley tobacco not signed up by the growers' cooperative association have averaged materially higher than in 1920. The association expects to open the selling season in a short time. The cigar-leaf market in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) continues dull, and movement of the Lancaster County crop has not yet begun. Cigar manufacturers in the district are now in the midst of their usual winter inactivity, factories with few exceptions being closed down during the latter part of December for the purpose of taking stock. Many plants, particularly those of the smaller firms, are still closed. The demand for cigars is exceedingly light, and orders in most cases can be filled from stock. Both manufacturers and retailers in district No. 5 (Richmond) reduced prices on most cigarettes and some cigars during the second week of January, and some price reductions have been announced in district No. 3 (Philadelphia).

FRUIT.

The unpicked citrus fruit of California is reported to have suffered considerable damage from recent frosts, but both California and Florida production is well above the average output of recent years. The orange crop is estimated to amount to 22,500,000 boxes in California and 8,200,000 boxes in Florida, as compared with 18,700,000 boxes and 8,100,000 boxes, respectively, in the previous year. The lemon production of district No. 12 (San Francisco) is estimated at 4,664,000 boxes, as compared with 3,750,000 boxes in 1920. Grapefruit production is also somewhat larger than last year and amounts to 5,400,000 boxes in district No. 6 (Atlanta), an increase of about 6 per cent. Shipment of the present crop of citrus fruit from Florida has been more rapid than during the last season, but the volume of California shipments up to December 31 was less than in the corresponding period of 1920.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Volume of grain movements increased slightly during December, due to exceptionally

heavy marketing of corn and a moderate increase in receipts of oats and rye. Wheat receipts amounted to 24,572,000 bushels at 17 reporting interior centers, a decline of 4.4 per cent as compared with November. Particularly heavy declines were registered at Toledo and Duluth, which were partly counterbalanced by a large increase in the amount of wheat received at Kansas City. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that wheat stocks on the farms on December 31 were much smaller than at the close of 1920. December receipts of corn at 17 interior centers totaled 41,731,000 bushels, an increase of 139 per cent in comparison with November, and the largest monthly receipts since January, 1921. Increases of over 100 per cent in corn receipts were recorded at each of the following important centers: Chicago, Duluth, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Peoria. This acceleration in the movement of corn from the farms is partly seasonal, but has been much aided by large exports to Europe. Stocks of grain have shown a slight tendency to increase at both interior and seaboard centers, although there has been some decline in stocks of oats and barley. Corn stocks increased 92 per cent at 11 reporting interior centers, and 132 per cent at 8 reporting seaboard centers during December.

FLOUR.

December production of flour showed a further decrease in all districts. District No. 9 (Minneapolis) reported an output of 1,754,654 barrels, a decline of 24 per cent from the November figure of 2,290,084 barrels. December production reported in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was 1,540,102 barrels, as compared with 1,673,034 barrels in November, while the output of 11 leading mills in district No. 8 (St. Louis) decreased from 261,400 barrels in November to 248,600 barrels in December. In district No. 7 (Chicago), 43 representative millers produced 311,182 barrels, which was 0.5 per cent less than in November, while in district No. 12 (San Francisco) 61 mills produced 775,139 barrels, as compared with 856,079 barrels produced by 71 mills in November. Jobbers and bakers in district No. 7 (Chicago) are reported to be buying very little flour, but in district No. 8 (St. Louis) December brought forth much better shipping instructions on old orders, although the volume of new business was disappointing. In districts No. 8 (St. Louis) and No. 10 (Kansas City) there has been much better inquiry since January 1. In the former this was especially true of the south, but virtually all was for prompt shipment. In the latter a considerable number

of sales resulted, due largely to depleted stocks. What is known as the small trade did most of the buying. There is practically no export demand in district No. 12 (San Francisco), and, while domestic inquiries are frequent, few sales have resulted.

LIVE STOCK.

December receipts of cattle and calves and sheep at 15 western markets were less than in November, although receipts of hogs were greater. Sheep receipts alone were greater than a year ago. In the case of cattle and calves, 975,330 head were received during December, as compared with 1,394,217 head during November, and 984,309 head during December, 1920. Receipts of hogs during December were 2,673,947 head, as compared with 2,559,916 head during November and 2,932,052 head a year ago. Receipts of sheep decreased from 1,244,214 head during November to 974,034 head during December, as compared with 942,858 head during December, 1920. The condition of live stock in district No. 10 (Kansas City) is generally good, although the number of cattle and sheep on feed in the Mountain States and on the Great Plains is less than last year. Live stock in all parts of district No. 11 (Dallas) is reported to be wintering well, in spite of the fact that winter rainfall is still much below normal, and in many sections ranges are seriously affected by drought. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), recent rains have improved ranges in California and Arizona, but the condition of Oregon ranges is below normal.

Twenty-three representative packers report an increase of 2.3 per cent in December sales (measured in dollars) over those for November, but a decline of 20.5 per cent from those for December, 1920. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports a better domestic demand for meats and lard toward the close of December, but a tendency toward irregularity in the opening weeks of January. Seasonal falling off in export trade set in during December, and it was comparatively dull in early January.

COAL.

Total production of coal in the United States during 1921 amounted to 495,000,000 tons, which is the smallest annual output during the last 10 years. The decrease was due principally to the lessened output of bituminous coal, as anthracite mines maintained a large production until the last of November. Production of bituminous coal showed a decrease during December. The output for the month

was 30,975,000 tons, as compared with the November production of 35,955,000 tons and a production of 52,123,000 tons in December, 1920. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that the consumers' market is still inactive, although the removal of the transportation tax on January 1 caused a slight reduction in prices. Prices at the mines have decreased slightly, due to competition between union and nonunion operators. District No. 7 (Chicago) states that "steam coal and screenings are slightly stronger in demand and price." Exports have declined, as British competition has become more active.

Production of anthracite coal decreased from 6,859,000 tons in November to 5,984,000 tons in December, which is considerably lower than the output of 8,454,000 tons in December, 1920. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a noticeable increase in the sales to consumers of domestic sizes, although steam sizes still move sluggishly. Due to the fact that both retailers and operators have large stocks, many companies have curtailed production and the industry is now operating at about 60 per cent of capacity.

The production of beehive coke for December was 514,000 tons, as compared with 477,000 tons in November and 1,515,000 tons in December, 1920, while December production of by-product coke was 1,860,000 tons, as compared with 1,766,000 tons in November. By-product producers have a considerable advantage at present, as they are not entirely dependent on the manufacture of iron and steel.

PETROLEUM.

Reports from district No. 11 (Dallas) show a production of 13,419,760 barrels of crude oil for December, as compared with 10,617,880 barrels during November. This was the largest amount produced during any one month of 1921 in that district. The Mexia field, which brought in 33 producing wells, was largely responsible for the enormous increase and showed a daily average production for the month amounting to 104,530 barrels. During December, 203 producing wells were completed in district No. 11 (Dallas) with an initial production of 328,984 barrels, as compared with 132 producing wells completed in November, with an initial production of 208,341 barrels. However, production of crude petroleum in this district for the year was almost 5,000,000 barrels less than during 1920. On account of a reduction in price, drilling operations have been much curtailed in the Mid-Continent field. On January 9, 1922, the price of Corsicana light and heavy stood at \$1.30 and \$0.95, respec-

tively, as compared with \$3 and \$1.75, respectively, on January 1, 1921.

In district No. 12 (San Francisco) crude petroleum production reached the high figure of 114,849,924 barrels during 1921, or an increase of 9,128,738 barrels, when compared with 1920. During the year 657 new producing wells were completed. The daily average production of petroleum in California during December was 325,478 barrels, as compared with 293,323 barrels during November. On account of the seasonal slackening in consumption and the continued increased production, the stored stocks on December 31, 1921, amounted to 35,021,912 barrels, as compared with 33,486,350 barrels on November 30, 1921, and 22,240,271 barrels on December 31, 1920. Forty-four new producing wells, with an initial daily production of 16,160 barrels, were completed in district No. 12 (San Francisco) during December.

IRON AND STEEL.

A better tone is reported in the iron and steel industry, although the actual volume of business received has increased only slightly in January. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of December amounted to 4,268,414 tons, as compared with 4,250,542 tons a month earlier. Pig iron production, however, showed a substantial increase, from 1,415,481 tons in November to 1,649,086 tons in December, and the month showed a net gain of four furnaces in blast. On the other hand, December steel-ingot production was only 1,427,093 tons, as compared with a November figure of 1,660,001 tons, due to widespread cessation of operations during the holidays. Some tendency of buyers to figure definitely on future requirements, and the appearance of large contracts in the market, is reported from district No. 4 (Cleveland). District No. 3 (Philadelphia), however, still notes hesitancy on the part of buyers to place orders at existing prices, due largely to uncertainty as to possible changes in freight rates. Railroads have placed some contracts, while the automobile industry, in anticipation of increased operations, is buying somewhat more freely, especially of sheets. Seasonal decrease in purchases of plates and pipe by oil interests is, however, reported. Lake shipyards have let some contracts, while tin plate and tubular goods on the whole are said by district No. 4 (Cleveland) to be making the best showing of any steel lines at the present time. Prices have shown little further decrease since the opening of the year, and concessions are said to be largely of the character

of dividing advantages of location with the buyer. Operating conditions in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) average 40 per cent of capacity, which is still somewhat less than for the industry as a whole. Most plants in that district have expanded their operations somewhat during January.

AUTOMOBILES.

As was to be expected, December production of passenger cars showed a sharp decrease from the November figure. Companies reporting produced 61,586 cars in December, as compared with 97,981 in November and 85,957 in December, 1920. The scope of the inquiry is indicated by the fact that these reporting companies produced 93.7 per cent of the total output reported for November. Companies reporting produced 6,279 trucks in December, as compared with 7,188 in November and 5,315 in December, 1920. The reporting companies produced 71 per cent of the total output of trucks reported for November. December factory shipments were 19 per cent less than in November, but 5 per cent greater than a year ago. The extent of consumers' demand is as yet uncertain, and manufacturers are proceeding cautiously. Further price reductions were announced during the past month on many cars and trucks in an effort to stimulate orders for spring delivery. Dealers in many cases have been compelled to absorb severe losses on used cars that have been accepted in part payment for new ones. "A veritable glut exists in the used-car market," states district No. 3 (Philadelphia).

NONFERROUS METALS.

The nonferrous metal markets have been quiet during January. From a price of 14 cents per pound, reached in mid-December, copper (New York, net refinery) declined to 13.50 cents by mid-January. Copper production for December was 18,545,182 pounds, as compared with 22,347,984 pounds for November. Stocks on January 1, 1922, are reported as 793,000,000 pounds, or 331,000,000 pounds less than a year ago. Lead continues to be quoted by the leading interest at 4.70 cents per pound. December zinc production increased to 22,013 tons from the November figure of 21,135 tons, but stocks at the close of the month showed a small decrease, from 67,049 tons to 66,608 tons on December 31. Demand has decreased somewhat and prices have shown a tendency to decline slightly. December production of both zinc blende and lead ores in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was much greater than in November, increasing from 31,636 tons to 50,031 tons, and from

4,718 tons to 9,897 tons, respectively. The unsold surplus, however, decreased from 78,000 tons to 70,000 tons in the case of zinc blende ore, and from 1,700 tons to 600 tons in the case of lead ore. The end of the year saw a gradual resumption of operations in that district by many mines long closed down.

COTTON TEXTILES.

Cotton consumption in December amounted to 511,800 bales, a decline of 14,810 bales from the November total. There were no important developments during the month. The New England mills continue to maintain a high rate of activity. The report from district No. 1 (Boston) notes the fact that recent upward price revisions have been moderate and have been confined to cloths the prices of which had not previously responded to the autumnal rise in raw cotton. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the demand for cotton yarn is reported to be dull, and neither dealers nor sellers are disposed to consider orders for future delivery. Mills in district No. 5 (Richmond) are operating on much the same basis as during the preceding two months. A few have forward orders that will keep them busy well into 1922. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) reports made to the Federal Reserve Bank by 39 representative cotton cloth mills showed a slight reduction in yardage output in December of 4.3 per cent as compared with November. Shipments were 1.6 per cent below those of the previous month, but orders on hand at the end of the month had increased 2.7 per cent. As compared with December, 1920, cloth production was 38 per cent greater, shipments 126.7 per cent larger, and orders on hand at the end of the month 22.1 per cent above those of December 31, 1920. The fact that some mills closed for a few days during the holiday season would explain at least a part of this reduction. Mills in the district, generally speaking, are operating at full capacity, and in certain cases are running night shifts. Thirty-three mills engaged in the production of cotton yarn in the district reported production to be 2.4 per cent less than in November, but 80.3 per cent larger than in December, 1920. Shipments were 4.2 per cent less than November totals and 141.5 per cent above December, 1920, shipments. The orders on hand at the end of the month were 3.8 per cent less than at the end of November and 54.8 per cent in excess of those on hand on December 31, 1920.

WOOLEN TEXTILES.

At the beginning of January the percentage of idle woolen and worsted machinery and of

idle hours to totals reported, according to the census figures, showed a slight advance in most cases. In the case of looms wider than 50-inch reed space, the percentage of idle machinery rose from 26.6 per cent on December 1, 1921, to 30.3 per cent on January 3, but there was a slight reduction from 21.7 per cent to 21.2 per cent in the case of looms 50-inch reed space or less. The corresponding percentages for spindles rose from 22.4 per cent to 25.1 per cent for woolen spindles and from 10.2 per cent to 13 per cent for worsted spindles. The percentage of idle hours to total reported increased in all cases with the exception of combs. The percentages for looms wider than 50-inch reed space increased from 28.7 per cent to 32.9 per cent; for looms 50-inch reed space or less, the increase was from 25.7 per cent to 27.8 per cent. The percentage of idle spindle hours rose from 21.9 per cent to 25.6 per cent in the case of woolen spindles and from 12.6 per cent to 13.8 per cent in the case of worsted spindles. A certain amount of reduced activity is to be expected at the end of the year immediately prior to the display of fall offerings. The opening of the American Woolen Co.'s lines of staple worsted and staple and fancy wools on Monday, January 23, had been awaited with special interest, and the fact that prices were on the average lower than last year is taken as a favorable augury for sustained mill activity. The settlement of the prolonged dispute in the garment trades in New York City is certain to have a stimulating effect upon the market for women's wear, but the settlement is too recent to have been reflected to any extent as yet in mill activity.

District No. 1 (Boston) states that the mills in that district are running at as high a rate as could be expected, even if business throughout the country were in a prosperous condition. On the other hand, the goods mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are much less active, and the average rate of production is estimated not to be in excess of 55 per cent. This average is probably not representative, as some mills are closed or running at greatly reduced capacity, whereas at least one corporation reports that its mills are operating at capacity and that it has unfilled orders sufficient to keep it working at top speed for six weeks. The demand for carpet and knitting yarn has been good, although there are said to be very few requests for weaving yarn. As a result, yarn mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, with sufficient orders to insure a maintenance of this rate for about three months. The raw-wool market has been very active of late, and prices have advanced materially, largely as a result of in-

creasing scarcity which, combined with tariff restrictions, has stimulated speculation and trading. A statement issued by the Boston Wool Trade Association showed that there was a very general scarcity of raw wools, as the Boston dealers on January 1, 1922, held the smallest amount on hand since the beginning of 1919, with stocks about half those held on January 1, 1921. Wool consumption during December amounted to 61,283,000 pounds, as compared with 65,326,000 pounds in November.

CLOTHING.

As a result of seasonal factors, sales of clothing in district No. 2 (New York) dropped 50 per cent in December as compared with November totals (10 firms reporting). As compared with a year ago, however, sales increased 26.8 per cent. District No. 8 (St. Louis) also reports a rather sharp decline in the December business of 23 reporting firms, a drop which in this district was accelerated by the unusually warm weather which retarded sales. It is stated that orders for forward delivery continued to be well in excess of a year ago, but were slightly less than during the preceding month. Reports from manufacturers of men's clothing in district No. 7 (Chicago) show that the volume of spring orders received by seven wholesale clothing manufacturers was 47.8 per cent in excess of the totals for the preceding year. The number of suits made increased 34.1 per cent as compared with November and 320.3 per cent as compared with December, 1920, when many shops were closed entirely. In the case of 15 reporting tailors to the trade, orders and production decreased in December as compared with November, although both were in excess of figures for December, 1920. The decline in production amounted to 28.9 per cent as compared with November, and in orders the reduction was 32.6 per cent. As compared with the preceding year the percentages were 20.8 and 26.1, respectively.

SILK TEXTILES.

Raw-silk consumption, according to the Silk Association of America, amounted to 20,930 bales in December, an increase of 2,575 bales over the preceding month. However, there is no noticeable acceleration of activity in the case of mills manufacturing broad silks and ribbons, as the persistent rise in raw-silk prices has militated seriously against the placing of orders for future delivery. The statistics received from North Hudson and Paterson (January 17) do not indicate any material improvement in the situation since the middle of December. In fact, slight increases for Pater-

son in the number of active looms and percentage of active loom hours to totals available are more than offset by pronounced declines in North Hudson. In the former city 3,731 looms were active out of a total of 15,000 reporting, and the percentage of active loom hours to total was 22.7. In North Hudson 1,405 looms were active out of a total of 4,596 reporting, and loom-hour activity was 32.7 per cent.

HOSIERY.

New orders placed with hosiery mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) engaged in manufacturing silk and heather mixtures have declined in recent weeks, largely because of the rise in yarn prices which has made manufacturers unwilling to accept contracts at prices formerly prevailing. In view of large orders already placed, however, the mills will be able to run from three to six months on the existing basis. Business has fallen off in the case of mills manufacturing seamless silk hosiery, partly because of yarn advances, but also because the demand has turned more toward full-fashioned goods. The 25 firms selling to the wholesale trade, which regularly report to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, increased their output (in dozens of pairs) 5 per cent in December as compared with November, and 172.1 per cent as compared with a year ago. Orders booked declined during the month 21.6 per cent, but were 82.2 per cent above those of December, 1920. Shipments fell off 0.2 per cent as compared with November, but showed an increase of 88.3 per cent over a year ago. The nine firms selling to the retail trade produced 4 per cent less in November and 3.9 per cent less than in December, 1920. Orders booked declined 27.9 per cent from the preceding month, shipments fell 10.2 per cent, and unfilled orders were 37.9 per cent less. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) orders for cotton hosiery during December increased, and production was slightly larger than in November, but at about the same rate as a year ago. Unfilled orders at the end of the year remained substantially unchanged as compared with those on hand on November 30, but were larger than at the end of 1920.

UNDERWEAR.

The comparative reports received from 34 representative mills belonging to the Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers of America show that in the case of these mills little change in productive capacity occurred during the month of December. A slight reduction in output amounting to 5,100 dozens was recorded, totals falling from 357,606 dozens in

November to 352,506 dozens in December. Unfilled orders on December 1 were 21,535 dozens in excess of November 1, the totals rising from 1,109,321 dozens to 1,130,856 dozens. New orders received during the month dropped 96,747 dozens, from a total of 296,972 dozens for November to 200,225 dozens for December. Cancellations declined from 13,981 dozens during November to 10,916 dozens, a reduction of 3,065 dozens. For the 49 mills which reported an actual production of 518,376 dozens in December, the percentage of normal capacity averaged 77 per cent, a decline from the month of November, in which 57 mills showed an average productive capacity of 86.5 per cent. Six mills reporting announced that they were closed as compared with three mills reported closed during November.

Manufacturers of heavyweight underwear located in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) report that they are booking orders for immediate shipment, and also for fall delivery. They state that although the majority of orders are not large, the total is sufficient to keep the mills fairly busy. In lightweight underwear, however, the amount of business done continues to be below expectations.

SHOES AND LEATHER.

Demand for hides and skins was very sporadic during the last two weeks of December and the first three weeks of January, but prices are for the most part unchanged. There were only two recorded sales of packer hides in the last two weeks of December, whereas sales in the second week of January reached the largest weekly aggregate for several months. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that shipments of green hides from Chicago during December were 9.6 per cent greater than in November. Sales of calf and kip skins increased in the middle of January, as a result of a slight reduction in prices. Leather sales in December were somewhat less than in November, due to the general desire of manufacturers to reduce inventories, but demand for both sole and upper leathers has improved during January. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that sole leather was in good demand during the early part of January and that there was a slight tendency toward stiffening of prices. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) state that colored leather is being purchased more freely, while sales of patent leather are decreasing. Export demand for kid is improving and stocks of kid are now comparatively low.

Western shoe factories showed a moderate increase in activity during December, while most eastern plants slightly reduced operations.

Six important shoe manufacturers in district No. 1 (Boston) report production 2.5 per cent less than in November, but 40.2 per cent greater than in December, 1920. These firms had 27.9 per cent more shipments but 30 per cent less new orders in December than in November. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) 45 shoe concerns report production 1.9 per cent less, shipments 1.1 per cent less, and new orders 52.4 per cent less during December than during November. Twenty-one manufacturers in district No. 7 (Chicago) report increases of 3.6 per cent in production and 17.3 per cent in unfilled orders, while shipments registered a decline of 23.2 per cent. District No. 8 (St. Louis) states that 11 reporting concerns showed increases in December sales varying from 6.5 per cent to 22 per cent in comparison with November. Factories specializing in high-priced shoes are doing relatively a much smaller business than those producing cheaper grades.

LUMBER.

December and the opening of January is generally a period of seasonal inactivity in the lumber industry, but conditions this year have been relatively satisfactory. December production of southern pine showed some decrease, the output of 117 mills in district No. 6 (Atlanta) being 284,835,000 feet, as compared with 298,704,000 feet for 123 mills in November, and a similar decrease was noted for 45 mills in district No. 11 (Dallas). Shipments in both districts fell off more sharply, from 312,902,000 feet to 248,347,000 feet in district No. 6 (Atlanta), and from 106,742,000 feet to 83,149,000 feet in district No. 11 (Dallas). Unfilled orders at the close of the month showed a similar decrease, from 186,453,000 feet to 156,776,000 feet, and from 51,187,000 feet to 39,231,000 feet, respectively, but stocks remained practically unchanged. Winter weather has been interfering with logging operations in some parts of district No. 6 (Atlanta). There has been quite an appreciable increase in orders in the first part of January, and likewise some increase in prices.

In district No. 8 (St. Louis), because of the sustained strength of the market as a result of the comparative smallness of stocks and cut, there has been more than the usual amount of inquiry, and also of small buying for immediate needs. Buying of building lumber for stock, even by the line yard companies, has hardly started as yet. Decrease of stocks, in spite of lessened shipments, is reported by 12 manufacturers in district No. 9 (Minneapolis). December shipments were 24.5 per cent less than in November, while stocks decreased 6.6 per

cent. Sales of 15 retailers decreased 48.5 per cent for the same period, and stocks 2.8 per cent.

In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the month of December was marked by moderately heavy demand for lumber for water shipment, both domestic and foreign, a slight increase in prices of the upper grades of some woods, and reports of small and incomplete stocks in the hands of mills and distributors. Production of four associations during the four weeks ending December 31 was 280,622,000 feet, as compared with 355,898,000 feet during the four weeks ending November 26, while shipments likewise fell from 341,578,000 feet to 285,659,000 feet. Unfilled orders, reported by only two associations, increased, however, from 1,077,032,000 feet to 1,140,370,000 feet. The December export market witnessed large purchases by Japan and a slight revival in Australian demand for Pacific coast lumber, while in the domestic market buying for Atlantic coast and California shipment continued heavy for this season of the year. Production of logs was less in December than in November, due to the unusually severe storms and the usual holiday shutdown for repairs.

BUILDING.

The total value of building permits issued in 166 selected cities amounted to \$139,192,593 in December, as compared with \$145,883,418 in November and \$69,164,447 in December, 1920. The valuation of permits issued, moreover, was actually greater in December than in November in 6 of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. These increases occurred in districts No. 4 (Cleveland), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 8 (St. Louis), No. 9 (Minneapolis), No. 10 (Kansas City), and No. 12 (San Francisco), and ranged from 5 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond) to 40 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis). Comparison with December, 1920, shows large increases in value of permits issued for every Federal Reserve district, these increases varying in size from 12 per cent for district No. 11 (Dallas) to 254 per cent for district No. 8 (St. Louis). The value of contracts awarded in seven Federal Reserve districts (statistics of which are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.) increased from \$177,375,132 in November to \$183,633,754 in December. Increases were registered in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond) and No. 9 (Minneapolis), while districts No. 4 (Cleveland) and No. 7 (Chicago) registered decreases.

District No. 1 (Boston) reports that the building situation in New England has im-

proved steadily for several months, due to a noteworthy increase in residential building. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate that the trend of construction has been definitely upward throughout the greater part of 1921 and that plentiful supplies of building materials are now available at fairly stable prices. In district No. 5 (Richmond) the volume of new construction and of repairs were both larger in December than in December, 1920, but the increase was relatively greater in the case of new construction. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports marked activity in the erection of inexpensive homes in suburban communities and small towns. There have been small reductions in prices of cement and certain grades of yellow pine lumber. December building activity in district No. 12 (San Francisco) was greater than in any previous month except October, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT.

A fairly general, although not pronounced, increase in numbers unemployed occurred during December, according to the reports made to the United States Employment Service by 1,428 firms which on December 31 were employing 74,267 fewer employees than at the end of November—a decrease of 4.7 per cent. Supplementary reports received from the several districts indicate that the decline in employment is fairly general, and not confined to the large establishments covered by the employment survey. In district No. 1 (Boston), however, the reports are on the whole encouraging, although the granite and paper-making industries are among those that are employing somewhat fewer workers. On the other hand, the employment situation in the shoe centers of Massachusetts is improved, and the textile centers continue, as during past months, to show relatively little unemployment. Conditions in the metal-working establishments are reported to be “spotty,” with a probable slight gain in employment. The reports from the New York State Department of Labor show very little change in the employment situation during the past three months, and since seasonal declines might be expected at this time the situation is on the whole rather better than it was. The settlement of the strike in the garment industry of New York has decidedly reduced unemployment in the needle trades. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor reports a fairly steady growth in unemployment during November and December, with the result that at the end of the year the number unemployed in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown,

Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport reached a maximum for the year of 243,293, but on January 15 the number of unemployed had fallen to 234,910, a decrease of 3.4 per cent. In district No. 5 (Richmond) no material changes are reported during the past month. It is said that “there is a steady but slow growth in the number of employees taken on by factories, but an offset to this during winter is lessened employment on outdoor work and reduced demand for farm labor.” The replies to the labor questionnaires which are regularly sent out by the Federal Reserve Bank in district No. 7 (Chicago), covering 249 firms employing 139,758 workers on December 31, showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent in numbers employed as compared with the preceding month and 16.2 per cent as compared with the same month of the preceding year. The decrease covered a very extended list of industrial establishments. The largest group, comprising manufacturers of iron and steel products, showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent and packing plants a decrease of 16 per cent. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) unemployment increased during December and “the demand for labor has been very slight, owing to the complete absence of agricultural operations of any importance and the completion of public works and buildings. In Montana slight improvement appeared during December in employment in lumber mills and copper-mining establishments.” Unemployment also increased in district No. 10 (Kansas City) and, according to the report, the industrial situation was not as good as it had been 30 or 60 days previous. The seasonal release of farm labor, completion of beet-sugar manufacture, reduction in railroad shops, strikes in packing houses, and the difficulties in the coal mines combined to reduce the numbers employed. Cessation of agricultural work and of outdoor construction operations was also responsible for increases in numbers unemployed in district No. 12 (San Francisco). The movement into the cities of laborers from the rural districts tended to swell the numbers out of work in the principal centers. The bulk of the unemployment was confined to unskilled laborers. It was stated that in the intermountain States the situation was not so serious, and there was no marked suffering from unemployment.

A number of districts mention rather significant readjustments in wage rates which have been made during the past month. In district No. 1 (Boston) wage reductions in only a limited number of cotton textile mills had been announced at the date of writing, and it was alleged that southern competition was exerting a pressure in bringing about these reductions.

Since that time more extensive cuts have occurred and have led to strikes and disturbances in Rhode Island mills. Scattered wage reductions have also taken place in metal-working establishments. In district No. 2 (New York) a 12 per cent reduction in the wages of textile mill workers in Utica and Cohoes has occurred. This reduction was accompanied by a coincident increase in working hours which will result in the maintenance of the per capita earnings. The New York State Department of Labor in its Monthly Survey estimates that the average weekly earnings in factories in the State during December were \$24.91, as compared with \$24.32 during November, the increase being due in part to lengthened working time. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the majority of the mining companies in Utah announced a reduction in wages of approximately 10 per cent, effective January 16, 1922. In San Francisco wages of metal-trade workers were reduced 10 per cent during the month. There were also reductions in the wages of building trades as a result of arbitration awards.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Very general recessions in the sales of reporting wholesale firms occurred in December as compared with the preceding month. In the case of dry goods and shoe firms the reductions were especially heavy in a majority of the districts from which returns were secured. The decreases in dry goods sales ranged from 6.9 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with 3 firms reporting, to 42.8 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), with 12 firms reporting. District No. 9 (Minneapolis) was the only one recording an increase, which amounted to 7.1 per cent for 3 reporting firms. Declines in shoe sales varied from 10.3 per cent for the 14 reporting firms in district No. 12 (San Francisco) to 45.4 per cent for district No. 6 (Atlanta), 9 firms reporting. Despite these marked reductions, however, sales on the whole made a favorable showing as compared with a year ago, and it is evident that the decreases were principally due to seasonal factors, since the physical volume of sales has been well maintained in the case of dry goods, while in the boot and shoe lines actual increases have been recorded in all reporting districts, ranging from 0.6 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with 8 firms reporting, to 38.2 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), with 19 firms reporting. Dry goods sales, as compared with a year ago, increased in districts No. 9 (Minneapolis), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco), the percentage being 168.6 for 3 firms reporting, 8.7 for 12

firms reporting, and 11.2 for 12 firms reporting, for the respective districts. Small decreases occurred in the other districts ranging from 1.1 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), with 16 firms reporting, to 10.6 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland) with 11 firms reporting.

Grocery sales showed a uniformly downward trend during December, although as compared with a year ago the percentages of decrease were not as large as were the corresponding percentages for November, 1920, and November, 1921. The reductions during December as compared with November ranged from 1.8 per cent for district No. 6 (Atlanta), with 29 firms reporting, to 16.2 per cent for district No. 10 (Kansas City), with 6 firms reporting. As compared with the preceding year reductions varied from a minimum of 10.8 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), with 6 firms reporting, to a maximum of 24.1 in district No. 4 (Cleveland), with 25 firms reporting. Hardware sales similarly dropped in December as compared with the preceding month in all districts except district No. 3 (Philadelphia), in which an advance of 0.4 per cent was recorded for 23 firms. In all other districts decreases occurred ranging from 8.9 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta) and district No. 12 (San Francisco), with 22 firms reporting in each case, to 20.5 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), with 18 firms reporting. Figures for December as compared with a year ago show decreases in all cases except district No. 10 (Kansas City), in which 4 reporting firms showed an average increase of 3.5 per cent. The minimum decrease was 8.1 per cent for district No. 7 (Chicago), with 21 firms reporting; the maximum percentage of decrease was 28.9 for district No. 9 (Minneapolis), with 10 firms reporting. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that although the business in hardware in that section was somewhat better despite seasonal dullness, the developments were very uneven. Dealers in builders' hardware were meeting an active demand, but firms in the coal districts had experienced a gradual decrease in purchasing. District No. 8 (St. Louis) also notes an improvement in demand as evidenced by forward orders, which are from 5 to 14 times as large as a year ago. However, the December sales of 12 reporting interests were 13 to 24 per cent under the same month in 1920 and from 8 to 14 per cent less than in November, 1921. In connection with all lines of wholesale trade general emphasis was placed upon the continuance of the policy of ordering to fill only immediate requirements. This tendency was further accentuated by a desire to reduce the end-of-the-year inventories. Reports from the southern districts note that in the rural sections slow payments by the farmers and curtailed credits of

the stores have kept down buying in some regions in which the urban centers have experienced a fairly active demand.

RETAIL TRADE.

Retail sales in December showed a decided increase as compared with those of November, 1921. All of the districts show a decrease when compared with December, 1920, except the three eastern districts—No. 1 (Boston), No. 2 (New York), and No. 3 (Philadelphia). Comparison of sales from July 1 to December 31 show that the business transacted throughout the country during the six months' period was 10.9 per cent smaller in dollar amounts than that of the same period in 1920. District No. 1 (Boston) reports that the increase in the volume of trade in that district was not confined to the large stores but was participated in by many smaller stores in various centers, while district No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that "results in the country as a rule were less satisfactory than in the larger centers of population." The lines which were most active during the month were neckwear, inexpensive silver, leather goods, gloves, furniture, jewelry, and kitchen goods, while the market for dress goods, books, stationery, millinery, and heavy clothing was dull. Prices as a whole show a high degree of stabilization. December sales throughout the United States showed increases amounting to 5.8 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston), 1.6 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), and 1.2 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia). Decreases were reported in the other districts, amounting to 10.7 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 4.5 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 17 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 7.4 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago), 8.6 per cent in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 18.3 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 4.3 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 16.7 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 2.4 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco).

Stocks on hand in representative district stores throughout the country at the close of December were 17.5 per cent lower than at the close of November, probably due to reductions preceding annual inventories. Outstanding orders at the end of December were practically the same as at the end of November.

PRICES.

The general trend of wholesale prices during December was probably toward slightly lower levels than in the preceding month. The index of the Federal Reserve Board registered 138, as compared with 140 in November. The Labor Department index, on the other hand, showed no change. The most important

point of disagreement between the two indexes was in the matter of lumber prices which the Labor Department reports to have increased, while correspondents of the Board report small reductions or no change. This is an indication of the uncertainty as to prices in this industry, which is further borne out by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which states that dealers in that district report a wide range of quotations. Although the prices of individual commodities in the raw materials group shifted up and down during the month, the average of farm products, animals and meats, and mineral products was approximately the same as in the preceding month. Manufactured goods, on the other hand, declined in price.

SHIPPING.

The month of January has been characterized by a decided stiffening in ocean freight rates, particularly charter rates for prompt loading. More activity has likewise been displayed in time charters, a number of vessels having been chartered for 12 months' general trading at 5 shillings per dead-weight ton per month. This compares with quotations in January, 1920, of 25 shillings, and in January, 1921, of 10 shillings per month. The revival of interest in time charters for as long a period as 12 months, when for many months past charterers have been as a rule unwilling to sign for more than a round trip or 3 months at a time, is undoubtedly of significance as showing that shipping men are not anticipating material reductions below recent charter quotations, at least for some months to come. Grain cargoes from the Atlantic range to Europe and cargoes of sugar from Cuba to the United Kingdom have recently displayed pronounced activity; but the export coal trade continues at a low ebb, British quotations on coal in most foreign markets being reported as lower than the best American c. i. f. prices.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of goods exported in December, 1921, remained at approximately the same figure as in November, namely, about \$295,000,000. This represents a substantial decline from the monthly value of exports from April to October, inclusive, which was fairly stable around an average slightly less than \$350,000,000. While the rate of this decline has by no means been so great as in February and March, 1921, it should be borne in mind that the chief factor in the former decline, that is, very materially reduced commodity prices, is no longer operative to any considerable extent. The most recent declines in export values therefore reflect more or less accurately a fall in the actual quantities and volume of goods in the export trade.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the calendar year 1921 were \$122,864,605, compared with \$181,297,338 for the calendar year 1920, while total current expenses were \$36,066,065, compared with \$29,889,307 for the preceding year. Current expenses for the year under review include, besides the expense of operation proper, the following important items: \$5,132,497, the cost, including shipping charges, of the issue and redemption of Federal Reserve currency; \$692,339, the amount of taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation, and \$1,508,923 for furniture and equipment.

Total current expenses above shown are exclusive of that part of the expenses of the fiscal agency departments of the Federal Reserve Banks which is reimbursable by the Treasury. These expenses totaled \$2,609,755 in 1921, compared with \$6,215,356 in 1920 and \$16,626,016 in 1919. Beginning with July 1, 1921, the larger part of the fiscal agency department expenses has been absorbed by the Federal Reserve Banks, the amount of reimbursable expenses for the second half of the year being \$249,245 only, as compared with \$1,245,939 absorbed by the banks, and with \$2,360,509 of total expenses reimbursable for the first half of the

year. This change accounts for part of the increase in the current expenses for 1920.

Current net earnings, i. e., the excess of earnings over current expenses, totaled \$86,798,540, compared with \$151,408,031 in 1920. Calculated on an average paid-in capital for the year of \$101,995,000, the current net earnings for the year constitute 85.1 per cent, compared with 160.7 per cent on the average paid-in capital in 1920. If current net earnings are related to the average of paid-in capital and reserve balances combined, i. e., to the total amount directly contributed by the member banks, or \$1,774,864,000, the rate works out at 4.9 per cent, compared with 7.9 per cent for the system shown for the preceding year. A still lower ratio, viz, 4.4 per cent, obtains, if the total of current net earnings is related to the combined average for the year of capital, surplus, and reserve deposits.

In the following table are shown for each Federal Reserve Bank daily average amounts for the year of paid-in capital, surplus, and reserve deposits, and per cent ratios of current net earnings to daily average capital, capital and surplus, capital and reserve deposits, and capital, surplus, and reserve deposits combined.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Daily average.						Ratio of current net earnings to—			
	Paid-in capital.	Surplus.	Paid-in capital and surplus combined.	Members' reserve deposits. ¹	Paid-in capital and members' reserve deposits combined.	Paid-in capital, surplus, and members' reserve deposits combined.	Paid-in capital.	Paid-in capital and surplus combined.	Paid-in capital and members' reserve deposits combined.	Paid-in capital, surplus, and members' reserve deposits combined.
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Boston.....	7,885	16,029	23,914	100,754	117,639	133,668	60.0	19.8	4.0	3.5
New York.....	26,812	57,878	84,690	656,141	682,953	740,831	99.0	31.3	3.9	3.6
Philadelphia.....	8,628	17,289	25,917	101,205	109,833	127,122	60.8	20.2	4.8	4.1
Cleveland.....	11,004	21,292	32,296	138,326	149,330	170,622	58.5	19.9	4.3	3.8
Richmond.....	5,370	10,705	16,165	53,477	58,847	69,642	85.7	28.5	7.8	6.6
Atlanta.....	4,098	8,527	12,625	43,987	48,085	56,612	112.2	46.2	12.1	10.3
Chicago.....	14,230	29,704	43,994	238,223	252,453	282,217	109.1	35.3	6.2	5.5
St. Louis.....	4,504	8,733	13,237	62,143	66,647	75,380	71.2	24.2	4.8	4.3
Minneapolis.....	3,528	7,143	10,671	42,168	45,696	52,839	103.2	34.1	8.0	6.9
Kansas City.....	4,477	9,245	13,722	70,817	75,294	84,539	73.8	24.1	4.4	3.9
Dallas.....	4,203	6,578	10,781	44,090	48,302	54,880	56.7	22.1	4.9	4.3
San Francisco.....	7,256	14,705	21,961	112,529	119,785	134,490	74.0	21.4	4.5	4.0
Total.....	101,995	207,978	309,973	1,672,869	1,774,864	1,982,842	85.1	28.0	4.9	4.4

¹ Average of amounts shown in the 52 weekly statements.

Additions to current net earnings, \$492,392, are composed of \$360,856 formerly deducted from net earnings and set up as reserve for depreciation on United States bonds and of \$131,536 difference accounts, amounts carried directly to profit and loss during the past year, and various minor miscellaneous items. De-

ductions from current net earnings, totaling \$5,203,707, comprise \$1,251,675 depreciation allowances on bank premises, \$2,861,500 reserve to take care of undetermined and possible losses arising from dealings with banks which have failed or suspended, \$400,000 reserve for self-insurance, \$49,295 reserve for

depreciation on United States bonds, and \$641,237 of miscellaneous deductions. This leaves net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise taxes of \$82,087,225, as against \$149,294,774 for the preceding calendar year.

Under the amended section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act, net earnings, after deduction of 6 per cent annual cumulative dividends, are paid into a surplus fund, until this fund is equal to 100 per cent of the reserve bank's subscribed capital, and thereafter 10 per cent of such net earnings is carried to surplus (this portion constituting the so-called supersurplus), while the remaining 90 per cent is paid as a franchise tax to the Government. In accordance with this provision the Federal Reserve Banks, after paying \$6,119,673 of dividends for the year, carried \$9,329,256 to their normal surplus and \$6,663,830 to their supersurplus accounts and paid \$59,974,466 as franchise tax to the United States Government.

At the opening of 1922 the total surplus of the Federal Reserve Banks aggregated \$215,523,000, or 104.5 per cent of the total subscribed capital reported on that date, compared with \$202,036,000 and 101.2 per cent shown at the opening of 1921. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas is at present the only one whose net earnings have not been sufficient for the accumulation of a surplus equal to its subscribed capital. All other banks have accumulated surplus funds in excess of their subscribed capital.

Of the total earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the past year, slightly over 89 per cent, as against 82 per cent in 1920, came from paper discounted for member banks. Owing to the decline in the volume of rediscount operations and to the successive reductions in discount rates, the amount earned from discounts was \$39,461,000 less than last year. Bills purchased in open market contributed 4.3 per cent of the total yearly earnings, compared with 12.1 in 1920, this large decrease reflecting the reduction in the supply of bills based upon foreign trade transactions, as well as the larger demand for this class of paper by the commercial and savings banks, also outside investment interests. United States securities, largely Treasury certificates, yielded 5.1 per cent

of the total earnings, as against 3.9 per cent a year before. Penalties on deficient reserves produced slightly less than 1 per cent, while the balance of earnings is made up of net earnings on domestic transfers bought and sold, of collection charges, and sundry minor profits.

Of the total current expenses of the banks proper, \$15,201,393, or over 42 per cent, compared with 41 per cent in 1920, went as compensation to the clerical staff, while \$2,383,994, or 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent in 1920, represents the amount of salaries paid to bank officers. Compensation of special officers, watchmen, and extra help, also overtime pay and supper money, account for \$1,892,863, or 5.2 per cent of the total expenses; postage and expressage for \$1,131,230, or 3.1 per cent; and printing and stationery for \$1,022,540, or slightly less than 3 per cent. Assessments for the support of the Federal Reserve Board totaled \$741,436, or slightly over 2 per cent of the banks' total current expenses. Rent paid by the banks in the past year aggregated \$1,312,799, nearly all the banks using at present rented quarters. Net book value of bank premises after the close of the books in 1921 was \$35,258,000, compared with \$17,860,000 at the close of 1920. All Federal Reserve Banks, except the St. Louis bank, are occupying or constructing buildings of their own. The St. Louis bank owns the site for a bank building, but has not yet begun construction. Six of the branches own and occupy their banking houses, and one is constructing its bank building. Nine other branches own either bank buildings or building sites, but have not yet started remodeling or new construction, while seven branches have not yet purchased any property for the housing of their banking offices.

Monthly earnings show a practically continuous decline with the gradual decrease in earning assets and the reduction in the discount rates charged on discounted bills and open-market purchases. Earnings during the last half of the year totaled \$46,182,000, compared with \$76,683,000 for the first half of the year and \$99,519,000 for the last six months in 1920.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921.

EARNINGS.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Discounted bills.....	\$109,598,675	\$6,007,117	\$30,762,021	\$6,849,905	\$8,041,788	\$6,166,477	\$6,621,052	\$18,829,302	\$4,739,032	\$1,649,551	\$5,134,004	\$3,829,840	\$7,965,583
Purchased bills.....	5,234,141	515,192	1,829,665	513,710	737,533	184,592	154,440	374,864	41,427	13	49,148	7,980	825,577
United States securities.....	6,253,854	415,931	1,955,970	597,553	479,840	190,299	533,022	858,205	284,151	142,601	382,855	171,151	236,876
Domestic transfers bought and sold, net.....	326,148				61,673			162,555		12,581		89,339	
Deficient reserve penalties.....	1,177,562	13,778	63,804	34,442	57,017	175,797	90,825	123,250	80,640	157,158	126,434	124,163	130,251
Miscellaneous.....	274,225	16,044	93,479	12,485	13,012	6,514	4,313	33,994	21,065	5,004	20,417	21,175	26,123
Total earnings.....	122,864,605	6,968,662	34,704,939	8,008,095	9,390,863	6,729,679	7,406,652	20,382,170	5,166,315	4,966,311	5,712,858	4,243,648	9,184,413

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Salaries:													
Bank officers.....	\$2,383,994	\$135,500	\$498,114	\$124,020	\$194,464	\$149,702	\$163,432	\$332,652	\$151,043	\$115,499	\$160,543	\$133,545	\$225,480
Clerical staff.....	15,201,393	905,811	3,928,025	999,460	1,166,854	858,861	530,325	1,888,877	931,158	517,448	1,051,627	735,904	1,687,013
Special officers and watchmen.....	789,879	31,648	208,144	69,934	82,332	29,941	22,653	138,792	28,069	23,618	45,976	34,598	74,174
All other.....	1,102,984	35,233	303,314	84,970	136,631	62,102	40,751	156,492	38,763	18,807	55,097	82,470	88,951
Governors' conferences.....	7,751	461	448	343	329	550	819	615	675	770	620	714	1,407
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	4,443	118	156	137	133	88	442	244	287	403	211	295	1,929
Federal Advisory Council.....	10,522	200	1,200	382	859	493	1,259	1,099	1,200	908	410	200	2,312
Directors' meetings.....	168,556	9,263	32,101	6,509	7,133	7,021	25,708	11,731	11,948	11,902	25,823	7,001	12,413
Travelling expenses ¹	357,962	8,436	37,891	17,839	17,600	33,931	26,251	48,131	29,373	35,505	28,705	39,185	35,115
Assessment for Federal Reserve Board ex- penses.....	741,436	57,218	202,802	62,008	77,182	38,723	30,242	105,227	31,597	25,554	32,749	25,759	52,375
Legal fees.....	48,166	1,200	2,275	5,745	2,000	4,292	7,538	6,292	116	11,628	6,769	93	6,510
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	532,307	18,054	82,822	42,987	52,859	20,709	28,170	68,987	39,654	29,553	42,172	39,607	66,733
Banking house:													
Taxes.....	178,178	47,336	8,036	22,820	28,826	7,873	8,788		2,115	1,965	13,654	30,052	6,713
Fire insurance.....	20,073	6,132	324	2,79	2,523	68	244		169	1,154	1,932	7,547	59
Light, heat, and power.....	119,408	3,110	9,678	34,794	11,556	4,093	8,536		3,184	1,556	7,781	27,632	7,488
Repairs and alterations (not of perman- ent character).....	163,655		9,279	79,117	4,120	13,157	2,609		206	1,015	7,088	18,476	25,498
All other.....	70,231	1,906	20,993	10,500	20,989	1,333	488		168		13,851		
Furniture and equipment.....	1,508,923	73,692	89,418	309,696	85,681	197,329	33,399	118,158	54,082	53,368	183,223	155,843	155,031
Rent.....	1,312,799	95,637	422,600	10,621	148,511	16,331	25,999	273,625	63,897	44,128	63,904	9,660	137,766
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	17,492	1,034	911	32	2,341	1,313	2,13	7,141	112	1,257	907	194	2,263
Office and other supplies.....	593,742	22,123	115,928	38,103	51,119	29,341	26,783	120,847	19,718	29,921	39,475	49,818	50,566
Printing and stationery.....	1,022,540	77,141	136,319	64,508	107,494	52,037	58,406	128,770	46,091	67,151	65,507	64,587	154,529
Telephone.....	201,997	16,365	47,388	28,558	14,901	4,910	4,987	31,872	8,217	7,248	10,984	9,652	16,915
Telegraph.....	610,763	10,960	65,191	20,385	38,018	34,210	57,223	71,621	43,262	23,494	77,611	68,680	100,108
Postage (other than on money and security shipments).....	1,085,206	72,779	127,817	70,092	89,158	72,360	60,391	141,220	85,511	80,932	130,030	66,336	88,580
Expressage (other than on money and secu- rity shipments).....	46,024	1,065	3,753	3,575	2,837	2,331	4,215	4,226	1,968	2,207	3,152	3,610	13,085
Security shipments.....	* 118,592	9,436	33,461	5,330	8,604	14,710	4,199	13,033	5,072	2,101	8,035	* 1,603	13,008
Currency and coin shipments.....	* 928,387	106,907	185,674	107,114	80,170	53,003	58,857	107,502	30,646	20,420	42,962	* 74,870	60,262
Federal Reserve currency:													
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	4,208,211	302,264	1,091,592	320,923	209,295	262,614	203,504	768,220	236,017	124,584	124,491	65,915	498,762
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	924,286	88,526	213,287	113,211	90,999	77,712	66,972	106,811	20,040	16,552	32,054	23,150	74,963
Taxes on Federal Reserve bank note circu- lation.....	692,339	56,749	136,310	58,313	75,920	32,240	51,963	98,655	26,500	26,980	62,938	22,286	43,485
All other expenses.....	893,826	42,703	152,469	54,496	145,961	40,796	25,445	107,710	49,468	29,384	70,385	61,571	113,438
Total current expenses.....	36,066,065	2,239,007	8,167,780	2,706,443	2,956,802	2,127,174	1,580,585	4,852,258	1,961,250	1,325,867	2,411,079	1,860,856	3,816,961

¹ Other than those connected with governors' and agents' conferences and meetings of directors and of the advisory council.

² Credit.

³ Cost of security shipments at Dallas from January to June included with cost of currency and coin shipments.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Earnings.....	\$122,864,605	\$3,968,662	\$34,704,939	\$8,008,095	\$9,390,833	\$5,729,679	\$7,406,652	\$20,382,170	\$5,166,315	\$4,966,311	\$5,712,858	\$4,243,648	\$9,184,413
Current expenses.....	36,006,065	2,239,007	8,167,780	2,766,443	2,956,802	2,127,174	1,580,585	4,852,258	1,961,250	1,325,857	2,411,079	1,860,856	3,816,934
Current net earnings.....	86,798,540	4,729,655	26,537,159	5,241,652	6,434,061	4,602,505	5,826,067	15,529,912	3,205,065	3,640,444	3,301,779	2,382,792	5,367,449
Additions to current net earnings:													
Amounts deducted from reserve for de- preciation on U. S. bonds.....	360,856	43,681		127,192	57,296	6,827	8,379				38,605		78,876
All other.....	131,536	3,894	3,654	8,188	169,438	4,202	622	4,826	13,241	17,264	3,826	884	1,497
Total additions.....	492,392	47,575	3,654	135,380	126,734	11,029	9,001	4,826	13,241	17,264	42,431	884	80,373
Deductions from current net earnings:													
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	1,251,675	489,000	60,404	30,000	64,759	54,069	47,088	145,000	212,224	5,275	88,114	139,230	16,512
Reserve for possible losses.....	2,861,500				100,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	150,000	500,000	200,000	561,500	500,000
Reserve for self insurance.....	400,000		250,000		100,000	50,000							
Reserve for depreciation on U. S. bonds.....	49,295											49,295	
All other.....	641,237	6,877	136,377	7,578	11,653	15,848	41,761	384,621	4,156	1,279		20,087	10,810
Total deductions.....	5,203,707	495,877	446,981	37,578	276,412	219,907	338,849	1,029,621	266,380	506,554	288,114	770,112	527,322
Net deductions from current net earnings...	4,711,315	448,302	443,327	37,578	149,678	208,878	329,848	1,024,795	253,139	489,290	245,683	769,228	446,949
Net earnings available for dividends, sur- plus, and franchise tax.....	82,087,225	4,281,353	26,093,832	5,339,454	6,284,383	4,393,627	5,496,219	14,505,117	2,951,926	3,151,154	3,056,096	1,613,564	4,920,500
Dividends paid.....	6,119,673	473,109	1,608,721	517,663	600,228	322,203	245,862	853,785	270,253	211,657	268,620	252,211	435,361
Transferred to surplus account.....	15,993,086	772,324	3,782,671	935,239	2,329,442	693,792	770,106	2,075,323	1,042,554	488,530	489,918	1,361,353	1,254,824
Franchise tax paid U. S. Government.....	59,974,466	3,035,920	20,702,440	3,886,552	3,294,713	3,377,632	4,480,251	11,576,009	1,639,109	2,450,967	2,300,558		3,230,315

¹ Includes \$37,209 account assessment for expenses of Federal Reserve Board.

² Includes reserve of \$100,000 for dismantling old building.

³ Net additions.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES OF FISCAL AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Cleveland.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Total expenditures during 1921.....	\$2,609,754	\$204,539	\$481,787	\$122,435	\$292,969	\$80,693	\$99,113	\$393,239	\$150,475	\$132,003	\$253,504	\$138,751	\$260,246
Amounts reimbursable Jan. 1, 1921.....	939,309	86,989	224,647	37,855	82,020	23,888	39,920	84,243	70,417	54,307	112,033	23,658	99,332
Total.....	3,549,063	291,528	706,434	160,290	374,989	104,581	139,033	477,482	220,892	186,310	365,537	162,409	359,578
Reimbursements received during 1921.....	3,485,950	289,312	702,524	158,189	367,841	103,282	135,545	465,994	215,612	177,573	355,218	159,296	355,561
Balance reimbursable Jan. 1, 1922.....	63,113	2,216	3,910	2,101	7,148	1,299	3,485	11,488	5,280	8,737	10,319	3,113	4,017

INTERNATIONAL PRICE INDEXES.

The British Number.¹

In the issue of the BULLETIN for January, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board announced its intention of undertaking the construction of a group of wholesale price indexes for some of the leading industrial countries for the purpose of international price comparisons. The American index number, the first of the series, was described in the BULLETIN of May, 1920, and has been published currently since then. The British index, the second of the series to be completed, is published herewith, while the Canadian, Japanese, and French indexes are still in process of construction. Studies of German and Italian prices are also being made.

The object of the Federal Reserve Board, in constructing its own index numbers of wholesale prices for foreign countries, was not to supplant existing national index numbers which measure price fluctuations within the several countries. These national indexes, constructed primarily for domestic use, and differing in scope and method of compilation, are not best suited for international comparisons, particularly at the present time when so many disturbing factors are at work to dislocate normal price relations. The Federal Reserve Board, therefore, conceived the idea of preparing price indexes for the leading countries by using uniform methods in the selection of commodities, in their classification and grouping, and also in their weighting. This does not mean that the number of articles or the weights attached to a commodity or series of commodities are the same in all countries. It will be found, for instance, that the articles included for the United States and the United Kingdom are to a large extent the same, but the weights differ according to the importance of the article in the economy of the respective country, as may be seen by comparing the detailed list for United Kingdom on page 148 with a similar list for the United States printed in the BULLETIN for May, 1920, page 500. In addition to being more nearly comparable than the official and nonofficial index numbers compiled in the different countries, the Board's index numbers present a uniform classification of commodities. It will thus be possible on the basis of the Board's figures not only to compare more accurately the price levels of the different countries, but also to make comparisons for the principal classes of commodities.

¹ This index, as well as the American index number of the Board, has been constructed under the supervision of K. H. Snodgrass, of the Division of Analysis and Research; the price quotations have been collected with the assistance of Irving Linnell, American consul in London; the actual computations, etc., have been made by D. S. Davis, of the Division of Analysis and Research.

COLLECTION OF PRICES.

The method used in the construction of the American index has been followed in making the British number. It is a weighted arithmetic index in which the commodities are classified first according to stage of manufacture (i. e., as raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods), and, second, according to trade movements, as goods produced in the United Kingdom, goods imported, and goods exported. There are 65 to 70 different commodities represented in the index, many of them by averages of several quotations. A few of the prices are quoted by individual firms, but as a general rule they have been obtained from trade journals which have well organized price collecting services. They have been collected for the most part on a weekly basis and averaged to obtain the monthly figures. The sources used in obtaining the quotations have been thoroughly investigated both by the Division of Analysis and Research and by the office of the American consul in London. Very material assistance has also been given by the British Board of Trade, which, in fact, furnishes the division with a number of quotations. The American consul in London supervises the collection of the prices each month and cables them to the United States about the 7th of the following month. The index number is constructed here and will ordinarily be ready for publication by the 10th to 15th of each month.

WEIGHTING.

As mentioned above, the index is of the weighted, arithmetic type. In other words, the final average is obtained by the following method: The price of each individual commodity for each month in the period is multiplied by a weight which represents its importance in the whole group. These separate money aggregates for the whole series of commodities are then combined, and the final index number expressed in a percentage of the 1913 average. The weights are based upon the volume of production, imports, and exports in 1913.² The separate group index numbers are obtained in the same way. The index of the prices of imported goods is weighted according to the volume of imports in 1913, the price index of exported goods according to the volume of exports, and the index of goods produced in the United Kingdom according to the volume of production

² The quantity weights for imports and exports have been tested by the statistics showing the value of imports and exports reported by the Board of Trade. In cases where the aggregate figure obtained by multiplying the price of a commodity by the quantity imported or exported did not agree with the official value, an adjustment was made in the weight. In a few cases the production weights have been increased to give representation to commodities more highly manufactured than those in the index.

in the prewar year.³ The all-commodities index is obtained by combining the aggregate in the two groups, goods produced and goods imported.

The following table contains ratios showing the importance of the different groups of commodities in the price index to the index as a whole in 1913 and June, 1921. These ratios are obtained by dividing the money aggregate for the different group indexes on these dates by the money aggregate for the all-commodities index.

RATIO OF GROUP INDEXES TO TOTAL.

	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All.
Average, 1913.....	73.0	27.0	40.0	30.2	29.8	100
June, 1921.....	77.2	22.8	39.9	26.6	33.5	100

The commodities included in the index of goods imported represented 53 per cent of the value of all British imports in 1913; those included in the index of goods exported represented 49 per cent of the total value of British exports and reexports in 1913.

³ The only British census of production of manufactures was made in 1907. Estimates had to be resorted to in several cases, therefore. Advice on the weights was obtained from an expert in the British Board of Trade.

SIMILARITY TO FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX OF AMERICAN PRICES.

The commodities which form the basis for the index number are for the most part the same as those used in the Federal Reserve Board index of American prices. The British index, however, contains ten commodities which do not appear in the American index, namely, wool tops, tin plate, caustic soda, flax, hemp, jute, herring, iron ore, linseed, and lubricating oil. The American index, on the other hand, contains prices of seven commodities that are not in the British index—rye, hay, crude petroleum, fuel oil, acetate of lime, sisal, and woolen cloth. The most serious omissions from the British index are the prices of woolen cloth and imported hides.

BASE PERIOD.

The index number has been constructed with the prewar year, 1913, as a base. Prices have not been collected for the war period, but recommence with January, 1919. The following table gives a detailed description of the commodities included in the index, the markets in which they are quoted, the source of the quotations, and the weights:

A. GOODS PRODUCED.

Commodity.	Unit.	Grade.	Market.	Source.	Weight (000's omitted).
<i>I. Raw materials.</i>					
Wheat.....	504 pounds.....	White.....	London.....	Mark Lane Express.....	6,800
Barley.....	448 pounds.....	English, malting.....	do.....	do.....	7,000
Oats.....	336 pounds.....	English.....	do.....	do.....	15,800
Wool.....	Pound.....	Leicester hogs, 40's unwashed.....	Bradford.....	Wool Record.....	7,280
Do.....	do.....	Downs, pick Shropshire hogs, 50's.....	do.....	do.....	94,000
Cattle.....	Hundredweight, live.....	Shorthorns, first grade, fat.....	Shrewsbury.....	Return of market prices.....	2,280
Pigs.....	Stone.....	Porkers, first grade.....	do.....	do.....	28,000
Sheep.....	Pound.....	Downs, first grade.....	do.....	do.....	237,000
Hides.....	do.....	Ox, first, 90 pounds and up.....	London.....	Leather World.....	112,000
Do.....	do.....	Cow, first, light, 59 pounds and under.....	do.....	do.....	37,400
Pig iron.....	Ton.....	Foundry, No. 3, Cleveland.....	do.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	26,000
Coal.....	do.....	Lancashire, best house.....	Manchester.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review.....	235,000
Do.....	do.....	Yorkshire, best house, Silkstone.....	Sheffield.....	do.....	47,000
Do.....	do.....	Steam, smalls, best.....	Cardiff.....	do.....	5,200
Do.....	do.....	Anthracite, best malting.....	Swansea.....	do.....	20,500
Coke.....	do.....	Best South Wales, furnace.....	At works.....	do.....	
<i>II. Producers' goods.</i>					
Cottonseed oil.....	Ton.....	Refined.....	London.....	London Economist.....	128
Cotton yarns.....	Pound.....	32's mule cops, American.....	Manchester.....	Manchester Guardian.....	1,700,000
Do.....	do.....	40's woft, American.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	60's twist, Egyptian.....	do.....	do.....	
Wool tops.....	do.....	Colonial crossbreds, prepared, 36's average.....	do.....	do.....	41,000
Do.....	do.....	Colonial crossbreds, carded, 50's.....	do.....	do.....	258,000
Do.....	do.....	Merino, 70's average.....	do.....	do.....	165,000
Worsted yarns.....	do.....	2/32's worsted crossbreds, 40's.....	Bradford.....	Wool Record.....	235,000
Do.....	do.....	2/40's worsted crossbreds, 46's.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	2/48 white Botany, 64's.....	do.....	do.....	
Burlap.....	do.....	10-ounce, 40-inch, Hessians.....	Dundee.....	Textile Mercury.....	426,000
Leather.....	do.....	Sole bends, 10/12 pounds.....	London.....	London Economist.....	172,000
Do.....	do.....	Rough English calf, 20/30 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	4,200
Steel billets.....	Ton.....	Hard d/d.....	Northwest of England.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review.....	3,800
Rolled steel products.....	do.....	Shapes, rounds and squares, 3-5½ inches.....	At works.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	
Do.....	do.....	Rails, heavy, 60 pounds per yard and over.....	London.....	do.....	15,800
Do.....	do.....	Plates, ship.....	Cleveland.....	do.....	
Iron products.....	do.....	Crown bars, standard quality.....	do.....	do.....	

A. GOODS PRODUCED—Continued.

Commodity.	Unit.	Grade.	Market.	Source.	Weight (000's omitted).
II. Producers' goods—Con.					
Copper products.	Pound.....	Wire.....	London.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review..	314,000
Tin plate.....	Box.....	Coked, I. C., 20 by 14 inches, 112 sheets, 108 pounds.	Southwest ports...	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.	12,000
Brick.....	1,000.....	Best Foreham red.....	London at railway stations.	Building News and Engineering Journal.	5,000
Cement.....	Ton.....	Portland best.....	London.....	London Economist.....	3,000
Paper.....	do.....	Sulphite bleached, good quality.....	do.....	World's Paper Trade Review.	500
Sulphate of ammonia.	do.....	Gray.....	do.....	Chemical Trades Journal.....	400
Sulphuric acid.....	do.....	Pyrites, 168 degrees.....	F. o. r. makers' works.	do.....	1,500
Caustic soda.....	do.....	Sodium hydrate, 76 per cent.....	do.....	do.....	100
III. Consumers' goods.					
Wheat flour.....	280 pounds.....	Domestic.....	Liverpool.....	George Broomhall's Corn Trade News.	35,600
Sugar.....	Hundredweight.....	Refined, granulated.....	London.....	London Economist.....	19,500
Herring.....	Stone.....	Salted.....	do.....	Fish Trade Gazette.....	113,000
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	Capstan, medium, navy cut, lady.	Bristol.....	Private firm.....	158,000
Beef.....	Hundredweight.....	First quality.....	London.....	Journal of Board of Agriculture.	14,600
Mutton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5,600
Potatoes.....	Ton.....	British, first quality.....	Bristol.....	do.....	8,000
Cotton cloth.....	Piece, converted to yards.	32-inch, 125 yards, 17 by 17.....	Manchester.....	Manchester Guardian.....	7,900,000
Do.....	do.....	35-inch, 38 yards, 16 by 14, 8½ pounds per piece.	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	38-inch, 37½ yards, 13 by 11, 6½ pounds per piece.	do.....	do.....	
Boots and shoes.....	Pair.....	Gent's medium, box-calf.....	London.....	Private firm.....	113,000
Do.....	do.....	Men's box calf, Oxford, or Gibson pattern, Goodyear welt.	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	Men's box calf, Balmoral or Derby, Goodyear welt.	do.....	do.....	

B. GOODS IMPORTED.

I. Raw materials.					
Wheat.....	100 pounds.....	Red winter, No. 2, American.....	Liverpool.....	George Broomhall's Corn Trade News.	119,000
Do.....	do.....	Australian.....	do.....	do.....	
Conf.....	480 pounds.....	American, mixed.....	do.....	Statist.....	11,400
Do.....	100 pounds converted to 480 pounds.	Plata, ex-ship.....	do.....	George Broomhall's Corn Trade News.	
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	Virginia, leaf, semi to fine.....	do.....	Private firm.....	28,000
Cotton.....	do.....	Egyptian, Sakellaridis.....	do.....	Manchester Guardian.....	400,000
Do.....	do.....	Egyptian, F. G. F., upper.....	do.....	Liverpool Cotton Exchange.....	
Do.....	do.....	American, middling, official.....	do.....	Manchester Guardian.....	
Wool, colonial.....	do.....	Good style, bright, 46's, clean basis.	London.....	Private firm.....	141,000
Do.....	do.....	Good style, bright, 56's, clean basis.	do.....	do.....	125,000
Do.....	do.....	Good average, 64's, clean basis.....	do.....	do.....	193,000
Silk.....	do.....	Chinese, Canton.....	do.....	London Economist.....	970
Flax.....	Ton.....	Riga, Z. K., spot c. i. f.....	do.....	do.....	122
Lead.....	do.....	Soft, foreign.....	do.....	Statist.....	204
Tin.....	do.....	Straits.....	do.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.	46
Zinc.....	do.....	Ordinary, foreign, spelter.....	do.....	do.....	223
Copper.....	do.....	American electrolytic.....	do.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review.	151
Iron ore.....	do.....	Rubio, ex-ship tees, Bilbao, 50 per cent.	Cleveland.....	do.....	7,000
Lumber.....	Superficial foot.....	White wood, No. 1, common.....	London.....	Private firm.....	2,200,000
Do.....	do.....	Walnut, No. 1, common.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	Oak, quartered, No. 1, common.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	Silver spruce.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	Mahogany, African, Axim.....	do.....	do.....	
II. Producers' goods.					
Sugar.....	Hundredweight.....	British West India, crystals, lower price.	London.....	The Grocer.....	14,000
Linseed.....	Ton.....	Calcutta, spot.....	do.....	Statist.....	570
Hemp.....	do.....	Manila, fair.....	do.....	London Economist.....	138
Jute.....	do.....	Daisee, No. 2, spot.....	Dundee.....	Textile Mercury.....	351
Rubber.....	Pound.....	Para, hard, fine, spot.....	London.....	India Rubber Journal.....	122,000
Do.....	do.....	Plantation, crêpe, spot.....	do.....	do.....	
Gasoline.....	Gallon.....	Motor spirit, best quality, No. 1.....	do.....	Oil News.....	44,000
Lubricating oil.....	Ton.....	American, filtered, cylinder.....	do.....	do.....	178
Nitrate of soda.....	do.....	96 per cent, refined.....	Liverpool.....	Chemical Trades Journal.....	141

B. GOODS IMPORTED—Continued.

Commodity.	Unit.	Grade.	Market.	Source.	Weight (000's omitted).
III. Consumers' goods.					
Sugar.....	Hundredweight	Refined, granulated.....	London.....	London Economist.....	14,000
Rice.....	do.	Rangoon, No. 2.....	do.	London Corn Circular.....	4,426
Beef.....	do.	Argentine, hind quarter, first quality, frozen.	do.	Return of market prices.....	9,200
Pork products.....	do.	Hams, American, green, long cut.	Bristol.....	do.	855
Do.....	do.	Bacon, Danish.....	London.....	do.	4,426
Butter.....	do.	Australian, first quality.....	do.	do.	4,140
Cheese.....	do.	Canadian, first quality.....	Bristol.....	do.	2,300
Lard.....	do.	American, in boxes.....	London.....	Statist.....	2,000
Coffee.....	do.	Costa Rica, good to finest, lower price.	do.	The Grocer.....	500
Tea.....	Pound.	Indian, average of market prices.....	do.	do.	225,000
Kerosene.....	Gallon.	American.....	do.	Statist.....	77,000

C. GOODS EXPORTED OR REEXPORTED.

I. Raw materials.					
Cotton.....	Pound.	Egyptian, Sakellaridis.....	Liverpool.....	Manchester Guardian.....	43,000
Do.....	do.	Egyptian, F. G. F., upper.....	do.	Liverpool Cotton Exchange.....	
Do.....	do.	American, middling, official.....	do.	Manchester Guardian.....	
Wool, domestic.....	do.	Leicester hogs, 40's, unwashed.....	Bradford.....	Wool Record.....	63,000
Do.....	do.	Downs, pick Shropshire, hogs, 50's.....	do.	do.	
Wool, colonial.....	do.	Good style, bright 46's, clean basis.....	London.....	Private firm.....	155,000
Do.....	do.	Good style, bright 56's, clean basis.....	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	Good average 61's, clean basis.....	do.	do.	
Coal.....	Ton.	Steam smalls, best.....	Cardiff.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review.....	81,000
Pig iron.....	do.	Foundry, No. 3, Cleveland.....	London.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	1,658
Copper.....	do.	American, electrolytic.....	do.	Iron and Coal Trades Review.....	34
Tin.....	do.	Straits.....	do.	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	42
II. Producers' goods.					
Cotton yarns.....	Pounds	32's, mule cops, American.....	Manchester.....	Manchester Guardian.....	279,000
Do.....	do.	40's, wett, American.....	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	60's, twist, Egyptian.....	do.	do.	
Worsted yarns.....	do.	2/32's worsted crossbreds, 40's.....	Bradford.....	Wool Record.....	68,000
Do.....	do.	2/40's worsted crossbreds, 46's.....	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	2/48's, white Botany, 64's.....	do.	do.	
Hemp.....	Ton.	Manila, fair.....	London.....	London Economist.....	46
Jute.....	do.	Daisee, No. 2.....	Dundee.....	Textile Mercury.....	130
Burlap.....	Pounds	10½-ounce, 40-inch, Hessians.....	do.	do.	212,000
Rubber.....	do.	Para, hard, fine, spot.....	London.....	India Rubber Journal.....	89,000
Do.....	do.	Plantation, crêpe, spot.....	do.	do.	
Steel products.....	Ton.	Shapes, rounds and squares, 3-5½ inches.	At works.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	5,300
Do.....	do.	Rails, heavy, 60 pounds per yard and over.	London.....	do.	
Do.....	do.	Plates, ship.....	Cleveland.....	do.	
Iron products.....	do.	Crown bars, standard quality.....	do.	do.	72,000
Copper products.....	Pounds	Wire.....	London.....	Iron and Coal Trades Review.....	
Tin plate.....	Box.	Coked, I. C., 20 by 14 inches, 112 sheets, 108 pounds.	Southwest ports.....	Iron and Steel Trades Journal.....	10,200
Sulphate of ammonia.....	Ton.	Gray.....	Manchester.....	Chemical Trades Journal.....	323
III. Consumers' goods.					
Coffee.....	Hundredweight	Costa Rica, good to finest.....	London.....	The Grocer.....	371
Tea.....	Pound.	Indian, average of market prices.....	do.	do.	48,000
Herring.....	Stone.	Salted.....	do.	Fish Trades Gazette.....	70,360
Tobacco.....	Pound	Capstan, medium, navy cut, lady.....	Bristol.....	Private firm.....	11,400
Cotton cloth.....	Piece, converted to yards.	32-inch, 125 yards, 17 by 17.....	Manchester.....	Manchester Guardian.....	7,085,000
Do.....	do.	35-inch, 38 yards, 16 by 14, 8½ pounds per piece.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	38-inch 37½ yards, 13 by 11, 6½ pounds per piece.	do.	do.	
Boots and shoes.....	Pair.	Gent's medium, box calf.....	London.....	Private firm.....	9,700
Do.....	do.	Men's box calf, Oxford or Gibson pattern, Goodyear welt.	do.	do.	
Do.....	do.	Men's box calf, Balmoral or Derby, Goodyear welt.	do.	do.	

British hundredweight = 112 pounds.

In the charts on page 152, the fluctuations of the index number are shown in comparison with the indexes of the British Board of Trade, the London Statist (Sauerbeck's index), and the London Economist. The Board of Trade index is based upon over 150 different price quotations, is very roughly weighted according to production in the census year, 1907, and is a geometric average. It was published for the first time in the spring of 1921, that is, since the Division of Analysis and Research began to collect British prices, and in about 25 cases the quotations in the two indexes are the same. The Sauerbeck and Economist indexes are very old, dating back to before the middle of the nineteenth century. The Sauerbeck index is reported to consist of approximately 45 commodities or 60 market quotations, and is weighted only by the number of quotations assigned to each commodity. The Economist index is similarly constructed, but is based upon fewer quotations. Both the Economist and Statist indexes contain only prices of raw materials or of commodities in a relatively early stage of manufacture.

From this discussion it is apparent that the four indexes are all differently constructed. The Board of Trade and the Federal Reserve Board indexes resemble each other as regards construction more than either resembles the Statist or the Economist indexes. It is therefore not surprising that there should be a relatively high degree of correlation between the two former. All the indexes show that the rise in prices following the armistice began in April, 1920. The Economist index, however, is the first to mark the break in 1920, dating the peak of prices in March. The Statist gives April as the peak, and the Board of Trade and the Federal Reserve Board give May. This reminds one of the situation at the same time in the United States. Bradstreet's index dated the peak in American prices in February, 1920, but the indexes of the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave May. The explanation in this case seems to be that certain commodities which in this particular period were the first to feel business depression, such as textiles and leathers, figure very importantly in the Bradstreet index, while commodities, such as iron and steel, which were not affected by depression until later, are of relatively small importance. The differences in the British index numbers can probably be accounted for in some similar way. On two occasions during 1921 the Statist and Economist indexes have shown increases in prices which were shortly followed by

reactions. The Board of Trade and Federal Reserve Board indexes show a steady decline since May, 1920, but a relatively slow rate of decline since March, 1921.

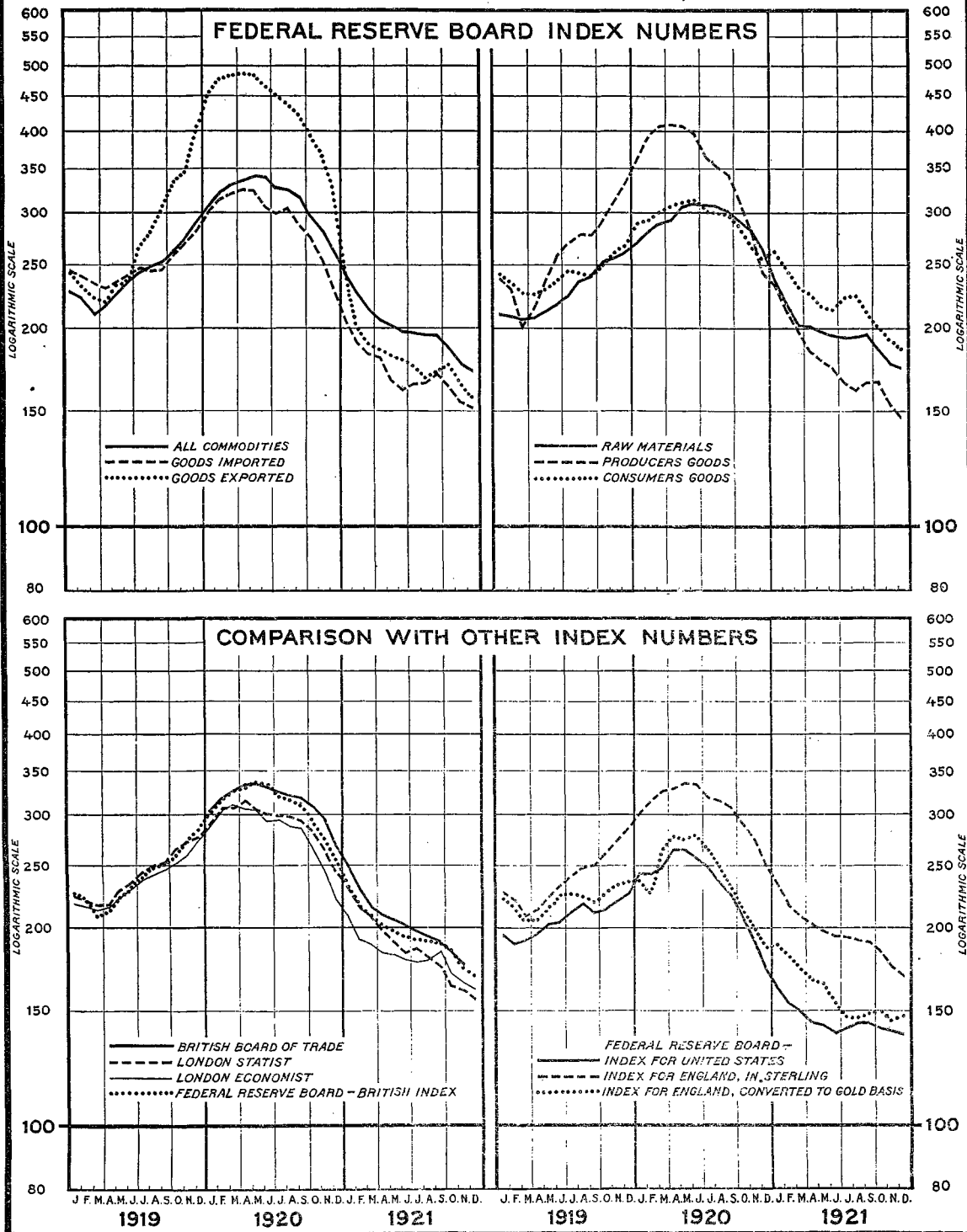
Since the old Board of Trade index was abandoned, there have been no British indexes which classified commodities according to stage of manufacture or trade movements. The indexes of the Federal Reserve Board, therefore, are the only ones to furnish some indication of the relative fluctuations in the prices of raw materials as compared with manufactured goods, or imports as compared with exports. The first chart shows the excessive rise in the price of British exports in the nine months from July, 1919, to April, 1920, and the even greater fall between May, 1920, and March, 1921. Since that time prices of exported goods have continued to sag, but at a slow rate as compared with the earlier period. Prices of imports, on the other hand, rose far less than those of domestic goods during the period of inflation, but are now moving in harmony with prices of exports. In the first half of 1919 the level of domestic prices was relatively lower, as compared with prewar, than the prices of imported goods. The rise in prices, however, was more rapid, with the result that since August, 1919, relative prices of domestic goods have been higher than like prices of imports.

In England the great postwar price advance was most pronounced in the group of goods generally classified as producers' or semi-finished goods. If reference is made to the list of commodities included in this group on page 148, it will be seen that these goods are also leading British export commodities. The rise in the price of these goods began spectacularly in April, 1919, and continued until April, 1920. Since then there has been a consistent decline every month until September, 1921, when prices show a moderate rise, followed by a decided fall during the last two months of the year. Raw materials prices rose less spectacularly between April, 1919, and June, 1920, and likewise declined more slowly than producers' goods. Prices were kept at a high level through the summer of 1920 by various price-fixing measures. Although finished consumers' goods did not rise as high as producers' goods during the period of inflation, they were higher than any other group of goods in January, 1919, and have been so again since December, 1920.

The table on page 153 contains the index numbers for the different groups of commodities and for the total.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN ENGLAND 1919 - 1921

(AVERAGE PRICE LEVEL OF 1913 = 100)



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN ENGLAND—
CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR
THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919.							
January	221	214	212	210	238	241	227
February	215	210	231	208	229	234	222
March	202	233	222	206	200	226	210
April	208	230	219	207	213	225	214
May	220	234	232	211	237	229	224
June	231	241	233	216	257	236	234
July	240	247	265	222	269	244	242
August	250	246	278	234	277	243	249
September	253	246	302	239	277	241	251
October	262	259	332	250	288	249	261
November	273	269	345	255	310	260	272
December	283	280	399	261	331	267	287
1920.							
January	302	298	452	270	358	289	305
February	316	314	478	281	392	291	320
March	327	319	483	287	406	300	329
April	332	324	486	292	409	306	334
May	341	322	484	306	406	310	340
June	344	306	469	308	396	311	339
July	330	299	452	307	363	302	326
August	322	304	439	307	352	297	322
September	319	288	421	301	341	296	315
October	301	272	392	290	309	282	297
November	285	253	369	282	278	267	280
December	266	230	328	265	244	255	260
1921.							
January	252	207	246	233	231	261	244
February	234	190	201	213	213	246	226
March	219	182	189	202	198	231	213
April	211	180	185	201	184	225	206
May	209	167	182	198	179	216	201
June	206	161	179	186	173	213	197
July	204	164	174	182	165	222	196
August	202	165	168	183	161	223	195
September	189	170	171	195	165	212	194
October	192	163	175	187	166	200	187
November	182	154	164	177	153	191	177
December	176	152	158	173	147	186	172

The fourth chart in the series shows the index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board for the United States and for England, and the latter adjusted by British foreign exchange rates on New York. The spread between the solid and the dotted lines therefore measures the extent to which American and British prices have tended toward the same level, as compared with the prewar average, in the period from January, 1919, to December, 1921. This would seem to indicate a relatively close agreement between the two levels during the period of rapid deflation in the autumn of 1920, followed by a period of considerable dissimilarity, which in turn was succeeded by the present period of rather close agreement. The following table gives the index of American prices and that of British converted to the dollar basis. The latter is obtained by multiplying the British index by a relative showing the depreciation of English money in terms of dollars and dividing the product by 100.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX OF
AMERICAN PRICES AND BRITISH INDEX CONVERTED TO
A GOLD BASIS.

[1913 average=100.]

	Federal Reserve Board index of American prices.	Federal Reserve Board index of British prices converted to gold.
1919.		
January	195	222
February	189	217
March	191	205
April	196	205
May	202	216
June	203	223
July	211	227
August	218	223
September	211	220
October	212	227
November	219	233
December	226	235
1920.		
January	242	237
February	242	227
March	248	257
April	263	276
May	264	274
June	258	278
July	250	265
August	234	245
September	226	231
October	208	214
November	190	198
December	173	186
1921.		
January	163	188
February	154	180
March	150	172
April	143	166
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Effect of the Exchange Situation on Inter-American Commerce.

Following is a statement issued to the press on January 23, 1922, by the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission:

The present disordered exchange situation in the world is militating severely against the recovery of the world's commerce. The exchange situation is not, however, the cause of the world's economic difficulties, but it is the effect thereof. For the most part, the exchange situation merely reflects the economic situation. Exchange has been likened to a barometer; the barometer indicates the weather, but it does not make the weather. The dislocations which still exist in the whole international economic structure, and the derangements of the international price struc-

ture, are mainly responsible for the disordered exchange situation. The exchange situation will improve as the world's economic recovery goes on, especially in Europe, and particularly as the existing distortions of the price structure disappear:

Confusion in the existing exchange situation shows itself principally in two ways: First, in the relative premiums and discounts on the currencies of different countries, and, second, in the disastrous daily fluctuations of the currencies of some countries.

The export trade of countries whose currencies are at a premium is at a serious disadvantage. The trade of the United States is suffering more from this derangement than any other country, because its currency is at a premium with respect to practically every other country. The other American Republics are, however, suffering, if not in the same degree, nevertheless in much the same way as the United States wherever a similar relationship exists with regard to their respective currencies and to the currencies of the different States of Europe.

It is to be expected that, in the course of time, price levels and wage levels will rise in countries with depreciated currency and will decline in countries with premium currencies until an economic equilibrium is once more attained. Meanwhile, however, while changes in the relative premium and discount on currencies are going on, the process is causing incalculable inconvenience and serious injury—economically, financially, and socially—both to the premium and discount countries.

The second phase of the derangement—that is, the daily fluctuation of exchange—is destructive of sound and progressive business, because it drives every international transaction into the realm of speculation. The daily fluctuation in exchange, in many instances, absorbs more than the normal margins of profit, and thus either enlarges the margins or drives business to a cash basis instead of the accustomed credit relationships. In either case, the result is a decrease in the entire commerce of the world.

These fluctuations are less extensive between the American Republics than they are between the American Republics as a group and Europe, but it is impossible to disassociate inter-American exchange relations from the European relation. The European-American business fabric is constructed on a triangle, with one point resting in Europe and two points in South and North America. Any consideration of the effect of the exchange problem on the trade of the American Republics must therefore involve the question of exchange stability between Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

So long as the European vertex of the economic triangle remains unstable, the establishment of stability in inter-American exchange will be attended with difficulty.

A review of Europe's situation—the weak, disturbed, and unstable storm center in international trade and finance—draws us to the inevitable conclusion that there can be no stabilization of exchange upon any footing until there is a cessation of inflation in the principal continental States. Inflation is the result of unbalanced budgets, which themselves are the result of the necessary expenditures upon reconstruction, the unsettled situation of German reparations, the maintenance of land armaments, and increasing debts. The disturbing forces are indeed predominantly European, and while Europe has made great progress in agricultural, industrial, social, and political stability since the war, the fiscal situation continues to disrupt exchange with great severity.

The German Government is not meeting its reparation obligations by taxation, while other countries are unable to mobilize enough taxable resources to cover their expenditures for reconstruction, for military forces and other purposes. There can be no hope of stability in the world's exchange until, in the first place, German reparation payments have been put upon a basis not only securing a definite flow of economic strength into the just task of rehabilitating the devastated countries, but also calculated to be within the practical power of the German people to pay. Furthermore, it is necessary for economic stability that land armament on the continent of Europe should be reduced. Armies in many States are of such size as to necessitate continuing inflation, either through currency or short-time bills. The economic loss in productivity of the nations is not measured alone by the number of men under arms but by the spirit that surrounds the entire situation.

The situation in Russia and Eastern Europe has also a bearing upon the problem. The total extinction of economic productivity in Russia from an export and import point of view seriously deranges the economy of Western Europe. The slow healing of the economic disruption due to the creation of new States can not be ignored.

Beyond this, again, there arises the question of domestic debt in some of the States of Europe. The increasing volume of these domestic debts under the pressure of unbalanced budgets makes more and more uncertain the point at which stability of values can be expected.

The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament is a definite and

positive step in the only path that leads to commercial stability, and its effect has already been felt in the exchanges of the world.

There are some secondary measures which can be taken to prevent the more violent daily fluctuations and to eliminate the intermediate movements of exchange. In the examination of these steps we hope to cooperate earnestly with the other sections of the Inter-American High Commission.

The situation in the United States is unfortunate in that the high premium on American exchange attracts to this country the gold flow of the world. We are to-day overstocked with gold beyond our currency needs. The surplus earns no interest and serves no useful purpose.

The United States feels it to be to its own interest that this gold should be utilized in foreign channels, and also that it be redistributed. From an economic point of view, the method of utilization is by the investment of capital abroad. The method of redistribution should be through loans for reproductive enterprise and by specific gold loans to countries which are in a position to undertake the reorganization of their currencies on a gold basis. The United States section regards it as mutually desirable and profitable that capital investments should be made in the other American Republics where national credit rests squarely on stability in the social order.

One effect of the recent accumulation of gold reserves has been to make the United States a more available and abundant market for the placing of public and private securities of the other Republics than has heretofore been the case. During the past year there has been a great strain in the United States local credits due to the reactions from the postwar boom, but this strain is now relaxing and the further movement of investment in Latin America has already begun. Upward of \$150,000,000 worth of securities representing the other American nations were floated here in the last year.

RECENT INTERNATIONAL PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

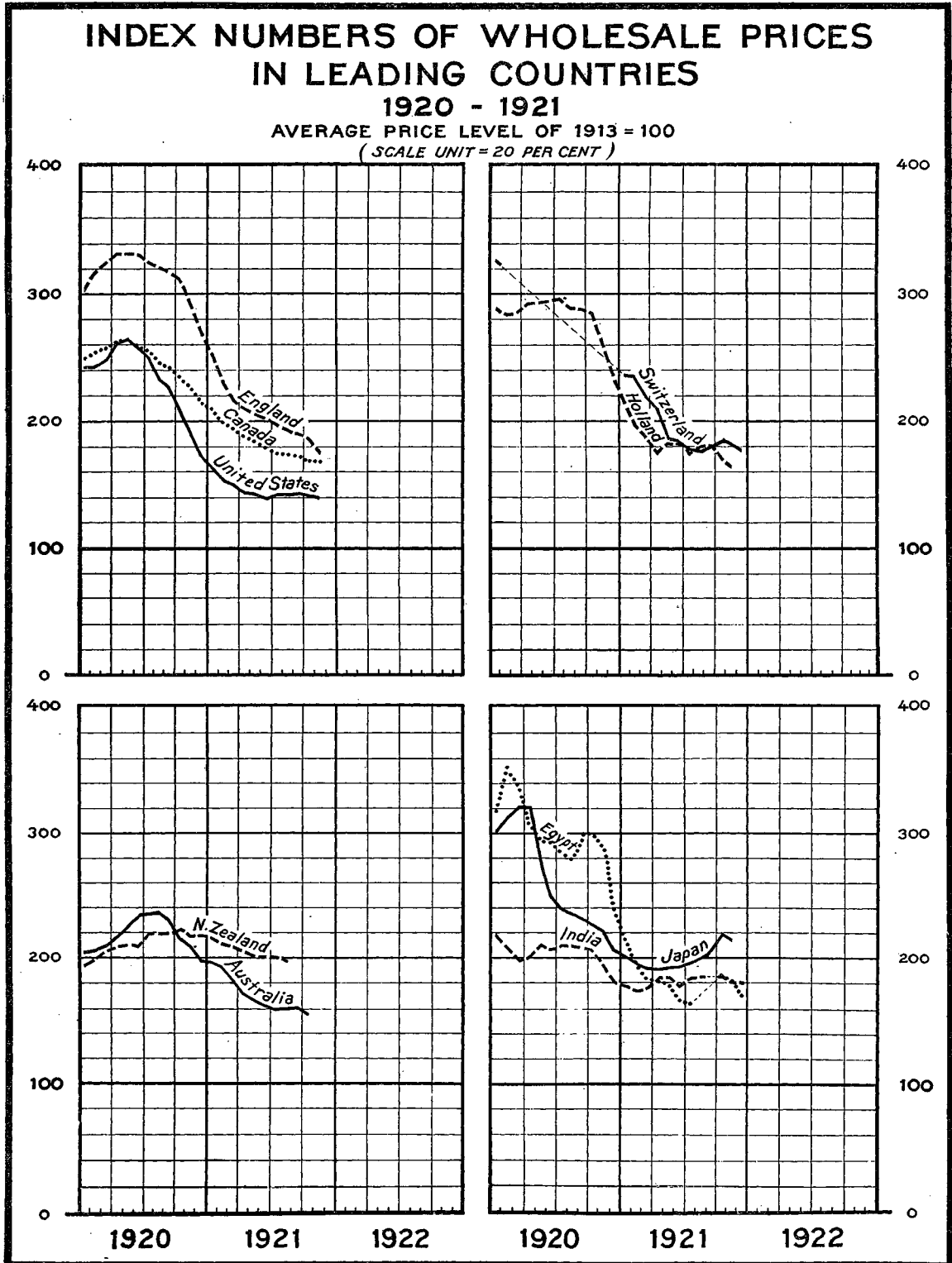
In the charts on page 156 are shown the fluctuations in wholesale prices in 18 countries during 1920 and 1921. These charts show that during the second half of 1921 falling prices were the exception rather than the rule; in other words, that in the case of only a few countries were prices consistently on the decline, while in a large number of countries they were advancing more or less rapidly, or fluctuating about a level lower than the 1920 peak. In fact, nowhere

except in England, the Scandinavian countries, and Canada were prices definitely on the decline. In most countries they are now fluctuating about a level considerably lower than that of a year ago or declining slowly, but in Germany, Poland, and other eastern European countries they are rapidly increasing.

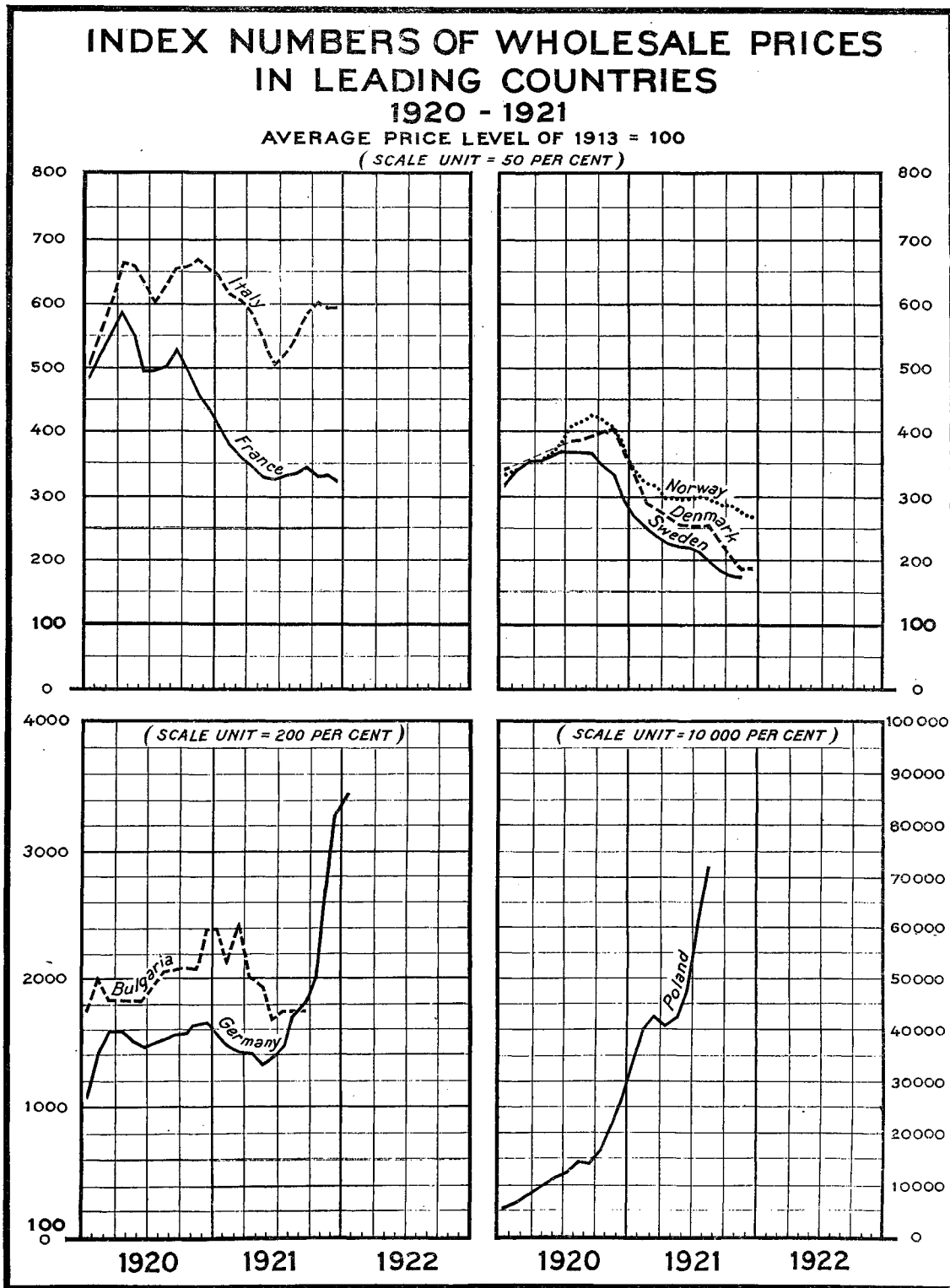
A study of banking factors in their relation to prices shows that in England, as a result of trade depression and the relatively favorable condition of public finances, loans, and discounts with the nine leading joint-stock banks declined from £1,207,000,000 sterling in January to £1,127,000,000 in April. At the same time bank and currency note circulation decreased slightly and the floating debt about £100,000,000. Since that time, although there has been a consistent reduction in the note circulation and in wholesale prices, discounts and advances have been increasing, mainly because the banks have been large purchasers of Treasury bills which have been placed on the market in increasing amounts. It is only in the last few months that there has been any considerable reduction in the floating debt. Wholesale prices continue to decline, the December figures showing about a 50 per cent decrease from those of May, 1920, when they were at their peak.

In France, also, the deflation in prices has been much more severe than the curtailment of bank credit, and the reductions that have occurred in the note issue have been due in the main to decreases in advances to the Government by the bank. This does not mean, however, that the short-term floating credits of the Government have been reduced during the year; merely that the manner of obtaining credit has shifted from borrowing at the bank to the sale of Treasury bills. The situation in England and France is similar in that, in spite of Government financing, there has been a fairly consistent reduction in prices.

In Italy, there has been a material reduction in the note circulation for the account of the State, but the commercial note circulation has increased about as much as the former has decreased, leaving the total not much lower this year than last. Indications of continued inflation are not absent, however. Loans and discounts, including Treasury bills, of the four leading private banks increased about 20 per cent between June, 1920, and June, 1921, while loans and discounts of the banks of issue increased about 10 per cent during the same time. The floating debt was 14,000,000,000 lire higher at the end of October, 1921, than in June, 1920. Certain factors in the general industrial situation, however, are of importance in connection with the recent



Where the base period is not the calendar year 1913, it is a period very close to that, such as July, 1913 to June, 1914, July, 1914, or some similar date.



rise in prices. The new protective tariff, the de-control of industry, as well as the subsidizing of certain of the domestic cereal prices, have all encouraged higher prices. In other words, the present situation in Italy seems to have resulted from various more or less opposing factors, some making for deflation, some for inflation.

In the Far East, there has apparently been an increase in bona fide business activity during the latter half of 1921. Although Japanese foreign trade during 1921 was not on anything like the scale of the immediately preceding years, exports have been materially higher in recent months than early in the year. At the same time there has been an advance in imports also. Toward the end of 1921 an expansion occurred in the note circulation and loans and discounts of the Bank of Japan. This is accounted for in part by end-of-year payments.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT PRACTICE OF GERMAN BANKS.¹

I. INTRODUCTION.

In previous issues of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, the practice of American banks in financing foreign trade by means of the letter of credit has been considered. In order to complete this survey, the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Reserve Board has conducted a study of the forms and practices followed by banks of foreign countries engaged in the financing of overseas trade. This article is the first of a series and will present the commercial credit practice of leading institutions in Germany. German literature on this subject is limited and the standard works written in the prewar period are of little value. Information has been gathered through a questionnaire addressed to a selected number of German banks which cooperated in this study by answering the questions in detail and by supplying their forms. Many of the doubtful phases of the subject have been clarified through personal interviews with New York representatives and correspondents of foreign banks. A number of the conclusions regarding credits stated below are based on correspondence which the Division of Analysis and Research has conducted with Dr. Alfred Jacoby, of the National Bank for Germany, who has made the first intensive survey of German practices on the commercial letter of credit. (See Bank Archiv, June 1 and 15, 1921.)

It is necessary first to arrive at a clear definition of the various German terms which

in some respects are unlike the expressions used by American banks. Uncertainty seems to prevail even among German bankers themselves as to the meaning and use of such terms as "Akkreditiv," "Gegenakkreditiv," "Rembourskredit," and "Trassierungskredit."

II. MEANING OF TERMS.

1. *Akkreditiv*.—It may be well to analyze first the Akkreditiv, which has the broadest connotation in that it includes the Rembourskredit and Trassierungskredit. This Akkreditiv may be described briefly as an order given by a purchaser of goods to a bank which is requested to notify the credit and to make payment to a third party, the beneficiary. The instrument is unlike the American commercial letter of credit in which the bank authorizes a beneficiary to draw his drafts and engages that these will be honored on presentation. The German Akkreditiv may rather be compared with the American application signed by the importer who opens the credit and addressed to the bank which issues the credit. The Akkreditiv is in the nature of a contract, which may be oral as well as written. (See Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (Civil Law Code), par. 675). The German commercial letter of credit is not subject to paragraph 363 of the Handelsgesetzbuch (Commercial Code), which requires an obligation to be in written form and which governs the traveler's letter of credit.

2. *Gegenakkreditiv*.—The Akkreditiv, like the American letter of credit, serves to assure the seller of ultimate payment. Because of the more or less continued rise in the price level in Germany there has been a greater need of protecting the buyer against rejection of the order for goods by the seller, and so the latter is often required to open a "Gegenakkreditiv," or counter credit with a bank in favor of the former. This instrument is not a true letter of credit, but a letter of indemnity in which a bank agrees to compensate the buyer to a certain minimum in case the seller does not comply with the terms of the sales contract.

3. *Rembourskredit*.—While the Akkreditiv may apply to domestic as well as to foreign transactions and may be either clean or documentary in the sense of permitting payment only upon presentation of shipping documents, the term Rembourskredit covers only an importation of goods, and so must necessarily be a documentary foreign credit.

4. *Trassierungskredit*.—The Rembourskredit may call for the drawing of drafts at sight or on time, and so may give rise either to a cash or an acceptance credit. Like the Rembourskredit, the Trassierungskredit applies only to

¹ Special acknowledgment is due to the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft and the A. Schaffhausenscher Bankverein.

documentary foreign credits, but the instrument is further narrowed in its scope in that it permits only the drawing of time drafts on a bank. It is, therefore, never a cash but always an acceptance credit.

The *Trassierungskredit* may serve two functions. In the first place it may correspond to the American documentary acceptance credit, which authorizes the drawing of drafts by the exporter on the importers' bank, or it may also be used as a form of acceptance agreement according to which the bank permits the importer to draw drafts which correspond to what is known in the United States as "refinancing acceptances." A *Trassierungskredit* is sometimes called an "*Akzeptkredit*." The former term is used in considering the transaction from the viewpoint of the merchant drawing the drafts, while the latter expression is employed in referring to the position of the bank accepting the bills.

There seems to be considerable confusion in German bank literature between the letter of credit and the authority to purchase, which was described in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for August, 1921. The authority to purchase instructs the beneficiary to draw his draft not upon a bank, but upon an importer, and thus gives rise not to a bank but to a trade bill. The instrument is erroneously termed a letter of credit by one German writer, who comments as follows: "If the bank binds itself to buy drafts drawn by the exporter on the importer, provided the documents are in compliance with the request of the importer, it is regarded as a confirmed letter of credit." (Repenning—*Das überseeische Remboursgeschäft der deutschen Banken*, p. 61.) One bank answers that the only distinction which it draws between a letter of credit and an authority to purchase lies in the method of charging commission, which in the case of the authority to purchase is borne by the beneficiary selling the goods, while under the letter of credit is carried by the opener who is buying the merchandise.

III. CLASSIFICATION.

1. *Transferability*.—German credits may be classified according to those general principles which are familiar to American banks. In the first place, credits may be grouped according to whether or not they are transferable. Most credits are addressed to a specified beneficiary and so are nontransferable. However, it is possible under exceptional circumstances for a German bank to issue a credit which is payable to the order of a beneficiary who may thus make an assignment to another party, or the instrument may be made payable to bearer, but the latter case is very rare. On this sub-

ject Dr. Jacoby, in answer to an inquiry of the Division of Analysis and Research, writes as follows:

In no case, unless the credit is stated as "transferable," will a German bank permit the beneficiary to assign his rights to another party so that the latter, on the basis of the transferred credit, may demand payment from the bank. It will, however, be impossible to prevent a freight forwarder or another bank, upon direct notification of the beneficiary to the bank, to present documents and request payment. It is also possible for the beneficiary to instruct another party to ship the goods and to present the documents to the bank. In this case a difficult task devolves upon the bank to determine whether or not payment is to be made. If the bank pays, it may encounter objections on the part of the opener, because payment has been made to a party other than the beneficiary. If payment is refused, the opener may incur damages since he delays in accepting the offered documents. It is impossible to make a general decision; the bank must determine whether payment corresponds to the will and intention of the credit opener.

2. *Location*.—Since the outbreak of the war, letters of credit have been used in domestic as well as foreign trade. Before 1914, domestic letters of credit were practically unknown in Germany, but the instability of prices and the decline of business morality led to the wide use of this instrument as a means of binding the contract between buyer and seller.

3. *Number*.—A letter of credit is usually issued as a primary document. However, a German credit may be the basis of a secondary or ancillary credit. For example, a beneficiary of a credit may ask his bank to open another credit in favor of a firm supplying him with goods. Thus the first party is beneficiary under the original credit, and opener of the ancillary credit. (See *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*, February, 1921, p. 169.)

4. *Qualification*.—Letters of credit may also be grouped as either clean or documentary, depending upon whether payment is conditioned or qualified upon the presentation of documents evidencing title to property. This may consist of stocks and bonds or other forms of securities, but in most cases it consists of merchandise either in transit or in a warehouse.

5. *Cancellation*.—Letters of credit are either revocable or irrevocable. However, these terms have a rather peculiar significance in German commercial credit practice. In the United States and also in Great Britain, the question of revocability applies to the issuing bank which may or may not possess the right of rescinding its offer to the beneficiary. In revoking a credit, an American bank may be acting on its own initiative or on the instruction of the party who has opened the credit. Under German credits the subject of revocability refers only to the relation between the person opening the credit and the bank issuing the letter.

6. *Confirmation.*—The term confirmation, as in the case of American credits, expresses the relation between the bank notifying a credit and the beneficiary. Confirmation refers to the ability or inability of the notifying bank to withdraw its obligation of honoring the drafts of the accredited party. In the case of German credits, confirmation refers to the bank issuing the credit as well as to the notifying bank. Thus in German commercial practice a distinction is drawn between the question of revocability and that of confirmation. But as a matter of fact in Germany, if a credit is irrevocable by the opener, the bank usually considers itself bound to issue a confirmed letter of credit. This view has been unanimously accepted by the members of the Berlin Bankers' Association. If the party, opening a credit irrevocable by himself, does not wish the bank to add its confirmation, he must so state his request in his application, otherwise the bank will issue what may be regarded as an irrevocable confirmed letter of credit. On this subject, one bank in its answer to the Division of Analysis and Research, writes as follows:

We regard all irrevocable credits as confirmed for the following reasons: The purpose of opening an irrevocable credit is to give the beneficiary an unqualified claim to payment on a bank. An irrevocable credit is opened, because the opener of the credit is pledged by contract to do so, and besides the seller agrees to the sales contract on the belief that the bank will execute the order under any circumstances.

The bank which refuses to pay a credit, after having opened an irrevocable but unconfirmed letter of credit must consider that it places itself by this act in a difficult position, if on the one hand the opener of the credit gives instructions to refuse payment, and on the other hand the beneficiary insists upon payment.

In order to avoid these difficulties, a bank from the beginning must state that it does not regard itself obligated in any way to the beneficiary. If the bank then makes such a statement of its waiver of responsibility, it runs the risk of not acting according to the instructions of the opener who may not have had the thought of revocation in mind. The beneficiary, on the other hand, will not be able to do anything with such a credit, as he expected, according to the sales contract, to receive an irrevocable credit.

As mentioned in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN (February, 1921, p. 158), an American bank which has been asked to notify a beneficiary of a credit will never confirm it if revocable by the opener. In German practice, however, a revocable confirmed credit is possible. This type of credit can not be canceled by the issuing bank on its own initiative but only upon instruction from the opener. As a rule a bank is not required to send a beneficiary notice of an unconfirmed revocable credit, but confirmation necessitates the sending of such an advice, whether the credit is revocable or irrevocable by the opener.

IV. FORMS OF LETTERS OF CREDIT.

In order to illustrate the various types of letters of credit described above, the forms used by some of the leading German banks will be presented in their original text with an English translation.

1. *Letter of credit.*—As mentioned above, the letter of credit (Akkreditiv) is the communication addressed by the party opening the credit to the bank issuing the credit, and the instrument conforms closely to our application for a credit. A clean, irrevocable letter of credit reads as follows:

Bar-Akkreditiv N^o.
Wir bitten Sie, der Firma
im Auftrage von
M.
in Worten:
unwiderrufflich gültig bis
auszuzahlen
Clean Credit Number
We request you
to pay to the firm of
for account of
M.
in words
irrevocable until

This form can be changed from a clean to a documentary credit by adding the expression:

gegen Entgegennahme folgender Dokumente:
welche Sie uns einsenden wollen.
against delivery of the following documents:
which please forward to us.

This form of credit may be rendered revocable by including the following statement:

Der begünstigten Firma belieben Sie hiervon in unverbindlicher Form Kenntnis zu geben und dabei ausdrücklich zu bemerken, dass es sich um einen unbestätigten Kredit handelt, dessen Widerruf jederzeit erfolgen kann.

Please give notice to the favored firm herein in a non-obligatory communication and especially call to its attention that this involves a revocable credit of which cancellation may follow at any time.

2. *Acknowledgment to opener.*—Whether the credit is clean or documentary, irrevocable or revocable, it is formally acknowledged by the bank to the opener in a communication which in the case of a documentary credit reads as follows:

Wir sind im Besitze Ihres Schreibens vom mit welchem Sie uns beauftragen, nachstehende Dokumente gegen Zahlung von M. zu Ihren Lasten aufzunehmen, worauf wir nach Einreichung derselben zurückkommen werden.

Wir bemerken ausdrücklich, dass wir für die Echtheit, Vollgültigkeit und Vollständigkeit der durch uns aufgenommenen Dokumente keine Gewähr übernehmen.

We have at hand your letter of in which you instruct us to receive the following documents against payment of M. to be debited to your account, upon presentation of which we will further advise you.

We call to your special attention that we assume no responsibility for the genuineness, validity, and sufficiency of the documents received by us.

3. *Advice by issuer to beneficiary.*—The bank now issues its advice to the beneficiary to inform him of the opening of the credit. If irrevocable, the communication assumes a form which reads as follows:

Wir sind von
 beauftragt, Ihnen wegen
 gegen Aushändigung folgender Dokumente:
 den Betrag von M.
 zu vergüten und sehen der Einreichung der Dokumente
 entgegen. Wir bestätigen Ihnen hiermit, dass das vor-
 stehende Akkreditiv bis zum unwiderruflich ist.

We have been instructed by
 to pay you for account of
 against delivery of the following documents
 the amount of M.
 and await the presentation of documents. We state that
 the above letter of credit is irrevocable until

As indicated above, a credit irrevocable by the opener is usually confirmed by the issuing bank, and hence contains the expression found at the end of the above letter. If the credit is revocable by the opener, it is usually unconfirmed by the issuing bank, which then includes in its advice to the beneficiary the following expression:

... Wir bemerken, dass vorstehendes Akkreditiv jederzeit
 widerruflich ist und dass obige Benachrichtigung an
 Sie ohne jede Verbindlichkeit für uns erfolgt.

We note that the foregoing credit is revocable at any time and that the above notification to you involves no obligation on our part.

4. *Advice to correspondent.*—The issuing bank is often requested to domicile the credit with a correspondent bank located near the beneficiary. The communication which the bank then addresses to the correspondent will read:

Unbestätigter Kredit Nr.
 Hierdurch bitten wir Sie, folgendes Akkreditiv zu eröffnen:
 Betrag:
 gültig: widerruflich
 Begünstigter:
 Unser Auftraggeber:
 benutzbar gegen Einlieferung von:
 Wir bitten Sie, die aufgenommenen Dokumente an
 zu senden und die begünstigte Firma
 von der Eröffnung des Kredits in unverbindlicher Form
 für uns und unsern Auftraggeber zu benachrichtigen.

Unconfirmed Credit No.
 Herewith we request you to open the following credit:
 Amount:
 valid until: revocable
 Beneficiary:
 Our opener:
 available against delivery of:

We request you to send the documents when presented to and to notify the accredited firm of the opening of the credit in a nonobligatory form in behalf of ourselves and our openers.

5. *Acknowledgment of correspondent.*—If the correspondent accedes to the request for the opening of a credit, he will reply in the following form:

Wir empfangen Ihr Schreiben vom, mit dem
 Sie, bei uns bis zum Betrage von M.
 gültig bis akkreditieren.

We received your communication in which you
 accredit with us up to the amount of
 M. valid until

6. *Advice by correspondent to beneficiary.*—The correspondent then addresses the beneficiary in the following advice of the opening of the credit:

Wir werden von brieflich/telegraphisch
 verständigt, dass genannte Bank einen Kreditbrief No.
 zu Ihren Gunsten in Höhe von
 unwiderruflich gültig bis ausgestellt hat, der
 widerruflich
 unter Befügung folgender Dokumente:
 benutzbar ist.

Wir sind beauftragt, Ihre auf Grund dieses Kredits
 zu ziehenden Sicht-Tratten zu nego-
 zieren und bitten Sie, uns die vorbezeichneten Doku-
 mente einzureichen.

We are informed by by letter/telegraph
 that the above mentioned bank has opened a letter of
 credit number in your favor to the amount of
 irrevocably valid until available
 revocably
 against delivery of the following documents:

We are instructed on the basis of this credit to negotiate
 your sight drafts and request you to deliver to us the
 above-mentioned documents.

V. LIABILITIES OF PARTIES.

As in the case of American practice, litigation over German letters of credit has arisen mainly from the act of cancellation. In German practice, however, breaches of contract in recent years were made not so much by buyers of goods as by sellers who were ready to take advantage of the continually rising prices during the war and especially in the period immediately following the close of hostilities. Consideration will now be given to the more important decisions rendered by German courts during the past few years.

1. *Relations of opener to beneficiary.*—The contract of sale between buyer and seller frequently provides for a letter of credit and specifies such details as the name of the issuing bank and the time within which the credit is to be opened. If the contract of sale mentions a particular bank as issuer, the buyer of the goods must open the credit with this bank only and not with any other institution. (Bank Archiv, Mar. 15, 1921, 467.) A buyer and seller entered into a sales contract in which the former agreed to open "an irrevocable credit to the amount of M. 85,000 at Bank D, credit to expire on December 31." The buyer did not open the credit directly with Bank D but indirectly through another bank. The latter notified Bank D that a credit had been opened in its favor for the benefit of the seller and that

payment would be made upon presentation of the proper documents. However, this indirect credit was unsatisfactory to the seller, who thereupon canceled the order. The buyer believed that he had complied with the terms of the contract and sued the seller for damages. The court gave judgment to the seller in a decision which read in part as follows:

Where delivery against an irrevocable credit at a specified bank has been agreed upon, the buyer does not meet his obligation by placing the amount at the disposition of the specified bank with another bank. (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (Civil Law Code), par. 326.)

The sales contract usually specifies the period of time within which a credit must be opened by the buyer. If he fails to open the credit within this time, the seller may withdraw from the contract and sue the buyer for damages. A German buyer had agreed to open a credit immediately by cable with a bank in Copenhagen in favor of a Danish seller. He refused to ship the commodities because the credit was opened not immediately upon the signing of the contract but five days later. Both parties sued for damages, but the courts rejected the claims of both. The plea of the buyer was denied because he had broken the contract by opening the credit after five days when no more than two days were needed for such a transaction, while the seller had forfeited his claim to damages because he had withdrawn from the contract. (See decision of R. G. Zivilsenat, Apr. 16, 1918, R. II, 505/17.)

In a somewhat similar case the buyer was informed on October 16 by the seller that the latter had five carloads of certain goods which would be delivered at a fixed price, "payment to be made in advance by cable through direct irrevocable credit on a Berlin bank." On the same day the plaintiff accepted the offer and instructed a local bank to open a credit in favor of the seller with the Berlin bank. But this bank did not advise the credit until November 5 to the beneficiary, who regarded this delay as a breach of the contract of sale and sold the goods elsewhere. The opener of the credit brought suit for damages but the courts gave judgment to the seller. From this decision it may be concluded that it is not sufficient for the buyer merely to induce a bank to open a credit in time, but the credit must actually be opened and the beneficiary immediately notified. (Berliner Boersen Courier, No. 284. Decision of R. G. Z. S., R. II, 565/20-22.4.21.)

2. *Relation of opener to issuer.*—When an opener of a credit has requested a bank to notify another institution of the establishment of the credit, the notification must be made within the time limit, and in no case later than

within business hours of the last day. If the credit is notified after business hours of the last day, the German courts have held that this delay entitles the seller to withdraw from the contract and the buyer in turn to sue his bank. (R. G. Zivilsenat, Feb. 12, 1918, R. II, 420/17.)

A bank must exercise due care in handling the shipping documents accompanying drafts drawn under its letter of credit. German law, the same as American and British, does not hold a bank liable to the opener for the validity of the documents or the genuineness of the goods. In a certain case, the copy of the bill of lading called for 1 bag of seed weighing 10 kilograms, but this amount was raised to 140 bags holding 12,350 kilograms. The bank, having no means of ascertaining that the bill of lading had been altered in amount, paid the beneficiary in accordance with the instructions of the credit opener. The latter sued for damages but the court decided against his claim on the ground that—

the opener of a credit carries the risk of any falsification of documents which may arise, provided that the falsification could not be detected by the paying bank by exercising a degree of care customary in handling such transactions (Z. S., O. L. G. Stuttgart, December, 1920, U. 547/20.)

3. *Relation of issuer to notifier.*—A bank notifying a credit must carefully observe the instructions of the issuer, and can be held liable for any acts of remission on its part. This view was held by the court in a case where the issuing bank had asked a correspondent to pay a beneficiary against delivery of a railroad bill of lading addressed to a party in a certain city. The beneficiary received payment although he presented a bill of lading which consigned the goods to the wrong destination where the goods remained unclaimed. The credit-issuing bank refused to reimburse the negotiating bank on the ground that the instructions had not been followed by the latter institution. It brought suit but was not upheld by the court which decided that the negotiator had not exercised the care necessary in handling of the documents.

4. *Relation of issuer to beneficiary.*—A notification of the opener to the beneficiary of the existence of a credit domiciled with a bank does not give the beneficiary a claim on the bank unless it has informed him of the opened credit. (See decision of Reichsgericht, Feb. 25, 1921; Berlin Boersen Courier, No. 254.)

A beneficiary is not obliged to find out for himself whether a letter of credit has been opened in his favor. (Decision of the R. G. of Apr. 26, 1921, 377/20.) The defendant sold the plaintiff a cargo of goods, terms, letter of

credit with a Leipzig bank against delivery of a copy of the railroad bill of lading. According to the sales contract the defendant was permitted to withdraw in case of nonfulfillment of the conditions of payment on part of the buyer. The seller was notified by the buyer that he had opened a credit with a bank in favor of the former. The bank delayed in notifying the seller who received the advice only after several days had elapsed. Taking advantage of the contract of sale, which stipulated that notice of the credit should be given by the bank and not by the opener, the seller refused to deliver the merchandise. His action was upheld by the court which expressed the opinion that the opener of the credit had no redress against the beneficiary but against the bank which delayed in transmitting the letter of credit. (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, par. 278.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS, 1918-1919.

This is the second of a series of three articles summarizing the statistical data collected by the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board during the period of governmental control of foreign exchange. The first article, which appeared in the December, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN, was concerned with balances on open account between the United States and foreign countries. The present article deals with purchases and sales of exchange and with debits and credits to dollar account.

II. PURCHASES AND SALES OF EXCHANGE.

The reports to the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board make possible for the first time the ascertainment, with any degree of accuracy, of the total amount of foreign exchange dealings in the United States over a period lasting more than a year. It is true that the period covered by the reports can not be regarded as a normal one, and that allowances will have to be made by anyone who wishes to draw from the figures specific conclusions that would hold good for a subsequent period. Nevertheless the figures throw much new light upon a matter that has hitherto been the subject of conjecture, rather than of definitely known facts. The data that

have now been assembled, covering the period from February 21, 1918, to June 25, 1919, inclusive, a total of 70 weeks, are presented in tabular form at the end of this article.

VOLUME OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS.

Total purchases and total sales of exchange reported by dealers in this country were not far from equal for the period as a whole, and a fairly close similarity in the two sets of figures applies also to the amounts of exchange on individual foreign countries. To anyone familiar with the character and extent of arbitrage transactions, it will at once be apparent that there is no reason why purchases of exchange on a given country should agree with sales of exchange on the same country, when only dealers in one country, as the United States in the present instance, report their transactions. The first two columns in the tables of purchases of exchange and sales of exchange (Tables V and VI) might, indeed, be expected to tally exactly, since the amounts in these two columns represent transactions between pairs of dealers located in the United States who presumably would report a given transaction, the one as a sale of exchange and the other as a purchase of exchange of like amount. In reference to such differences as exist in these two columns under purchases and under sales, it should be borne in mind that while the larger dealers made their reports weekly, many smaller dealers were permitted to make their reports less often, so that a "sale" of exchange, for instance, might be reported somewhat earlier than the corresponding "purchase" of exchange. This and possibly other reasons of no great significance explain why purchases and sales of exchange do not exactly check with each other. But there seems to be no reason to doubt that the great bulk of exchange transactions during the period of governmental control were accurately and promptly reported to the Federal Reserve Board and that the tables as shown represent with essential precision the true situation as it existed.

Detailed figures on purchases of exchange and sales of exchange will be found in Tables V and VI, respectively. In order to show the totals for the principal foreign exchanges more clearly at a glance, the accompanying summary tables covering purchases and sales of exchange have been prepared.

PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY "DEALERS" IN THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 21, 1918, TO JUNE 25, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country in which payable.	Demand and cable transfers from dealers in United States.	Documented export bills.	From foreign institutions and agencies.	Total purchases of exchange.
European Allies:				
France.....	596,365	144,877	276,523	1,095,587
Great Britain.....	3,359,739	1,259,385	1,052,574	6,358,453
Italy.....	272,447	60,823	112,742	510,364
European neutrals:				
Denmark.....	15,594	37,880	4,941	61,177
Holland.....	80,136	25,685	39,279	171,276
Norway.....	22,635	29,705	22,111	80,674
Spain.....	73,655	20,086	53,499	159,788
Sweden.....	21,845	19,927	17,391	65,840
Switzerland.....	50,563	88,772	31,237	177,771
Asia:				
China.....	12,621	59,202	7,798	137,060
India.....	6,718	19,306	2,845	84,312
Japan.....	35,496	300,123	20,832	512,073
South America:				
Argentina.....	25,468	60,145	29,046	232,366
Brazil.....	11,561	48,830	3,351	86,705
Chile.....	670	23,568	371	31,360
North America:				
Canada.....	284,454	104,914	85,345	1,534,437
Mexico.....	1,485	6,652	496	27,377
West Indies.....	8,502	72,288	830	166,517
RECAPITULATION.				
Total:				
Europe.....	4,512,208	1,711,796	1,662,736	8,804,415
Asia.....	57,742	399,631	32,160	805,336
South America.....	40,881	161,995	33,659	397,955
North America.....	294,441	183,854	86,671	1,728,331
Other points.....	978	18,727	431	33,906
Grand total.....	4,906,251	2,476,004	1,815,656	11,769,944

It will be observed that out of total purchases of exchange amounting to \$11,769,944,000 during the period under consideration, \$6,358,453,000, or slightly over 54 per cent of the total, represented purchases of sterling exchange payable in Great Britain; while all the European exchanges taken together, including British, amounted to \$8,804,415,000, or 74.8 per cent of the total. Of the remaining 25.2 per cent, Canadian exchange accounted for about one-half, or 13 per cent of total purchases of exchange. It will be further observed that total demand items and cable transfers purchased from dealers in the United States amounted to \$4,906,251,000, or 41.7 per cent of the grand total; documented export bills totaled \$2,476,004,000, or 21.1 per cent; purchases from foreign institutions and agencies were \$1,815,656,000, or 15.4 per cent; while various other purchases made up the remainder of 21.8 per cent.

Similar information in regard to sales of exchange may be obtained from the table which follows:

SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY "DEALERS" IN THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 21, 1918, TO JUNE 25, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country in which payable.	Demand and cable transfers to dealers in United States.	Sales against imports.	To foreign institutions and agencies.	Total sales of exchange.
European Allies:				
France.....	598,460	87,772	165,956	1,096,063
Great Britain.....	3,322,969	867,174	1,028,079	6,412,882
Italy.....	235,390	5,459	20,231	529,152
European neutrals:				
Denmark.....	13,887	1,220	2,599	58,782
Holland.....	84,480	25,151	10,737	164,184
Norway.....	23,994	1,741	11,832	80,306
Spain.....	80,640	12,155	34,794	166,666
Sweden.....	26,253	3,099	4,550	67,066
Switzerland.....	54,268	19,987	14,427	177,443
Asia:				
China.....	12,983	42,058	10,212	119,986
India.....	6,527	53,554	951	80,047
Japan.....	48,057	134,174	9,732	440,352
South America:				
Argentina.....	21,847	114,396	16,345	236,845
Brazil.....	4,193	15,919	3,175	82,425
Chile.....	232	4,370	289	31,483
North America:				
Canada.....	293,990	50,616	142,419	1,564,911
Mexico.....	1,314	583	344	25,676
West Indies.....	18,682	29,575	3,544	136,744
RECAPITULATION.				
Total:				
Europe.....	4,662,320	1,029,101	1,307,474	8,881,255
Asia.....	68,551	273,970	20,910	709,863
South America.....	27,212	141,591	20,955	398,394
North America.....	313,986	80,774	146,307	1,727,331
Other points.....	2,569	6,780	154	30,230
Grand total.....	5,074,639	1,532,216	1,495,800	11,747,073

DISTRIBUTION OF EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

In order to show how total purchases of exchange were divided between the several groups of countries, and also how much exchange belonged to each of the 12 classes which dealers were required to distinguish in their reports, the following percentage table has been prepared. In this table the grand total of purchases—that is, \$11,769,944,000—has been put equal to 100 per cent, which has then been split up into its component parts. The numerical data have been taken from Table V. A more detailed distribution table, in which each country is considered separately and its total put equal to 100 per cent, appears as Table VIII at the end of this article.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PURCHASES OF EXCHANGE.

Items.	European Allies.	European neutrals.	Central Powers and minor European countries.	Asia.	South America.	Other world points.	Total all countries.
Demand items from dealers in United States.....	9.4	0.8	(¹)	0.3	0.2	2.0	12.7
Cable transfers from dealers in United States.....	26.6	1.4	0.1	.2	.1	.6	29.0
Finance or clean time bills—loans.....	1.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4
Cotton bills.....	5.8	.1	(¹)	1.0	(¹)	.1	7.0
Meat bills.....	.5	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.6
Other export bills.....	6.2	1.7	.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	13.4
From foreign institutions outside United States.....	11.0	1.4	.1	.3	.2	.7	13.6
From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.....	1.7	.1	(¹)	(¹)	.1	(¹)	1.8
Against securities.....	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.1	.3
Coupons and dividend checks.....	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.1
Gold and silver shipments.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	.3
Miscellaneous.....	5.7	.4	(¹)	2.5	1.3	9.8	19.8
Total.....	68.4	6.1	0.3	6.8	3.4	15.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 per cent.

Thus far purchases and sales of exchange have been considered as totals, taking in the entire 70 weeks' period covered by the reports. An examination of Tables V and VI, however, in which the figures are presented quarterly, discloses certain additional facts. The chief point of interest to be mentioned here is the increase in the volume of transactions in the first two quarters of 1919, and more particularly in the latter of these. In the third and fourth quarters of 1918, the reports show that total purchases of exchange averaged, respectively, \$142,851,000 and \$156,873,000 per week. The first and second quarters of 1919 disclose purchases amounting on the average to \$175,244,000 and \$240,663,000, respectively, per week.

Two reasons that may be advanced for the expansion in the volume of foreign exchange dealings in the first half of 1919 are (1) the increase in exports of merchandise from the United States and (2) greater speculative activity following the unpegging of the foreign exchanges. Prior to March, 1919, during the period when the principal allied foreign exchanges were stabilized by so-called "pegging" at essentially fixed levels, there was very little opportunity for speculation in foreign exchange. Speculative operations therefore in sterling, francs, and lire, undoubtedly were undertaken on a larger scale in the second quarter of 1919 than had been possible before. Moreover, banking relations with the Central

Powers, severed during the war, were again renewed, so that not a little of the increased dealings in exchange in 1919 may be attributed to purchases of German marks in this country which commenced on a broad scale soon after the armistice. It is true that many purchases of German exchange after the armistice, when done indirectly, as through the purchase by Americans of marks with sterling or neutral exchanges, would not show in these tables under the heading of the Central Powers. But such purchases nevertheless helped to swell the total foreign exchange transactions reported.

With reference to foreign trade, it is worth noting that exports from the United States, which averaged a little over \$500,000,000 monthly during 1918, totaled \$4,057,422,000 in the first six months of 1919, reaching a maximum of \$928,379,000 for the single month of June, 1919, the highest point ever reached by American foreign trade. During these six months also, in spite of the fact that the excess of exports over imports was greater than in any similar period previously, imports expanded moderately, thus calling for greater international settlements not only on account of exports but also of imports. It should, of course, be remembered that a very large part of our exports to Europe during the latter part of the war were paid for through transfers of book credits which our Government had opened in this country in favor of the allies, and that payments to American exporters by this means did not necessitate foreign exchange transactions. Additional American Government credits to Europe were extended also after the armistice and these had not been exhausted by June, 1919, as is shown by the records of the Division of Foreign Exchange respecting balances on open account. It is therefore impossible to determine just how much of the increase in foreign exchange transactions may be attributed to our larger foreign trade at that time. But that foreign trade expansion was an important factor in this connection can hardly be doubted.

EXPLANATION OF DETAILED TABLES.

By way of further explanation of the statistical tables that appear at the end of this article, the following information is presented concerning the reports which form the basis of those tables. The instructions to foreign exchange dealers made public by the Division of Foreign Exchange on February 3, 1918, under authority of the President's Executive order of January 26, 1918,¹ required not only that the amounts of all purchases and sales of

¹ The full text of the Executive order of Jan. 26, 1918, appears in the Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1918, pp. 39-46.

foreign exchange by dealers in the United States should be reported, but also that all exchange transactions should be classified according to the nature of the bills and the purpose for which they were drawn. The forms issued to foreign exchange dealers for reports of purchases of exchange, from which Table V has been compiled, contained 13 columns headed as follows:

1. Demand items from dealers in United States.
2. Cable transfers from dealers in United States.
3. Finance or clean time bills—loans.
4. Cotton bills.
5. Meat bills.
6. Other export bills.
7. Purchases from foreign institutions outside United States.
8. Purchases from foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.
9. Purchases against securities.
10. Coupons and dividend checks.
11. Gold and silver shipments.
12. Miscellaneous.
13. Total purchases of exchange.

Probably the best way to show the scope of each of these headings is to quote at length from the instructions issued by the Division of Foreign Exchange for the guidance of dealers in making up their reports. The complete instructions covering not only reports of purchases and sales of exchange but also debits and credits to dollar account and other reports, in addition to various administrative provisions, were published in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for March, 1918, pages 185 to 196, inclusive.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEALERS REPORTING PURCHASES OF EXCHANGE.

The essential portions of the instructions that covered reports on Form No. 1B, "Purchases of Exchange," are herewith reproduced.

All entries must be in dollars which represent the exact amount paid for the various classes of exchange purchased and the totals must be entered against the country in which the exchange is to be paid. For instance, drafts drawn on Italy payable in London would be listed as against Great Britain.

Columns Nos. 1 and 2.—All purchases of exchange, either demand or cable, from dealers of classes A and B,¹ would be entered in these columns, except such exchange as would properly belong under any of the other headings.

Column No. 3.—Purchases of time finance bills from dealers of classes A and B and the dollar proceeds of any exchange created through foreign loans obtained by the reporting dealer should be entered in this column. When foreign funds are received from the issuance of long bills the proceeds must appear in this column as exchange against the country where the funds are deposited. Such bills should also be entered in column 3 on Form 1C, Sales of Exchange.

¹ Classes A and B included all foreign exchange dealers in the United States. For an exact definition of these terms as used in the Executive order of Jan. 26, 1918, and in the instructions to dealers, see Federal Reserve Board Annual Report, 1918, p. 40.

Occasionally long bills in foreign moneys are purchased from dealers in the United States by domestic persons, who may or may not be dealers, and who at the time of the purchase sell exchange for future delivery, in order to fix the interest return. Where the dealer selling the long bills is also the purchaser of the exchange at maturity, both the purchase and sale of exchange should be entered at the time the transaction is made, and also at its completion. In other cases purchases of exchange for future delivery need only be entered at the time of delivery.

Columns Nos. 4, 5, and 6.—All purchases of exchange against exports should be entered in these columns.

Column No. 7.—Particular attention must be given to transactions covered under this column which represent purchases from foreign interests not domiciled in the United States. All purchases of exchange aimed to create dollars which are to be used to pay for imports of other foreign countries must be entered in this column. For instance, if a house in Great Britain having an agent in the United States should purchase goods in, say, Chile and should pay for them by a dollar draft in Chile but should create the dollars through sterling exchange in the United States drawn upon the English house or its agents, the dollars paid for the sterling exchange must appear in this column. It is incumbent upon all dealers to familiarize themselves sufficiently with the nature of the business of their customers from whom they buy foreign exchange to enable them to ascertain with certainty all purchases of exchange that represent a transfer of any foreign moneys into United States dollars for the use directly or indirectly of any foreign interest.

Great care must be exercised in entering the detail in this column on the special form provided for that purpose, No. 1D.¹ If a bank in New York purchased 10,000 pounds sterling from a bank in Argentina, it would appear in column 7 as a purchase of exchange on Great Britain, but on Form 1D, it would show that the sterling had been purchased from Argentina. On Form 1D all purchases of exchange would be entered under the column "Bought from," but opposite the country listed on the left-hand side of the sheet which sold the exchange. Also all exchange sold to those outside of the United States would be entered on Form 1D under "Sold to." (See instructions under Form 1C, Sales of Exchange.)

Column No. 8.—All purchases of exchange from foreign houses domiciled in the United States should be entered in this column. It should also include purchases of exchange from commercial houses having offices in the United States. These transactions must be reported in detail by letter, but only in totals from countries. When in doubt as to whether a house should be considered as a foreign institution domiciled in the United States, exchange purchased should be listed in this column and attention should be called to the concern from which it was purchased, by letter. All exchange purchased from American branches of foreign banks should be entered under column 7.

Column No. 9.—All exchanges purchased against securities sold abroad should be entered in this column and the detail should be carried forward on Form 1E,² under the column "Sold to," under the proper classification and against the country for which the securities are sold.

Column No. 10.—All coupons and dividends payable in foreign countries which represent income from foreign securities held in the United States should be entered in this column.

¹ Form 1D was used for recording arbitrage transactions in detail. A statistical summary of the reports on arbitrage will appear in the next article of this series.

² Form No. 1E was used for recording foreign exchange transactions in securities. This subject will receive attention in the next article of the series.

Column No. 11.—All exchange made through the exportation of gold or silver should be entered in this column. Also foreign currency in separate total marked F. C.

Column No. 12.—All purchases of exchange not applicable to any of the classifications should be entered in this column, also book entries, such as exchange, commissions, profits, etc.

In case exchange is purchased where the dealer has doubt as to the classification, it should be entered in column 12, and a letter of explanation should accompany the report.

Column No. 13.—A cross footing should be made against each country and placed in the total column, No. 13. Footing should also be made of each class of exchange purchased and the cross footings of the totals should agree before dealers send in their reports.

FORM OF REPORT FOR SALES OF EXCHANGE.

A somewhat similar form was provided for the reports of sales of exchange, which constitute the basis for Table VI. This form, No. 1C, contained the following headings:

1. Demand items to dealers in the United States.
2. Cable transfers to dealers in the United States.
3. Finance or time bills—loans.
4. Sales against imports.
5. Sales to cover freight, insurance, etc.
6. Sales on account of income taxes, etc.
7. Sales for account of parties outside of United States.
8. Sales to foreign agencies and firms domiciled in the United States.
9. Sales against securities.
10. Travelers' letters of credit and checks.
11. Gold and silver shipments.
12. Miscellaneous.
13. Total sales of exchange.

These headings are explained thus in the instructions to dealers:

This form is divided into a number of columns in order to separate sales of exchange into the same classes as those of purchases of exchange and such other as are considered necessary.

Columns Nos. 1 and 2.—Sales of exchange, either demand or cable, to dealers of class A and class B would be entered in these columns, except such exchange as might properly belong under any of the other headings.

Column No. 3.—Sales of long bills must be entered in this column, regardless of whether they are sold for United States dollars or for foreign currency, although in the latter event a purchase of exchange must be shown against the country where the proceeds are deposited. (See column 3, Form 1B, Purchases of Exchange.)

Column No. 4.—All sales of exchange to be used for payment of imports must be entered in this column. Every dealer must ascertain for what purpose exchange sold is required, and when doing so must be particular to find out whether its purpose is directly or indirectly for the payment of imports to the United States.

To these figures must be added all settlements of commercial letters of credit against the country where drafts drawn against such credits are made payable, with the exception of dollar commercial letters of credit issued against imports. (Commercial letters of credit for domestic use not included.) The dealer must on presentation enter in this column drafts drawn under dollar commercial letters of credit against the country from which the importation is made, and in order to balance his report must

make a counter entry in the report of "Purchases of Exchange," Form 1B, under column 12 and against the exporting country.

Column No. 5.—All sales of exchange to make payments for freight, insurance, or other services rendered by foreign institutions in connection with transportation and life and fire, guaranty, or other forms of insurance, should be entered in this column.

Column No. 6.—Sales of exchange for the purpose of making remittances to pay income of foreigners or Americans living abroad, and also foreign taxes of any kind, should be entered in this column. Ordinary remittances made by foreigners to relatives in foreign countries should not be included.

Column No. 7.—The entries in this column correspond to those in column 7 of the form "Purchases of Exchange" and should cover all exchanges sold to interests outside of the United States, whether payment is made in dollars or foreign moneys. If in foreign moneys, a purchase of exchange should be recorded also. The detail must be carried forward into Form 1D under the second division of each country listed across the top under "Amount sold to." Example, in case £10,000 sterling was sold to an Argentine bank, this would appear in column 7 under sales of exchange against Great Britain, as, say, \$47,500, and would be entered in Form 1D opposite Argentina, among the countries listed on the left-hand side, under "Exchange on Great Britain," and under "Amount sold to" in the right-hand column.

Column No. 8.—The conditions covering entries in column 8 in the report of "Purchases of Exchange," Form 1B, should be read and applied here.

Column No. 9.—All exchanges sold in order to pay for securities purchased abroad should be entered in this column and the detail carried forward on Form No. 1E under the column "Bought from" under the proper classification and against the country from which the securities are purchased.

Column No. 10, Travelers' letters of credit and travelers' checks.—Letters of credit: Drafts presented to foreign correspondents drawn against travelers' letters of credit issued under guaranty, when credited to the foreign account by the dealers, should be entered in this column.

Letters of credit sold against cash should be entered in this column as of the time the credit is made to the foreign account.

Travelers' checks: Travelers' checks are sold for use in the United States and all parts of the world, and at the time of their sale it is impossible to determine in what country they will be charged to American account. At the time of sale of travelers' checks, therefore, whether against cash or otherwise, no entries need be made upon any foreign exchange report and inland correspondents selling checks against the accounts of metropolitan banks or exchange houses need make no report whatever of such sales. When dealers, whose business it is to protect travelers' checks, receive advice that such checks have been charged to their accounts by foreign correspondents, they must at the time they credit such foreign correspondent for travelers' checks paid by the latter enter the total in this column.

Column No. 11.—Exchange disposed of through the importation of gold or silver should be listed in this column. In case gold or silver is not imported to the United States but is shipped from one foreign country to another foreign country, a record should be made under column 7, Form 1B, "Purchases of Exchange," of the exchange received, but advice by letter should accompany the report, stating the nature of the transaction. (As a shipment of this nature might be for enemy account or benefit, a permit must be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board before

any gold or silver can be shipped from one foreign country to any other foreign country.) Also foreign currency in separate total, marked F. C.

Column No. 12.—All sales of exchange which represent funds being transferred to relatives or friends as presents, gifts, or voluntary contributions, and that do not represent a remittance due the beneficiary account of property held in the United States, should be entered in this column. All other sales of exchange which do not clearly belong under any other column should be entered in column 12; also all book entries, such as exchange, commissions, losses, etc.

Column No. 13.—A cross footing should be made against each country and placed in this column. Footings should also be made of each class of exchange sold, and the cross footings of the totals should agree before dealers send in their reports.

It is expected that the foregoing instructions to dealers will be referred to by anyone making a detailed study of the figures given in Tables V and VI. The scope and meaning of the columns in those tables, which are the same as in the original reports from dealers on the forms above described, will thus be more clearly apparent.

III. DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.

The purpose of obtaining reports on debits and credits to dollar account was to enable the Federal Reserve Board to exercise close supervision over the accounts maintained in the United States by foreign banks, business houses, and individuals. To this end, reports from all "dealers" in the country who carried dollar accounts for foreigners were required regularly upon forms designed to classify transfers of credit into several main categories.

Form No. 1F, debits to dollar account, was provided with six headings as follows:

1. Payments to banks or others in United States.
2. Payments to banks or others outside United States.
3. Payments against shipping documents or warehouse receipts.
4. Cost of securities purchased.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Total debits to dollar account.

Form No. 1G, credits to dollar account, had the following headings:

1. Credits from banks or others in United States.
2. Credits from banks or others outside United States.
3. Proceeds of securities sold.
4. Proceeds of commodity sales.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Total credits to dollar account.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEALERS.

The different classifications above enumerated will be rendered clearer by reference to the following extracts from the instructions to dealers. The columns for debits to dollar account are explained thus:

Column No. 1.—Payment to banks or others in the United States either through drafts drawn or letters of instruction or by cable are to be entered in this column, except where they specifically belong in some other column.

Column No. 2.—All payments to banks or others outside of the United States or to banks in the United States for accounts of banks or others outside of the United States situated in a different country from that of the depositor, whether by cable, letter of advice or draft, should be entered in this column.

All drafts drawn against the dollar accounts of foreign persons which bear a foreign indorsement in a country different from that of the drawer should be entered in this column and a detailed statement [to be reported by letter] should show the country of the drawer and country of the foreign indorser. * * *

Column No. 3.—All payments for merchandise of any kind, whether against shipping documents, warehouse receipts, or transfers, should be entered in this column.

Column No. 4.—The cost of the purchase of all securities should be entered in this column and the details should be reported on Form 1E, "Securities," etc., under column "Sold to" and against the proper country.

Concerning credits to dollar account, the instructions to dealers give these explanations:

Column No. 1.—Credits received from persons in the United States, whether made through deposit of such persons or through the collection of drafts drawn upon them, except where such items clearly come under other headings, should be entered in this column.

Column No. 2.—Remittances received direct from the foreign account in the shape of bills of exchange where the drawers are located in a foreign country not that of the depositor, and all remittances received from foreign countries outside of that of the depositor for account of the depositor, should be entered in this column; also all deposits made by American institutions at the request or for the account of foreign interests. * * *

Column No. 3.—The proceeds of securities sold should be entered in this column and report of details should be made on Form 1E against the proper country and under the column "Bought from."

Column No. 4.—It is customary for many foreign interests carrying accounts in the United States to send commodities for sale, the proceeds to go to their credit. Totals of such sales should be entered in this column. Also the proceeds of documentary remittances.

Column 5 in both forms is for miscellaneous items not properly belonging in any of the first four columns. The sixth column provides for a cross-total of the other five columns.

AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.

The dollar balances on open account, built up and maintained in this country by foreign interests largely as an outgrowth of the loans extended by the United States Government to the European Allies, have received attention in the first article of this series. Table VII, at the end of the present article, on the other hand, shows by the statement of debits and credits to foreign dollar accounts the activity or turnover of the funds held in the United States for the account of foreign countries. Lack of space prevents any detailed analysis of Table VII at this point, and in view of the explanations that have already been given in this and the previous article, the figures may be left to speak for themselves. Suffice it to call attention to the size of the settlements that were effected by means of transfers of these foreign dollar credits in the comparatively short space of 70 weeks. Total credits to dollar account during this time reached the enormous sum of \$32,645,793,000, while debits to dollar account amounted to approximately the same figure, or \$32,810,251,000. Nearly two-thirds of these sums, or about \$20,000,000,000 each for debits and credits, represented transfers for the account of the European allied nations. Among other countries, the largest sums credited in the United States were for the account of Canada, about \$4,000,000,000; Japan, \$1,500,000,000; West Indies, \$1,350,000,000; and Argentina, \$700,000,000. Debits in each case were about the same as credits. In the following table the grand total of credits to dollar account has been put equal to 100 per cent, which has then been split up to show the percentage distribution between the several groups of countries and also between the various classes into which credits are divided in Table VII.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.

Items.	European Allies.	European neutrals.	Central Powers and minor European countries.	Asia.	South America.	Other world points.	Total, all countries.
From banks or others in United States....	52.5	3.4	0.2	4.5	3.4	13.7	77.7
From banks or others outside United States.....	6.9	3.4	.1	1.4	.9	3.2	15.9
Proceeds of securities sold.....	.4	.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	2.0
Proceeds of commodity sales.....	.2	.1	(1)	.2	.2	.3	1.0
Miscellaneous.....	.9	.6	(1)	.6	.4	.9	3.4
Total.....	60.8	8.1	0.3	6.7	4.9	19.2	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 per cent.

In Tables V, VI, and VII, which follow, will be found detailed figures covering purchases and sales of foreign exchange, and debits and credits to dollar account, during the period from February 21, 1918, to June 25, 1919, inclusive, arranged quarterly, and classified according to the headings and countries prescribed in the original reports to the Federal Reserve Board. Then follow two tables which present for individual countries the percentage distribution of certain of the basic data contained in Tables V and VII. It will be observed that the totals in those tables do not always exactly equal the sums of the individual items as shown. This is due to the fact that all amounts, including the totals, are shown to the nearest thousand, the results therefore being more accurately stated than if the totals had been adjusted to correspond with the individual items.

TABLE V.—PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items from dealers in United States.	Cable transfers from dealers in United States.	Finance or clean time bills—loans.	Cotton bills.	Meat bills.	Other export bills.	From foreign institutions outside of United States.	From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Coupons and dividend checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN ALLIES.													
France:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918 ¹	11,121	30,083	565	12,809	(²)	10,193	13,943	2,048	140	54	3	5,241	86,201
Apr.-June ³	20,921	53,385	1,890	23,613	72	25,971	29,633	4,081	245	286	40	19,353	179,501
July-Sept. ⁴	20,521	73,993	719	6,055	74	9,917	25,738	5,897	76	932	48	7,693	151,623
Oct.-Dec. ⁵	18,257	35,616	1,724	271	80	6,153	33,213	9,023	641	1,404	136	6,923	113,442
Jan.-Mar., 1919 ⁶	49,625	79,941	1,491	1,012	86	20,006	54,665	7,443	2,388	220	325	8,289	226,092
Apr.-June ⁷	79,583	123,377	1,665	8,332	1,241	18,391	74,683	16,126	1,760	99	22	13,448	338,728
Total⁸.....	200,029	396,336	8,055	52,093	1,554	91,231	231,896	44,627	5,251	2,995	574	60,947	1,095,587
Great Britain:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	51,428	226,790	12,074	35,366	6,367	39,078	83,105	9,103	735	1,088	366	26,321	491,881
Apr.-June.....	90,749	401,865	25,624	78,187	8,987	91,175	202,587	26,452	433	1,038	959	66,477	994,534
July-Sept.....	106,457	421,916	19,395	102,825	4,274	74,536	128,061	21,322	219	940	451	114,480	994,906
Oct.-Dec.....	112,244	429,619	28,668	165,827	4,140	90,998	133,116	14,987	3,003	920	384	140,368	1,124,275
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	146,330	514,579	31,118	122,585	9,266	124,190	182,239	25,954	494	1,399	201	91,634	1,249,988
Apr.-June.....	292,649	565,082	25,181	129,473	24,845	147,264	191,318	34,270	1,598	602	1,187	89,397	1,502,868
Total.....	799,888	2,559,851	142,060	634,264	57,880	567,241	920,427	132,147	6,481	5,988	3,549	528,677	6,358,453
Italy:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	6,068	12,730	154	13	.....	2,312	4,083	1,872	.....	(⁹)	15	2,601	29,848
Apr.-June.....	11,963	25,219	7	64	1	5,826	16,066	5,201	521	3	(²)	6,293	71,163
July-Sept.....	11,001	25,109	141	169	13	6,271	8,623	1,533	.....	8	.....	13,908	66,781
Oct.-Dec.....	10,170	20,559	66	39	79	36,435	1,409	647	.....	4	.....	8,969	78,377
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	14,750	17,487	74	.....	.....	7,064	2,619	573	.....	21	8	9,027	51,623
Apr.-June.....	49,430	67,961	120	832	.....	1,705	61,271	8,840	22	2	2	22,385	212,572
Total.....	103,381	169,066	563	1,118	92	59,613	94,071	18,671	543	38	25	63,183	510,364
Other:⁹													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	20	349	.....	7	.....	690	1,157	121	.....	1	45	10,839	13,229
Apr.-June.....	203	326	11	.....	.....	1,824	4,978	74	.....	2	19	3,465	10,903
July-Sept.....	141	229	16	.....	1	2,166	5,729	8	.....	.....	1	1,065	9,356
Oct.-Dec.....	164	470	(²)	.....	.....	1,712	7,629	.....	.....	9	.....	3,998	13,982
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	253	758	.....	.....	.....	2,301	10,973	77	.....	(²)	.....	2,387	16,749
Apr.-June.....	1,519	648	22	.....	.....	4,130	12,433	127	.....	.....	.....	1,957	20,835
Total.....	2,300	2,779	48	7	1	12,823	42,900	407	.....	12	66	23,709	85,053
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.													
Denmark:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	80	441	.....	136	.....	2,241	154	.....	.....	.....	(²)	141	3,193
Apr.-June.....	115	1,587	18	.....	11	2,344	358	51	.....	1	142	652	5,280
July-Sept.....	179	1,255	.....	.....	.....	1,958	462	8	.....	(²)	49	132	4,043
Oct.-Dec.....	234	1,232	6	.....	.....	4,370	1,149	1	.....	5	1	216	7,215
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	480	700	30	.....	50	8,608	1,090	(²)	.....	1	(²)	329	11,288
Apr.-June.....	3,300	5,990	185	6	1,310	16,845	1,667	.....	.....	3	35	816	30,158
Total.....	4,388	11,206	240	142	1,371	36,366	4,880	61	.....	11	228	2,286	61,177
Holland:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	708	1,827	15	2	.....	517	2,570	165	282	1	8	1,195	7,290
Apr.-June.....	918	3,981	(²)	2	1	1,684	2,518	23	191	347	9	1,468	11,140
July-Sept.....	1,577	3,998	4	.....	.....	815	2,533	254	38	3	35	1,692	10,963
Oct.-Dec.....	1,399	5,696	.....	29	.....	6,251	5,236	47	4	11	11	1,711	20,395
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,507	11,747	1	148	.....	2,836	8,512	1,777	906	570	9	4,535	32,549
Apr.-June.....	16,190	30,589	550	865	3,351	9,170	15,579	65	3,322	32	1	9,224	88,938
Total.....	22,299	57,837	570	1,060	3,352	21,273	36,948	2,331	4,742	964	73	19,826	171,276
Norway:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	296	2,490	1	36	.....	1,193	546	7	49	.....	11	481	5,109
Apr.-June.....	1,475	3,475	113	.....	.....	5,990	3,469	133	209	2	23	1,255	16,143
July-Sept.....	842	1,914	1	47	.....	3,816	3,405	149	134	1	18	242	10,629
Oct.-Dec.....	1,530	2,385	.....	1	.....	4,593	4,699	290	93	2	78	561	14,173
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,337	2,458	189	.....	76	6,288	3,300	326	.....	.....	27	1,035	15,034
Apr.-June.....	1,318	3,114	176	.....	134	7,531	5,581	207	.....	.....	9	1,515	19,586
Total.....	6,799	15,836	479	85	210	29,410	21,000	1,111	455	4	166	5,089	80,674

¹ Period of 6 weeks, beginning Feb. 21, 1918, and ending Apr. 3, 1918.² Amount is less than \$500.³ Period of 13 weeks, beginning Apr. 4, 1918, and ending July 3, 1918.⁴ Period of 13 weeks, beginning July 4, 1918, and ending Oct. 2, 1918.⁵ Period of 13 weeks, beginning Oct. 3, 1918, and ending Dec. 31, 1918.⁶ Period of 13 weeks, beginning Jan. 1, 1919, and ending Apr. 2, 1919.⁷ Period of 12 weeks, beginning Apr. 3, 1919, and ending June 25, 1919.⁸ Period of 70 weeks, beginning Feb. 21, 1918, and ending June 25, 1919.⁹ Greece, Portugal, and Russia only. The remaining European allies not shown separately were grouped in the original reports with the Central Powers under the heading "Other European points."

TABLE V.—PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items from dealers in United States.	Cable transfers from dealers in United States.	Finance or clean time bills—loans.	Cotton bills.	Meat bills.	Other export bills.	From foreign institutions outside of United States.	From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Coupons and dividend checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS—con.													
Spain:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	1,098	1,555	3			1,357	3,382	218	3		(?)	413	8,030
Apr.-June	3,046	3,340	55	39		1,355	4,392	483		(?)		1,070	13,779
July-Sept.	5,533	5,391	279	38	61	3,590	6,845	432				1,041	23,121
Oct.-Dec.	7,339	6,575	179			2,417	9,305	864		1		2,774	29,954
Jan.-Mar., 1919	5,801	8,744	303	848		4,621	9,829	819			21	1,879	32,869
Apr.-June	12,027	13,205	251	542	1	5,308	16,014	415			2,000	2,273	52,035
Total	34,844	38,811	1,069	1,406	62	18,558	50,237	3,232	3	1	2,024	9,451	159,788
Sweden:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	59	1,450				314	1,286		1			779	3,800
Apr.-June	592	2,254				2,397	2,243	339		3	19	539	8,885
July-Sept.	713	3,706				937	2,060	39		(?)	48	477	7,979
Oct.-Dec.	624	2,322				1,525	2,983	62		1	4	1,378	8,898
Jan.-Mar., 1919	309	3,471				6,443	4,127	3		1	13	1,371	15,733
Apr.-June	2,011	4,335			501	7,810	4,166	82			4	1,741	20,649
Total	4,307	17,537			501	19,426	16,866	525	1	5	88	6,584	65,840
Switzerland:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	1,165	3,061	22	1,138	115	5,623	2,691		41	1	1	586	14,443
Apr.-June	4,163	3,706	162	1,966	55	19,210	2,722	37	153	3	20	1,094	33,891
July-Sept.	2,723	4,554	233	214	(?)	10,389	5,905	64	86	1	2	860	25,030
Oct.-Dec.	4,056	3,521	131	436		9,318	3,355	51	11	3	2	742	21,626
Jan.-Mar., 1919	4,715	7,681	219	1,720		18,438	5,602	862	40			943	40,119
Apr.-June	4,393	6,925	326	3,223	1,778	15,150	9,774	175	105	3	1	807	42,661
Total	21,214	29,349	1,093	8,697	1,947	78,128	30,048	1,189	437	11	25	5,631	177,771
OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS.													
Central Powers and minor European countries:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	3					186	(?)	(?)				122	311
Apr.-June	4					195	(?)	(?)				90	289
July-Sept.				2		104				(?)		115	221
Oct.-Dec.	33	68				68	36			(?)		7	213
Jan.-Mar., 1919	1,645	2,334	211	2	313	1,627	6,038					328	12,498
Apr.-June	4,646	5,417	4	45	481	8,803	2,797	259				2,448	24,900
Total	6,331	7,820	215	49	793	10,982	8,871	260		(?)		3,111	38,432
ASIA.													
China:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	669	464	(?)	72		3,934	647			2	1,100	4,507	11,395
Apr.-June	1,485	505	1	36	14	10,012	2,627			6	218	10,968	25,570
July-Sept.	1,970	259	4	209		9,654	1,270	9			2,750	10,975	27,100
Oct.-Dec.	2,032	154	124			8,383	504				1,015	8,395	20,637
Jan.-Mar., 1919	1,578	771	77			12,903	1,191				1,561	7,379	25,460
Apr.-June	2,085	649	47	2		13,934	1,472	78		(?)	469	7,810	26,598
Total	9,819	2,802	253	320	14	58,869	7,711	87		8	7,143	50,034	137,060
India:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	268	352	1	(?)		1,069	135	(?)				2,507	4,332
Apr.-June	13	2,128	14	718	711	3,789	1,964					6,914	16,252
July-Sept.	403	1,606	1	(?)		2,072	408					25,728	30,218
Oct.-Dec.	7	677	2			3,968	89				(?)	10,088	14,831
Jan.-Mar., 1919	69	53	60			3,701	10					6,485	10,382
Apr.-June	190	949	13			3,275	238				1	3,631	8,297
Total	951	5,767	91	719	711	17,876	2,844	(?)			1	55,352	84,312
Japan:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	208	1,357	77	4,864		13,782	1,458		5,462	35	(?)	9,055	36,298
Apr.-June	921	3,205	259	9,846	1,431	25,941	3,494	5	23	4	265	27,375	72,769
July-Sept.	1,494	638	96	15,932		41,360	3,800	200		(?)	4	28,612	92,137
Oct.-Dec.	4,119	3,775	61	26,830		34,195	2,157	3		(?)	22	33,078	104,240
Jan.-Mar., 1919	5,759	6,096	449	42,479		45,390	5,858	181		(?)	5	28,220	134,437
Apr.-June	4,460	3,464	538	10,464		27,610	3,675	1		5	2,005	19,969	72,192
Total	16,961	18,534	1,482	110,414	1,431	188,278	20,442	390	5,485	45	2,301	146,309	512,073
Other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918	140	83	2	33		1,102	487			395	(?)	5,811	8,053
Apr.-June	303	46	6			2,565	43			(?)		14,367	17,330
July-Sept.	565	81	19	46		4,185				(?)	(?)	9,897	14,794
Oct.-Dec.	289	15	13			4,200	4			(?)	2	4,187	8,691
Jan.-Mar., 1919	316	18	98			4,642	42			(?)	(?)	4,803	9,919
Apr.-June	1,067	5	7			4,227	108					7,690	13,105
Total	2,660	248	145	79		20,921	685			395	3	46,756	71,891

* Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE V.—PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items from dealers in United States.	Cable transfers from dealers in United States.	Finance or clean time bills—loans.	Cotton bills.	Meat bills.	Other export bills.	From foreign institutions outside of United States.	From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Coupons and dividend checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SOUTH AMERICA.													
Argentina:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	772	3,489	52	36	-----	3,411	651	105	-----	(²)	1	11,898	20,416
Apr.-June.....	1,884	1,984	438	9	-----	9,596	3,871	57	-----	-----	3	25,269	43,111
July-Sept.....	1,976	3,147	556	62	-----	10,241	5,404	50	(²)	4	1	25,255	46,697
Oct.-Dec.....	1,310	1,125	118	33	5	12,764	2,672	200	-----	20	1	25,418	43,673
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,424	2,111	76	2	-----	13,318	3,376	1,165	-----	49	1	7,666	29,187
Apr.-June.....	3,709	2,538	21	1	-----	10,665	7,561	3,934	2	5	1,404	19,441	49,281
Total.....	11,075	14,393	1,262	144	5	59,995	23,535	5,511	2	84	1,412	114,947	232,366
Brazil:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	827	-----	39	10	-----	4,120	5	3	-----	-----	-----	1,958	6,962
Apr.-June.....	2,202	2	38	(²)	-----	8,923	50	134	-----	-----	(²)	2,718	14,068
July-Sept.....	1,780	14	27	-----	-----	8,797	190	35	10	15	-----	4,099	14,968
Oct.-Dec.....	2,003	9	40	(²)	2	6,995	57	1	-----	-----	1	3,565	12,673
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	2,152	81	75	-----	-----	9,701	78	30	-----	-----	-----	4,928	17,046
Apr.-June.....	2,488	3	99	-----	-----	10,282	1,878	890	-----	-----	5	5,344	20,989
Total.....	11,453	109	318	10	2	48,818	2,258	1,093	10	15	6	22,613	86,705
Chile:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	33	-----	4	23	-----	1,413	(²)	200	-----	-----	-----	754	2,428
Apr.-June.....	116	1	39	-----	2	3,795	1	4	-----	-----	1	1,653	5,611
July-Sept.....	130	1	17	4	-----	4,210	18	-----	-----	-----	1	1,260	5,641
Oct.-Dec.....	161	-----	39	-----	-----	3,459	56	6	-----	(²)	-----	621	6,343
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	115	-----	29	-----	-----	4,941	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	938	6,053
Apr.-June.....	105	9	31	-----	-----	3,721	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,371	5,284
Total.....	659	10	150	27	2	23,539	161	210	-----	(²)	3	6,598	31,360
Other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	175	1	42	12	-----	1,824	48	-----	-----	-----	10	733	2,845
Apr.-June.....	476	-----	77	(²)	-----	4,727	82	2	-----	41	-----	1,705	7,109
July-Sept.....	424	(²)	100	5	(²)	4,840	189	3	-----	31	1	1,326	6,920
Oct.-Dec.....	370	-----	62	9	1	5,987	123	-----	-----	14	-----	2,040	8,608
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	789	53	102	2	-----	3,946	374	-----	-----	-----	605	1,966	9,837
Apr.-June.....	695	200	43	-----	-----	6,097	69	(²)	-----	(²)	658	4,442	12,205
Total.....	2,929	254	427	28	2	29,422	885	5	-----	86	1,276	12,211	47,524
OTHER WORLD POINTS.													
Canada:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	12,143	598	558	921	92	6,953	4,940	326	320	217	395	51,234	78,697
Apr.-June.....	39,035	5,309	65	2,940	178	18,409	14,168	1,327	520	528	1,582	182,636	266,748
July-Sept.....	39,669	10,081	81	1,560	55	18,687	21,989	5	650	593	1,839	183,482	278,690
Oct.-Dec.....	43,125	17,061	108	4,793	65	17,651	22,799	17	397	614	2,260	233,572	342,459
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	39,991	19,417	173	1,838	31	17,495	13,163	83	5,978	520	2,804	183,852	285,346
Apr.-June.....	45,892	12,115	513	1,240	105	11,901	6,492	36	2,028	294	3,517	198,395	282,498
Total.....	219,874	64,580	1,495	13,292	526	91,097	83,552	1,793	9,893	2,766	12,398	1,033,170	1,534,437
Mexico:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	68	1	4	-----	-----	291	12	1	-----	-----	106	918	1,401
Apr.-June.....	437	32	17	(²)	-----	962	97	9	-----	-----	129	2,081	3,765
July-Sept.....	534	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	830	52	11	-----	(²)	-----	2,402	3,936
Oct.-Dec.....	307	3	40	(²)	-----	1,262	85	28	-----	5	-----	4,621	6,356
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	30	15	16	-----	(²)	1,782	87	51	-----	(²)	(²)	4,397	6,358
Apr.-June.....	57	-----	15	-----	(²)	1,544	6	56	-----	31	1	3,852	5,561
Total.....	1,434	51	100	1	(²)	6,650	339	156	-----	37	337	18,270	27,377
West Indies:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	358	-----	162	-----	110	4,749	150	2	-----	7	1	5,187	10,726
Apr.-June.....	1,321	16	85	144	614	14,861	48	37	146	8	34	18,277	33,591
July-Sept.....	1,390	124	160	4	202	12,326	145	1	24	22	(²)	12,187	26,586
Oct.-Dec.....	1,616	141	228	250	56	12,916	94	(²)	15	1	1	16,480	31,798
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,671	59	66	(²)	3	14,501	350	1	2	2	11	16,529	33,192
Apr.-June.....	1,806	1	155	-----	4	11,548	3	(²)	3	1	6	17,097	30,623
Total.....	8,162	340	856	398	989	70,901	790	40	190	41	53	83,756	166,517
All other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	31	(²)	13	-----	(²)	1,211	214	(²)	-----	1	(²)	1,218	2,690
Apr.-June.....	49	9	29	-----	2	3,516	50	-----	-----	(²)	-----	2,547	6,199
July-Sept.....	148	2	48	-----	(²)	2,806	24	10	-----	-----	29	1,653	4,719
Oct.-Dec.....	127	17	35	-----	-----	3,266	48	1	-----	2	2	2,997	6,494
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	277	1	30	-----	-----	3,955	57	(²)	-----	-----	5	2,092	6,414
Apr.-June.....	318	-----	45	-----	-----	3,971	26	1	-----	-----	-----	3,024	7,390
Total.....	949	29	200	-----	2	18,725	419	12	-----	2	37	13,531	33,906

* Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE V.—PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items from dealers in United States.	Cable transfers from dealers in United States.	Finance or clean time bills—loans.	Cotton bills.	Meat bills.	Other export bills.	From foreign institutions outside of United States.	From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Coupons and dividend checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RECAPITULATION.													
European Allies:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	68,636	269,953	12,793	48,196	6,368	52,272	102,289	13,204	875	1,143	429	45,002	621,159
Apr.-June.....	123,837	480,795	27,531	101,864	9,060	124,797	253,265	35,817	1,198	1,323	1,019	95,588	1,256,100
July-Sept.....	138,151	521,188	20,271	109,049	4,362	92,890	168,171	28,764	295	1,880	500	137,146	1,222,666
Oct.-Dec.....	140,835	486,264	30,458	166,138	4,299	135,209	175,368	24,658	3,644	2,337	520	160,258	1,330,076
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	210,958	612,765	32,683	123,597	9,352	154,161	250,496	34,047	2,882	1,641	534	111,337	1,544,452
Apr.-June.....	423,181	757,068	26,989	138,637	26,087	171,490	339,705	59,363	3,380	703	1,212	127,187	2,075,003
Total.....	1,105,598	3,128,032	150,725	687,482	59,528	730,908	1,289,294	195,853	12,275	9,032	4,214	676,517	8,049,457
European neutrals:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	3,407	10,824	41	1,312	115	11,245	10,629	390	376	2	20	3,595	41,956
Apr.-June.....	10,308	18,342	348	2,006	67	32,980	15,701	1,067	552	355	214	6,978	88,919
July-Sept.....	11,566	20,819	517	314	61	21,415	21,209	945	257	6	211	4,444	81,765
Oct.-Dec.....	15,182	21,732	315	466	.....	28,474	27,227	1,316	109	23	37	7,382	102,262
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	14,149	34,702	742	2,716	126	47,233	32,462	3,788	946	572	73	10,091	147,598
Apr.-June.....	39,240	64,157	1,488	4,636	7,075	61,815	52,781	943	3,427	38	2,050	16,376	254,027
Total.....	93,852	170,576	3,451	11,450	7,443	203,161	160,009	8,449	5,668	995	2,605	48,866	716,526
Total Europe, including Central Powers:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	72,046	280,777	12,834	49,508	6,482	63,703	112,918	13,594	1,251	1,145	450	48,718	663,426
Apr.-June.....	134,149	499,137	27,879	103,871	9,127	157,972	268,967	36,884	1,751	1,684	1,233	102,656	1,345,309
July-Sept.....	149,717	542,007	20,788	109,365	4,423	114,409	189,380	29,709	552	1,886	711	141,706	1,304,652
Oct.-Dec.....	156,051	508,064	30,773	166,604	4,299	163,840	202,630	25,974	3,753	2,350	556	167,647	1,432,551
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	226,752	649,800	33,636	126,314	9,790	203,021	288,996	37,834	3,828	2,213	607	121,756	1,704,548
Apr.-June.....	467,067	826,642	28,481	143,319	33,642	242,107	395,283	60,565	6,808	741	3,262	146,012	2,353,930
Total.....	1,205,781	3,306,427	154,391	698,981	67,764	945,051	1,458,175	204,561	17,943	10,028	6,819	728,495	8,804,415
Asia:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	1,286	2,257	80	4,969	.....	19,886	2,727	(²)	5,462	433	1,100	21,879	60,079
Apr.-June.....	2,721	5,884	280	10,601	2,156	42,306	8,128	5	23	9	483	59,624	132,221
July-Sept.....	4,432	2,585	120	16,187	.....	57,271	5,478	200	(²)	2,753	75,212	164,248	184,248
Oct.-Dec.....	6,427	4,620	200	26,830	.....	50,745	2,754	3	(²)	1,070	55,748	148,399	183,399
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	7,722	6,938	684	42,479	.....	66,638	7,102	181	(²)	1,567	46,887	180,197	180,197
Apr.-June.....	7,802	5,067	606	10,467	.....	49,026	5,494	79	5	2,474	39,100	120,191	120,191
Total.....	30,391	27,351	1,970	111,532	2,156	285,943	31,683	477	5,485	449	9,448	298,451	805,336
South America:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	1,807	3,490	137	81	.....	10,768	705	308	(²)	11	15,343	32,650	32,650
Apr.-June.....	4,677	1,986	593	10	2	27,042	4,004	196	.....	41	4	31,345	69,809
July-Sept.....	4,311	3,162	701	71	(²)	28,089	5,801	88	10	51	4	31,939	74,226
Oct.-Dec.....	3,845	1,133	259	43	8	31,204	2,908	207	.....	40	4	31,644	71,297
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	4,478	2,245	273	4	.....	33,906	3,868	1,195	.....	49	607	15,199	62,123
Apr.-June.....	6,997	2,750	195	1	.....	30,765	9,554	4,825	2	5	2,067	30,599	87,759
Total.....	26,115	14,766	2,157	210	11	161,774	26,839	6,819	12	184	2,697	156,869	397,955
Other world points:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	12,601	599	737	921	202	13,205	5,316	328	320	226	501	58,557	93,514
Apr.-June.....	40,892	5,365	196	3,084	794	37,748	14,363	1,373	606	536	1,745	203,541	310,303
July-Sept.....	11,740	10,207	298	1,565	257	34,649	22,210	27	674	615	1,966	199,724	313,931
Oct.-Dec.....	45,174	17,221	408	5,043	121	35,095	23,026	47	412	622	2,268	257,669	387,108
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	41,969	19,492	284	1,838	34	37,713	13,657	134	5,960	522	2,816	206,870	331,310
Apr.-June.....	48,042	12,116	720	1,240	108	28,964	6,327	93	2,031	326	3,528	222,367	326,073
Total.....	230,419	65,001	2,651	13,091	1,517	187,373	85,100	2,002	10,083	2,847	12,825	1,148,728	1,762,238
Total, all countries:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	87,740	287,122	13,789	55,479	6,684	107,561	121,666	14,230	7,034	1,803	2,063	144,498	849,669
Apr.-June.....	182,440	512,372	28,948	117,565	12,079	265,088	295,462	38,459	2,440	2,270	3,465	397,166	1,857,732
July-Sept.....	200,200	557,960	21,906	127,187	4,681	234,417	222,869	30,033	1,237	2,552	5,434	448,581	1,857,058
Oct.-Dec.....	211,497	531,039	31,640	198,520	4,429	280,885	231,318	26,231	4,165	3,899	512,709	2,039,354	
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	280,921	678,476	34,876	170,635	9,824	341,278	313,623	39,344	8,808	2,784	5,596	391,012	2,278,178
Apr.-June.....	529,908	846,575	30,010	155,027	33,751	350,933	416,859	65,562	8,840	1,078	11,332	498,077	2,887,953
Grand total.....	1,492,706	3,413,545	161,170	824,414	71,448	1,580,142	1,601,797	213,859	33,524	13,508	31,788	2,332,043	11,769,944

² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VI.—SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period. ¹	Demand items to dealers in United States.	Cable transfers to dealers in United States.	Finance or time bills—loans.	Against imports.	To cover freight, insurance, etc.	On account of income, taxes, etc.	For account of parties outside of United States.	To foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Travelers' letters of credit and checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN ALLIES.													
France:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	10,134	36,040	7	5,920	303	1,373	13,563	1,990	103	180	2	17,562	87,177
Apr.-June.....	23,173	51,995	42	14,207	822	3,255	21,130	6,683	87	722	31	58,149	180,298
July-Sept.....	19,437	62,505	43	14,241	313	8,310	16,800	2,589	99	3,550	27	26,898	149,812
Oct.-Dec.....	18,980	34,560	893	14,995	257	2,831	12,484	2,557	1,469	3,370	16	21,584	113,995
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	47,367	91,061	782	18,295	226	3,575	23,659	2,093	905	3,000	50	42,887	233,900
Apr.-June.....	79,772	123,436	86	20,113	205	3,026	48,593	13,815	1,398	1,577	20	38,842	330,881
Total.....	198,863	399,597	1,852	87,772	2,125	17,371	136,229	29,727	4,060	12,399	146	205,922	1,096,063
Great Britain:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	45,710	198,652	2,373	75,948	6,370	3,960	57,810	5,994	212	4,541	188	114,782	516,540
Apr.-June.....	87,823	404,584	8,450	174,606	12,466	8,374	116,111	17,282	576	9,728	169	161,972	1,002,142
July-Sept.....	101,562	463,703	8,565	169,149	9,781	6,188	138,805	15,259	2,294	8,950	156	99,659	1,024,071
Oct.-Dec.....	112,516	432,106	8,841	165,687	9,941	8,206	184,273	10,655	1,396	1,401	1,508	112,224	1,098,753
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	163,984	536,508	8,970	152,798	10,200	10,744	205,277	18,261	792	1,919	6,044	207,228	1,322,724
Apr.-June.....	307,450	618,372	11,216	128,985	7,772	4,944	219,174	39,179	7,094	2,330	103	102,031	1,448,651
Total.....	819,043	2,703,925	48,415	867,174	56,531	42,417	921,450	106,630	12,364	28,870	8,169	797,895	6,412,882
Italy:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	6,424	12,431	15	749	28	120	1,726	218	3,091	38	26	12,302	37,167
Apr.-June.....	13,038	18,633	3	1,476	183	163	2,032	1,018	4,866	26	48	29,266	70,757
July-Sept.....	13,910	4,887	3	933	15	210	588	39	2,988	12	7	35,628	59,221
Oct.-Dec.....	11,923	3,181	95	459	79	156	854	139	75	14	21	65,779	82,775
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	17,405	8,456	(?)	683	221	190	1,689	165	13	25	.....	34,765	63,614
Apr.-June.....	67,892	57,206	69	1,159	31	222	8,740	3,022	17	29	.....	77,231	215,618
Total.....	130,592	104,798	185	5,459	557	1,062	15,630	4,601	11,050	145	102	254,971	529,152
Other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	804	1,980	.....	41	1	23	10	9	6	69	.....	15,237	18,178
Apr.-June.....	239	466	.....	553	23	20	1,029	151	.....	1	19	8,453	10,955
July-Sept.....	294	140	1	129	10	46	301	2	.....	5	1	9,656	10,582
Oct.-Dec.....	179	199	.....	512	1	45	2,472	3	.....	12	(?)	10,617	14,040
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	581	263	.....	2,387	5	40	1,737	2	.....	3	.....	13,542	18,559
Apr.-June.....	1,931	550	25	697	5	46	498	(?)	.....	1	.....	15,824	19,577
Total.....	4,028	3,597	26	4,319	44	219	6,048	166	6	91	20	73,328	91,892
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.													
Denmark:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	35	441	.....	70	1	9	100	(?)	.....	2	.....	2,539	3,197
Apr.-June.....	299	1,222	.....	209	38	8	394	9	.....	9	.....	3,165	5,353
July-Sept.....	247	1,253	1	47	9	12	220	13	15	4	(?)	2,161	3,982
Oct.-Dec.....	219	1,336	.....	100	15	27	517	15	16	4	.....	4,956	7,205
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	779	862	(?)	228	9	31	128	43	.....	23	.....	8,785	10,888
Apr.-June.....	2,235	4,960	.....	566	83	29	832	326	42	20	25	19,039	28,157
Total.....	3,814	10,073	(?)	1,220	155	116	2,191	407	74	61	25	40,644	58,782
Holland:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	325	1,066	.....	680	152	30	856	48	86	92	.....	3,394	6,728
Apr.-June.....	1,166	3,744	6	717	21	97	2,441	27	107	1,023	.....	3,939	13,288
July-Sept.....	1,241	4,048	.....	1,909	8	37	1,179	102	56	407	.....	2,905	11,591
Oct.-Dec.....	1,547	5,583	18	2,966	88	137	1,211	.....	832	1	.....	2,841	15,223
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,745	13,567	(?)	6,887	1,813	341	2,065	2	3,829	4	.....	5,673	35,926
Apr.-June.....	10,671	39,780	20	11,991	10	236	2,804	2	6,698	6	.....	9,208	81,427
Total.....	16,691	67,786	44	25,151	2,093	879	10,557	180	11,607	1,534	.....	27,659	164,184
Norway:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	72	2,032	(?)	14	188	7	1,720	36	.....	3	(?)	2,313	6,385
Apr.-June.....	1,079	3,698	.....	167	844	21	789	1,350	.....	42	.....	8,467	16,457
July-Sept.....	627	2,545	1	200	610	14	2,242	215	.....	1	.....	5,169	11,623
Oct.-Dec.....	2,110	2,342	.....	384	318	13	1,591	198	(?)	(?)	.....	6,223	13,180
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,456	3,391	.....	447	212	51	1,244	439	.....	1	.....	8,119	15,359
Apr.-June.....	1,736	2,905	(?)	529	47	16	1,306	704	.....	6	.....	10,054	17,302
Total.....	7,080	16,914	2	1,741	2,219	121	8,891	2,941	(?)	53	(?)	40,344	80,306
Spain:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	933	2,194	.....	242	25	50	1,728	261	.....	1	(?)	1,767	7,201
Apr.-June.....	1,916	4,682	.....	1,268	17	69	1,930	166	.....	36	.....	2,938	13,023
July-Sept.....	6,246	5,538	230	1,437	39	123	2,820	410	.....	27	.....	6,154	23,023
Oct.-Dec.....	7,196	6,694	818	1,657	950	65	5,468	409	.....	1	.....	7,357	30,615
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	7,548	8,369	15	2,169	302	64	6,480	502	1	12	.....	9,740	35,261
Apr.-June.....	15,370	13,954	120	5,383	43	65	12,145	2,416	15	(?)	.....	8,031	57,542
Total.....	39,209	41,431	1,183	12,155	1,376	436	30,570	4,224	16	77	(?)	35,988	166,666

¹ For precise duration of each period see footnotes to Table V on p. 170.² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VI.—SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items to dealers in United States.	Cable transfers to dealers in United States.	Finance or time bills—loans.	Against imports.	To cover freight, insurance, etc.	On account of income, taxes, etc.	For account of parties outside of United States.	To foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Travelers' letters of credit and checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS—con.													
Sweden:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	355	1,429	1	832	1,252	18	537	1		1		797	5,222
Apr.-June.....	819	2,482	(?)	236	1,429	88	428	11		4		3,220	8,717
July-Sept.....	1,192	3,912		329	1,789	47	652	33		4		2,535	9,491
Oct.-Dec.....	488	2,809		287	219	29	565	80		12		3,048	7,538
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,790	3,930		605	70	19	737	56		7	(?)	8,482	15,716
Apr.-June.....	2,306	4,742		810	17	30	1,114	318		18		11,026	20,381
Total.....	6,950	19,303	1	3,099	3,777	231	4,052	498		46	(?)	29,108	67,066
Switzerland:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	1,164	3,670		1,430	7	288	1,706	26	47	3		6,240	14,580
Apr.-June.....	4,076	3,834	115	3,830	26	694	1,537	38	27	33		19,345	33,552
July-Sept.....	2,834	4,997	126	4,514	2	754	1,119	60	70	4		11,104	25,582
Oct.-Dec.....	3,832	4,156	123	3,041	53	668	1,490	101	14	11		9,659	23,147
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	5,616	7,587	100	3,847	39	687	2,308	230	18	17		19,344	39,792
Apr.-June.....	4,945	7,558	101	3,326	235	442	5,548	206	4	7		18,355	40,788
Total.....	22,466	31,802	564	19,987	362	3,534	13,707	721	180	75		84,046	177,443
OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS.													
Central Powers and minor European countries:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	1	1		85	1	2	2			1		377	469
Apr.-June.....	7	1		269	(?)	(?)	1			2		430	710
July-Sept.....	(?)			57		(?)				(?)		261	318
Oct.-Dec.....												242	242
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,513	2,548		253	2	20	4,871			1		2,472	11,680
Apr.-June.....	4,777	5,507	(?)	360	5	75	3,127	53		2		9,493	23,400
Total.....	6,299	8,056	(?)	1,024	8	97	8,001	53		5		13,276	36,820
ASIA.													
China:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	679	225		3,990	3	327	613	(?)		5	195	4,060	10,097
Apr.-June.....	1,367	938		9,393	1	16	1,353			1	171	8,940	22,178
July-Sept.....	2,420	582		9,778	4	25	1,347			1	92	9,699	23,948
Oct.-Dec.....	1,921	214		6,202	5	6	2,813			1	1	10,241	21,404
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,639	1,002	7	5,526	3	207	3,070			15	225	10,490	22,185
Apr.-June.....	1,347	651		7,169	11	24	1,016			1	(?)	9,955	20,173
Total.....	9,373	3,611	7	42,058	27	606	10,212	(?)		23	684	53,386	119,986
India:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	(?)	147		1,833	17	260	471			(?)		1,277	4,006
Apr.-June.....	126	2,126		7,609	9	1	193			2		3,800	13,866
July-Sept.....	119	1,799		26,080		2	98					1,819	29,918
Oct.-Dec.....	19	531		9,370		10	188					4,597	14,715
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	15	309		6,088	(?)	(?)	1				24	3,749	10,186
Apr.-June.....	238	1,098		2,572	10	1	(?)					3,436	7,355
Total.....	517	6,010		53,554	36	275	951			2	24	18,679	80,047
Japan:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	685	1,437	(?)	10,017	811	201	2,992		5,000	7		20,710	41,861
Apr.-June.....	1,476	3,545	8	29,717	3,935	1,568	2,148	15		51		43,167	85,629
July-Sept.....	1,590	3,981	85	27,644	2,739	17	916	26		8	(?)	34,567	71,373
Oct.-Dec.....	2,888	7,732	30	25,313	1,513	8	556		308	3		57,171	95,544
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	2,458	13,807	1	19,662	1,374	666	2,470	50		33	56	49,851	90,428
Apr.-June.....	1,090	7,347	64	21,822	1,222	77	491	68		5	4	23,126	55,317
Total.....	10,187	37,870	188	134,174	11,594	2,537	9,573	159	5,308	108	62	228,592	440,352
Other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	108	15		4,881	4	1,093	(?)	4		8	(?)	1,459	7,572
Apr.-June.....	163	271		13,942		(?)				1		3,355	17,731
July-Sept.....	38	66		9,589	4	(?)				1		4,089	13,788
Oct.-Dec.....	46	33		4,362			(?)			13		4,465	8,919
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	90	27		4,241	1	214	7			2	61	4,312	8,955
Apr.-June.....	48	79		7,169	43	1	4					5,168	12,512
Total.....	493	491		44,184	53	1,307	16			24	61	22,848	69,477

² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VI.—SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items to dealers in United States.	Cable transfers to dealers in United States.	Finance or time bills—loans.	Against imports.	To cover freight, insurance, etc.	On account of income taxes, etc.	For account of parties outside of United States.	To foreign agencies, and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Travelers' letters of credit and checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SOUTH AMERICA.													
Argentina:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	211	4,500	854	12,638	3	148	197	53	.....	4	.....	5,661	24,269
Apr.-June.....	177	2,615	(²)	27,289	35	36	1,522	.....	.....	2	.....	13,572	45,248
July-Sept.....	322	1,478	1,002	25,136	106	11	1,192	153	.....	18	.....	11,792	41,211
Oct.-Dec.....	30	4,338	1,170	24,046	1	9	3,949	478	.....	1	(²)	16,552	50,576
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	727	3,000	.....	7,547	17	77	3,221	410	.....	1	.....	15,872	30,871
Apr.-June.....	391	4,058	.....	17,741	897	40	2,863	2,306	.....	12	.....	16,362	44,671
Total.....	1,857	19,990	3,026	114,396	1,059	321	12,944	3,401	.....	39	(²)	79,811	236,845
Brazil:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	23	84	.....	1,503	89	14	16	.....	.....	5	.....	4,848	6,581
Apr.-June.....	64	198	9	2,529	143	5	173	.....	.....	2	.....	10,070	13,194
July-Sept.....	31	1,008	.....	2,733	217	17	172	.....	.....	6	.....	10,008	14,191
Oct.-Dec.....	57	291	.....	2,137	466	17	354	.....	.....	11	.....	8,460	11,793
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	390	1,295	.....	2,826	400	50	130	.....	.....	3	.....	10,916	16,012
Apr.-June.....	7	744	.....	4,191	294	13	2,272	59	.....	(²)	.....	13,076	20,654
Total.....	572	3,620	9	15,919	1,610	115	3,117	59	.....	26	.....	57,378	82,425
Chile:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	(²)	2	.....	441	.....	101	(²)	200	.....	1	(²)	2,317	3,063
Apr.-June.....	4	31	.....	1,465	.....	(²)	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3,885	5,391
July-Sept.....	1	36	.....	922	1	6	20	.....	.....	3	.....	4,222	5,213
Oct.-Dec.....	5	37	.....	430	3	.....	23	.....	.....	8	.....	6,739	7,244
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	2	14	.....	397	3	4	18	.....	.....	6	(²)	5,403	5,847
Apr.-June.....	55	44	.....	715	1	.....	23	.....	.....	(²)	.....	3,887	4,725
Total.....	67	165	.....	4,370	8	111	89	200	.....	19	1	26,454	31,483
Other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	99	5	.....	368	.....	61	98	.....	.....	3	10	2,739	3,382
Apr.-June.....	28	71	(²)	887	1	.....	32	.....	.....	1	8	5,955	6,985
July-Sept.....	105	59	.....	534	1	(²)	117	.....	.....	3	.....	5,969	6,790
Oct.-Dec.....	116	121	.....	1,336	50	1	173	.....	.....	6	15	7,415	9,234
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	60	111	.....	631	.....	(²)	11	364	.....	(²)	2	7,876	9,056
Apr.-June.....	19	145	.....	3,151	.....	5	324	25	.....	1	.....	8,524	12,195
Total.....	428	513	(²)	6,906	52	68	755	389	.....	15	35	38,478	47,641
OTHER WORLD POINTS.													
Canada:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	9,175	1,495	125	4,959	116	67	10,116	792	320	22	206	42,159	69,551
Apr.-June.....	38,757	6,958	242	13,864	618	762	22,608	363	632	39	368	158,955	244,066
July-Sept.....	38,792	11,942	653	9,986	1,246	469	22,244	8,505	877	7	247	182,028	276,996
Oct.-Dec.....	41,121	15,019	9,887	9,625	833	281	23,307	14,376	2,706	7	220	279,559	396,942
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	50,008	12,138	11,711	6,499	244	162	23,829	4,060	1,692	(²)	5,751	183,875	299,969
Apr.-June.....	47,319	21,265	2,018	5,683	205	68	12,260	58	681	(²)	117	187,710	277,387
Total.....	225,173	68,817	24,637	50,616	3,262	1,809	114,265	28,154	6,908	75	6,909	1,034,286	1,564,911
Mexico:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	24	(²)	.....	3	.....	(²)	14	(²)	(²)	1	23	1,156	1,221
Apr.-June.....	419	5	.....	233	.....	.....	54	1	.....	1	142	3,027	3,881
July-Sept.....	610	4	.....	43	.....	.....	10	6	7	2	21	3,370	4,073
Oct.-Dec.....	176	6	.....	105	.....	.....	66	5	.....	1	37	5,080	5,477
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	19	4	.....	121	.....	23	76	38	.....	(²)	.....	5,633	5,912
Apr.-June.....	14	32	.....	79	.....	52	1	73	.....	1	30	4,830	5,111
Total.....	1,262	52	.....	583	.....	75	222	122	7	6	253	23,095	25,676
West Indies:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	124	55	5	2,972	5	7	467	53	25	117	20	6,262	10,112
Apr.-June.....	1,733	4,712	517	6,918	9	23	567	100	78	46	13	18,539	33,305
July-Sept.....	1,267	822	97	5,567	5	27	315	1,030	46	31	17	13,496	22,721
Oct.-Dec.....	1,758	644	734	4,619	7	22	112	.....	29	51	.....	13,102	21,078
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	3,298	872	60	5,707	5	98	613	150	27	31	83	13,515	24,458
Apr.-June.....	2,454	943	29	3,792	43	8	97	39	72	147	6	17,439	25,069
Total.....	10,634	8,048	1,443	29,575	72	185	2,171	1,372	277	423	140	82,403	136,744
All other:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	164	137	1	510	49	6	90	10	.....	3	(²)	1,379	2,348
Apr.-June.....	115	272	.....	1,609	129	26	14	.....	.....	3	12	3,609	5,789
July-Sept.....	130	185	.....	1,151	49	11	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3,186	4,721
Oct.-Dec.....	172	375	.....	2,197	79	12	14	.....	.....	5	.....	2,747	5,599
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	271	393	.....	539	81	34	15	.....	.....	8	14	3,969	5,325
Apr.-June.....	177	178	.....	774	14	5	4	2	(²)	6	50	5,239	6,448
Total.....	1,029	1,540	1	6,780	400	94	143	11	(²)	27	76	20,129	30,230

² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VI.—SALES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	Demand items to dealers in United States.	Cable transfers to dealers in United States.	Finance or time bills—loans.	Against imports.	To cover freight, insurance, etc.	On account of income, taxes, etc.	For account of parties outside of United States.	To foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.	Against securities.	Travelers' letters of credit and checks.	Gold and silver shipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RECAPITULATION.													
European Allies:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	63,073	249,102	2,396	82,657	6,701	5,476	73,109	8,210	3,406	4,765	285	159,883	659,062
Apr.-June.....	124,273	475,683	8,495	190,842	13,494	11,813	140,303	25,133	5,529	10,478	268	257,840	1,264,153
July-Sept.....	135,203	531,235	8,611	184,452	10,119	9,754	156,494	17,890	5,381	12,517	191	171,841	1,243,687
Oct.-Dec.....	143,598	520,046	9,829	181,654	10,277	11,238	200,083	13,354	2,940	4,797	1,544	210,203	1,309,563
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	229,336	636,287	9,752	174,163	10,652	14,549	232,363	20,521	1,709	4,948	6,094	298,422	1,638,796
Apr.-June.....	457,945	799,564	11,396	150,954	8,013	8,233	277,005	56,016	8,509	3,938	123	233,927	2,014,727
Total.....	1,152,526	3,211,917	50,478	964,723	59,257	61,069	1,079,356	141,124	27,474	41,442	8,507	1,332,116	8,129,988
European neutrals:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	2,885	10,832	1	3,268	1,625	401	6,647	371	133	102	(²)	17,049	43,313
Apr.-June.....	9,355	19,662	121	6,427	2,375	978	7,518	1,602	134	1,147		41,073	90,392
July-Sept.....	12,385	22,293	357	8,436	1,457	987	8,231	832	140	448	(²)	29,727	85,293
Oct.-Dec.....	15,291	22,919	959	8,434	1,643	940	10,842	804	862	29		34,084	96,908
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	18,933	37,706	116	14,133	2,445	1,193	12,981	1,322	3,848	64	(²)	60,141	152,942
Apr.-June.....	37,262	73,898	242	22,606	436	818	23,750	4,331	6,761	58	25	75,713	245,599
Total.....	96,212	187,310	1,795	63,354	9,981	5,317	69,969	8,971	11,878	1,846	25	257,788	714,447
Total Europe, including Central Powers:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	65,958	259,935	2,397	86,011	8,327	5,879	79,758	8,581	3,538	4,868	285	177,309	702,844
Apr.-June.....	133,636	495,345	8,615	197,539	15,870	12,791	147,823	26,735	5,693	11,626	268	299,343	1,355,254
July-Sept.....	147,588	553,528	8,967	192,945	11,577	10,742	164,724	18,722	5,522	12,965	191	201,829	1,329,299
Oct.-Dec.....	158,989	542,965	10,788	190,088	11,920	12,178	210,925	14,157	3,802	4,826	1,544	244,530	1,409,713
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	249,782	676,541	9,868	188,599	13,069	15,762	250,215	21,853	5,557	5,012	6,094	361,036	1,803,418
Apr.-June.....	499,084	878,969	11,638	173,920	8,454	9,132	303,881	60,100	15,269	3,998	148	319,134	2,283,726
Total.....	1,255,037	3,407,283	52,273	1,029,101	69,246	66,483	1,157,326	150,148	39,351	43,294	8,582	1,603,180	8,881,255
Asia:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	1,472	1,824	(²)	20,721	835	1,882	4,080	(²)	5,000	20	195	27,507	63,536
Apr.-June.....	3,132	6,880	8	60,661	3,944	1,585	3,694	15		54	171	59,261	139,404
July-Sept.....	4,167	6,429	55	73,091	2,748	45	2,361	26		10	92	50,175	130,227
Oct.-Dec.....	4,873	8,529	30	45,247	1,518	25	5,558		308	17	3	76,474	144,588
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	4,202	15,146	7	35,518	1,378	1,086	3,548	50		50	366	68,402	131,754
Apr.-June.....	2,723	9,175	64	38,732	1,286	103	1,511	68		6	4	41,685	95,358
Total.....	20,569	47,982	195	273,970	11,710	4,725	20,751	159	5,308	156	831	323,505	709,863
South America:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	332	4,591	854	14,949	92	325	311	253		12	11	15,566	37,295
Apr.-June.....	273	2,916	9	32,170	179	42	1,732			6	8	33,482	70,818
July-Sept.....	460	2,582	1,002	29,325	326	34	1,501	153		31		31,991	67,404
Oct.-Dec.....	208	4,788	1,170	27,949	520	27	4,500	478		26	15	39,166	78,847
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	1,179	4,421		11,401	420	131	3,380	774		10	2	40,067	61,780
Apr.-June.....	472	4,991		25,797	1,192	57	5,482	2,390		14		41,849	82,245
Total.....	2,924	24,288	3,035	141,591	2,729	616	16,906	4,049		98	36	202,121	398,394
Other world points:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	9,488	1,687	131	8,443	169	80	19,687	855	345	143	249	50,956	83,232
Apr.-June.....	41,025	11,947	759	22,624	755	811	23,144	465	710	88	535	184,179	287,041
July-Sept.....	40,799	12,953	751	16,747	1,300	507	22,575	9,541	930	42	286	202,050	308,511
Oct.-Dec.....	43,228	16,044	10,621	16,546	918	315	23,599	14,380	2,735	64	258	300,489	429,997
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	53,596	13,407	11,771	12,866	329	318	24,532	4,247	1,719	40	5,849	206,992	335,665
Apr.-June.....	49,964	22,419	2,047	10,329	262	133	12,362	172	754	154	202	215,217	314,015
Total.....	238,098	78,457	26,081	87,554	3,733	2,163	116,801	29,660	7,193	531	7,378	1,159,912	1,757,561
Total all countries:													
Feb.-Mar., 1918.....	77,249	268,037	3,382	130,124	9,423	8,165	94,835	9,688	8,884	5,042	740	271,337	886,907
Apr.-June.....	178,065	517,088	9,392	312,993	20,749	15,229	176,392	27,215	6,373	11,775	982	576,265	1,852,518
July-Sept.....	193,014	575,492	10,805	312,108	15,950	11,327	191,161	28,442	6,451	13,047	569	456,074	1,844,441
Oct.-Dec.....	207,297	572,326	22,609	279,831	14,876	15,544	242,483	29,016	6,845	4,933	1,820	660,659	2,055,280
Jan.-Mar., 1919.....	308,759	709,514	21,646	248,383	15,226	17,298	283,676	26,925	7,277	5,112	12,311	676,497	2,382,923
Apr.-June.....	552,244	915,553	13,749	248,778	11,195	9,424	323,236	62,731	16,024	4,171	354	617,885	2,775,544
Grand total.....	1,516,629	3,558,011	81,583	1,332,216	87,418	73,987	1,311,784	184,016	51,853	44,080	16,777	3,288,718	11,747,073

² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VII.—DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period. ¹	DEBITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.						CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.					
	Payments to banks or others in United States.	Payments to banks or others outside United States.	Payments against shipping documents or warehouse receipts.	Cost of securities purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	From banks or others in United States.	From banks or others outside United States.	Proceeds of securities sold.	Proceeds of commodity sales.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN ALLIES.												
France:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	352,989	16,272	9,350	4,750	2,746	386,106	343,313	45,640	2,936	1,412	11,152	404,454
Apr.-June	861,855	36,063	18,104	37,614	12,830	966,466	904,471	88,602	3,213	2,208	13,298	1,011,792
July-Sept.	894,441	29,894	12,097	11,198	3,420	951,051	829,426	68,002	29,552	3,217	5,912	936,109
Oct.-Dec.	1,165,443	190,236	10,827	20,612	3,580	1,390,698	1,124,680	192,476	17,032	3,001	4,538	1,341,727
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	1,400,855	180,546	17,457	16,045	3,241	1,618,144	1,340,243	186,321	13,533	2,358	7,312	1,549,767
Apr.-June	783,410	44,293	15,923	15,006	5,848	864,480	755,711	78,833	17,825	3,286	10,615	866,271
Total	5,458,993	497,303	83,759	105,224	31,665	6,176,944	5,297,844	659,875	84,092	15,484	52,826	6,110,121
Great Britain:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	867,198	41,512	8,368	2,093	6,964	926,135	815,673	44,607	427	1,688	12,354	874,748
Apr.-June	1,699,271	87,489	18,888	4,378	17,330	1,819,352	1,671,107	89,489	2,105	4,460	24,360	1,791,611
July-Sept.	2,170,246	76,665	13,427	6,235	13,445	2,280,017	2,174,143	90,573	6,344	7,765	17,000	2,295,824
Oct.-Dec.	2,487,576	337,882	16,955	4,136	11,993	2,858,592	2,430,799	378,035	5,908	6,197	18,045	2,838,684
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	1,840,715	212,765	26,979	6,831	16,957	2,098,247	1,649,108	366,874	5,432	5,102	29,087	2,056,198
Apr.-June	1,385,146	84,005	23,122	9,600	17,464	1,519,338	1,293,202	186,008	11,933	3,930	24,753	1,520,486
Total	10,447,151	840,319	96,735	33,324	84,152	11,501,681	10,034,176	1,156,187	31,848	29,142	126,199	11,377,551
Italy:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	41,016	8,339	23,624	16	929	73,924	38,835	8,550	12	156	989	48,542
Apr.-June	131,869	17,658	53,511	134	7,557	210,730	181,363	44,691	75	1,224	13,381	240,733
July-Sept.	224,595	11,392	46,880	303	10,830	294,000	214,261	53,087	209	726	8,921	277,204
Oct.-Dec.	421,551	91,417	134,809	105	2,724	650,607	518,003	129,006	75	553	5,648	653,286
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	276,685	164,154	55,800	166	10,451	507,256	378,766	111,490	595	161	10,236	501,248
Apr.-June	265,519	8,217	8,217	156	8,007	293,937	269,883	24,737	498	669	8,324	304,111
Total	1,361,235	305,000	322,841	881	40,497	2,030,454	1,601,111	371,561	1,464	3,489	47,498	2,025,124
Other:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	20,246	6,007	2,304	540	11,111	40,208	10,878	8,462	25	465	8,237	28,067
Apr.-June	43,421	6,830	7,602	1,619	12,837	72,309	47,200	9,047	457	1,968	26,246	84,918
July-Sept.	36,936	9,676	10,633	2,191	10,520	69,962	33,433	7,320	906	2,896	6,142	50,697
Oct.-Dec.	38,716	12,134	6,049	1,790	5,844	64,532	35,166	14,437	898	3,196	6,763	60,459
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	35,174	10,364	6,657	1,236	6,617	60,047	32,337	9,605	938	869	5,026	48,774
Apr.-June	46,771	9,344	10,292	1,617	8,529	76,553	49,295	10,041	536	805	10,339	71,018
Total	221,263	54,356	43,542	8,993	55,457	383,611	208,310	58,911	3,759	10,199	62,753	343,932
EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.												
Denmark:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	12,960	5,812	2,114	2,052	446	23,385	9,890	6,325	156	608	5,053	22,031
Apr.-June	6,024	15,493	2,889	3,374	3,375	31,066	13,682	16,750	705	763	2,952	34,852
July-Sept.	7,185	6,553	2,319	7,553	1,389	24,999	6,522	17,840	4,452	112	2,801	31,727
Oct.-Dec.	11,725	25,122	5,384	3,831	1,321	47,383	10,527	37,527	2,578	188	3,467	54,286
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	26,246	39,216	11,947	6,367	5,240	89,016	16,636	56,354	9,741	260	6,015	89,006
Apr.-June	33,038	53,346	26,380	2,780	5,121	120,665	27,449	59,974	7,702	171	6,166	101,461
Total	97,178	145,452	51,033	25,957	16,893	336,513	84,705	194,769	25,334	2,102	26,454	333,364
Holland:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	18,484	27,199	1,928	1,710	702	50,024	21,766	15,645	465	258	1,884	40,019
Apr.-June	31,190	32,956	4,539	2,854	5,040	76,578	50,890	14,871	1,528	2,134	11,212	80,635
July-Sept.	47,194	32,853	8,212	3,158	4,099	95,516	51,859	30,639	3,160	1,690	5,619	92,967
Oct.-Dec.	39,433	23,495	4,927	3,770	6,744	78,369	40,151	31,848	4,069	1,618	10,678	88,365
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	56,189	29,744	32,054	4,308	8,437	130,732	67,330	42,979	6,558	1,162	9,578	127,908
Apr.-June	129,039	35,273	24,847	11,066	11,904	208,829	125,117	35,343	31,684	1,486	18,330	211,961
Total	318,529	181,520	76,507	26,866	36,626	640,048	357,115	171,326	47,764	8,348	57,301	641,854
Norway:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	13,840	15,591	2,913	15,264	650	48,249	20,912	27,599	774	382	1,524	51,190
Apr.-June	31,902	22,026	8,032	11,355	7,363	80,678	38,833	37,333	2,516	478	7,978	87,139
July-Sept.	30,105	21,765	9,223	30,876	4,067	96,036	30,313	34,617	20,269	380	4,617	90,196
Oct.-Dec.	41,747	33,190	8,019	8,086	3,627	94,668	30,258	41,740	18,669	153	5,261	96,081
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	60,429	47,070	12,699	19,581	6,688	146,468	49,796	56,945	20,752	132	7,872	135,496
Apr.-June	62,565	76,248	17,087	7,737	4,377	168,034	46,528	74,115	20,421	120	8,710	149,894
Total	240,588	215,890	57,973	92,909	26,772	634,133	216,641	272,350	83,400	1,645	35,961	609,997
Spain:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	6,302	1,557	859	141	59	8,917	7,159	3,600	35	61	235	11,091
Apr.-June	32,332	6,398	1,868	1,329	2,599	44,525	33,859	13,961	74	114	2,142	50,149
July-Sept.	29,526	4,815	2,957	3,236	1,525	42,059	26,878	16,397	2,372	138	2,319	48,104
Oct.-Dec.	49,611	5,091	3,251	2,587	1,175	61,715	46,260	8,399	709	169	1,598	57,134
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	56,661	7,807	4,593	3,189	1,287	73,537	51,052	12,766	1,127	307	1,830	67,082
Apr.-June	49,839	12,467	4,774	2,737	729	70,546	55,383	15,475	1,061	791	1,143	73,852
Total	224,271	38,135	18,301	13,219	7,373	301,300	220,590	70,598	5,378	1,578	9,267	307,412

¹ For precise duration of each period see footnotes to Table V on p. 170.

TABLE VII.—DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	DEBITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.						CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.					
	Pay-ments to banks or others in United States.	Pay-ments to banks or others outside United States.	Pay-ments against shipping documents or warehouse receipts.	Cost of securi-ties pur-chased.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.	From banks or others in United States.	From banks or others outside United States.	Proceeds of securi-ties sold.	Proceeds of com-modity sales.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
EUROPEAN NEU-TRALS—CON.												
Sweden:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	4,822	3,131	652	202	1,274	10,081	5,688	3,766	11	735	1,298	11,499
Apr.-June.....	5,675	6,175	2,862	570	2,499	17,781	7,304	11,820	1	575	3,739	23,440
July-Sept.....	9,819	8,280	1,856	3,796	3,318	27,049	6,177	14,673	2,989	383	3,638	27,860
Oct.-Dec.....	24,393	7,765	3,468	1,327	1,996	38,948	10,741	32,232	1,432	657	2,322	47,385
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	50,575	23,525	9,711	3,355	7,482	94,649	29,550	68,150	5,223	1,214	6,945	111,083
Apr.-June.....	77,076	57,921	16,508	6,184	5,782	163,472	65,416	77,399	3,884	692	6,711	154,103
Total.....	172,361	106,777	35,057	15,435	22,351	351,980	124,876	208,041	13,541	4,256	21,655	375,369
Switzerland:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	16,361	5,121	5,181	3,402	1,470	31,538	10,927	9,492	2,096	327	2,136	24,978
Apr.-June.....	11,877	12,800	21,441	3,360	9,590	59,068	21,859	28,095	1,212	429	8,978	60,573
July-Sept.....	16,749	9,916	9,955	3,896	3,017	43,533	14,028	26,101	1,272	170	4,068	45,639
Oct.-Dec.....	15,728	9,668	10,867	3,943	3,262	43,468	13,798	24,883	2,978	113	5,275	47,047
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	17,293	22,863	20,601	5,820	3,766	70,343	17,032	44,226	3,454	156	7,112	71,979
Apr.-June.....	35,235	39,593	26,874	6,556	4,906	113,164	28,175	66,972	5,247	103	6,366	106,864
Total.....	113,243	99,966	94,918	26,978	26,011	361,115	105,819	199,768	16,260	1,298	33,935	357,080
OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS.												
Central Powers and minor European countries:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	12,659	278	1,026	46	629	14,637	1,824	399	186	120	2,403	4,933
Apr.-June.....	5,769	176	189	1,638	1,013	8,783	4,995	1,263	12	20	3,232	9,524
July-Sept.....	5,753	940	114	2,004	912	9,724	3,111	1,172	914	8	384	5,589
Oct.-Dec.....	4,329	117	144	764	420	5,774	9,073	415	(²)	31	218	9,737
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	11,958	801	265	59	912	13,995	15,425	2,758	147	499	896	19,726
Apr.-June.....	69,698	7,275	2,204	117	3,184	82,479	46,393	12,126	473	20	4,110	63,121
Total.....	110,167	9,587	3,942	4,626	7,069	135,392	80,822	18,133	1,733	699	11,243	112,630
ASIA.												
China:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	15,645	2,556	3,218	32	4,896	26,346	15,074	11,307	38	732	525	27,677
Apr.-June.....	35,149	6,467	7,572	781	12,799	62,767	50,186	15,640	(²)	3,574	3,011	72,411
July-Sept.....	37,626	9,695	12,073	915	18,388	78,698	50,171	20,837	7	1,912	3,538	76,466
Oct.-Dec.....	38,650	13,858	9,485	1,388	5,207	68,589	37,340	23,640	56	3,229	4,578	68,842
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	41,264	5,716	13,798	180	3,463	64,421	37,043	24,002	13	2,805	2,564	66,427
Apr.-June.....	46,214	9,958	9,045	90	7,536	72,893	42,225	18,985	35	3,156	13,000	77,402
Total.....	214,548	48,250	55,192	3,386	52,339	373,715	232,040	114,412	149	15,407	27,215	389,223
India:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	2,038	148	772	.....	325	3,282	2,273	1,332	.....	79	270	3,954
Apr.-June.....	4,528	1,936	1,594	2	60	8,119	4,183	2,527	.....	823	1,006	8,540
July-Sept.....	25,186	284	1,437	14	129	27,050	20,585	2,259	.....	65	832	23,741
Oct.-Dec.....	12,409	2,659	1,806	22	2,154	19,050	11,843	3,749	.....	1,234	661	17,486
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	17,774	2,090	2,543	1	123	22,531	18,450	3,468	.....	480	763	23,162
Apr.-June.....	13,114	6,068	1,885	.....	1,139	22,206	12,053	8,834	(²)	421	791	22,100
Total.....	75,048	13,184	10,037	38	3,930	102,238	69,336	22,169	(²)	3,103	4,324	98,982
Japan:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	53,638	5,513	14,627	1,952	8,453	84,183	46,186	28,038	3	1,158	6,645	82,030
Apr.-June.....	175,997	16,924	25,657	1,361	21,476	241,416	162,203	61,159	583	9,938	57,367	291,250
July-Sept.....	239,500	9,558	23,741	10,792	9,552	293,144	242,544	58,846	12,888	6,394	34,983	355,655
Oct.-Dec.....	226,634	17,760	25,402	6,496	34,483	310,776	207,464	44,760	250	5,994	29,817	288,284
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	188,375	22,702	24,747	11,187	16,368	263,378	179,918	45,362	63	5,617	2,979	233,939
Apr.-June.....	162,943	29,037	14,909	27,375	18,931	253,195	181,450	48,753	15	3,509	5,840	239,567
Total.....	1,047,087	101,496	129,083	59,163	109,263	1,446,092	1,019,765	286,918	13,801	32,610	137,632	1,490,726
Other:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	8,626	3,601	987	479	1,256	14,948	7,620	6,188	129	466	330	14,733
Apr.-June.....	18,874	8,629	2,079	94	13,290	42,966	28,509	8,405	1	1,748	2,182	40,844
July-Sept.....	21,478	6,166	4,166	17	10,293	42,089	25,968	8,189	126	2,923	1,324	38,529
Oct.-Dec.....	18,011	8,823	4,240	27	2,337	33,438	21,078	10,791	.....	1,367	1,374	34,610
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	20,710	7,379	4,986	32	1,509	34,617	24,151	10,082	.....	1,884	1,836	37,953
Apr.-June.....	17,714	8,527	5,767	11	2,784	34,803	28,260	7,236	19	1,846	2,181	39,542
Total.....	105,413	43,124	22,225	659	31,439	202,861	135,587	50,890	275	10,233	9,227	206,211

² Amount is less than \$500.

TABLE VII.—DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	DEBITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.						CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.					
	Payments to banks or others in United States.	Payments to banks or others outside United States.	Payments against shipping documents or warehouse receipts.	Cost of securities purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	From banks or others in United States.	From banks or others outside United States.	Proceeds of securities sold.	Proceeds of commodity sales.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SOUTH AMERICA.												
Argentina:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	47,612	3,731	2,775	359	2,307	56,785	39,981	10,311	.....	2,860	3,547	56,700
Apr.-June.....	85,982	17,755	5,975	961	10,399	121,073	81,514	21,270	62	7,504	7,902	118,253
July-Sept.....	105,068	15,963	6,258	1,868	8,034	137,191	92,134	22,400	146	5,321	4,515	124,517
Oct.-Dec.....	96,819	7,571	7,277	7,074	10,740	129,480	108,953	18,500	2,347	2,784	9,409	141,992
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	96,449	8,368	6,407	394	4,741	116,359	84,866	19,414	252	2,796	4,195	111,524
Apr.-June.....	122,227	14,618	6,622	1,226	11,819	156,511	106,642	31,722	773	6,118	5,407	150,661
Total.....	554,158	68,005	35,313	11,882	48,040	717,398	514,090	123,617	3,581	27,384	34,975	703,647
Brazil:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	14,712	3,139	1,000	40	2,028	20,919	11,268	4,608	5	1,750	2,750	20,381
Apr.-June.....	36,988	14,114	4,406	137	6,503	62,147	34,864	20,625	71	2,848	6,377	64,785
July-Sept.....	31,612	4,027	2,856	64	6,757	45,316	25,748	17,864	45	1,854	4,455	49,967
Oct.-Dec.....	20,466	7,362	2,993	915	5,063	36,799	16,584	10,091	9	1,702	4,276	32,663
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	27,844	10,564	3,793	518	6,820	49,039	23,139	15,075	112	1,636	7,911	47,874
Apr.-June.....	35,862	13,954	6,263	199	6,433	62,761	28,646	23,155	89	662	7,263	59,317
Total.....	166,983	53,161	21,312	1,872	33,654	276,982	140,250	91,419	332	10,453	33,032	275,486
Chile:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	5,126	824	474	11	394	6,828	4,299	706	.....	337	1,617	6,960
Apr.-June.....	18,205	6,539	972	5	2,244	27,965	22,074	1,401	207	2,292	2,582	28,555
July-Sept.....	17,404	3,991	2,068	1,307	1,231	26,001	22,307	3,477	10	55	1,248	27,098
Oct.-Dec.....	23,624	6,751	1,799	81	1,168	33,423	25,544	1,170	1,054	48	2,448	30,265
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	16,370	3,651	1,482	91	1,121	22,714	21,079	834	2	39	2,348	24,302
Apr.-June.....	13,412	731	523	55	1,250	15,996	11,675	2,978	57	549	2,679	17,938
Total.....	94,141	22,507	7,322	1,550	7,408	132,928	106,978	10,566	1,330	3,320	12,922	135,118
Other:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	27,700	5,141	1,118	88	1,182	35,228	25,063	4,341	30	3,034	5,740	38,217
Apr.-June.....	51,625	8,464	2,155	217	8,538	71,298	51,961	12,341	145	3,750	8,397	76,594
July-Sept.....	56,222	10,035	1,718	588	4,784	73,367	51,186	16,311	348	3,251	5,843	78,940
Oct.-Dec.....	51,334	9,088	2,023	1,207	3,336	66,987	47,694	13,642	182	6,157	8,969	71,644
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	82,564	11,490	2,560	485	15,099	112,198	83,324	13,207	145	5,544	5,098	107,518
Apr.-June.....	91,984	9,308	2,508	681	26,916	131,898	79,461	16,644	464	7,602	23,781	127,953
Total.....	361,428	53,547	12,082	3,266	60,155	490,477	338,689	76,486	1,325	29,339	52,827	498,666
OTHER WORLD POINTS.												
Canada:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	246,629	21,545	1,104	12,803	8,323	290,404	204,378	57,809	12,584	8,304	14,304	297,379
Apr.-June.....	511,031	70,061	3,917	48,439	28,069	801,618	531,462	136,431	44,378	23,800	44,601	780,673
July-Sept.....	630,769	65,781	1,197	33,076	24,955	775,778	586,358	96,875	36,736	8,261	41,431	769,662
Oct.-Dec.....	618,072	58,568	3,005	58,084	25,103	762,831	559,773	100,607	64,732	2,083	36,955	764,149
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	559,689	54,131	2,237	39,632	31,327	687,017	515,283	90,473	46,742	1,734	35,225	689,458
Apr.-June.....	568,200	42,720	2,637	75,370	29,576	718,504	564,280	72,887	75,553	4,204	27,876	744,801
Total.....	3,294,300	312,807	14,096	267,404	147,353	4,036,050	2,961,534	555,083	280,725	48,386	200,393	4,046,121
Mexico:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	39,171	8,530	566	37	1,868	50,172	32,536	11,148	7	427	6,232	50,348
Apr.-June.....	67,442	17,639	1,530	294	4,654	91,608	58,284	27,580	111	1,049	6,129	93,153
July-Sept.....	90,497	9,422	1,276	208	3,516	104,919	78,227	22,772	162	1,965	4,803	107,929
Oct.-Dec.....	98,760	9,102	1,415	778	1,230	111,285	81,935	20,927	188	435	3,504	106,988
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	98,527	13,901	1,275	593	1,586	115,882	93,111	31,382	1,788	49	3,386	129,717
Apr.-June.....	97,582	12,849	1,149	300	1,805	113,685	95,128	19,498	248	103	3,058	118,034
Total.....	491,979	71,494	7,211	2,209	14,659	587,551	439,220	133,307	2,503	4,028	27,111	606,169
West Indies:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	65,787	16,383	1,850	1,409	7,479	92,907	72,392	20,326	1,783	1,551	1,575	97,628
Apr.-June.....	143,238	41,674	5,140	7,772	13,577	211,400	147,340	49,215	6,551	6,172	8,384	217,661
July-Sept.....	142,135	39,613	6,671	7,416	10,527	206,363	139,041	40,165	6,510	8,861	6,425	201,002
Oct.-Dec.....	132,492	36,515	7,314	11,317	6,901	194,539	117,993	40,146	10,819	5,950	6,986	181,893
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	209,840	50,968	7,502	10,584	8,805	287,700	201,109	56,020	9,053	8,494	8,846	283,522
Apr.-June.....	267,354	64,598	3,429	16,201	10,983	362,565	248,451	72,563	17,163	18,005	17,426	373,608
Total.....	960,845	249,751	31,907	54,698	58,273	1,355,474	926,326	278,436	51,880	49,032	49,641	1,355,314
All other:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	10,765	2,360	586	15	981	14,707	10,055	4,385	1	147	302	14,890
Apr.-June.....	24,352	7,993	937	409	2,686	36,376	22,775	9,994	33	681	5,378	38,860
July-Sept.....	26,303	13,385	759	562	1,297	42,306	25,070	13,591	390	878	2,370	42,299
Oct.-Dec.....	25,752	9,973	1,072	1,313	1,312	39,423	23,062	11,677	90	857	4,398	40,084
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	35,362	9,909	900	64	982	47,216	33,007	13,606	218	901	3,738	51,470
Apr.-June.....	39,833	11,923	1,175	199	2,153	55,284	34,838	16,170	319	961	5,805	58,092
Total.....	162,369	55,543	5,428	2,562	9,411	235,313	148,807	69,422	1,052	4,423	21,991	245,695

TABLE VII.—DEBITS AND CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country and period.	DEBITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.					CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT.						
	Payments to banks or others in United States.	Payments to banks or others outside United States.	Payments against shipping documents or warehouse receipts.	Cost of securities purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	From banks or others in United States.	From banks or others outside United States.	Proceeds of securities sold.	Proceeds of commodity sales.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RECAPITULATION.												
European Allies:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	1,281,448	72,131	43,615	7,399	21,719	1,426,371	1,208,698	107,260	3,400	3,721	32,731	1,355,811
Apr.-June.	2,733,417	148,019	93,101	43,716	50,551	3,068,857	2,804,231	231,828	3,850	9,350	77,285	3,129,054
July-Sept.	3,326,218	127,628	83,042	19,927	38,215	3,595,030	3,251,263	218,982	37,010	14,604	37,974	3,559,834
Oct.-Dec.	4,113,285	631,669	168,641	26,694	21,140	4,963,429	4,108,647	713,954	23,613	12,947	34,993	4,894,155
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	3,553,429	567,830	100,892	24,277	37,236	4,283,694	3,400,448	674,291	20,497	8,491	52,261	4,155,988
Apr.-June.	2,480,845	149,680	57,553	26,378	39,848	2,754,308	2,368,152	300,220	30,792	8,691	54,031	2,761,886
Total.	17,488,643	1,696,979	543,876	148,422	211,772	20,062,691	17,141,440	2,246,535	121,163	58,314	289,277	19,856,727
European neutrals:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	72,769	38,415	13,647	22,761	4,692	172,164	76,341	63,427	3,537	2,371	12,131	160,807
Apr.-June.	119,091	95,738	41,631	22,343	30,495	309,697	163,428	122,820	6,036	4,492	37,002	336,788
July-Sept.	149,379	84,162	31,324	32,575	17,416	329,192	135,778	140,267	34,515	2,872	23,062	336,494
Oct.-Dec.	182,657	104,331	35,914	23,544	18,125	364,551	151,736	175,629	30,434	2,898	28,600	390,277
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	267,393	170,226	91,665	42,620	32,930	504,745	321,396	281,420	47,155	3,231	39,352	602,554
Apr.-June.	383,792	274,848	116,471	37,681	32,548	844,716	343,967	320,279	70,000	3,363	47,427	798,136
Total.	1,166,171	787,749	334,789	231,364	136,025	2,625,089	1,109,743	1,116,852	191,678	19,227	187,374	2,625,076
Total Europe, including Central Powers:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	1,366,877	130,823	58,318	30,365	26,980	1,613,265	1,283,844	174,683	7,123	6,213	47,265	1,521,551
Apr.-June.	2,838,187	244,974	134,923	68,221	82,032	3,387,339	2,975,651	355,922	11,898	14,372	117,519	3,475,366
July-Sept.	3,472,549	212,730	117,677	74,445	55,542	3,933,945	3,390,152	360,420	72,149	17,484	61,420	3,991,917
Oct.-Dec.	1,360,252	736,117	261,609	31,032	42,685	5,334,755	4,269,457	890,998	54,047	15,876	63,811	5,294,189
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	3,832,393	738,857	192,763	66,957	71,078	4,902,435	3,647,279	958,469	67,800	12,220	92,510	4,778,268
Apr.-June.	2,943,336	471,831	173,231	63,376	75,550	3,681,497	2,732,612	641,625	101,265	12,074	105,368	3,623,143
Total.	18,764,989	3,494,206	884,693	354,412	354,836	22,854,172	18,332,608	3,381,520	314,573	78,240	488,093	22,594,434
Asia:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	79,947	11,817	19,634	2,432	14,929	128,759	71,154	43,855	170	2,435	7,770	128,394
Apr.-June.	234,548	33,966	36,392	2,237	47,624	355,268	245,080	87,732	563	16,082	63,566	413,044
July-Sept.	323,799	25,704	11,418	11,738	38,332	449,981	339,269	90,130	13,021	11,294	40,677	494,391
Oct.-Dec.	295,795	45,011	49,939	7,333	44,182	431,353	277,724	82,940	306	11,822	36,340	499,222
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	268,123	37,887	46,079	11,490	21,464	381,947	259,563	82,914	76	10,785	8,143	361,481
Apr.-June.	239,985	54,399	31,606	27,475	30,446	383,097	363,988	83,807	70	8,933	21,812	378,610
Total.	1,442,698	206,055	216,567	63,245	195,970	2,124,935	1,453,778	474,390	14,225	61,352	178,398	2,185,143
South America:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	95,150	12,834	5,367	498	5,912	119,761	89,612	19,967	44	7,982	13,654	122,258
Apr.-June.	192,800	44,872	13,508	1,320	27,684	282,484	190,413	55,637	485	16,395	25,258	288,188
July-Sept.	210,306	31,036	12,900	3,827	20,895	281,875	191,373	60,652	550	10,482	16,061	278,520
Oct.-Dec.	192,243	30,771	14,992	9,279	20,307	268,690	188,773	43,403	3,592	10,691	20,101	276,563
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	222,246	34,074	14,241	1,488	27,781	309,310	212,408	48,531	512	10,015	19,552	291,018
Apr.-June.	263,485	38,632	15,321	2,161	46,498	366,367	223,424	74,499	1,381	14,931	39,131	356,389
Total.	1,176,769	197,219	76,629	18,570	149,257	1,617,789	1,100,008	302,088	6,567	70,496	133,757	1,612,917
Other world points:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	362,352	48,817	4,166	14,264	18,651	448,190	319,361	93,668	14,373	10,428	22,413	460,245
Apr.-June.	886,063	137,417	11,523	59,913	48,983	1,149,932	759,893	223,220	51,073	31,702	64,492	1,130,347
July-Sept.	909,795	128,201	9,993	41,262	49,265	1,129,366	828,693	173,404	43,789	19,964	55,029	1,120,892
Oct.-Dec.	875,977	114,159	12,835	71,491	34,545	1,108,079	782,753	173,356	75,830	9,324	51,842	1,093,115
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	303,418	128,910	11,915	59,873	42,769	1,157,815	842,510	191,481	37,893	11,178	51,196	1,154,166
Apr.-June.	972,969	132,090	8,390	94,679	44,517	1,250,057	942,697	181,119	93,283	23,273	54,165	1,294,536
Total.	4,909,583	689,595	58,642	326,873	229,695	6,214,388	4,473,887	1,036,248	336,160	105,899	299,136	6,253,300
Total, all countries:												
Feb.-Mar., 1918.	1,904,325	204,292	87,395	47,431	66,471	2,309,914	1,757,990	334,586	21,712	27,058	91,101	2,232,448
Apr.-June.	4,171,598	462,229	196,853	128,693	206,625	5,165,998	4,171,608	722,511	64,039	78,551	270,835	5,306,945
July-Sept.	4,916,350	490,671	181,898	131,273	155,975	5,785,167	4,719,492	684,007	129,810	59,225	173,187	5,795,721
Oct.-Dec.	5,663,277	924,148	272,539	139,793	141,729	7,141,376	5,528,719	1,190,697	133,775	47,714	172,184	7,073,089
Jan.-Mar., 1919.	5,227,947	938,728	264,992	130,718	163,022	6,725,367	4,961,739	1,281,396	126,187	44,199	171,401	6,584,933
Apr.-June.	4,410,775	636,115	222,147	185,284	193,976	5,681,298	4,195,721	981,050	199,001	59,210	220,676	5,652,658
Grand total.	26,293,371	3,587,174	1,235,815	763,101	939,789	32,819,251	25,364,680	5,194,246	671,526	315,967	1,099,364	32,645,793

TABLE VIII.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PURCHASES OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE IN SPECIFIED FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Items.	European Allies.				European neutrals.						Central Powers and minor European countries.	Asia.			
	France.	Great Britain.	Italy.	Other.	Denmark.	Holland.	Norway.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.		China.	India.	Japan.	Other.
Demand items from dealers in United States.....	18.3	12.6	20.3	2.7	7.2	13.0	8.4	21.8	6.6	11.9	16.5	7.2	1.1	3.3	3.7
Cable transfers from dealers in United States.....	36.2	40.3	33.1	3.3	18.3	33.8	19.6	24.3	23.6	16.5	20.3	2.0	6.8	3.6	.3
Finance or clean time bills—loans.....	.7	2.2	.1	(1)	.4	.3	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.2	.1	.3	.2
Cotton bills.....	4.7	10.0	.2	(1)	2.2	1.9	.1	.9	.9	4.9	1.1	.2	.9	21.5	.1
Meat bills.....	.1	.9	(1)	(1)	2.2	1.9	.3	(1)	.8	1.1	2.1	(1)	.8	3.3	.1
Other export bills.....	8.3	8.9	11.7	15.1	59.5	12.4	36.5	11.6	29.5	44.0	23.6	43.0	21.2	35.8	29.1
From foreign institutions outside United States.....	21.2	14.5	18.4	50.4	8.0	21.6	23.0	31.5	25.6	16.9	23.1	5.6	3.4	4.0	1.0
From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.....	4.1	2.1	3.7	.5	.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	(1)	.1	.....
Against securities.....	.5	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	2.3	.6	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	.....
Coupons and dividend checks.....	.3	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6
Gold and silver shipments.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.4	(1)	.2	1.3	.1	(1)	(1)	5.2	(1)	.4	(1)
Miscellaneous.....	5.6	8.3	12.4	27.9	3.7	11.6	6.3	5.9	10.0	3.2	8.1	36.5	65.7	28.6	65.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Items.	South America.				Other world points.				Recapitulation.						
	Argentina.	Brazil.	Chile.	Other.	Canada.	Mexico.	West Indies.	All other.	European Allies.	European neutrals.	Total Europe, including Central Powers.	Asia.	South America.	Other world points.	Total, all countries.
Demand items from dealers in United States.....	4.8	13.2	2.1	6.2	14.3	5.2	4.9	2.8	13.7	13.1	13.7	3.8	6.6	13.1	12.7
Cable transfers from dealers in United States.....	6.2	.1	(1)	.5	4.2	.2	.2	.1	38.9	23.8	37.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	29.0
Finance or clean time bills—loans.....	.5	.4	.5	.9	.1	.1	.6	.6	1.9	.5	1.7	.2	.5	.1	1.4
Cotton bills.....	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	.6	8.5	1.6	7.9	13.8	.1	.8	7.0
Meat bills.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	(1)	.7	1.0	.3	.3	(1)	.1	.6
Other export bills.....	25.8	56.3	75.1	61.9	5.9	24.3	42.6	55.3	9.1	28.4	10.7	35.5	40.7	10.6	13.4
From foreign institutions outside United States.....	10.1	2.6	.5	1.9	5.5	1.2	.5	1.2	16.0	22.3	16.6	3.0	6.7	4.8	13.6
From foreign agencies and firms domiciled in United States.....	2.4	1.3	.7	(1)	.1	.6	(1)	(1)	2.4	1.2	2.3	(1)	1.7	.1	1.8
Against securities.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.7	.1	.1	.1	.2	.8	.2	.7	(1)	.6	.3
Coupons and dividend checks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	.2	.1
Gold and silver shipments.....	.6	(1)	(1)	2.7	.8	1.2	(1)	.1	.1	.4	.1	1.2	.7	.7	.3
Miscellaneous.....	49.5	26.1	21.0	25.7	67.3	66.8	50.3	39.9	8.4	6.8	8.3	37.1	39.3	65.2	19.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE IX.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS TO DOLLAR ACCOUNT BY COUNTRIES.

Items.	European Allies.				European neutrals.						Central Powers and minor European countries.	Asia.			
	France.	Great Britain.	Italy.	Other.	Denmark.	Holland.	Norway.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.		China.	India.	Japan.	Other.
From banks or others in United States.....	83.7	88.2	79.1	60.6	25.4	55.7	35.5	71.8	33.3	29.6	71.8	59.6	70.1	68.4	65.7
From banks or others outside United States.....	10.8	10.2	18.3	17.1	58.4	26.7	44.6	23.0	55.4	55.9	16.1	29.4	22.4	19.3	24.7
Proceeds of securities sold.....	1.4	.3	.1	1.1	7.6	7.4	13.7	1.7	3.6	4.6	(1)	(1)	.9	.1	.1
Proceeds of commodity sales.....	.2	.2	.2	3.0	.6	1.3	.3	.5	1.1	.4	.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	5.0
Miscellaneous.....	.9	1.1	2.3	18.2	8.0	8.9	5.9	3.0	6.6	9.5	10.0	7.0	4.4	2.2	4.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Items.	South America.				Other world points.				Recapitulation.						
	Argentina.	Brazil.	Chile.	Other.	Canada.	Mexico.	West Indies.	All other.	European Allies.	European neutrals.	Total Europe, including Central Powers.	Asia.	South America.	Other world points.	Total, all countries.
From banks or others in United States.....	73.0	50.9	79.2	67.9	73.2	72.4	68.4	60.6	86.3	42.3	81.1	66.7	68.2	71.6	77.7
From banks or others outside United States.....	17.6	33.2	7.8	15.3	13.7	22.0	20.5	28.3	11.3	42.6	15.0	21.7	18.7	16.6	15.9
Proceeds of securities sold.....	.5	.1	1.0	.3	6.9	.4	3.8	.4	.6	7.3	1.4	.5	.4	5.3	2.0
Proceeds of commodity sales.....	3.9	3.8	2.4	5.9	1.2	.7	3.6	1.8	3.3	7.7	.3	2.8	4.4	1.7	1.0
Miscellaneous.....	5.0	12.0	9.6	10.6	5.0	4.5	3.7	8.9	1.5	7.1	2.2	8.2	8.3	4.8	3.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—In the first article of this series (December, 1921, BULLETIN, p. 1403), the decline during the latter part of 1918 in the balance owed by the United States to Japan was attributed to exports of gold from the United States to Japan. As a matter of fact, the movement of gold in large volume from the United States to Japan did not begin until the middle of 1919, when our gold embargo was lifted. Attention should therefore have been directed to other causes, such as payments by Japan for American exports, and the increasing amounts due the United States in Japan, as indicated in Table II of the article, the effect being a reduction in the net balance owed by the United States.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

THE REPARATION SITUATION.

There was no material progress in the settlement of reparations difficulties during January. The conferences, which were held by the Allied and the German Reparations Commissions after the dispatch of the German Government's note announcing its inability to pay the full amount of the January 15 and February 15 installments, reached no workable agreement. On January 13, after Dr. Rathenau had described the difficulties of the German Government before the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, a note was sent to Berlin granting a delay in the January 15 payment. This delay was accompanied by the following requirements: (1) That the Government place at the disposal of the Reparations Commission foreign credits amounting to 31,000,000 gold marks every 10 days, beginning January 16, until a final agreement is reached regarding the 1922 program for reparations payments; (2) that the German Government submit to the Commission within a fortnight plans for the 1922 payments and for reforming its own fiscal situation.

Since the receipt of this note the German Government has been endeavoring to provide a practical plan for balancing its budget, but the only definite result of its endeavors has been the announcement of a compulsory loan for 1,000,000,000 gold marks. On January 27 the German reply to the Reparations Commission's request for a program for reparations deliveries was forwarded to Paris. The terms of this reply will be discussed in the March BULLETIN.

ENGLAND.¹

FOREIGN TRADE.

It becomes more and more apparent that the dominant political as well as economic policy of the present Government in England is the revival of foreign trade. This has been especially emphasized in recent months by the program enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George in opening Parliament last October and in his speech on January 21 before the Coalition Liberal convention. The October program provided that the Government short-term credit scheme, which had been organized some two years before, but little used, should be extended to a larger group of potential buyers and put on a more workable basis. It also made provision for the extension of long-term credits for capital undertakings with Government guarantee if these credits were applied to the purchase of goods manufactured within

the United Kingdom. Since that time, at the instigation of the Government, a group of British financiers has suggested a scheme for international cooperation in the extension of long-term credits for capital undertakings in Russia, Poland, and other eastern European countries. This plan was developed in cooperation with financial experts in France and elsewhere at the end of December, and approved by the Supreme Council at Cannes in January. It provides for the creation of an international corporation for the extension of long-term credits, the capital to be raised from nongovernmental sources in the cooperating countries and invested under the direction of a central group who would also arrange for the placing of orders. The official memorandum issued at Cannes provides that "the principal functions of the corporation shall be to examine the opportunities for undertakings, in connection with European reconstruction, to assist in financing such undertakings, to obtain adequate security for payment in respect of work carried out, to arrange for contracts, and to promote or assist in promoting the subsidiary companies or corporations in various countries for special purposes." In his speech of January 21, Mr. Lloyd George placed less emphasis on the financial and banking aspects of the problem, but emphasized instead the necessity for political stability as a prerequisite to trade revival.

A résumé of the British foreign trade situation shows that the volume of exports in 1921, if considered in terms of tonnage, was not more than 30 to 40 per cent of the prewar volume, although approximately 80 per cent of exports in 1920. It is as deceptive, however, to consider trade in terms of volume or weight only as in terms of money value alone. Before the war the bulk or weight of British exports was in coal and iron and steel; 73,400,000 tons of coal were exported in 1913, as compared with 24,661,000 in 1921, and 4,969,200 tons of iron and steel, as compared with 1,700,400 tons in 1921. In the postwar period there has been a shift in the composition of the exports, coal forming a smaller proportion and the more highly manufactured steel products especially forming a larger proportion of the total than was the case formerly. This fact makes it seem probable that 1921 exports are nearer 50 per cent of prewar than the 30 to 40 per cent noted above. Considered in terms of value, of course, the showing is very different because of the inflation of present prices as compared with prewar. The average monthly value of exports in 1921 was £58,600,000 as compared with £111,000,000 in 1920 and only £44,000,000 in 1913.

¹British price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 220, 221, 222, 225, 237, and 237.

In analyzing the foreign trade returns for the first nine months of 1921, the Board of Trade converts 1921 values into terms of 1913 values and in this way arrives at a comparison of the trade of the two periods with the price factor removed. Compared in this manner, exports of the following articles have decreased between 1913 and 1921 in the ratios indicated below:

Commodities whose export value exceeded £5,000,000 in 1913.	Percentage deficiency of quantity in 1921 compared with 1913.
Food, drink, dutiable.....	-48.4
Coal.....	-75.9
Earthenware, glass, abrasives, etc.....	-49.2
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.....	-64.7
Nonferrous metals, and manufactures thereof.....	-33.2
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments.....	-53.3
Machinery.....	-25.9
Cotton yarns and manufactures.....	-60.3
Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures.....	-49.3
Manufactures of other textile materials.....	-63.1
Apparel.....	-70.8
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors.....	-60.3
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircrafts).....	-21.1
Total, all classes.....	-33.9

The only class in which there has been an actual increase in exports is oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, etc. In all other classes of industry there have been decreased exports, the decreases varying from 91 per cent for electrical goods and apparatus and 76 per cent for coal to as little as 7 per cent in the case of raw silk. The latter commodity is of such minor importance in the export trade, however, that the ratio is of little significance. The large decreases in the coal, iron and steel, and cotton industries are of special importance because of the predominance of these commodities in the export trade. The rate of decrease has been less in some of the smaller industries and in the more highly manufactured end of the steel industry.

British trade with European markets has been more seriously affected during the past year than elsewhere. Comparing the value of exports during the first nine months of 1921 with those of the same period in 1920, and taking account of the fall in prices in the course of the year, it seems probable that except in the case of Russia, Germany, and Spain there has been a reduction in the quantity of goods shipped to all leading European markets. The reduction¹ in British wholesale prices of 35 to 40 per cent between the two periods is far exceeded by the percentage reductions in the value of exports to these markets, which amount to approximately 80 per cent in the case of Sweden, over 70 per cent for Denmark and France, and about 60 per cent for Norway,

¹ Refer to p. 153, where the Federal Reserve Board index of prices of British exports shows a drop of almost 60 per cent between 1920 and 1921.

Belgium, and Italy. Trade with Russia was valued at £7,786,000 in 1920 and at £6,609,000 in 1921,² and trade with Germany at £15,303,000 in 1920 and £12,268,000 in 1921, indicating an increase in the volume of the trade with these countries in view of the drop in British prices. The situation with regard to European trade is not surprising in view of the currency depreciation in many of the continental countries. Taking into account exchange rates and internal prices, values in England and Sweden are higher than elsewhere in Europe. It is therefore natural that British sales to most continental countries should have declined as production on the Continent increased and needs could be met elsewhere. The very large reduction in sales to Sweden, however, can not be directly accounted for in this way. The Swedish price level is as high if not higher than the British, but trade depression has been so severe there that it has reacted seriously on foreign purchases.

Exports to other important markets have not fallen off in anything like the same proportion as the exports to Europe. Trade with China and Japan, the Argentine, Australia, and British India did not average more than 30 to 40 per cent less in value in the first 9 months of 1921 than in the same period of 1920. Exports to Egypt, on the other hand, had decreased about 60 per cent, to Canada about 55 per cent, and to the United States over 45 per cent.

If this type of trade situation were peculiar to England alone, it would be rectified by the processes of trade itself. But since the situation in England is repeated in most of the other large industrial countries, definite remedial measures are necessary. In order to create an effective demand, fluid funds must be brought into existence, but these can be accumulated only gradually through the processes of production. In the meantime capital funds are necessary before production can begin in countries where equipment has been destroyed. The encouragement of capital investments in Russia, Poland, and other countries of large potential purchasing power but with no current credit is the first step, therefore, in the process of revival of trade not only for England but for the borrowing countries as well.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

Public accounts for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, show a revenue of £676,831,318, as compared with £888,803,728 during the same period last year. The largest reductions are in excess profits duties and miscellaneous special receipts—

² For purposes of comparison, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia are included in the figure for 1921, as for 1920.

i. e., from the sale of war stocks, etc. Returns from the excess profits duty amounted to only £29,714,000, as compared with £156,354,000 during the same period of the preceding year. Revenues from the property and income tax, on the other hand, were larger than in 1920 by approximately £18,000,000.

Expenditures during the same period amounted to £739,990,604, of which a net sum of £63,740,231 was raised by borrowing. Nevertheless, due to the sale of Treasury bonds, in the course of the 9 months a reduction of £15,490,000 has been made in the outstanding floating debt. In his revised budget statement of November 9, the Chancellor estimated the deficit for the year at £60,000,000, provided that Great Britain receives the portion of the August 31 reparations payment due her for the army of occupation. This matter, like all others connected with reparations, is uncertain, but if this amount is not received, the deficit for the year will presumably be increased to £90-£100,000,000.¹

BANKING SITUATION.

Banking conditions at the end of 1921 differed in several important respects from conditions a year ago. In the first place, deposits of other banks and the Government with the Bank of England were 35 per cent lower, while the note circulation was approximately 10 per cent less than 12 months earlier. This statement is somewhat misleading as regards Bank of England deposits, however, because during the first week of January, 1922, borrowing at the bank increased again and was on approximately as large a scale as the year before. In other words, the decline in the deposit item has not been consistent, while the reduction in the note circulation has continued steadily since December, 1920. The condition of the commercial banks as regards the amount of loans and discounts outstanding was approximately the same in December as in January, 1921. During the first 4 months of the year reductions had occurred, but since then increases have brought the total to approximately the same point as in January. It is impossible to state the proportion of Treasury bills discounted that are included in this item, but as the banks are large purchasers of bills it seems probable the proportion is high. Foreign bills have also figured as an important part of bank portfolios in the past year, but again it is impossible to determine their proportion to the whole. Discount rates on Treasury bills and bankers' acceptances have been cut almost in half during the year. The Treasury bill rate was 6½ per cent at the end of Decem-

¹ Developments during January indicate a more favorable situation than that shown for the end of December. It is considered possible that the deficit may be wiped out.

ber, 1920, and 3¾ per cent a year later. Three months' bank bills were discounted at 6¾ per cent at the end of December, 1920, and at 3¾ in December, 1921. The bank rate was reduced from 7 in January to 5 in December, 1921.

FRANCE.¹

PUBLIC FINANCE.

Within the last few months the French Senate has adopted a rigorous attitude in regard to the stabilization of the "ordinary budget"—that is, the budget for all Government expenditures excepting those which are regarded as recoverable from Germany under the Versailles Treaty. French fiscal law requires that each Government department submit to the Finance Ministry estimates of expenditure for a given year, 12 or 14 months before the beginning of that year, and that the Minister of Finance compare these estimates with the revenue which will probably be received during the year and prepare a budget statement for the consideration of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The statement thus prepared is debated in both Houses, and before January 1 of the year to which it applies, a budget is supposed to be agreed upon. The budget authorizes the total expenditures of the Government for the year, and additional credits are voted only under exceptional circumstances. Should the Senate and the Chamber for any reason fail to agree upon the year's budget before January 1, provisional credits on the basis of expenditures during the previous year are voted from month to month, until an agreement is reached. It is evident that the system of voting provisional credits is not conducive to efficiency in the handling of departmental finances. M. Bokanowski, the Reporter General for the budget for the Chamber of Deputies, has said that each month's provisional credit would increase expenses this year by 200,000,000 francs. For some years before the war, because of disagreements which arose in the French Parliament on the subject of increases in expenses and the consequent increase in taxes, there was delay in voting the budget, and provisional credits for the first two or three months of the year became the rule rather than the exception. During the war period it was obviously impossible to fix the total of the Government's expenditures for the ensuing 12 months at the beginning of the year. At the end of 1919, however, an attempt was made to return to the prewar system, and the budget for 1920 was presented just before the beginning of that year. It was not passed, however, until August, 1920, and the Govern-

¹ French price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 258.

ment departments were operated for 7 months without a knowledge of their total appropriation for the year. Some improvement was made in 1921, largely because it was decided to make very few changes in existing taxes, and the different sections of the budget were passed in April and May of that year. On July 8, 1921, M. Doumer (then Finance Minister) presented to the Chamber of Deputies proposals for the ordinary budget for the ensuing year. He estimated that the total revenue receivable in 1922 would amount to 25,019,000,000 francs and that ordinary expenditures would total 24,932,000,000 francs. In the estimate of receipts there were included, however, receipts from new taxes and from increases in the rates of old taxes amounting to 2,481,000,000 francs. The Chamber of Deputies was of the opinion that the French public could not bear further taxation, and the time between July 8 and December 15 was spent in an effort to adjust Government expenses to the revenue which might be expected from taxes already in force. Eventually a compromise was reached. It was decided to issue short-term bills to the amount of 1,320,000,000 francs to take the place of the Government securities which would be returned to the Government in payment of the war profits tax, and which the Finance Minister had proposed to retire. The estimate for tax receipts was also increased by the Chamber of Deputies by voting a law which allows a discount on the payment of inheritance taxes due from persons living in territory invaded by the enemy or situated within the line of fire. By a law previously enacted these payments had been postponed until 1923.

The Senate Committee on Finance had begun the study of the 1922 budget before the Chamber of Deputies finished with it, and the usual long delay in committee was eliminated by sending the budget to the Senate about a week after it had been passed by the Lower House. The Senate dealt with the budget very promptly, and it was finally approved early in the morning of January 1. The receipts and expenditures decided upon are as follows:

ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1922.

[In millions of francs.]

Credits opened:	
For the public debt.....	12, 647
Other credits.....	12, 041
Total.....	24, 688
Receipts expected:	
Normal receipts from taxes, Government mon- opolies, etc.....	19, 832
Yield of the war-profits tax.....	3, 050
Sale of war stocks.....	500
Sale of short-term bills.....	1, 320
Total.....	24, 702

THE SPECIAL BUDGET.

Aside from the 25,000,000,000 francs authorized by the Parliament to be spent on account of the ordinary budget in 1922, there is the special budget for which the Finance Minister has asked approximately 7,000,000,000 francs. The special budget is divided as follows:

SPECIAL BUDGET PROPOSED FOR 1922.

[In millions of francs.]

Budget of the Ministry of the Liberated Regions...	1, 147
Interest on loans:	
Of the Credit National.....	557
Of the "Sinistrés".....	300
Budget of the Ministry of Pensions.....	406
Ministry of Finances:	
For pensions.....	3, 657
For war damage.....	4
Other expenses.....	1
Other ministries.....	1, 087
Total.....	7, 159

Neither the Senate nor the Chamber of Deputies has yet approved these proposed expenditures. As they are eventually to be met by Germany according to the Versailles Treaty, they will be provided for during the current year by loans, in so far as they are not taken care of by payments from Germany. These loans will be floated not by the State but by the Credit National or the "Sinistrés" (the people of the devastated districts). The Government guarantees the interest and principal of these loans. During December and January three such loans have been put upon the market, one for 500,000,000 francs by the "Groupe-ment de la Grosse Metallurgie" (the iron ore, and iron and steel producers), one for 150,000,000 francs by the Department du Nord, and one for 185,000,000 francs by the Société de Reconstitution d' Usines Sinistrés (company for the rebuilding of factories in the devastated region). All these loans were sold at 475 francs for a 500-franc bond. They bear 6 per cent interest on their par value. The loan to the iron and steel producers will be used to reconstruct the plant of the iron mines, the rolling mills, and the blast furnaces of the Nord and Pas de Calais districts. The funds received by the Department du Nord will be used for the assistance of those "sinistrés" whose homes in 1914 were valued at less than 10,000 francs.

1920 EXPENSES.

One reason for the Senate's prompt action on the 1922 budget was the disastrous result of voting provisional credits for seven months before finally enacting a budget in 1920. When the final accounts for the year 1920 were presented to the Chamber of Deputies on November 27, 1921, it was found that by the voting of various supplementary credits and by the

unauthorized expenditure of about 400,000,000 francs, expenses for 1920 had risen several billion francs above original budget figures. The appropriations made on July 31 for the year 1920 amounted to a little less than 48,000,000,000 francs, 21,761,000,000 on ordinary account, 5,420,000,000 on account of non-recurring expenses resulting from the war, and 20,751,000,000 on account of expenses regarded as recoverable from Germany under the Versailles Treaty. Before December 30 the Parliament was called upon to vote further credits, the largest item (1,304,000,000 francs) representing expenditures necessary in connection with the bread subsidy. During 1921 further supplementary credits were voted on account of 1920 expenses, and when the final accounts were presented they showed that more than 52,000,000,000 francs had been spent in meeting the 1920 budget, almost 4,500,000,000 francs more than was authorized when the budget was passed. Of this amount, a relatively small sum, 420,000,000 francs, had been spent without being authorized at all, for food and fodder for the army and for soldiers' pay. This unauthorized expenditure brought protests from both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Senate has refused to approve all of the payments involved, although the goods and services have actually been received, and has passed the following resolution:

The Senate, in accordance with the report of its finance commission, requests the Government to insure a strict application of the laws applying to the control of expenditures and to place at the disposal of the Parliamentary Finance Commission the entire reports of the controllers as well as their notices in regard to the budget and in regard to additional credits.

The Senate also requests the Government to take all measures necessary to render it impossible, without the authorization of Parliament and outside of the cases provided for by law, to make supplementary payments in addition to those covered by the regular credits.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Another reason for the rigorous attitude of the Senate at the present time is the increase in the floating debt which took place during 1921. The exact amount of the increase can not be stated. The latest official figure available on the French debt is that for July 1, 1921; the latest detailed figures are those for May 1, 1921. During a debate in the Senate on December 27, 1921, the Finance Minister, M. Doumer, spoke as follows of the debt:

M. Henry Cheron (the Senate reporter on the budget) speaking of our debt, places it at 335 billions; he has included in that figure our foreign debt, but he has valued the latter at current rates of exchange; I believe that no one can ask us to repay our debt at these rates; we shall choose the proper moment. I believe that in fixing our debt at 290 billions, I am very near the truth. I say this in order to show the Senate that no one can give the actual figure.

In July, when the budget was first presented to the Chamber of Deputies, M. Doumer announced that the public debt totaled 269,000,000,000 francs, valuing the foreign debt at par. Evidently M. Doumer estimates that an increase of about 20,000,000,000 francs has taken place in the debt in the course of six months. The increase in the number of national defense bills outstanding has been particularly striking during the last year. On September 30, 1920, there were 49,459,000,000 francs' worth of these bills in the hands of the public. On November 30, 1921, according to our estimate, the amount of national defense bills outstanding was about 66,500,000,000 francs. The increase has taken place as follows:

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENSE BILLS OUTSTANDING.

[In millions of francs.]

September 30, 1920.....	49,459
March 1, 1921.....	53,010
May 1, 1921.....	58,812
November 30, 1921.....	1 66,500

At the year's end the debt of the Government to the Bank of France has been reduced, so that on January 26 it stood at 23,000,000,000 francs as compared with a peak of 26,600,000,000 francs during the last quarter of 1920 and 26,700,000,000 francs in May, 1921. From the point of view of the Government's finances, however, this decrease in the debt to the bank is relatively unimportant so long as the rest of the floating debt has increased so much during the year.

ITALY.²

PUBLIC FINANCE.

According to the annual financial statement which was submitted by Minister of the Treasury de Nava to the Chamber on December 8, the outstanding features of Italy's financial situation appear to be a decrease in the budget deficit and a contraction of the bank-note circulation for the account of the Government, combined with an increase in the floating debt and the public debt as a whole. Although the Government anticipates a further improvement in the budget situation and proposes to continue gradually to reduce the fiduciary circulation, a further expansion of the public debt appears inevitable.

Fiscal year 1920-21.—For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1921, the latest official figures show 18,071,000,000 lire of effective receipts, against 28,783,000,000 lire of effective expenditures, with a deficit of 10,712,000,000 lire. The deficit increases to 11,758,-

¹ Estimated on the basis of information furnished by the Association Nationale des Porteurs français de valeurs mobilières.

² Italian price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 220, 222, 226, 258.

000,000 lire, if expenditures for the refunding and amortization of public debt obligations, Government investments, and a number of receipts of secondary importance are taken into account. The improvement of about 3,000,000,000 lire (as compared with the deficit anticipated in December, 1920) is due to the fact that, as a result of large increases in taxation, effective receipts were nearly 64 per cent in excess of anticipations. Revenue from the principal taxes and monopolies amounted to about 11,000,000,000 lire in 1920-21, as compared with 7,317,000,000 lire in 1919-20. About 4,000,000,000 lire were obtained from direct taxes, or 70 per cent more than in 1919-20. The yield from stamp duties increased about 75 per cent and from industrial monopolies about 50 per cent.

Fiscal year 1921-22.—For the current fiscal year a deficit of about 5,000,000,000 lire is anticipated (total receipts, 18,356,000,000 lire; total expenditures 23,348,000,000 lire). The Government's estimate of this year's receipts is generally regarded as too conservative. It is based on an anticipated yield of about 12,000,000,000 lire from the principal taxes, or about 1,000,000,000 lire in excess of last year. Revenues from these sources in the first half of the current fiscal year (July-December, 1921) amounted, however, to about 6,500,000,000 lire, or about 1,500,000,000 lire more than for the same period in 1920. Although there was a decrease in the yield of stamp duties and of taxes on consumption in the first months of this year, these were more than offset by increased revenues from direct taxes. The latter yielded over 2,300,000,000 lire in the first six months of the fiscal year, while the anticipated yield for the entire year was 2,794,000,000 lire. An additional revenue of about 200,000,000 lire is expected from a number of taxes that have been recently enacted (taxes on alcohol, beer, luxuries, etc). On the expenditure side of the account, the budgetary estimates for 1921-22 make no allowance for the deficit of the railway administration, which exceeded 1,000,000,000 lire last year.

Fiscal year 1922-23.—The first estimates for the year July 1922-23 anticipate revenues totaling 17,602,000,000 lire and expenditures of 20,454,000,000 lire, with a deficit of about 3,000,000,000 lire. The reduction in expenditures is due to the curtailment or the complete elimination of services assumed by the Government during the war. Next year nothing will be left of Government control of the food supply or of Government operation of the merchant marine. Military expenditures have been estimated on the basis of a peacetime army of 175,000 men. The 3,000,000,000 lire deficit is accounted for to the extent of

1,800,000,000 lire by temporary expenditures arising from the war, such as compensation for war damages, restoration of the merchant marine, etc. There remains, however, a considerable peace-time deficit.

As the chief means for restoring budgetary equilibrium, the Minister of the Treasury above all recommends further economy in expenditures. The Government does not propose to enact any new taxation at present, believing that the taxpayers' burden can not be much increased. The Minister of Finance expects, however, that additional funds may be obtained from better enforcement of existing taxes and especially from the revision in the method of assessing the capital levy. But the Government makes no definite announcement regarding the enforcement of the law of compulsory registration of bearer bonds (which was enacted with a view to assuring the effective collection of the capital levy and the confiscatory tax on excess war profits). Since the constitution of the Bonomi Cabinet there have been repeated rumors of an impending repeal or revision of the law regarding compulsory registration, and, although these reports have been denied by the Government, a decree of August 21, 1921, suspended the application of the regulations published two months before regarding compulsory registration of bonds issued by private corporations and provincial and municipal administrations. Above all, the Minister of Finance expects an increase in revenue from the enforcement of the general taxation reform of 1919, based on a progressive income tax on all classes of incomes. The enforcement of the 1919 law has, however, once more been postponed until 1923.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Italy's public debt, as shown by the table below, increased from 98,851,000,000 lire to 110,754,000,000 lire, or nearly 12,000,000,000 lire between October 31, 1920, and October 31, 1921. In the preceding 12 months the public debt had increased about 14,000,000,000 lire.

ITALY'S PUBLIC DEBT ON OCT. 31, 1920, AND OCT. 31, 1921.

[In millions of lire.]

	Oct. 31, 1920.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prewar debt.....	13,439	13,394	.....	45
National loans issued during and after the war.....	35,450	35,956	506	.....
5 per cent Treasury bonds (3, 5, and 7 years).....	4,570	5,699	1,129	.....
Short-term Treasury bills (3 to 12 months).....	10,740	22,997	12,257	.....
Bank-note advances.....	10,940	8,551	.....	2,386
Government currency.....	2,546	2,546	.....	.....
Current account of the Institute of Deposits and Loans.....	572	644	72	.....
External debt.....	20,594	20,964	370	.....
Total.....	98,851	110,754	11,903	2,431

¹ Value at par.

The increase of 370,000,000 lire in the foreign debt which is figured at par is accounted for by the accrued interest charge on British Treasury loans. As far as the domestic debt is concerned, there has been a decrease in bank-note advances to the Treasury of 2,386,000,000 lire, or of about 22 per cent. On October 31, 1921, the bank-note circulation for account of the Treasury was lower than at any time since July, 1919. It should be observed, however, that the expansion in the commercial note circulation (from 8,361,000,000 lire on Oct. 31, 1920, to 9,746,000,000 lire on Oct. 31, 1921) was largely due to the fiscal needs of the State, which required direct discounting of Treasury bills by the banks of issue. The floating and semifloating debt, on the other hand (including short-term Treasury bills, 3, 5, and 7 year Treasury bonds, and the debt to the Institute of Deposits and Loans), increased 13,458,000,000 lire during the year. The combined note circulation and floating and semifloating debt, which constituted about 37 per cent of the total domestic debt in October, 1920, now forms 45 per cent of the total.

The steady increase in the circulation of short-term Treasury bills running for 12 months or less is the cause of the gravest concern. The growth of this form of indebtedness was temporarily checked in 1920 during the flotation of the sixth national loan. About 5,000,000,000 lire of short-term bills were then tendered in payment for subscriptions to the national loan, and the amount of Treasury bills in circulation decreased to about 9,200,000,000 lire on June 30, 1920. Since that time, however, the circulation has been continuously expanding, and attained on October 31 last the amount of nearly 23,000,000,000 lire. Notwithstanding the favorable prospects with regard to the budgets for the current and next fiscal years, the Minister of the Treasury stated that at the present time he could not undertake to fix a limit to the issue of short-term bills, as such issues are dictated by the necessity of meeting outstanding extrabudgetary obligations of former years, the exact amount of which has not been ascertained as yet. There has been no legal limit to the circulation of short-term bills since 1917.

Floating of Treasury bills and of other short-term Treasury obligations has been facilitated by the fact that they are the only class of securities explicitly exempted from compulsory registration. On the other hand, it is the uncertainty which still prevails with regard to the enforcement of the law of compulsory registration of bonds that is held primarily responsible for the unsettled condition of the financial market, which precludes the flotation of a

new consolidation loan in the near future. As funding of the floating debt obligations seems impracticable, it has been suggested that the short-term bills be gradually converted into Treasury bonds of longer maturities. Two authorities, Signor Luzzatti, in the Senate, and Prof. Einaudi, in the press, have called attention, in particular, to the 7-year Treasury bonds, first issued last year, as a convenient form for the conversion of short-term bills. That issue, one of the features of which is the periodic payment of premiums by lottery drawings, has proved very popular. The 7-year bonds, of which over 1,000,000,000 lire have been placed, were issued originally at 94 lire and are now quoted at over 100.

THE CRISIS OF THE BANCA DI SCONTO.

Of the four leading Italian private banks, the Banca di Sconto is the newest, and its expansion was the most rapid during the war. In fact, its growth was almost entirely contingent upon the financing of war industries, and its present crisis is a direct result of the fact that its resources were so largely tied up in war-time industrial investments.

The bank was founded in December, 1914, with a capital of 15,000,000 lire. In 1915 it combined with two other banks (Società Bancaria Italiana and Società Italiana di Credito Provinciale), and the capital was increased to 65,000,000 lire and later to 70,000,000 lire. This was followed by further increases in subsequent years, the capital reaching 315,000,000 lire in 1919. Its growth since 1916 may be illustrated by the following table, which shows the principal items in its statements of December 31, 1916, and of October 31, 1921:

[In millions of lire.]

	Dec. 31, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1921.
Capital.....	70	315
Reserve.....	2	73
Cash.....	49	351
Discounts.....	375	1,970
Stock exchange loans.....	56	238
Securities.....	37	141
Due from correspondents.....	260	1,758
Participations.....	5	240
Deposits.....	180	922
Due to correspondents.....	505	3,074

By the end of 1919 the Banca di Sconto ranked second among the four leading banks as regards combined capital and reserve and the amount due to correspondents, and first as regards loans, amounts due from correspondents, deposits, and holdings in various corporations. Since the beginning it has had a larger number of branches than the other

big banks, having taken over 68 branches in Italy from its constituent organizations. The number has since increased to 150. Ever since its creation it has been the professed ambition of the Banca di Sconto to build up a purely Italian banking organization, in opposition to the two other leading banks, the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and the Credito Italiano, with their German and Swiss connections. It has also had a leading part in the movement that developed during the war for the promotion of Italy's industrial self dependence. It had the largest share of any of the banks in the financing of war industries, especially following the disaster of Caporetto in 1917. From that time until last year it participated prominently in the financing of nearly every important corporate undertaking in Italy and her colonies in the metal, mechanical, electrical, and shipbuilding industries, as well as in the merchant marine.

Its connections with the Ansaldo group have been so close that the two organizations have been regarded as being practically identical. During the war the Ansaldo group developed into the most powerful combination of the "vertical" type in Italy, based upon the utilization of Italy's power resources in the iron and steel industry. It is composed of about 30 groups of establishments, including mines; hydroelectric and electric-metallurgical plants; foundries; iron and steel works; shipbuilding yards; machine and machine-tool works; locomotive, motor, and railway car works, an aviation plant, etc. It also owned two steamship lines, the Società di Navigazione and the Transatlantica Italiana, and an organization for the transportation of petroleum.

The expansion and prosperity of the Ansaldo organization were the result of exceptional wartime conditions. After the end of the war the natural disadvantages of Italy's metal industries again asserted themselves, and, beginning with the second half of 1919, a period of decline set in which turned into an acute crisis in 1920, as a result of the shortage of raw materials, the high cost of production, the competition of Germany and Czechoslovakia and continuous labor difficulties. Ansaldo shares (issue price, 250 lire) fell from 300 lire in December, 1917, to 234 in 1918, 214 in 1919, 124 in 1920, and to 94 lire in July, 1921. A temporary advance in the succeeding three months (130 lire at the end of October) was followed by a fall to 78 lire at the end of November and to 50 lire on December 23.

It was this débâcle of the Ansaldo that was the direct cause of the crisis of the Banca di Sconto. On December 5 a consortium consisting of the three banks of issue, and the Banca Commerciale, the Credito Italiano, and

the Banco di Roma was formed at the request of the Banca di Sconto in order to facilitate the liquidation of its credits to the Ansaldo, which have been estimated at about 750,000,000 lire. The consortium decided to supply 600,000,000 lire for this purpose. But this did not save the situation. On the contrary, the announcement of the constitution of the consortium and of its decision created alarm and caused a run of depositors on the Banca di Sconto, particularly of small depositors in southern Italy. The liabilities of the Banca di Sconto to depositors and correspondents amounted to about 4,000,000,000 lire. While the statements of the Banca di Sconto do not permit the nature of its various assets to be precisely ascertained, it appears that they are predominantly, and to a greater extent than in the other leading banks, of a nonliquid nature, consisting largely of long-term loans and investments.

On December 29, upon an application of the bank, the Government reenacted an old clause of the commercial code which permits the courts under certain conditions to grant a moratorium to a corporation, provided it can show that its liabilities do not exceed its assets. On the ground of a moratorium decree, granted for one year, the Banca di Sconto suspended payments on December 30, and it is now in the hands of a commission of receivers appointed by the court. According to the latest reports, a plan is now under consideration providing for the creation of two consortia, one for the liquidation of the obligations of the bank, and the other for the resumption of its activities, the capital for both to be supplied jointly by the directors of the bank, its creditors, and by the other leading banks.

GERMANY.

THE COMPULSORY LOAN.

When the Allied Reparations Commission on January 13 demanded that Germany present a plan for balancing her budget within a fortnight, it asked for a solution of Germany's most difficult problem. Ever since the signing of the London agreement last May, German political leaders have endeavored to work out a tax program that would prove acceptable to the majority of the Reichstag, and have failed. Recent press dispatches say that the budget difficulty is to be solved for the moment by a forced loan for 1,000,000,000 gold marks. The announcement of this loan was made by the Chancellor before the Reichstag on January 26, and it was accompanied by the statement that the tax on postwar profits, which has been part of the Government's tax program, would

be abandoned; that there would be a 2 per cent business turnover tax; and that the duty on coal would be raised 40 per cent and the duty on sugar 50 marks per 100 kilograms.

The compulsory gold-mark loan will bear no interest for three years. The rate of interest after the expiration of that period has yet to be determined. It will probably yield about 40,000,000,000 paper marks, but it must be admitted that this seems a relatively small sum in comparison with the deficit in Germany's finances. Every time expenses for the year ending March 31, 1922, have been stated they have shown tremendous increases, largely because of the progressive deterioration of the mark. The latest estimate (that of Dec. 6 and 10) places the Government's total expenses for the year including payments on reparations account, at 234,000,000,000 marks, and the total receipts from taxes at 72,500,000,000 marks. The deficit for 1921 is thus shown to be 161,500,000,000 marks. Of this amount more than 71,000,000,000 marks have been covered by Treasury bills placed on the market since April 1, 1921. It is evident that Government finances can not be greatly improved by the measures presented to the Reichstag on January 26. A survey of the stages through which the 1921 budget has passed shows that an important decrease in expenditures and further increases in receipts are necessary before Government finances can be stabilized.

THE 1921 BUDGET.

On March 26, when the budget for the fiscal year 1921 (that is, the year extending from Apr. 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1922) was briefly outlined in the Reichstag, it was estimated that total expenditures for the year would amount to 101,200,000,000 marks. In June the Chancellor, who was at that time also the Finance Minister, came before the Reichstag to say that later estimates placed the ordinary budget for 1921 at 48,459,000,000 marks, the extraordinary budget at 59,680,000,000 marks, and the cost of the armies of occupation and the payments due under the London agreement at 42,000,000,000 marks. At that time the yield from taxes to cover the ordinary and extraordinary budgets showed a deficit of 49,180,000,000 marks, including the postal and railway deficits. The Chancellor presented, with this new draft of expenditures in 1921, tax proposals which, it was estimated, would yield from 32,000,000,000 to 36,000,000,000 marks. He proposed increases in various consumption taxes, a property tax which would take the place of the emergency levy

and which would tax the "real" value of property and thus be equally productive no matter what the change in the value of the paper mark, a tax on postwar profits, on transfers of stocks and bills of exchange, and so on. No action was taken on the proposed taxes, as the Reichstag adjourned for its summer recess a few days after the Chancellor's speech, but it was pointed out by opponents of the Chancellor's program that it did not solve the problem. The Government's expenses during the year 1921 would certainly amount to 150,000,000,000 marks, while the taxes already in force plus those proposed would yield only about 80,000,000,000 marks. It was, suggested, therefore, by certain parties in the Reichstag that the Government resort to a capital levy under the name of the "Seizure of Gold Values." This suggestion aroused the strong antagonism of the industrial and agrarian interests in Germany and the result was the plan for the "Credit Union of German Business" which was described in the last issue of the BULLETIN. The Credit Union was to be formed not for the purpose of increasing tax receipts but for the purpose of lending to the Government funds which had been borrowed by the Credit Union abroad. This plan has not as yet produced any tangible results.

When the Reichstag reconvened the tax program was again postponed, largely because of Bavarian difficulties and the decision in regard to Upper Silesia, which resulted in the fall of the first Wirth Cabinet. Meanwhile, inflation had been increasing. Treasury bills outstanding, which amounted to 166,329,000,000 marks at the beginning of the fiscal year, had risen to 212,548,000,000 marks at the first of November, when the new tax plan was presented to the Reichstag.

When his second cabinet was formed, Dr. Wirth did not assume the portfolio of Finance Minister, but appointed the Food Minister, Dr. Hermes, as Acting Minister of Finance. On November 4 Dr. Hermes stated the new Government's financial position before the Reichstag. He said that it had been decided to place the reparations expenses which would occur regularly each year in the ordinary budget. Expenditures included under this heading at that time totaled 114,300,000,000 marks, of which 55,100,000,000 represented payments on account of the Peace Treaty. As it was estimated that revenue for the fiscal year would reach 61,200,000,000 marks, the deficit in the ordinary budget would amount therefore to about 53,000,000,000 marks. At the same time the deficit in the extraordinary budget had

reached 57,000,000,000 marks, making the total deficit 110,000,000,000 marks. Dr. Hermes laid before the Reichstag proposals for taxes which would, he estimated, yield from 40,000,000,000 to 42,000,000,000 marks. They embodied in general the proposals made by Dr. Wirth in his July speech. These proposals were debated during the next week by the Reichstag and sent to a special committee. By the end of another month (that is, on Dec. 6) the Ministerial Director, Dr. Popitz, presented to the Reichstag tax committee a third revision of the 1921 budget which showed, as was stated on page 192, a deficit of 161,500,000,000 marks instead of the 110,000,000,000 marks estimated by Dr. Hermes. The change seems to have been caused by allowing a wider margin for the depreciation of the mark.

REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Of the reforms proposed for the purpose of reducing Government expenses, the most important for the immediate future are those concerned with the railroads and the bread subsidy. The price of bread is to be increased on February 16, with a resulting saving to the Government of about 6,000,000,000 marks a year. Railroad rates have been raised both for the freight and passenger services several times in the last few months. Freight rates were raised 30 per cent on November 1 and 50 per cent more on December 1. Passenger rates were raised on December 1 by 30 per cent, and it is planned to increase them 75 per cent on February 1 and to increase freight rates 30 per cent on the same date. This last increase will reduce the railroad deficit for the current fiscal year to 8,800,000,000 marks. A more far-reaching reform is in prospect, however. The Federal Commerce Department has prepared a plan by which the Government railroads will have a separate budget of their own, and by which they will not only pay their own expenses but will build up a reserve of 10,000,000,000 marks by yearly payments of 1,250,000,000 marks. There is also a plan in prospect for the separation of the Reichsbank from the Government finances. The practical details of the plan have not been divulged, however.

JAPANESE BANKING STATISTICS.

Since the issue of the BULLETIN for February, 1921, Japanese banking statistics which are furnished to the Board by the Bank of Japan, have been regularly published each month. The items which have been followed

for the Bank of Japan are (1) private and Government deposits, including Government deposits abroad; (2) loans and discounts, exclusive of advances on foreign bills; (3) note circulation of the Bank of Japan, including notes issued as reserve for the Bank of Chosen note issue; (4) specie reserve held by the Bank of Japan for the note issue. It has now been decided to publish these statistics in somewhat greater detail in the future, and accordingly a table is printed herewith containing the new items. A similar table will be published each month under the heading "Japanese financial statistics."

The first column, the note circulation, is the same as in the former table and includes notes to the extent of about 35,000,000 yen, which are used by the Bank of Chosen as reserve for its note issue. Bank of Chosen notes circulate mainly in Korea and Manchuria, not in Japan proper. In addition to these notes, there is a Government petit note circulation amounting to about 200,000,000 yen, which is an outgrowth of the war. These notes are of the same denomination as silver coins and were created at the time of the shortage of silver. They have not been included in the table because it is likely they will be withdrawn very soon. The note issue of the Bank of Taiwan has also been omitted because it is not in circulation in Japan proper.

The second column in the new table is comparable with the same item in the table that was formerly published. It shows the specie reserve for the note circulation, not necessarily the total specie holdings of the Bank of Japan. In point of fact, between September, 1920, and October, 1921, the bank's holdings of specie were larger than the note issue and consequently the two items appeared identical in the bank statement. If the specie reserve is less than the note issue, the ratio between the two can be obtained. If the Bank of Japan wishes to issue notes in excess of the reserve, it can do this to the extent of 120,000,000 yen by placing certain specified securities, such as Government bonds, commercial paper, etc., behind the notes issued. Beyond this limit a tax of not less than 5 per cent is placed upon all excess issues.

Column 3 in the new table is the same as in the former table. It consists of the ordinary loans and discounts of the Bank of Japan to other banks. A new item has been added, however, to supplement this information, namely, the advances of the bank on foreign bills. These advances to the foreign exchange banks ordinarily amount to about 30,000,000 yen.

The fifth and sixth columns in the table show current Government deposits and private deposits in Japan. These items differ from the item formerly published as "private and Government deposits" in that Government deposits abroad are excluded. Government deposits in foreign countries are usually so large that fluctuations in this item conceal changes in the domestic deposit account. As the current account of the Government is far more important in its effect upon the domestic banking situation, it has seemed preferable to exclude the foreign deposits (which amounted to something like 700,000,000 yen in 1921) until some later date, when a study may be made of the methods used in

financing Japanese foreign trade. Of the total deposits in Japan in January about 35,000,000 yen were deposits of other banks with the Bank of Japan while 277,000,000 yen were Government deposits.

No changes have been made in the statistics for the Tokyo clearing banks. It should be remembered, however, that the Tokyo banks represent not more than 25 per cent of the resources of all Japanese banks, although they usually represent the general trend satisfactorily. Finally, the discount rate in Japan is usually quoted in rin (1 rin = one-tenth of 1 sen) by the day for 100 yen. These quotations have been shifted to the percentage basis for publication in the BULLETIN.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.¹

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.						Tokyo banks.		
	Note circulation.	Specie reserve for notes. ²	Ordinary loans and discounts.	Advances on foreign bills.	Current Government deposits in Japan.	Private deposits in Japan.	Total loans Tokyo associated bank.	Tokyo bank clearings, total in the month.	Average discount rate (Tokyo market).
1921.									
End of—									
January.....	1,235	1,235	75	55	223	73	1,876	2,013	10.33
February.....	1,141	1,141	62	46	222	136	1,874	2,143	9.71
March.....	1,178	1,178	60	43	302	30	1,852	2,502	9.23
April.....	1,147	1,147	43	45	322	35	1,848	2,442	9.16
May.....	1,118	1,118	61	43	375	32	1,873	2,506	9.05
June.....	1,218	1,218	82	65	312	45	1,980	2,670	8.91
July.....	1,172	1,172	43	23	330	76	1,987	2,341	8.36
August.....	1,192	1,192	107	31	345	35	1,951	2,816	8.43
September.....	1,232	1,232	101	32	293	30	1,955	2,627	8.28
October.....	1,255	1,255	157	30	309	34	1,993	2,679	8.50
November.....	1,283	1,264	197	30	325	37	1,989	2,783	8.79
December.....	1,546	1,246	298	26	203	35	2,000	3,340	.....
1922.									
End of January.....	1,377	1,241	224	56	277	35	1,984	2,246	.....

¹ Figures apply to last day of month in case of Bank of Japan, to last Saturday of the month in the case of the other items.

² This includes the specie segregated against notes only. It includes gold credits abroad as well as bullion and coin at home.

State Banks and Trust Companies.

ADMISSIONS.

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the month ending January 31, 1922, on which date 1,632 State institutions were members of the system:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 3.</i>			
Columbia County Trust Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.....	\$125,000	\$25,000	\$819,661
Lemoine Trust Co., Lemoine, Pa.....	125,000	80,000	1,105,149
Orrstown Bank, Orrstown, Pa.....	25,000	6,000	148,552
<i>District No. 4.</i>			
Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	250,000	100,000	353,160
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Macon County Bank, Tuskegee, Ala....	50,000	110,000	485,025
Merchants & Planters Bank, Whitecastle, La.....	30,000	6,000	115,414
<i>District No. 7.</i>			
The Wayne County State Bank, Corydon, Iowa.....	75,000	25,000	377,953
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
Mellette County State Bank, White River, S. Dak.....	25,000	500	110,612

Withdrawal.—Kansas Reserve State Bank, Topeka, Kans.

Insolvent.—Guaranty State Bank, Troup, Tex.; First Territorial Bank, Lovington, N. Mex.

Conversion.—Merchants State Bank, Port Arthur, Tex., has converted into a national bank.

Liquidations.—Scandinavian-American Bank, Marshfield, Ore.; Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Mercedes, Tex.

Merger.—The Peoples Bank of St. Paul, Minn., has merged with the Central Metropolitan Bank of St. Paul, a member bank.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act were approved by the Board during the month ending January 31, 1922:

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
City National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver:
First National Bank, Ocean City, N. J.
Registrar of stocks and bonds:
Central National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Citizens' National Bank of Princeton, Ill.
Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Security National Bank of Sheboygan, Wis.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
First National Bank, Red Wing, Minn.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
First National Bank of Guthrie, Okla.

Commercial Failures Reported.

The increase in number of failures in the United States continues sharply defined, the 1,898 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. for three weeks of January comparing with 1,378 insolvencies during the corresponding period of 1921. The returns for December, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 2,444 commercial failures, involving \$87,502,382 of liabilities, as compared with 1,525 defaults for \$58,871,539 in December, 1920. Separation of the December returns by Federal Reserve districts shows a larger number of insolvencies in every instance than in December, 1920, while only in the first, third, and tenth districts is the indebtedness smaller than in the earlier year.

FAILURES DURING DECEMBER.

Districts.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
First.....	190	155	\$6,671,119	\$6,682,883
Second.....	551	338	36,979,329	21,538,235
Third.....	124	78	4,176,377	4,317,296
Fourth.....	180	75	4,050,490	2,210,441
Fifth.....	212	97	5,679,487	1,872,700
Sixth.....	190	130	6,066,401	3,125,655
Seventh.....	302	163	7,820,313	5,868,677
Eighth.....	142	104	3,873,516	3,030,670
Ninth.....	100	44	2,158,515	1,150,260
Tenth.....	100	86	2,152,128	4,748,658
Eleventh.....	197	124	4,307,254	2,141,462
Twelfth.....	136	133	3,567,453	2,184,602
Total.....	2,444	1,525	87,502,382	58,871,539

New National Bank Charters.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from December 24, 1921, to January 27, 1922, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	28	\$1,290,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increases of capital approved.....	26	2,835,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	54	4,125,000
Liquidations.....	14	2,345,000
Reducing capital.....	0	0
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	14	2,345,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	2	450,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		4,125,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		2,345,000
Net increase.....		1,780,000

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Capital required of national banks in Wisconsin applying for permits to exercise fiduciary powers.

The question has been raised whether, in view of a recent amendment to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, the Federal Reserve Board will grant to national banks in Wisconsin having capital of only \$25,000, permits to act in fiduciary capacities under the terms of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act.

Section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended September 26, 1918, which authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to grant permits to national banks to act in fiduciary capacities, contains the following proviso:

Provided, That no permit shall be issued to any national banking association having a capital and surplus less than the capital and surplus required by State law of State banks, trust companies, and corporations exercising such powers.

Prior to July 13, 1921, trust company banks were the only corporations organized under the laws of Wisconsin which could act in fiduciary capacities, and they were required to have a minimum capital of \$50,000 or \$100,000, depending upon whether they were located in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants or in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Under these circumstances the Federal Reserve Board, of course, was without authority to grant permits to exercise fiduciary powers to national banks in Wisconsin with less than \$50,000 capital.

By an act approved July 13, 1921 (Wisconsin Laws, 1921, chap. 555), the Legislature of Wisconsin amended section 2024-9 of the Wisconsin statutes so as to authorize State banks, after obtaining authority from the State commissioner of banking, to exercise fiduciary powers to the same extent as trust company banks organized under the laws of Wisconsin. That section, as amended, contains the following proviso with reference to the amount of capital which State banks must have in order to obtain permits from the commissioner of banking to exercise such powers:

Provided, That no special authorization shall be issued to any such bank having a capital less than the capital from time to time required by law of a national bank exercising fiduciary powers in the same place.

The amount of capital required by the Wisconsin statutes for the organization of State banks is in no case greater than that required for the organization of national banks in places of similar size; and the Federal Reserve Board

is of the opinion that in the present state of the law it has legal authority to grant to any national bank located in the State of Wisconsin a permit to act in fiduciary capacities.

Section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act, however, provides that in passing upon applications of national banks for permits to exercise fiduciary powers the Federal Reserve Board may take into consideration the amount of capital and surplus of the applying bank, whether or not it is sufficient under the circumstances of the case, the needs of the community to be served, and any other facts and circumstances that seem to it proper, and may grant or refuse the application accordingly; and section 2024-9 of the Wisconsin statutes, as amended, contains a provision vesting a similar discretion in the State commissioner of banking. In view of these provisions, is it clear that both the State commissioner of banking and the Federal Reserve Board may require banks applying for permits to exercise trust powers to have a greater capital than the minimum fixed by law, if in view of all the circumstances they deem it proper to do so. Furthermore, section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act indicates the general intent of Congress to place national banks upon a basis of substantial equality with competing State banks and trust companies, so far as the exercise of fiduciary powers is concerned.

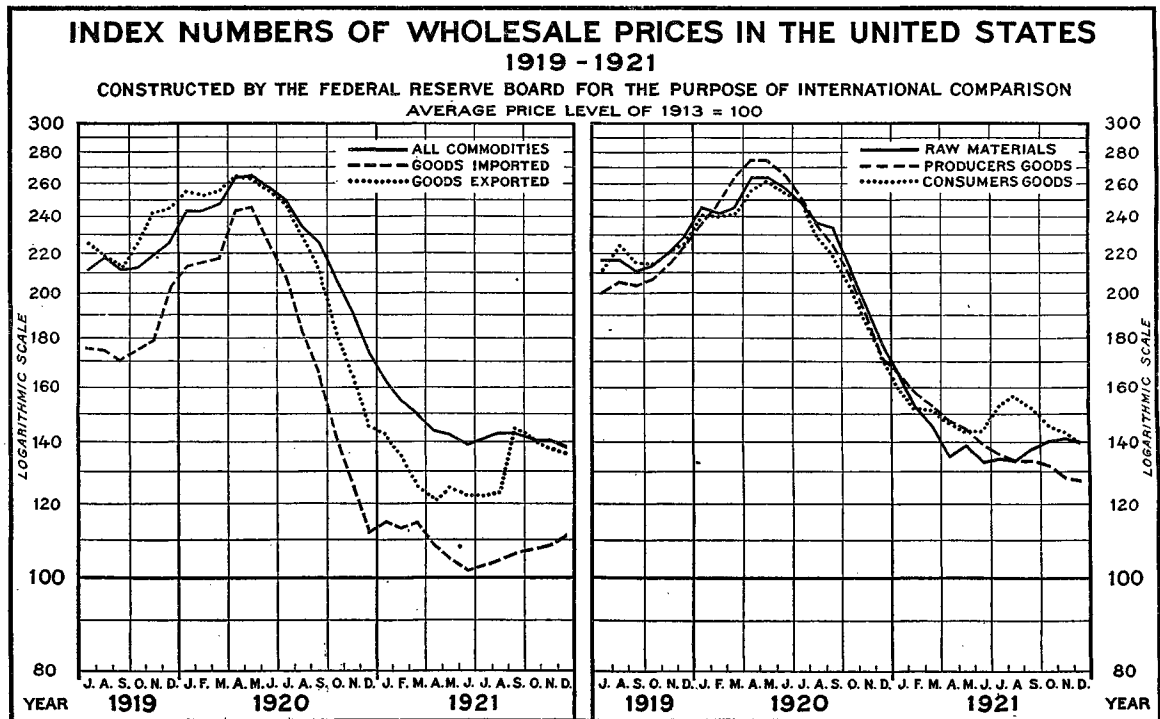
Before determining whether or not it would grant applications of national banks with capital of only \$25,000, therefore, the Federal Reserve Board addressed a letter to the commissioner of banking of the State of Wisconsin inquiring as to his interpretation of the State law and as to his policy with respect to applications of State banks with capital of \$25,000. The commissioner replied that he felt that no bank with a capital less than \$50,000 should be permitted to exercise fiduciary powers, that he had already advised a number of State banks to this effect, and that he hoped that the Federal Reserve Board would adopt a like policy with respect to national banks. In view of this fact, and in order to cooperate as far as possible with the State commissioner of banking, the Board has determined that it will comply with this request, and in the exercise of its discretion will decline to grant permits to exercise fiduciary powers to national banks in the State of Wisconsin with a capital of less than \$50,000.

PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

It seems probable that wholesale prices continued gradually to decline during December. The index number of the Federal Reserve Board, based upon approximately 90 price quotations, showed a reduction of 2 points, and now stands at 138 as compared with the prewar average of 100. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the other hand, showed no reduction during the month, the index remaining at 149 as compared with 100 in 1913. The differences in the two indexes seem to be mainly due to the contradictory movement of lumber prices. According to the index of the Bureau, there was a considerable advance in lumber, while the quotations followed by the Federal Reserve Board showed either small reductions or no change from the preceding month. As a result, the index of raw material prices computed from the Bureau of Labor Statistics quotations shows an increase while that of the Federal Reserve Board shows a decrease of 1 point. The two indexes agree in showing reductions in finished consumers' goods and small change in the price of producers' goods. Prices of leading American exports continued to decline while imports advanced. Goods produced here were definitely on the decline.

During the first three weeks of January prices of live stock, with the exception of cattle, advanced, while cereals and other agricultural products declined slightly. Pig iron and the leading semifinished steel products did not change appreciably, and bituminous coal remained about the same. In the cotton industry, prices are almost stationary, with a tendency to decline. Prices in the woolen industry, on the other hand, are advancing. Lumber prices, as quoted by private dealers to the Board, showed no change or slight increases.



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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN UNITED STATES—CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.¹

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919, average.....	209	174	214	209	198	207	206
1920, average.....	236	191	227	235	237	229	233
1921, average.....	147	108	131	141	142	149	145
1921.							
January.....	166	114	142	164	166	159	163
February.....	156	113	135	152	158	152	154
March.....	152	114	125	146	153	151	150
April.....	145	109	121	136	148	147	143
May.....	145	105	125	139	145	144	142
June.....	141	102	122	133	140	144	139
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	152	141
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	143
September.....	145	106	144	138	133	152	143
October.....	143	107	141	140	132	145	141
November.....	142	108	138	141	128	143	140
December.....	139	111	136	140	127	140	138

¹ The index number of the Federal Reserve Board has been constructed primarily with a view to international comparisons of wholesale prices. Due to the difficulties connected with the collection of foreign prices, the foreign index numbers are still incomplete, but in spite of this it has seemed advisable to publish the American number, since it contains certain classifications of commodities not otherwise available, namely, the prices of the important goods imported into this country, and of goods largely exported, and compares them with the general price level in the United States. The number has been published monthly since May, 1920, but is computed for the years 1913, 1919, and the first of 1920 as well.

For detailed information regarding the makeup of the number, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, 1920, pages 499-503. The commodities included in the different groups are listed there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail. Revisions in prices or weights appear in BULLETINS for June, 1920, and June, 1921.

The index of "goods produced" consists of 74 quotations (30 raw materials, 24 producers' and 20 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (such as grains, live stock, and textiles), minerals, and lumber, among the raw materials; yarns, leather, semifinished steel products, refined oils, chemicals, building materials, etc., among the producers' goods; and potatoes, meats, flour, rice, dairy products, cotton and woolen cloths, boots and shoes, and kerosene among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods imported" consists of 18 quotations (9 raw materials, 7 producers' and 2 consumers' goods). It includes Egyptian cotton, Australian and South American raw wool, Japanese and Chinese silk, South American hides, Straits tin, and Canadian lumber among the raw materials; plantation and Para rubber, Chilean nitrate, cane sugar, burlap, sisal, etc., among producers' goods; and tea and coffee for consumers' goods.

Leading American exports are included in the index of prices of "goods exported," which is made up of 40 quotations (17 raw materials, 12 producers' and 11 consumers' goods). Grains, tobacco, cotton, copper, coal, pig iron, petroleum, and lumber make up the list of raw materials; vegetable oils, leather, semifinished metal products, refined oils, and chemicals the producers' goods; and wheat flour, refined sugar, pork products, coffee, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, and kerosene the consumers' goods.

The index numbers of "raw materials," "producers' goods," and "consumers' goods," consist of the commodities mentioned above which fall into these classes, whether they are of domestic or foreign origin. The raw materials group include 39 quotations, the producers' goods 29, and the consumers' goods 22.

The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 90 different quotations.

The quotations are obtained from representative trade journals and private firms. About half of them are the same that are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its larger compilation of prices and are furnished to the Board by that bureau.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—REGROUPED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.²

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
	Agricultural products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
1920, average ³	256	183	333	235	240	235	252	243
1921, average ³	133	108	208	187	151	140	161	153
1921.								
January.....	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	177
February.....	145	114	225	207	164	155	171	167
March.....	136	116	210	197	157	149	168	162
April.....	126	106	205	189	149	143	159	154
May.....	131	104	205	188	149	140	153	151
June.....	125	102	204	182	145	137	152	148
July.....	122	109	203	177	145	134	153	148
August.....	123	112	200	175	145	132	162	152
September.....	142	104	194	172	146	133	160	152
October.....	134	105	193	176	145	133	158	150
November.....	129	103	200	178	145	130	157	149
December.....	129	102	208	178	146	130	155	149

² As the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (which is based upon 315 quotations) has been reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board, the raw materials group consists of approximately 76 quotations, the producers' goods of about 80, and the consumers' goods of 153. Raw materials have been subclassified into agricultural products (mainly grains, cotton, and tobacco), based upon 19 quotations, animal products based upon the same number, forest products based upon 11 quotations, and mineral products based upon 27 quotations. The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for October, 1918, contains a list of the commodities in each group. The weights are the same as those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ These reclassified averages, with the exception of those for the "all commodities," are based on the 12 monthly, not the weekly, figures for the year, as are the original averages compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character. The prices shown in the

table have been obtained from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the case of bituminous coal, prices for which have been obtained from the Coal Age.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Corn, No. 3, Chicago.		Cotton, middling, New Orleans.		Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.		Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago.		Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.		Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.6155	100	\$0.1270	100	\$0.3735	100	\$0.9863	100	\$8.5072	100	\$0.1839	100
1919.....	1.5800	257	.3185	251	2.5660	294	2.5370	239	17.4957	206	.3931	210
1920.....	1.3968	227	.3301	260	2.5581	293	2.5225	256	14.4856	170	.3122	174
1921.....	.5648	92	.1414	111	1.4660	168	1.4353	146	8.7803	103	.1390	76
1921.												
January.....	.6553	106	.1450	114	1.7884	205	1.9613	199	9.8400	116	.1675	91
February.....	.6350	103	.1322	104	1.6713	191	1.9194	195	9.3125	109	.1363	74
March.....	.6180	100	.1105	87	1.6135	185	1.6798	170	9.5625	112	.1150	63
April.....	.5547	90	.1116	88	1.4059	161	1.3869	141	8.7188	102	.1013	55
May.....	.6090	99	.1178	93	1.4923	171	1.5680	159	8.4250	99	.1188	65
June.....	.6075	99	.1101	87	1.4994	172	1.4384	146	8.0938	95	.1395	76
July.....	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	165	1.2291	125	8.4063	99	.1388	75
August.....	.5578	91	.1290	102	1.3953	160	1.2373	125	8.7750	103	.1405	76
September.....	.5344	87	.1963	155	1.4825	170	1.2769	129	8.3750	98	.1406	76
October.....	.4647	76	.1913	151	1.3191	151	1.1938	121	8.8750	104	.1481	81
November.....	.4728	77	.1750	138	1.2535	144	1.1758	119	8.5625	101	.1580	86
December.....	.4669	76	.1713	135	1.2594	144	1.1767	119	8.2188	97	.1650	90

Year and month.	Hogs, light, Chicago.		Wool, Ohio, 1-3 grades, scoured, eastern markets.		Hemlock, New York.		Yellow pine, flooring, New York.		Coal, bituminous, run of mine, f.o.b. spot at mines, Pittsburgh.		Coal, bituminous, Pocahontas, f.o.b. spot at mines, Columbus.	
	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet, manufactured.	Relative price.	Average price per shortton.	Relative price.	Average price per shortton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$8.4541	100	\$0.4710	100	\$24.2273	100	\$44.5000	100	\$1.3200	100	\$1.5710	100
1919.....	18.3260	217	1.1894	248	39.7500	164	78.8333	177	6.0433	458	5.8891	375
1920.....	14.7106	174	.9712	203	56.6667	234	145.4167	326	2.2030	167	3.1804	202
1921.....	8.8913	105	.5076	108	40.8900	169	93.7083	210	2.2030	167	3.1804	202
1921.												
January.....	9.6700	114	.5455	116	48.0000	198	110.0000	247	2.5300	192	4.2500	271
February.....	9.7063	115	.5455	116	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.4200	183	3.7300	237
March.....	10.3063	122	.5273	112	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.2900	173	3.4000	216
April.....	8.8563	105	.5273	112	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.2500	170	3.3625	214
May.....	8.4550	100	.5091	108	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.1310	161	3.4940	222
June.....	8.2500	98	.4909	104	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	1.9000	144	3.4250	213
July.....	10.2000	121	.4909	104	37.5000	157	91.0000	204	2.0750	157	3.2000	201
August.....	10.3950	123	.4727	100	37.2500	154	92.0000	206	2.1300	161	3.0600	195
September.....	8.5000	101	.4727	100	37.2500	154	92.0000	206	2.2310	169	2.9190	186
October.....	8.1800	97	.4727	100	37.2500	154	90.0000	202	2.1800	165	2.6800	171
November.....	6.8688	81	.5091	108	37.2500	154	91.0000	204	2.1500	163	2.4500	156
December.....	7.0250	83	.5273	112	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1950	140

1 On Toledo market, average for last six months of 1913.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connells-ville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$5.0613	100	\$2.4396	100	\$0.1573	100	\$0.0440	100	\$2.4500	100	\$14.7058	100
1919.....	8.1639	161	4.7375	194	.1911	122	.0578	131	4.1346	169	27.6971	188
1920.....	9.4265	186	10.8163	443	.1797	114	.0808	184	5.9750	244	42.2692	287
1921.....	10.5544	209	3.6361	149	.1262	80	.0457	104	3.3144	135	21.6683	147
1921.												
January.....	10.6373	210	5.5213	227	.1288	82	.0497	113	5.7750	236	30.0000	204
February.....	10.6382	210	5.1875	213	.1288	82	.0468	106	4.1875	171	27.5000	187
March.....	10.6382	210	5.0000	205	.1223	78	.0405	92	3.0000	122	24.2000	165
April.....	10.1380	200	3.7188	152	.1247	79	.0428	97	3.1875	130	22.8750	156
May.....	10.2910	203	3.3250	136	.1283	82	.0495	113	3.3500	137	22.0000	150
June.....	10.3900	205	3.0938	127	.1284	82	.0451	103	2.6250	107	20.7500	141
July.....	10.5048	208	2.9063	119	.1253	80	.0440	100	2.2500	92	19.3750	132
August.....	10.6036	210	2.8060	115	.1173	75	.0440	100	2.2500	92	18.2000	124
September.....	10.7075	212	3.1875	131	.1200	76	.0461	105	2.3125	94	19.1250	130
October.....	10.7125	212	3.2750	134	.1268	81	.0470	107	3.1250	128	19.1875	130
November.....	10.6859	211	2.9700	122	.1303	83	.0470	107	3.9000	159	19.0000	129
December.....	10.7063	212	2.7500	113	.1356	86	.0470	107	4.0000	163	18.6250	127

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, open-tank, Pitts-burgh.		Steel rails, 2-32's crossbed, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbed, Philadelphia.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.2213	100	\$0.2821	100	\$25.7592	100	\$0.0148	100	\$30.0000	100	\$0.7787	100
1919.....	.5310	241	.5283	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0328	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
1921.....	.2904	131	.3583	127	34.3946	133	.0193	130	45.6538	152	1.1792	152
1921.												
January.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
February.....	.2775	125	.3800	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
March.....	.2447	111	.3700	131	38.4000	149	.0204	138	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
April.....	.2388	108	.3700	131	37.5000	145	.0210	142	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
May.....	.2491	113	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0220	149	47.0000	157	1.2500	161
June.....	.2545	115	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0195	132	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
July.....	.2411	109	.3500	124	32.2500	125	.0185	125	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
August.....	.2586	117	.3400	121	29.6000	115	.0178	120	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
September.....	.3446	156	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0164	111	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
October.....	.3832	173	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0160	108	45.2500	151	1.1500	148
November.....	.3655	165	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0152	103	40.0000	133	1.1500	148
December.....	.3391	153	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0150	101	40.0000	133	1.2500	161

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9982	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1921.....	.1627	126	.0719	65	8.3264	182	.2678	161	.2432	197	.0616	144
1921.												
January.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
February.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166
March.....	.1625	125	.0639	57	8.7300	190	.2725	164	.2625	213	.0784	184
April.....	.1650	127	.0600	54	7.9500	173	.2763	166	.2540	206	.0725	170
May.....	.1650	127	.0621	56	8.7450	191	.2725	164	.2400	195	.0632	148
June.....	.1600	124	.0666	60	9.0063	196	.2822	170	.2200	178	.0569	133
July.....	.1490	115	.0647	58	8.9000	194	.3200	193	.2200	178	.0546	128
August.....	.1600	124	.0703	63	8.1200	177	.3248	195	.2200	178	.0583	137
September.....	.1595	123	.0789	71	8.3188	181	.2756	166	.2200	178	.0559	131
October.....	.1644	127	.0813	73	7.4250	162	.2372	143	.2320	188	.0519	122
November.....	.1725	133	.0883	79	7.1700	156	.2238	135	.2400	195	.0517	121
December.....	.1640	127	.0931	84	6.8813	150	.2150	129	.2400	195	.0500	117

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There are presented below the usual indexes designed to reflect the movements in foreign trade of the United States, with the fluctuations due to price changes eliminated. The commodities chosen for these indexes are those for which prices are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of its international price index.¹

The December index number for the 29 commodities which comprise the export index was 95, having declined for the fourth consecutive month from the peak reached in August. This decrease was distributed about equally among the three groups of commodities. When comparing the December, 1921, volume of exports of products included in the group of raw materials with December, 1920, the greatest slump is noted in the case of agricultural commodities, although corn showed a remarkable increase over both last year and last month. The commodities making up the producers' group showed little change when compared with last month, but a decided decrease was noted in the case of cottonseed oil, gasoline, steel rails, structural iron and steel, and copper wire when compared with the December, 1920,

¹ The list includes 27 of the most important imports the value of which in 1913 formed 49.3 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of commodities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The classification of 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN, and 2 additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN.

figures. Among the group of consumers' goods, wheat flour registered the largest decrease but was still in excess of that exported during the same month last year. This decrease in wheat flour was more than offset by the increase in exports of refined sugar.

The total volume of the 27 commodities of imports again registered a marked increase, the index number standing at 168.7, as compared with 150.6 in November and 100.4 in December, 1920. The largest increase in the group of raw materials was shown by imports of silk, which was 171 per cent of that imported during November and almost six times the amount imported during December, 1920. Cotton, wool, and hides and skins registered an increase, while lumber showed a marked decrease when compared with November, but was still in excess of the figure for December, 1920. The most noticeable change in the group of producers' goods was in the case of India rubber, which was the largest amount imported during any month of 1921. Extracts of quebracho again showed a decided revival over last month, as well as over December, 1920. The same is true of jute, while nitrate of soda experienced a decided falling off. The index number for the group of producers' goods stands at 218.9, as compared with 199.5 last month and 133.0 for December, 1920. Among the commodities included in the consumers' group, coffee showed another large increase, tea and olive oil slight increases, and cocoa and bananas decreases.

INDEX OF VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 1913 PRICES.

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.				Imports.			
	Raw materials (12 commodities).	Producers' goods (10 commodities).	Consumers' goods (7 commodities).	Total (29 commodities).	Raw materials (10 commodities).	Producers' goods (12 commodities).	Consumers' goods (5 commodities).	Total (27 commodities).
1913—Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919—Year.....	88.9	154.7	188.5	118.6	157.5	193.0	147.5	168.4
1920—Year.....	92.2	142.5	138.0	107.7	135.8	227.4	166.7	168.8
1921—Year.....	103.1	95.8	126.1	107.9	113.6	162.8	141.4	135.6
1921.								
January.....	105.2	187.9	126.0	117.6	74.5	130.8	123.9	102.6
February.....	91.0	141.0	116.4	101.6	118.2	143.5	135.5	130.0
March.....	78.2	104.4	122.4	91.1	160.7	177.5	178.9	169.7
April.....	76.6	102.7	122.5	89.9	153.4	177.7	185.1	167.2
May.....	97.7	81.8	112.8	100.0	98.7	150.2	162.1	127.3
June.....	107.9	74.4	135.1	111.3	94.5	152.5	130.4	120.9
July.....	111.6	68.3	131.8	112.5	99.3	126.5	121.4	112.6
August.....	142.7	68.1	164.1	140.9	116.7	165.0	129.8	136.0
September.....	115.7	79.1	147.5	119.9	102.8	137.8	99.4	114.6
October.....	121.7	83.5	119.2	117.6	96.2	173.5	116.5	126.9
November.....	95.1	83.7	108.6	97.3	115.1	199.5	149.2	150.6
December.....	93.8	74.1	106.5	95.0	133.0	218.9	164.8	168.7

INDEX OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

The accompanying table shows the monthly fluctuations in ocean freight rates prevailing between United States Atlantic ports and the principal European trade regions. The figures are derived from the actual rates quoted on the following commodities: Grain, provisions, cotton, cottonseed oil, and sack flour. For the methods used in constructing the index see the August, 1921, BULLETIN, pages 931-934.

RELATIVE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE TRADE.

[January, 1920, rates=100.]

Month.	United States Atlantic ports to—					
	United Kingdom.	French Atlantic.	Netherlands and Belgium.	Scandinavia.	Mediterranean.	All Europe.
1921.						
January.....	60.7	30.2	31.1	42.9	43.2	43.3
February.....	54.7	27.7	29.2	30.9	43.8	38.5
March.....	49.3	24.6	28.3	30.8	42.2	35.9
April.....	50.1	32.6	36.6	29.4	35.7	39.0
May.....	50.6	35.0	38.2	31.3	34.6	40.1
June.....	42.7	31.7	38.3	31.3	34.0	37.6
July.....	42.5	33.2	37.0	29.0	34.7	36.8
August.....	42.9	33.4	36.7	28.4	34.3	36.7
September.....	41.8	32.7	35.8	28.2	33.6	36.0
October.....	37.0	28.5	30.7	26.7	33.3	32.3
November.....	33.5	25.0	25.2	24.0	32.9	28.8
December.....	32.4	22.7	22.9	23.3	32.3	27.2
1922.						
January.....	31.7	22.7	23.3	23.4	32.2	27.1

The index numbers for January, 1922, indicate that the decline in ocean freight rates, which last autumn set in again following a comparatively steady period throughout the summer months, has been arrested for the time being at least. There was in fact a stiffening of some commodity rates in the latter half of January, the influence of which was not sufficient, however, to bring average quotations for the month above the December level. Charter

rates, especially for prompt loading, were higher than in December, and there was an active demand for time charters—something that has been almost entirely lacking ever since the severe and long-continued decline began in the latter part of 1920.

CROP PRODUCTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Presented below is a table giving the final estimates by the Department of Agriculture of the production of principal crops in 1921, with comparisons for 1920. The 1920 figures have been revised by the department in accordance with the returns of the census for the year 1919.

Corn production was about 128,000,000 bushels less in 1921 than in 1920. The largest decrease was shown for the Kansas City district, though the Chicago and St. Louis districts also reported materially smaller figures. The Minneapolis district, on the other hand, produced over 38,000,000 bushels of corn more in 1921 than the year before. Wheat production was about 38,000,000 bushels smaller in 1921 than in 1920, the principal decreases being reported for the Minneapolis and Kansas City districts, while in the Pacific coast region winter wheat production was about 15,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago. The final estimate on cotton places the crop at 8,300,000 bales, compared with 13,400,000 bales the year before, a decrease of 38 per cent, due chiefly to the reduction in acreage and the smaller amount of fertilizers used as the result of the decline in the price of cotton in 1920. Production of oats in 1921 was 1,060,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,496,000,000 bushels in 1920, the three principal producing districts, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, all showing much reduced figures. The amount of hay produced was about 8,000,000 tons less in 1921 than the year before.

PRODUCTION OF CORN, WHEAT, COTTON, OATS, AND HAY, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS— FINAL ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1921 AND 1920.¹

[In thousands of units of measurement.]

Federal Reserve district.	Corn (bushels).		Total wheat (bushels).		Winter wheat (bushels).		Spring wheat (bushels).		Cotton (bales).		Oats (bushels).		Hay, tame and wild (tons).	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	14,447	11,887	313	495			313	495			8,217	9,142	3,372	3,902
New York.....	42,872	36,237	9,778	10,795	9,416	9,913	362	882			26,500	42,879	5,295	6,591
Philadelphia.....	69,416	64,195	21,126	19,602	20,944	19,421	182	181			22,216	29,719	2,613	3,013
Cleveland.....	209,377	227,621	35,251	38,567	34,786	37,939	468	628			53,402	59,355	5,787	6,181
Richmond.....	173,987	189,917	21,863	33,295	24,863	33,295			1,576	2,570	19,830	19,942	3,418	3,748
Atlanta.....	250,255	236,508	5,677	5,032	5,677	5,032			1,825	2,459	21,987	17,718	3,190	3,205
Chicago.....	967,277	1,017,144	62,922	67,811	58,102	59,617	4,820	8,221			385,091	598,522	16,034	17,780
St. Louis.....	416,543	448,909	66,442	68,061	66,110	67,566	332	495	1,801	2,161	59,060	77,864	6,934	7,595
Minneapolis.....	302,314	263,995	153,483	165,919	7,208	8,733	146,275	157,186			229,772	314,986	16,877	19,171
Kansas City.....	442,158	539,672	271,130	296,322	258,286	282,910	12,844	13,382	518	1,188	163,401	223,716	13,589	17,876
Dallas.....	180,803	163,960	21,686	21,921	21,664	21,563	322	358	2,521	4,881	36,858	36,928	1,641	1,513
San Francisco.....	11,193	11,319	121,919	105,177	79,976	64,378	41,943	40,599	286	2,168	34,343	35,482	16,022	14,737
Total.....	3,080,372	3,208,584	794,893	833,027	587,032	610,597	207,861	222,430	* 8,340	* 13,440	1,060,737	1,496,281	96,802	105,315

¹ Figures for 1920 are revised on the basis of census returns.

* In addition the following amounts were estimated grown in Lower California (Mexico): 1921, 24,000 bales; 1920, 75,000 bales.

** Cotton grown outside of cotton belt included as follows: 1921, 13,000 bales; 1920, 13,000 bales.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

The volume of production and shipments in almost all lines of business during December continued the decline which commenced in November. The only notable exceptions to this were grain movements, petroleum production, tin consumption, leather production, and locomotive production.

Receipts of cattle and sheep at 59 markets continued to decline during December, but a considerable increase in receipts of hogs was recorded. Grain receipts at 17 interior centers were larger than in either November, 1921, or December, 1920, this gain being particularly pronounced in the case of corn receipts. Stocks of grain showed some accumulation at both interior and seaboard centers, while there was a further marked reduction in output of flour mills. Shipments of deciduous fruit from California declined to a very low level during December, whereas shipments of citrus fruit showed a normal seasonal increase. Receipts of cotton showed some falling off and there was a marked decline in receipts of cottonseed.

Production of both bituminous and anthracite coal registered further declines during

December, although there was a moderate increase in the amount of coal coked. Production of crude petroleum continued to expand, resulting in an increase in the size of stored stocks. Pig-iron production increased for the fourth consecutive month, but the output of steel ingots and of structural steel declined. There was a considerable reduction in operations of copper mines during December, while zinc production was somewhat larger than in November. Tin imports and deliveries to factories both showed a fairly large increase.

Factory consumption of cotton, wool, and silk all fell off somewhat during December. A considerable decrease was again recorded in the production and shipments of five reporting lumber associations. Sole and side leather production, on the other hand, increased in volume for the fourth successive month. Automobile factories and shipyards also reported a reduced output for December, but there was a considerable improvement in output of locomotive works. Railroad car loadings declined in every operating district, and for all groups of commodities except grain and coke.

LIVE-STOCK MOVEMENTS.

[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 59 markets.	Hogs, 59 markets.	Sheep, 59 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
1920.										
December.....	1,382,997	4,186,669	1,546,876	16,005	7,132,547	647,801	1,516,893	705,118	16,829	2,886,641
1921.										
July.....	1,335,548	2,717,247	1,738,957	10,696	5,802,448	490,751	915,998	760,172	10,036	2,176,957
August.....	1,856,948	2,647,965	2,467,018	15,933	6,987,894	842,254	927,962	1,110,134	14,661	2,895,011
September.....	1,889,057	2,646,127	2,544,530	21,093	7,100,807	905,136	944,366	1,375,415	20,779	3,245,696
October.....	2,284,561	3,200,589	2,932,433	34,160	8,451,743	1,185,599	1,216,405	1,609,426	32,449	4,043,879
November.....	1,915,701	3,665,547	2,028,351	28,297	7,637,896	992,093	1,289,983	1,077,096	27,112	3,386,284
December.....	1,404,294	3,872,386	1,622,315	23,268	6,922,263	677,212	1,744,487	856,331	23,096	3,301,126

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT 15 WESTERN MARKETS.

[Chicago, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Louisville, Wichita. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
December.....	984,309	98	2,932,052	133	942,858	69	9,290	20	4,868,509	105
1921.										
July.....	910,173	93	2,021,268	92	1,035,674	76	6,872	15	4,003,987	87
August.....	1,418,237	141	1,919,514	87	1,538,581	115	11,127	21	4,917,462	106
September.....	1,417,259	141	1,783,827	81	1,651,659	121	15,069	33	4,867,811	105
October.....	1,712,917	170	2,057,231	94	1,842,148	135	24,249	53	5,636,545	122
November.....	1,394,217	138	2,559,916	116	1,214,214	91	18,851	41	5,217,198	113
December.....	975,330	97	2,673,947	122	974,034	71	16,103	35	4,639,117	100

SHIPMENTS.

1920.										
December.....	472,748	116	943,515	195	384,616	76	10,201	25	1,811,110	126
1921.										
July.....	338,306	83	619,854	128	408,088	81	6,359	16	1,372,607	96
August.....	656,106	161	609,506	126	604,996	120	10,078	25	1,880,687	131
September.....	698,459	172	583,866	121	840,242	167	11,712	36	2,137,279	149
October.....	892,091	219	707,251	146	917,129	182	22,783	56	2,539,254	177
November.....	718,756	177	828,219	171	611,964	122	17,719	43	2,176,658	152
December.....	488,083	120	1,208,114	249	502,774	100	19,132	39	2,215,103	154

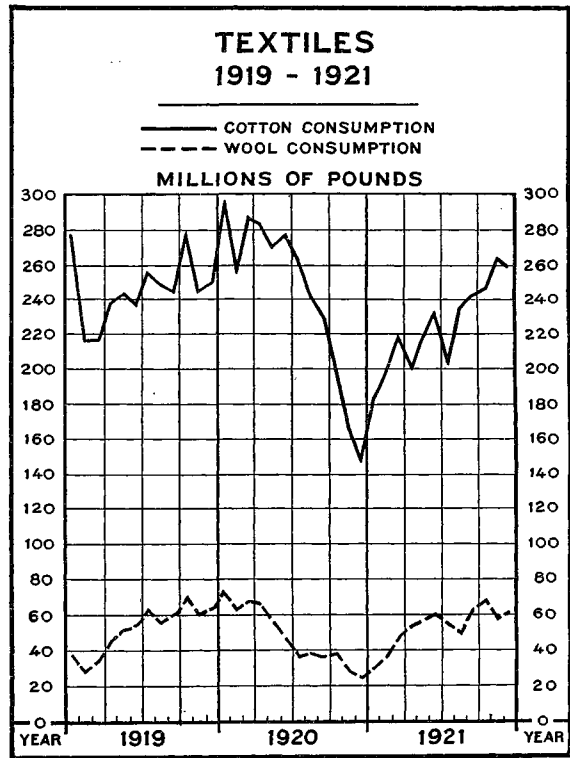
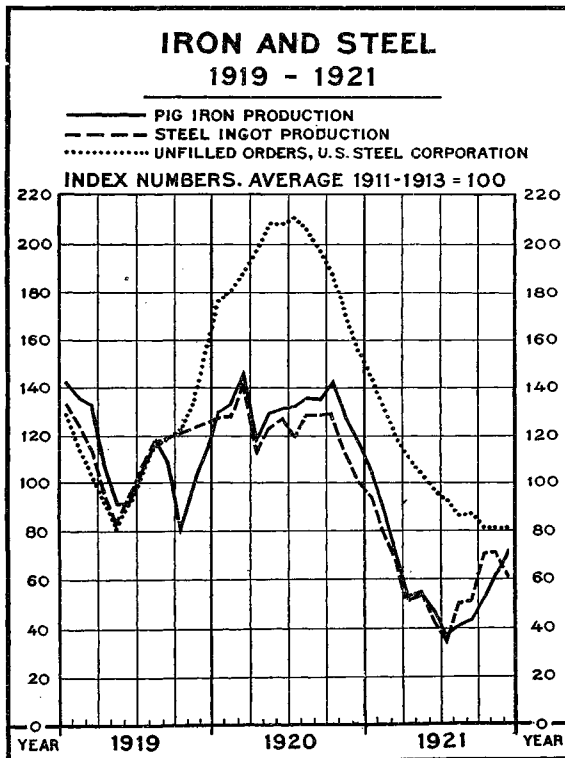
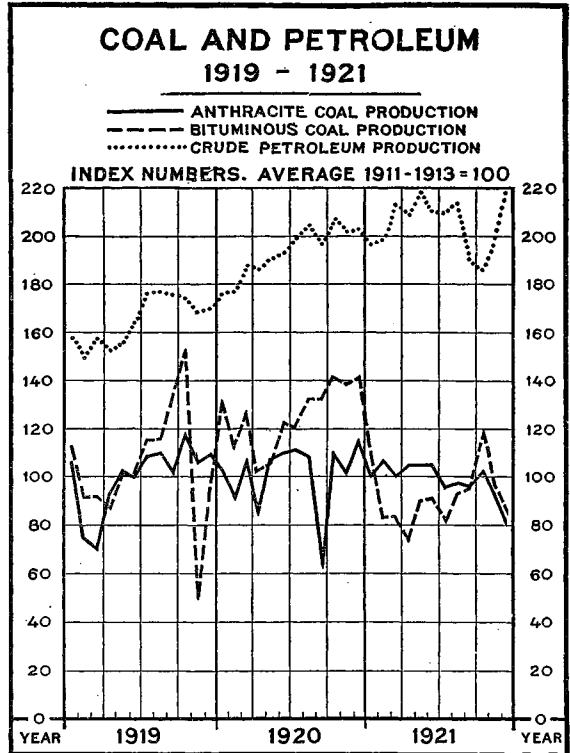
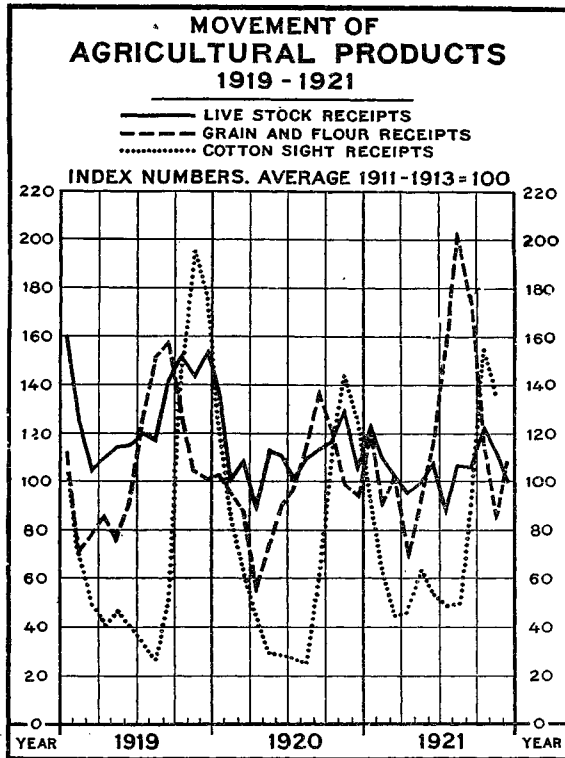
SHIPMENTS OF STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FROM 34 MARKETS.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.	1921.	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.		Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
1920.					August.....	353,619	21,564	402,372	777,558
December.....	277,063	36,827	258,599	572,479	September.....	390,734	38,081	551,110	979,925
1921.					October.....	612,838	43,442	730,780	1,387,060
July.....	120,429	15,493	138,414	274,336	November.....	491,776	30,100	510,320	1,032,196
					December.....	242,331	33,397	205,201	481,022

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.

[Bureau of Animal Industry. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Cattle.		Calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Total.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
December.....	667,314	110	214,573	138	3,985,125	142	932,417	77	5,820,459	121
1921.										
July.....	579,028	95	324,046	183	2,820,616	100	1,059,902	88	4,783,592	100
August.....	680,419	112	303,796	172	2,530,459	93	1,236,992	103	4,751,666	99
September.....	689,043	114	321,193	181	2,422,350	86	1,249,032	104	4,681,618	97
October.....	749,756	124	309,136	175	2,886,133	102	1,285,430	107	5,210,455	103
November.....	686,115	113	292,172	165	3,447,027	122	1,040,390	86	5,465,704	114
December.....	586,192	97	259,045	147	3,806,798	135	889,981	74	5,542,016	115



EXPORTS OF CERTAIN MEAT PRODUCTS.

[Department of Commerce. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.		Beef, pickled, and other cured.		Bacon.		Hams and shoulders, cured.		Lard.		Pickled pork.	
	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.
1920. December.....	221,691	33	1,583,434	128	3,053,993	114	68,784,322	411	14,491,763	97	90,080,092	205	2,691,452	61
1921. July.....	351,566	53	918,476	74	2,418,262	91	48,171,465	288	27,786,271	186	83,329,134	189	3,368,482	76
August.....	914,418	138	292,063	24	2,752,598	103	45,340,151	271	32,233,527	216	87,410,516	199	3,212,347	73
September.....	286,805	43	239,039	19	2,857,076	107	44,718,463	267	17,137,613	115	104,740,783	238	2,990,328	68
October.....	562,372	85	310,179	25	1,971,222	74	23,575,611	141	12,110,375	81	56,885,933	129	2,857,113	65
November.....	188,712	28	238,245	22	2,305,728	86	15,612,319	93	16,783,073	112	51,855,169	118	2,365,171	53
December.....	154,646	23	274,250	22	1,325,056	50	21,309,729	127	15,538,070	104	64,533,032	147	2,021,706	46

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 17 INTERIOR CENTERS.

[Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Spokane, Toledo, Wichita; receipts of flour not available for Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Omaha, Spokane, Toledo, and Wichita. Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920. December.....	32,758,773	121	19,390,714	57	13,777,300	69	3,482,685	316	5,057,308	71	74,467,280	96	1,570,822	80	81,535,979	94
1921. July.....	71,422,624	263	19,713,672	88	25,527,442	127	2,557,053	232	3,073,358	43	122,294,149	157	2,705,340	138	134,468,179	155
August.....	77,026,777	284	30,983,238	138	42,739,890	213	6,207,749	562	6,387,297	89	163,344,951	210	3,130,083	160	177,430,338	205
September.....	64,670,046	239	37,333,704	167	21,791,603	108	5,487,909	497	5,085,281	71	134,360,603	172	3,421,132	175	149,764,697	173
October.....	46,758,327	172	35,551,591	159	22,008,158	109	3,006,330	272	4,012,640	56	111,337,052	143	3,811,890	195	128,490,557	148
November.....	25,694,300	95	17,471,999	78	11,698,236	58	1,986,850	180	2,102,025	29	58,953,410	76	3,133,513	160	73,054,219	84
December.....	24,572,149	91	41,730,565	186	14,660,548	73	2,345,520	213	1,704,254	24	85,013,036	109	1,889,563	97	93,516,070	108

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of 4½ bushels to barrel.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 14 INTERIOR CENTERS.

[Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Toledo, Wichita; shipments of flour not available for Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Omaha, Toledo, and Wichita.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920. December.....	22,253,030	143	7,898,979	55	9,964,743	66	3,171,616	448	3,082,249	79	46,370,617	93	3,141,524	93	60,507,475	93
1921. July.....	31,373,871	201	20,154,143	141	10,051,024	66	878,751	124	2,313,726	59	64,771,515	130	3,842,040	113	82,060,722	126
August.....	58,901,701	378	22,657,863	159	15,422,006	101	4,548,466	642	4,000,175	104	105,500,211	213	5,040,334	149	128,271,714	198
September.....	42,726,679	274	27,705,761	194	15,341,862	101	5,541,999	783	3,676,194	94	94,992,495	191	5,473,912	162	119,625,999	184
October.....	23,710,411	152	21,773,242	153	13,076,392	85	2,218,622	313	2,243,274	58	63,021,941	127	5,857,796	173	89,382,023	138
November.....	20,574,466	132	12,973,178	91	9,872,551	65	1,650,084	232	2,070,836	53	47,141,115	95	4,691,418	139	68,252,496	105
December.....	14,051,386	90	17,309,782	121	10,883,191	72	1,996,283	282	1,335,179	34	45,575,821	92	3,271,633	97	60,298,192	93

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of 4½ bushels to barrel.

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT 11 INTERIOR CENTERS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

[Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, and Toledo.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1920. December.....	15,525,114	4,733,299	27,358,948	1,007,591	2,378,548	51,063,500
1921. July.....	13,541,547	10,392,384	32,845,591	625,975	1,406,742	58,812,239
August.....	21,927,695	6,906,590	50,535,039	2,571,473	2,206,180	84,440,977
September.....	29,727,378	7,794,625	52,136,821	2,481,562	2,265,615	94,400,001
October.....	31,524,106	12,089,459	56,202,238	3,027,107	2,062,732	105,505,702
November.....	27,916,998	8,105,076	55,368,267	3,555,040	1,958,807	96,904,194
December.....	29,808,649	15,596,902	53,917,618	3,181,584	1,831,526	104,396,279

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT NINE SEABOARD CENTERS.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, (Oreg.), Seattle, Tacoma; receipts of flour not available from Seattle and Tacoma. Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
December.....	29,551,950	235	854,138	24	1,911,861	40	3,490,405	2,457	2,291,639	138	38,099,993	168	4,367,180	418	57,752,303	211
1921.																
July.....	34,142,124	271	9,343,697	263	7,092,155	147	3,143,438	2,212	4,623,343	279	58,257,757	257	7,210,521	690	90,705,102	331
August.....	29,364,521	233	1,936,481	55	2,625,147	53	1,955,932	1,384	6,089,131	367	41,981,212	185	2,172,830	208	51,758,974	189
September.....	33,619,960	232	2,215,475	62	2,221,580	47	1,185,615	834	1,769,381	287	43,412,011	191	2,357,563	225	54,031,075	197
October.....	27,208,246	216	2,951,583	83	1,583,491	33	1,109,436	731	2,928,178	176	35,783,954	158	2,016,075	193	44,856,291	164
November.....	23,329,445	185	3,101,747	87	1,990,359	42	973,116	685	2,203,921	133	31,598,591	139	1,858,615	178	39,962,354	146
December.....	27,304,398	217	1,340,895	319	1,940,717	41	2,094,442	1,474	1,116,188	67	43,796,641	193	1,745,873	167	51,653,070	189

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on the basis of 4½ bushels per barrel.

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT EIGHT SEABOARD CENTERS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Newport News, Galveston, San Francisco. Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
1920.						
December.....	Bushels. 18,263,476	Bushels. 510,142	Bushels. 2,205,936	Bushels. 2,196,380	Bushels. 3,322,050	Bushels. 26,497,984
1921.						
July.....	9,972,506	1,113,767	981,942	386,710	3,738,401	16,193,326
August.....	12,934,198	955,694	1,592,072	1,359,358	3,997,970	20,869,272
September.....	17,626,696	999,184	1,862,899	1,640,511	3,811,936	25,941,226
October.....	18,365,928	1,734,237	1,729,840	1,907,172	3,288,995	27,026,172
November.....	16,012,432	1,100,768	1,587,965	2,161,090	3,104,269	23,966,524
December.....	15,175,641	2,556,938	1,447,509	2,510,357	2,542,532	24,232,977

WHEAT-FLOUR PRODUCTION.

[January, 1918, to June, 1920, U. S. Grain Corporation; July, 1920, on, estimated by Russell's Commercial News (Inc.), New York.]

	1920.	Barrels.	1921.	Barrels.
December.....		9,600,000	August.....	13,266,000
			September.....	13,349,000
	1921.		October.....	13,917,000
June.....		8,087,000	November.....	10,166,000
July.....		10,720,000	December.....	8,856,000

COTTON.

[New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Monthly average crop years, 1911-1913=100.]

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners' takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
1920.										
December.....	1,579,751	126	797,350	87	134,455	128	672,477	148	2,815,934	239
1921.										
July.....	607,788	48	465,143	51	78,106	74	469,715	103	2,311,696	196
August.....	617,949	49	406,823	44	95,025	90	369,420	81	2,167,927	184
September.....	1,145,568	91	667,845	75	106,343	101	447,188	98	2,381,859	202
October.....	1,943,049	155	1,135,498	124	195,668	186	811,118	179	2,669,534	227
November.....	1,704,398	136	760,310	83	231,763	220	1,076,444	237	2,678,804	227
December.....	1,483,719	118	589,768	64	175,035	166	953,765	210	2,588,016	220

COTTON SEED.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Received at mills.		Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).	Received at mills.		Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).
	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.		
December..... 1920.	553,881	544,455	596,844	1921.	September.....	553,726	296,258	381,342
July..... 1921.	54,241	27,466	94,543		October.....	957,840	611,890	732,570
August.....	130,333	100,496	124,377		November.....	603,932	573,776	762,726
					December.....	273,306	416,021	618,173

SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS FROM CALIFORNIA.

[March, 1921, on, Bureau of Markets and California Fruit News.¹ Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	
December..... 1920.	3,774	154	368	91	4,142	145	368
July..... 1921.	3,465	142	1,843	455	5,308	186	3,439
August.....	3,126	128	579	143	3,705	130	8,113
September.....	2,534	104	888	219	3,422	120	16,166
October.....	2,450	100	546	135	2,996	105	11,180
November.....	1,143	47	346	85	1,489	52	2,956
December.....	3,097	127	487	120	3,584	126	142

¹ For previous sources, see April, 1921, Bulletin.

SUGAR.

[Data for ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Galveston, Savannah, New Orleans. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. Tons of 2,240 pounds.]

	Receipts.	Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.	Receipts.		Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.	
				1920.	1921.			
December..... 1920.	234,164	224,688	81,935	1921.	September.....	240,211	253,811	145,390
July..... 1921.	221,706	307,081	144,904		October.....	205,624	261,783	83,810
August.....	416,170	423,677	136,421		November.....	275,755	240,087	86,216
					December.....	222,773	264,941	62,419

TOBACCO SALES AT LOOSE-LEAF WAREHOUSES.

[Reports of State authorities.]

	Virginia dark.	Bright belt.				Burley.	Western dark.	Grand total.
		Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Total.			
December..... 1920.	Pounds. 5,906,923	Pounds. 20,240,361	Pounds. 53,526,080	Pounds.	Pounds. 73,766,441	Pounds. 2,220,075	Pounds. 5,558,465	Pounds. 87,451,904
August..... 1921.	67,809	1,698,410	11,840,109	37,950,177	49,790,286	2,662,095	486,550	52,938,931
September.....	105,458	9,274,223	41,756,009	2,287,697	45,742,116	2,346,050	265,280	48,421,255
October.....	7,400,768	24,580,130	50,597,385	.....	59,871,608	2,724,010	62,475	62,763,551
November.....	7,082,832	11,572,222	73,206,917	.....	97,787,047	3,595,367	5,089,644	113,872,826
December.....	7,082,832	11,572,222	28,947,346	.....	40,519,568	11,069,994	21,679,557	80,351,951

NOTE.—Includes sale for growers and dealers, but excludes resales.

SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS FOR MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING PORTO RICO AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.
	Large.	Small.	Small.			Large.	Small.	Small.	
1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	1921.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
December.....	506,126,135	47,330,000	2,816,818,050	15,457,561	September.....	614,427,829	55,799,900	4,791,397,910	31,488,809
					October.....	635,807,697	60,574,420	4,877,825,880	33,718,294
1921.					November.....	615,251,258	52,962,253	4,229,401,957	27,747,196
July.....	564,598,255	47,362,340	4,161,217,573	29,226,353	December.....	463,663,909	44,283,700	2,995,934,873	22,057,104
August.....	622,039,033	53,630,000	5,130,577,133	33,601,590					

NAVAL STORES.

[Data for Savannah, Jacksonville, and Pensacola. Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

	Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.			Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.	
	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.
1920.	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	1921.	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
December.....	20,974	53,356	76,738	300,315	September.....	28,736	64,949	83,481	322,898
					October.....	23,440	58,066	79,275	315,904
1921.					November.....	24,801	62,072	98,266	321,478
July.....	36,435	47,580	90,382	328,224	December.....	23,136	66,965	113,181	336,680
August.....	33,773	52,861	92,530	328,907					

COAL AND COKE.

[U. S. Geological Survey. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production.		Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production.		Beehive coke, estimated monthly production.		By-product coke, estimated monthly production.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
1920.								
December.....	52,123,000	141	8,454,000	114	1,515,000	58		
1921.								
July.....	30,394,000	82	7,050,000	95	181,000	7	1,285,000	146
August.....	34,538,000	93	7,196,000	97	248,000	9	1,402,000	159
September.....	35,105,000	95	7,124,000	96	289,000	11	1,423,000	162
October.....	43,741,000	118	7,580,000	102	416,000	16	1,734,000	197
November.....	35,955,000	97	6,859,000	93	477,000	18	1,766,000	201
December.....	30,975,000	85	5,984,000	81	514,000	20	1,860,000	211

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

[Production and stocks, U. S. Geological Survey; wells completed, Oil and Gas Journal and Standard Oil Bulletin (California). Barrels of 42 gallons each. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Produc- ing oil wells com- pleted.		Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Produc- ing oil wells com- pleted.
	Barrels.	Relative.				Barrels.	Relative.		
1920.					1921.				
December.....	38,961,000	203	128,023,000	1,945	September.....	36,615,000	191	177,384,000	788
					October.....	35,621,000	186	176,227,000	752
1921.					November.....	37,880,000	198	177,129,000	903
July.....	40,328,000	210	172,359,000	1,157	December.....	41,937,000	219	182,482,000	1,110
August.....	40,966,000	214	176,218,000	952					

TOTAL OUTPUT OF OIL REFINERIES AND STOCKS OF OIL.

[Bureau of Mines.]

OUTPUT BY MONTHS.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
November..... 1920.	39,458,409	452,642,125	214,804,177	822,638,305	91,180,007
July..... 1921.	36,040,797	419,641,815	138,724,132	807,428,397	65,893,228
August.....	36,044,910	431,577,195	143,652,290	784,450,485	66,473,473
September.....	35,613,933	416,913,000	154,017,299	788,408,124	69,053,367
October.....	37,968,496	440,955,518	182,453,593	833,775,254	75,971,377
November.....	37,211,534	431,886,845	175,240,466	799,256,607	77,005,042

STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

November..... 1920.	21,373,945	354,835,764	398,991,592	808,802,516	142,180,775
July 31..... 1921.	19,115,631	684,236,695	412,201,674	1,269,419,283	258,638,298
August 31.....	16,374,050	567,645,548	389,893,421	1,243,445,980	242,530,099
September 30.....	17,991,036	515,325,998	371,235,034	1,229,254,127	230,227,413
October.....	18,404,182	456,269,659	334,579,774	1,238,269,365	216,770,320
November.....	21,856,185	495,590,059	340,026,007	1,279,450,548	228,037,890

IRON AND STEEL.

[Pig-iron production, Iron Age; steel-ingot production, American Iron and Steel Institute. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot production.		Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
January..... 1921	2,416,292	104	2,203,186	94	7,573,164	144
July.....	864,555	37	803,376	35	4,830,324	92
August.....	954,193	41	1,138,071	49	4,531,926	86
September.....	985,529	43	1,174,740	51	4,500,670	87
October.....	1,246,676	54	1,616,810	70	4,286,829	81
November.....	1,415,481	61	1,660,001	71	4,250,542	81
December.....	1,649,086	71	1,427,093	61	4,268,414	81
January..... 1922.	1,638,697	71	1,593,482	68	4,241,678	80

STRUCTURAL-STEEL ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

	Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country.		Structural-steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society.			
	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Orders.		Shipments.	
			Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.
December..... 1920.	47,000	26.0	14,521	20.0	42,767	60.0
July..... 1921.	60,200	33.5	21,847	32.0	22,186	32.5
August.....	59,300	33.0	18,010	26.0	23,558	34.5
September.....	80,000	48.0	32,099	47.0	23,197	34.0
October.....	97,800	54.0	28,150	41.0	26,406	38.5
November.....	99,800	55.5	43,221	63.0	25,211	36.5
December.....	71,500	35.0	28,910	43.0	29,056	43.5

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

[American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

1921.			1921.		
	Pounds.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
July.....	17,789,507	18	October.....	24,613,754	25
August.....	21,413,569	22	November.....	22,347,984	26
September.....	20,926,554	21	December.....	18,545,182	19

ZINC.

[American Zinc Institute. Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

1921.			1921.			1922.		
	Produced.	Stocks at end of month.		Produced.	Stocks at end of month.		Produced.	Stocks at end of month.
January.....	25,916	75,953	November.....	21,135	67,049	January.....	23,706	65,678
July.....	15,495	92,408	December.....	22,013	66,608			
August.....	14,621	86,549						
September.....	14,367	81,135						
October.....	14,538	70,824						

LEAD PRODUCTION.

[American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

1921.			1921.		
	Production.	Relative.		Production.	Relative.
July.....	27,827	80	October.....	31,474	90
August.....	31,350	90	November.....		
September.....	30,146	86	December.....		

TIN.

[Imports, Department of Commerce. Deliveries, New York Metal Exchange. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

1920			1921			1921		
	Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.		Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.	
December.....	Pounds. 5,893,627	65	Pounds. 5,779,200	September.....	Pounds. 5,796,186	64	Pounds. 5,835,200	
July.....	3,565,767	39	3,411,520	October.....	4,351,541	45	5,107,200	
August.....	5,200,504	57	7,436,800	November.....	6,886,085	76	7,280,000	
				December.....	8,879,859	98	8,310,400	

TEXTILES—COTTON AND SILK.

[Cotton, Bureau of the Census; silk, Department of Commerce and The Silk Association of America. Cotton, monthly average, crop years 1912-1914=100; silk monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.		Silk consumption (bales).
	Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.	
December.....	295,292	66	29,914,154	972,011	48	8,758
July.....	410,120	91	32,446,231	4,867,985	238	32,325
August.....	467,103	104	33,059,211	5,114,901	250	32,790
September.....	484,647	108	33,898,415	4,597,642	225	31,229
October.....	494,745	110	34,255,522	3,140,516	154	26,816
November.....	526,610	117	34,387,008	3,412,371	167	18,355
December.....	511,800	114	34,488,640	5,824,202	285	20,930

TEXTILES—WOOL.

[Wool consumption, Bureau of Markets; idle wool machinery, Bureau of the Census.]

	Consumption (pounds). ¹	Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported.				Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported.							
		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.	
		Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.	Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.
1921.													
January.....	29,807,333	57.0	49.2	58.1	52.9	59.4	50.8	66.7	71.2	66.1	62.9	68.4	65.2
July.....	53,076,000	18.7	25.2	21.3	11.0	20.5	9.8	17.5	26.3	17.9	4.1	18.2	6.6
August.....	58,261,000	20.4	26.4	22.9	12.7	21.9	13.3	20.8	29.6	20.6	12.6	20.0	14.3
September.....	62,130,667	22.0	28.4	22.8	16.7	22.4	9.5	23.3	31.0	21.1	8.8	21.2	11.5
October.....	67,287,000	23.7	25.8	22.3	14.3	22.4	8.6	25.8	27.5	21.0	2.4	20.9	7.8
November.....	65,326,000	23.3	24.6	20.7	12.5	20.5	7.8	24.9	27.0	18.0	0.5	18.3	8.1
December.....	61,283,000	26.6	21.7	22.5	16.1	22.4	10.2	28.7	25.7	21.2	6.2	21.9	12.6
1922.													
January.....		30.3	21.2	25.9	18.5	25.1	13.0	32.9	27.8	27.1	1.4	25.6	13.8

¹ Converted to grease-equivalent basis.

LUMBER.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Easter white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
1920.															
December.....	199	M feet. 264,504	M feet. 281,326	53	M feet. 45,578	M feet. 46,112	119	M feet. 188,905	M feet. 187,874	19	M feet. 19,036	M feet. 10,587	21	M feet. 8,091	M feet. 14,716
1921.															
July.....	187	366,057	346,300	56	110,588	77,243	107	191,257	187,165	19	43,843	21,991	11	15,267	14,864
August.....	185	388,510	405,974	56	107,346	92,397	103	290,877	321,533	19	47,675	25,933	12	15,820	16,617
September.....	186	385,029	433,714	53	82,890	89,500	103	231,559	216,763	19	37,716	35,675	11	15,623	14,592
October.....	186	395,435	493,035	56	85,006	107,450	100	311,119	304,090	19	29,707	41,432	11	17,641	18,556
November.....	184	411,883	423,032	56	66,032	98,273	104	260,055	221,433	19	12,275	36,118	10	16,336	19,100
December.....	182	377,332	345,178	56	38,901	83,350	108	238,036	207,162	19	19,265	23,574	8	12,095	12,535

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER AT CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

[Chicago Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1920.									
December.....	351,695	76	192,072	76	1921.				
1921.									
July.....	328,129	71	216,908	85	September.....	388,740	84	246,602	97
August.....	356,730	77	235,736	93	October.....	405,755	87	270,448	106
					November.....	496,195	107	305,188	120
					December.....	493,875	87	258,355	102

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

	Wood pulp.	Newsprint.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	Newsprint.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.
	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.		Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.
1920.													
December.....	302,527	124,857	76,093	105,227	54,308	27,233	1921.						
1921.													
July.....	178,173	94,247	48,527	112,265	45,090	16,327	September.....	193,479	98,898	62,416	160,207	59,095	20,555
August.....	195,176	102,277	59,711	138,530	50,167	18,833	October.....	233,618	101,834	72,139	181,775	64,518	24,635
							November.....	271,787	104,604	73,544	172,582	65,905	24,609
							December.....	272,835	107,877	70,798	149,047	64,850	25,843

CEMENT.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.		Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1921.				1921.			
July.....	9,568,000	10,301,000	10,414,000	October.....	10,506,000	12,114,000	5,348,000
August.....	10,244,000	12,340,000	8,280,000	November.....	8,921,000	5,195,000	9,091,000
September.....	10,027,000	11,329,000	6,953,000	December.....	6,559,000	3,697,000	11,938,000

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.¹

[Bureau of Markets; July, 1920, on Bureau of the Census.]

		Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat and kid.	Cabaretta.	Sheep and lamb.
	1920.						
Dec. 31.....		7,793,762	3,271,905	1,305,776	11,721,505	2,685,670	13,773,089
	1921.						
July 31.....		6,448,869	3,639,871	980,762	9,784,714	1,109,005	13,761,905
Aug. 31.....		6,494,281	3,459,310	895,523	10,948,785	1,029,369	13,904,019
Sept. 30.....		6,086,225	3,475,069	938,001	10,745,903	791,110	12,606,056
Oct. 31.....		5,990,633	3,370,183	955,212	11,124,329	702,347	13,065,070
Nov. 30.....		5,901,843	3,148,311	1,002,299	11,286,645	526,829	13,364,170
Dec. 31.....		5,819,219	2,965,257	1,025,169	10,379,703	547,335	12,661,438

¹ Includes hides and skin in transit.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER.

[Tanners' Council of United States of America.]

	Sole leather sides.	Skivers (dozens).	Oak and union harness sides, stuffed.		Sole leather sides.	Skivers (dozen).	Oak and union harness sides, stuffed.
				1921.			
December.....	1,322,504	9,896	63,482	September.....	1,507,185	20,683	49,597
				October.....	1,618,519	19,896	55,879
July.....	1,431,373	12,321	44,971	November.....	1,703,161	17,533	60,002
August.....	1,607,302	21,430	50,857	December.....	1,743,025	20,149	62,551

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND TUBES.

[The Rubber Association of America.]

	Pneumatic tires.			Inner tubes.			Solid tires.		
	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
December.....	506,111	5,508,380	1,327,153	508,446	5,786,929	1,481,285	16,297	303,473	40,828
July.....	2,570,524	3,892,037	2,757,581	3,020,981	3,122,815	3,603,248	35,123	220,003	55,678
August.....	3,043,187	3,934,583	2,894,442	4,430,152	3,649,319	3,804,060	55,694	216,367	66,866
September.....	1,929,268	3,340,798	2,047,929	3,274,822	3,827,830	2,645,758	37,441	161,832	50,276
October.....	1,928,271	3,545,030	1,675,169	2,843,918	4,732,016	2,016,371	46,274	163,299	45,911
November.....	1,756,555	3,908,342	1,342,519	2,126,211	5,203,568	1,540,299	43,537	173,451	34,556
December.....									

SHIPMENTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

[National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.]

	Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).		Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).
				1921.			
December.....	11,802	6,469	89	September.....	19,002	13,840	2,959
				October.....	17,717	12,926	2,214
July.....	19,514	15,533	3,726	November.....	14,240	10,505	1,402
August.....	20,758	15,218	3,595	December.....	12,100	7,500	134

OUTPUT OF LOCOMOTIVES.

[Locomotives, reports from individual producers.]

	Locomotives.			Locomotives.	
	Domestic shipped.	Foreign completed.		Domestic shipped.	Foreign completed.
December..... 1920.	Number. 198	Number. 93	September..... 1921.	Number. 31	Number. 25
July..... 1921.	43	51	October.....	51	22
August.....	50	53	November.....	14	15
			December.....	30	59

VESSELS BUILT IN UNITED STATES, INCLUDING THOSE FOR FOREIGN NATIONS, AND OFFICIALLY NUMBERED BY THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
December..... 1920.	87	176,903	732	September..... 1921.	67	105,352	436
July..... 1921.	107	90,636	375	October.....	71	50,265	208
August.....	75	90,205	373	November.....	79	61,599	255
				December.....	45	46,108	191

RAILROAD OPERATING STATISTICS.

[United States Railroad Administration; March, 1920, on, Interstate Commerce Commission.]

	Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.		Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.
November..... 1920.	37,285,758,000	691	30.3	September..... 1921.	30,821,944,000	679	27.1
July..... 1921.	28,412,404,000	660	27.5	October.....	36,507,000,000	702	27.2
August.....	30,381,958,000	670	27.4	November.....	29,139,115,000	633	27.1

RAILROAD REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS.

[American Railway Association. Carloads.]

REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF PRODUCT.

	Grain and grain products.	Live stock.	Coal.	Coke.	Forest products.	Ore.	Merchandise, L. C. L.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
December..... 1920.	153,055	128,032	961,148	56,665	201,095	67,199	841,496	1,070,714	3,479,401
July..... 1921.	239,857	104,224	634,100	17,057	182,078	131,666	879,382	1,072,774	3,261,138
August.....	239,878	124,394	699,193	19,875	202,545	142,961	968,746	1,227,599	3,655,191
September.....	239,514	129,600	705,827	21,406	201,251	123,730	971,527	1,248,529	3,641,384
October.....	218,619	158,642	850,237	28,431	227,025	93,115	1,020,468	1,408,617	4,005,154
November.....	164,652	136,589	669,235	28,032	211,663	33,931	953,900	1,080,704	3,278,706
December.....	186,545	129,522	582,839	30,519	199,560	24,693	941,824	945,115	3,040,617

REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

	Eastern.	Allegheny.	Poca-hontas.	Southern.	North-western.	Central-western.	South-western.	Total.
December..... 1920.	846,723	772,005	136,076	526,763	403,180	519,288	275,366	3,479,401
July..... 1921.	786,454	651,910	122,958	465,145	489,118	485,161	250,392	3,261,138
August.....	890,199	716,717	120,320	493,840	579,035	567,883	287,197	3,655,191
September.....	882,236	710,463	131,712	508,984	555,095	574,833	278,061	3,641,384
October.....	981,224	790,621	156,234	570,528	572,057	636,649	297,841	4,005,154
November.....	825,073	671,584	128,240	501,997	406,131	486,798	258,883	3,278,706
December.....	752,730	626,094	104,928	473,145	379,228	458,534	245,958	3,040,617

TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

[Department of Commerce. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Per cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Relative.		Net tonnage.			Relative.	Per cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Relative.
	American.	Foreign.	Total.					American.	Foreign.	Total.			
1920.													
December...	2,785,615	2,949,416	5,735,031	140	49.0	183	1921.						
July.....	2,512,712	3,362,443	5,875,155	144	42.8	161	September..	3,091,960	2,903,253	5,995,213	147	51.6	194
August.....	2,581,600	3,222,908	5,804,508	142	44.5	168	October.....	2,702,587	2,795,681	5,498,268	134	49.2	185
							November...	2,748,246	2,200,395	4,948,641	121	55.5	209
							December...	2,434,309	2,586,301	5,020,610	123	48.5	183

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER BY PUBLIC UTILITY POWER PLANTS.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Kilowatt hours.				Kilowatt hours.		
	Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.		Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.
1920.							
December.....	1,399,825,000	2,320,712,000	3,720,537,000	1921.			
July.....	1,224,813,000	2,044,896,000	3,269,709,000	September.....	1,101,576,000	2,273,127,000	3,374,703,000
August.....	1,199,995,000	2,210,706,000	3,410,701,000	October.....	1,137,123,000	2,437,216,000	3,574,339,000
				November.....	1,217,911,000	2,421,965,000	3,639,876,000
				December.....	1,314,348,000	2,493,006,000	3,807,354,000

BUILDING STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES.

[Collected by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.]

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
1920.													
December.....	898	3,284	1,246	1,818	1,713	1,422	1,989	863	665	736	1,678	5,364	21,676
1921.													
July.....	2,230	7,501	2,599	3,678	3,278	2,564	5,392	1,815	1,753	2,240	2,475	7,925	43,450
August.....	2,596	8,188	2,749	4,222	3,756	3,437	6,157	1,971	2,390	2,653	2,814	10,187	51,120
September.....	2,442	7,709	2,990	3,987	3,389	2,847	5,466	2,036	1,975	2,739	2,598	11,169	49,347
October.....	2,528	7,730	3,042	3,990	3,762	3,035	6,426	1,904	1,931	2,784	2,736	11,442	51,311
November.....	1,795	7,366	2,103	2,890	3,110	2,677	4,198	1,357	1,105	2,143	2,479	10,162	41,385
December.....	1,173	5,902	1,657	2,206	2,342	2,140	2,913	1,114	701	1,331	1,796	7,672	30,947

BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES—Continued.

VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).
December..... 1920.	2, 141, 407	16, 699, 894	2, 186, 330	8, 976, 700	2, 682, 869	2, 682, 217	11, 049, 761
July..... 1921.	6, 304, 633	64, 146, 117	5, 875, 671	9, 342, 411	5, 606, 030	5, 772, 478	29, 933, 415
August.....	6, 924, 076	55, 534, 223	6, 379, 857	10, 857, 711	8, 190, 936	5, 304, 592	25, 578, 330
September.....	5, 799, 540	47, 232, 953	7, 820, 694	11, 677, 857	9, 284, 277	5, 150, 280	23, 080, 016
October.....	6, 288, 342	62, 985, 929	9, 700, 800	13, 739, 684	8, 233, 404	5, 174, 576	23, 282, 376
November.....	6, 139, 262	52, 673, 837	9, 290, 556	10, 381, 430	6, 019, 114	3, 926, 470	22, 343, 114
December.....	6, 043, 475	51, 556, 946	4, 564, 907	11, 137, 182	6, 304, 190	3, 476, 238	18, 390, 176
		District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
December..... 1920.		915, 471	2, 671, 237	2, 574, 831	2, 706, 634	13, 877, 096	69, 164, 447
July..... 1921.		3, 485, 150	3, 906, 381	5, 496, 947	4, 133, 026	15, 298, 705	159, 300, 964
August.....		3, 325, 791	5, 423, 460	7, 529, 619	6, 401, 268	17, 226, 365	158, 676, 228
September.....		5, 820, 895	4, 004, 238	6, 286, 923	5, 680, 968	20, 134, 993	151, 973, 634
October.....		3, 581, 849	4, 209, 233	8, 066, 527	3, 597, 042	23, 333, 741	172, 204, 403
November.....		2, 480, 127	3, 023, 050	5, 674, 501	4, 331, 965	19, 579, 992	145, 883, 418
December.....		3, 243, 777	4, 234, 323	7, 431, 761	3, 025, 311	21, 004, 120	140, 332, 406

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[F. W. Dodge Co.]

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
December..... 1920.	12, 413, 838	17, 830, 062	5, 840, 700	17, 920, 546	6, 905, 657	24, 901, 314	5, 309, 156
July..... 1921.	19, 298, 334	54, 500, 566	13, 563, 100	35, 669, 377	16, 026, 969	41, 119, 866	12, 651, 007
August.....	19, 276, 295	62, 043, 905	22, 350, 500	26, 665, 555	17, 337, 624	44, 680, 034	9, 173, 552
September.....	15, 282, 766	90, 730, 134	16, 197, 500	36, 041, 601	19, 597, 191	41, 461, 283	8, 162, 640
October.....	20, 498, 363	74, 429, 237	18, 295, 400	26, 969, 803	19, 463, 402	36, 250, 434	8, 047, 792
November.....	17, 442, 920	59, 810, 680	13, 137, 500	29, 951, 636	19, 053, 420	32, 542, 270	5, 436, 706
December.....	25, 593, 850	63, 210, 850	15, 551, 500	19, 820, 882	19, 552, 333	32, 219, 285	9, 685, 054

¹ North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.

² Montana not included.

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
December..... 1920.	2, 981, 510	4, 734, 290	1, 869, 900	5, 478, 018	1, 467, 376	4, 721, 345	741, 910
July..... 1921.	6, 672, 758	22, 546, 142	2, 971, 900	8, 319, 248	5, 335, 545	7, 382, 427	3, 758, 504
August.....	6, 702, 583	36, 061, 717	5, 331, 500	8, 209, 645	5, 938, 417	10, 424, 029	2, 975, 593
September.....	6, 547, 754	48, 789, 646	5, 526, 400	8, 987, 610	6, 171, 436	11, 653, 497	2, 476, 134
October.....	8, 094, 387	39, 738, 113	5, 449, 400	8, 991, 474	5, 937, 599	11, 660, 499	2, 256, 545
November.....	7, 135, 624	41, 206, 876	4, 304, 500	11, 952, 875	6, 643, 425	11, 847, 385	2, 202, 353
December.....	10, 847, 210	44, 532, 990	6, 669, 200	6, 903, 193	5, 970, 062	10, 740, 666	2, 633, 254

¹ North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.

² Montana not included.

REPORT OF KNIT-GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

The total production of winter and summer underwear for the six months ended December 31 was as follows:

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
June.....	60	559,591	65.5
July.....	61	490,640	51.2
August.....	1 48	412,627	71.1
September.....	1 55	572,833	84.4
October.....	2 56	675,205	87.3
November.....	3 57	692,452	86.5
Winter underwear (December).....	37	234,762	68.8
Summer underwear (December).....	30	283,614	85.4

¹ 5 other mills reported closed.
² 4 other mills reported closed.
³ 3 other mills reported closed.

Order and production report for month ended December 31, 1921, follows. The number of mills reporting was 35.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,232,087	.....
New orders received during month.....	271,910	49.8
Total (A).....	1,503,997	.....
Shipments during month.....	320,634	58.7
Cancellations during month.....	12,266	2.23
Total (B).....	332,840	.....
Balance orders on hand Jan. 1 (A minus B)....	1,171,157	.....
Production.....	398,846	73.0

Thirty-four representative mills which reported for November and December furnish the data for the following table:

[In dozens.]

	November (34 mills).	December (34 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,109,321	1,130,856	21,535	.....
New orders.....	296,972	200,225	.....	96,747
Shipments.....	262,148	298,682	36,534	.....
Cancellations.....	13,981	10,916	.....	3,065
Production.....	357,606	352,506	.....	5,100

RETAIL TRADE.

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 376 representative department stores in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. In districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12 the data were received in actual dollar amounts. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 8, and 10 the material was received in the form of percentages, and the averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages were weighted according to volume of business done during the calendar year 1920. The changes in retail trade for the United States as a whole are obtained by combining the district percentages, after multiplying them by a system of weights based partly on population and partly on banking resources. The tables for the month of December are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1 (Boston), 62 stores in district No. 2 (New York), 47 stores in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 30 stores in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 22 stores in district No. 5 (Richmond), 30 stores in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 55 stores in district No. 7 (Chicago), 20 stores in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 12 stores in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 14 stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 22 stores in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 32 stores in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Separate figures for Savannah, Ga., are shown for the first time this month.

A comparison of monthly changes in activity of different types of retail business since January, 1920, is shown in the third of the following tables. The department stores are located in districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12, while the mail-order houses do business in all parts of the United States. Chain-store figures are based upon the total sales of the same reporting chains for each month, but the actual number of stores in these chains varies slightly. Mail-order business continued to be quite depressed during December, but the dollar values of sales in all other reporting retail lines were much larger than in November. December sales of 5 and 10 cent stores and grocery stores were greater than in December, 1920, whereas sales of mail-order houses, drug stores, and department stores were somewhat smaller.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.		
	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	July 1, 1921, to close of—		Same month previous year.		Previous month.		July 1, 1921, to close of—		Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	
			Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.			
District No. 1:													
Boston.....	- 7.3	5.9	- 4.5	- 1.9	-10.5	- 5.5	5.9	-13.7	332.0	290.0	5.6	4.3	
Outside.....	- 6.6	5.5	- 8.2	- 4.9	-10.8	- 7.6	2.9	-18.1	459.0	395.0	4.3	3.6	
District.....	- 7.2	5.8	- 5.5	- 2.7	-10.6	- 6.2	5.0	-15.0	364.0	316.0	5.4	4.2	
District No. 2:													
New York City and Brooklyn.....	- 6.9	3.6	- 5.4	- 3.1	- 7.9	- 3.0	3.0	-14.9	362.9	314.2	5.4	5.2	
Buffalo.....	- 7.6	- 6.8	- 5.2	- 5.6	- 6.7	- .1	- .2	-22.6	428.7	372.9	5.8	6.0	
Newark.....	- 8.4	3.5	- 5.7	- 2.3	-12.9	-10.9	1.1	-18.6	371.0	315.8	3.6	3.6	
Rochester.....	- 7.7	- 4.5	- 3.6	- 3.8	-24.2	-22.0	2.1	-12.4	392.7	350.5	4.7	2.3	
Syracuse.....	-11.4	- 8.2	-11.0	- 7.2	-29.5	-25.1	3.5	-12.6	414.2	356.2	3.5	2.2	
Outside.....	-10.4	- 5.2	- 9.7	- 8.5	- 2.7	- 4.0	.4	-14.1	549.5	473.0	4.6	5.0	
District.....	- 8.2	1.6	- 5.7	- 3.9	- 9.4	- 5.5	2.1	-16.3	372.3	323.1	5.3	5.1	
District No. 3:													
Philadelphia.....	-10.5	3.0	- 8.9	- 6.4	- 9.7	-10.4	.1	-12.0	360.3	321.7	7.4	6.8	
Outside.....	- 4.6	- 3.6	- 8.8	- 7.5	- 5.4	- 1.2	1.8	-19.7	502.9	426.6	4.8	2.9	
District.....	- 8.9	1.2	- 8.9	- 6.7	- 8.7	- 8.2	.5	-13.9	395.5	347.9	6.8	5.9	
District No. 4:													
Cleveland.....	-19.4	-10.0	-22.2	-18.9	-17.8	-11.2	2.7	-15.3	405.1	379.1	5.0	5.7	
Pittsburgh.....	-27.0	-15.2	-22.5	-21.6	-15.3	-13.3	- .4	-16.1	414.1	363.6	4.5	5.2	
Cincinnati.....	-13.4	- 3.2	-10.4	- 7.3	-16.6	-14.2	- .5	-19.0	495.9	407.7	5.4	7.1	
Toledo.....	- 8.1	- 4.7	-10.4	- 9.5	-25.8	-23.4	1.4	-28.0	406.3	388.2	4.7	4.6	
Outside.....	-20.7	- 7.4	-19.6	-17.5	- 9	- 2.0	.6	-18.4	491.6	443.1	7.5	7.5	
District.....	-21.1	-10.7	-19.7	-17.3	-16.3	-13.2	.7	-17.6	424.7	381.0	4.9	5.6	
District No. 5:													
Baltimore.....	-14.7	- 7.4	-14.2	-12.5	- 8.6	- 4.3	- 1.7	-21.9	407.1	350.1	4.4	5.1	
Richmond.....	- 9.1	- .7	- 9.8	- 6.7	- 3.5	1.6	2.9	-20.4	418.3	346.5	7.4	5.7	
Washington.....	- 8.0	.7	- 5.4	- 3.8	- 9.9	- 7.0	.3	-20.7	420.0	354.5	3.2	2.8	
Other cities.....	-21.8	-12.4	-15.6	-15.0	- 7.1	-11.8	- 1.0	-25.2	529.7	475.6	4.5	5.3	
District.....	-13.2	- 4.5	-11.1	- 9.5	- 8.4	- 5.9	- .5	-21.8	431.5	369.3	4.3	4.4	
District No. 6:													
Atlanta.....	-20.5	-17.2	-28.5	-24.7	-13.2	- 7.8	- .6	-25.0	565.2	470.6	3.5	3.0	
Birmingham.....	-34.2	-30.1	-31.7	-32.2	-17.7	- 8.8	1.2	-10.8	733.6	490.0	4.2	3.3	
Nashville.....	- 8.3	- 3.7	-14.5	-12.8	-13.6	- 9.8	- 1.5	-15.8	555.7	441.3	4.0	4.3	
New Orleans.....	-20.5	-13.4	-15.1	-15.4	- 9.4	- 8.1	- .9	-22.0	443.4	394.3	6.5	8.0	
Savannah.....	-24.7	-24.7	-26.1	-21.4	-26.1	11.7	- 9.0	- 9.0	568.7	568.7	2.2	2.2	
Outside.....	-22.7	-17.2	-21.5	-21.8	-20.7	- 6.3	.8	-14.6	513.5	443.9	2.9	2.1	
District.....	-21.4	-16.8	-20.4	-20.5	-14.5	- 4.5	- .5	-17.9	517.4	436.3	4.8	5.0	
District No. 7:													
Chicago.....	-12.7	- 7.6	-13.4	-11.4	-11.2	- 7.0	1.1	-20.9	362.2	345.6	3.3	3.5	
Detroit.....	-18.2	- 5.6	-17.3	-14.7	-24.1	-20.9	- .2	-18.6	387.5	349.0	6.0	5.8	
Outside.....	-16.6	- 8.5	-15.0	-13.1	-12.6	- 6.8	- 1.3	-14.5	533.0	473.4	4.5	4.4	
District.....	-16.9	- 7.1	-15.9	-13.5	-17.5	-12.3	- .6	-16.7	446.9	407.4	5.1	4.9	
District No. 8:													
St. Louis.....	- 8.2	- 8.2	-11.6	-10.9	- 3.7	- 2.6	2.5	-15.9	375.6	360.6	5.1	3.7	
Louisville.....	-14.1	- 8.8	-14.2	-13.5	- 9.9	-11.9	- 3.8	-25.0	650.4	580.4	2.7	3.6	
Memphis.....	- 9.7	- 8.3	-16.8	-14.7	-15.6	- 5.2	2.1	-15.3	415.2	485.7	9.1	6.0	
Little Rock.....	- 9.2	-10.6	-11.1	-10.8	- 1.9	1.5	0.0	-19.7	469.9	441.3	8.5	6.8	
Outside.....	-17.1	-11.9	-10.7	-15.0	- 5.8	- 3.0	- 5.2	-17.1	465.0	507.5	4.8	6.6	
District.....	- 9.4	- 8.6	-12.7	-11.9	- 6.2	- 3.9	1.3	-17.3	426.4	401.4	5.6	4.5	
District No. 9:													
District.....	-18.3	-18.3	-13.5	-17.3	-12.9	- 8.1	- .8	-12.9	.....	.....	2.3	2.8
District No. 10:													
Kansas City.....	-12.9	- 3.9	- 9.2	- 8.0	- 5.1	1.0	- 3.2	24.1	499.2	426.2	1.9	1.0	
Denver.....	- 8.6	.7	- 2.1	- .1	- 1.7	8.6	2.1	-19.1	498.5	552.3	4.3	2.1	
Outside.....	-17.7	- 6.5	-17.4	- 9.9	-13.3	-11.3	-10.9	-15.4	532.5	393.3	3.9	5.0	
District.....	-13.8	- 4.3	-10.8	- 7.6	- 6.7	- 1.8	- 4.2	-20.3	507.7	443.7	3.0	2.2	
District No. 11:													
District.....	-25.9	-16.7	-24.2	-21.3	-16.0	-11.6	.2	-22.5	523.1	443.2	4.3	7.5	
District No. 12:													
Los Angeles.....	.5	1.8	.8	1.1	8.1	14.4	1.7	-17.2	478.9	416.5	7.4	9.9	
San Francisco.....	- 4.0	1.6	- 3.5	- 6.6	- 6.8	- 6.2	.2	-14.4	440.0	382.3	7.3	6.8	
Oakland.....	- 9.3	- 9.1	- 9.5	- 9.4	- 4.7	- 2.6	.4	-12.1	488.3	434.4	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	-16.8	-15.3	-13.4	-13.8	- 6.4	- 2.5	- .4	-21.0	461.5	469.7	.....	.....
Seattle.....	-11.7	- 5.0	-13.1	-10.6	-21.3	-17.4	3.7	-19.7	415.1	343.9	5.3	4.0	
Spokane.....	-10.4	-14.5	-14.6	-10.9	-17.1	- 4.9	- 2.0	-18.0	541.8	469.2	8.0	.....
Salt Lake City.....	-14.2	-15.4	-17.0	-16.5	-16.7	- 6.4	- .4	-11.8	499.3	439.2	6.3	.....
District.....	- 7.9	- 3.0	- 8.3	- 7.7	-13.0	-13.6	- 1.1	-15.4	462.0	411.7	6.4	6.8	
United States.....	-13.7	- 5.5	-12.4	-10.8	-11.8	- 8.0	.5	-17.2	432.0	381.0	5.0	5.0	

MONTHLY VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE.

[Index numbers based upon the average monthly value for 1919=100.]

	Department stores (158 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.				Department stores (158 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.											
			Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).			Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).								
1920.																				
January.....	107.2	120.2	128.7	85.6	113.6	106.8	103.8	69.1	115.4	86.1	115.3	119.9								
February.....	85.6	122.2	125.4	82.6	106.1	106.1	88.4	64.4	109.0	92.9	108.6	116.5								
March.....	120.5	130.7	144.9	111.1	116.1	120.3	116.9	95.0	119.1	121.1	120.8	131.8								
April.....	117.2	107.5	149.6	110.6	109.2	128.2	112.6	77.2	112.0	111.9	119.2	134.7								
May.....	124.9	90.4	145.8	112.9	115.1	135.6	112.6	60.2	111.2	112.2	117.2	129.5								
June.....	119.9	87.3	142.6	108.9	116.1	129.6	111.1	61.9	108.6	109.7	118.2	127.8								
July.....	89.9	80.7	151.9	112.0	122.5	137.3	79.7	49.2	106.7	108.0	118.9	128.5								
August.....	88.8	80.2	134.6	111.1	118.1	129.2	82.7	56.3	114.1	116.0	116.4	127.6								
September.....	106.6	90.5	132.5	111.7	118.3	136.6	95.0	72.5	110.3	113.4	116.7	128.0								
October.....	131.8	103.7	132.9	129.9	121.9	151.0	130.7	88.5	126.0	141.9	121.7	138.0								
November.....	136.8	125.5	131.3	125.7	112.6	133.9	123.4	83.1	125.6	134.1	112.5	124.8								
December.....	183.8	97.9	128.1	214.6	146.2	180.5	182.7	79.9	134.9	241.6	141.6	172.7								

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN DECEMBER, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (NOVEMBER, 1921).

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-12.0	9	-6.9	3	-10.2	11	-31.1	8			-9.6	5			+7.9	6				
No. 3.....	-12.4	48			+0.4	23														
No. 4.....	-8.7	25	-16.0	11	-18.1	11					+2.6	10								
No. 5.....	-10.5	39	-38.2	16	-20.5	18	-37.1	19	-6.8	9										
No. 6.....	-1.8	29	-39.2	21	-8.9	22	-45.4	9	-1.4	12	-9.6	3			+30.0	4	+43.7	6		
No. 7.....	-12.1	37	-35.2	13	-17.6	21	-40.5	12			-8.6	12	-9.6	12					+85.0	8
No. 9.....			+7.1	3	-11.5	10													-27.7	8
No. 10.....	-16.2	6			-16.8	4			-1.8	4										
No. 11.....	-6.4	14	-42.8	12	-9.2	12			+5.4	3	-8.9	9							+14.8	4
No. 12.....	-15.2	31	-26.3	12	-8.9	22	-10.3	14	-17.4	15	+1.0	7	-8.5	20	+26.1	27	-11.8	21	+98.3	12

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN DECEMBER, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1920.

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-12.6	9	-2.5	3	-14.5	11	+0.6	8			+9.3	5			-26.4	6				
No. 3.....	-20.6	48			-20.0	23														
No. 4.....	-24.1	25	-10.6	11	-27.2	11					-8.8	10								
No. 5.....	-17.9	39	-1.1	16	-17.5	18	+38.2	19	+447.3	9										
No. 6.....	-21.2	29	-8.3	21	-9.9	22	+37.4	9			+3.0	3			+29.9	4	-34.7	6		
No. 7.....	-16.3	37	-7.0	13	-8.1	21	+19.8	12			-3.6	12	+0.5	12					+112.6	8
No. 9.....			+168.6	3	-28.9	10													-47.6	8
No. 10.....	-10.8	6			+3.5	4			+54.3	4										
No. 11.....	-15.1	14	+8.7	12	-15.7	12			+50.8	3	-19.2	9							-52.8	4
No. 12.....	-13.2	31	+11.2	12	-14.0	22	+26.7	14	+30.6	15	+7.8	7	-4.8	20	-18.9	27	-51.2	21	-8.7	12

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published here-with are constructed by various foreign statistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.^a

In the following table the all-commodities index numbers for the whole series of countries appear together to facilitate the study of comparative price levels:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations). ²	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). ²	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). ³	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities).	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). ³	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ³	Italy; ¹ Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). ²	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). ⁴	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities). ²	Sweden; Svensk Handelstidning (47 quotations). ⁵	Christiania, Norway; Økonomisk Revue (93 commodities). ⁶	Denmark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). ⁷
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	⁸ 100	¹⁰ 115	¹¹ 100
1914.....	100	100	101	101	101	101	95	⁹ 100	116	¹⁰ 116	¹¹ 139	138
1915.....	101	101	110	110	126	137	133		145	¹⁰ 145	¹¹ 233	159
1916.....	124	135	135	135	159	187	202		185	¹⁰ 185	¹¹ 341	164
1917.....	176	177	177	177	206	262	299		244	¹⁰ 244	¹¹ 345	228
1918.....	196	206	206	206	226	339	409		339	¹⁰ 339	¹¹ 345	293
1919.....	206	212	217	217	242	357	364		330	¹⁰ 330	¹¹ 322	294
1920.....	233	243	246	314	291	510	624	1,509	1,479	¹⁰ 347	¹¹ 377	382
1921.												
July.....	142	148	176	198	186	330	520	1,473	1,425	211	300	253
August.....	142	152	174	194	181	331	542	1,723	1,909	198	297	256
September.....	143	152	172	191	175	344	580	1,820	2,067	182	287	224
October.....	141	150	169	184	163	331	599	1,993	2,460	175	286	202
November.....	140	149	168	176	161	332	595	2,698	3,416	174	276	186
December.....	138	149	170	171	157	326	595	3,283	3,569	172	269	188
1922.												
January.....						314		3,467		170		178
February.....								3,814				177

	Finland; Kommerskollegium of Sweden (35 commodities).	Switzerland; Dr. Lorenz (71 commodities). ¹⁵	Holland; Central Bureau of Statistics (33 commodities). ¹⁵	Bulgaria; Direction Générale de la Statistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 commodities).	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics (187 commodities).	Australian Commonwealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). ³	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). ³	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). ³	Shanghai; Department of Statistics.	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 commodities). ²³
1913.....	100		100	100	(¹⁹)	²¹ 100	¹² 100	²⁰ 100		100		100
1914.....		100	105	103		117	141	104	¹⁸ 100	96		¹⁸ 105
1915.....			145	137	102	135	132	123		97		¹⁸ 125
1916.....			222	¹⁷ 268	124	154	132	134		117		¹⁸ 160
1917.....			286	¹⁷ 667	168	154	¹⁴ 155	151		147		¹⁸ 195
1918.....			392	¹⁷ 830	207	168	170	175		192		¹⁸ 217
1919.....	981		297	¹⁷ 1,166	225	181	180	178		236		¹⁸ 227
1920.....	1,384		282	1,940	299	245	218	212	204	259	²² 100	238
1921.												
July.....		179	176	1,721	164	155	159	200	183	196	109	201
August.....		177	180	1,730	166		160	197	184	199	112	205
September.....		181	180	1,758	176		160	197		207	111	205
October.....		184	169	2,052	186		156	195	184	219	110	
November.....		182	165	2,061	181		151		180	214	109	
December.....		178	165	2,155	170		148		180	209	110	
1922.												
January.....		176			168					205		
February.....		171										

¹ Index numbers for 1920 and thereafter based upon prices of 76 commodities. Computations arrived at by the method described on p. 465 of the BULLETIN for April, 1921.

² Average for the month.

³ End of month.

⁴ Beginning of month, but not always the first.

⁵ Middle of month.

⁶ End of year and end of month.

⁷ First of month.

⁸ July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

⁹ Middle of 1914=100.

¹⁰ Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.

¹¹ July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.

¹² July, 1914=100.

¹³ End of July, 1914=100.

¹⁴ Last six months of 1917.

¹⁵ Prices as of first of the month. 1914=100.

¹⁶ Based upon prices of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921. 1913=100.

¹⁷ December figure.

¹⁸ Last six months of 1914.

¹⁹ Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.

²⁰ Average annual expenditure, 1913=100.

²¹ 1914=100.

²² September, 1919=100.

²³ Average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.

²⁴ Last three months of year.

^a See following page for issues of BULLETIN containing descriptions of the methods used in constructing these indexes.

The BULLETIN for January, 1920, contains a description of the Statist index for England, and the French, Australian, Japanese, and Canadian indexes. A description of the method used in the construction of the Swedish index number appeared in the BULLETIN for February, 1921, the new Italian index number was discussed in the April, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN, and the method used by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the case of the German index number was described in the BULLETINS of February and March, 1921. Complete information regarding the computation of the index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics appears in the publications of that bureau, and a description of the index number of the Federal Reserve Board may be found in the BULLETIN for May, 1920. The Danish index has been constructed only recently, is based upon the prices of 33 commodities, and is roughly weighted according to consumption. The new British index number, compiled by the Board of Trade, was described in the March, 1921,

issue of the BULLETIN. The BULLETIN for December, 1921, contains a description of the index published by the Federal Statistical Bureau for Germany, and the indexes for Switzerland, Holland, Finland, Norway, Bulgaria, Cairo, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Peru. Lack of space prevents the publication of group index numbers for these countries, but they can be obtained at any time upon request. In the case of the two American index numbers, 1913 is used as the basis in the original computations. In most other cases in which 1913 appears as the basis for the computation, the index numbers have been shifted from their original bases. The computations in these cases are, therefore, only approximately correct. In certain cases July, 1914, or the year immediately preceding that, is used as the base. Since the figures are for the most part received by cable, the latest ones are subject to revision. In certain cases the index numbers for the war years were published in various issues of the BULLETIN in 1920.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building material.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	308	210	366	236	243
1921.....	120	143	183	190	131	196	168	238	158	153
1921.										
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	146	152
October.....	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150
November.....	114	142	186	186	119	197	162	218	145	149
December.....	113	139	185	187	119	203	161	218	148	149

ALL COMMODITIES GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE.

[1913=100.]

	Cereals.	Meat and fish.	Other foods.	Total food.	Iron and steel.	Other metals and minerals.	Cotton.	Other textiles.	Other articles.	Total not food.	All commodities.
1920 average.....	273	263	278	272	406	252	480	362	274	340	314
December, 1920.....	262	292	257	269	381	236	254	239	236	270	269
1921.											
July.....	202	214	215	210	229	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	204	217	210	210	220	172	176	159	189	186	194
September.....	197	201	201	200	207	160	213	163	190	186	191
October.....	170	185	193	183	194	157	225	170	190	185	184
November.....	157	179	195	177	181	153	199	169	183	176	176
December.....	153	181	187	173	172	152	198	167	177	170	171

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—STATIST.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.	Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.	
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.										
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98	101	July.....	222	212	144	206	168	167	183	174	186	
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119	126	August.....	221	213	159	207	156	160	180	168	181	
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153	159	September..	203	186	153	191	149	182	173	168	175	
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198	206	October.....	175	170	145	168	139	179	162	159	163	
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225	226	November...	173	170	150	168	136	178	157	156	161	
1919.....	252	215	275	238	190	271	268	243	242	December...	163	163	143	160	131	179	157	155	157	
1920.....	321	264	366	301	269	299	290	285	291											
Dec., 1920..	257	262	212	253	254	205	248	237	243											

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—FRANCE—GENERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foodstuffs (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foodstuffs (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.										
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	100	99	101	101	January.....	483	334	337	397	341	460	445	415	407	
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145	137	July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330	
1916.....	162	170	164	167	232	180	199	206	187	August.....	371	337	352	355	245	321	356	312	331	
1917.....	215	243	201	225	271	303	302	291	262	September..	373	311	389	352	253	388	370	338	344	
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	387	339	October.....	345	305	305	323	262	391	365	338	331	
1919.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	November...	331	306	324	321	277	388	362	341	332	
1920.....	503	427	422	450	449	737	524	550	510	December...	324	303	300	313	269	375	364	337	326	
										1922.										
										January.....	309	289	306	302	258	363	350	324	314	

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1920=100.]

	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.		Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.	
1921.										1921.										
January.....	107	121	98	77	88	113	123	107	103	October.....	116	129	75	76	64	81	114	94	96	
July.....	100	109	65	54	60	95	92	87	83	November...	114	126	76	75	65	80	114	94	95	
August.....	107	113	68	62	60	92	96	87	87	December...	115	121	74	79	66	89	114	94	95	
September..	114	125	71	75	59	91	102	93	93											

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.¹

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920.						1921.					
Average for the year....	1,230	3,160	1,747	1,432	1,509	Beginning of—					
1921.						November.....	2,785	4,714	2,937	2,092	2,698
Beginning of—						December.....	3,322	6,567	3,580	2,458	3,283
February.....	1,255	2,507	1,622	1,542	1,484	1922.					
July.....	1,274	2,153	1,594	1,592	1,473	Beginning of—					
August.....	1,784	2,289	1,636	1,550	1,723	January.....	3,295	6,567	3,636	3,033	3,467
September.....	1,854	2,616	1,748	1,608	1,820	February.....	3,576	6,975	4,084	3,450	3,814
October.....	1,995	3,270	2,112	2,567	1,993						

¹ Latest revised figures.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913 prices=100.]

	Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).		Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).
1920 average.....	1,253	2,609	1,479	August.....	1,913	1,888	1,909
December, 1920.....	1,323	2,005	1,437	September.....	1,952	2,643	2,067
				October.....	2,235	3,585	2,460
1921.				November.....	2,937	5,062	3,416
July.....	1,369	1,738	1,425	December.....			3,569

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SWEDEN—SVENSK HANDELSTIDNING.

[July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building materials.	Wood pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.	All commodities.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914 ¹	136	101	114	123	109	104		118	103	111	116
1915.....	151	140	161	177	166	118	116	158	116	120	145
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149	185
1917.....	181	205	198	551	405	215	267	206	247	212	244
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195			339
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211			330
1920.....	232	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
1921.											
January, 1920.....	244	266	281	371	230	320	520	131	169	328	267
July.....	236	227	216	315	149	199	197	112	133	191	211
August.....	217	230	214	250	130	198	183	107	132	191	198
September.....	183	208	207	223	130	191	178	108	166	191	182
October.....	167	198	200	202	130	211	169	119	161	187	175
November.....	161	195	197	194	133	239	181	108	149	179	174
December.....	156	186	202	197	134	243	189	110	146	179	172
1922											
January.....	168	173	202	179	131	228	189	104	144	179	170

¹ Average for 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1914.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—OKONOMISK REVUE.

[Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Feed-stuffs and fertilizers.	Fucl.		Iron.	Metals.	Building materials.	Textiles.	Hides and leather.	Pulp wood.	Paper.	All commodities.
				Coal and coke.	Petroleum and benzine.								
End of—													
1914.....	115	130	108	151	104	115	128	107	105	158	103	101	115
1915.....	149	150	150	224	132	158	289	131	121	193	124	137	159
1916.....	193	198	195	355	170	435	401	213	178	251	171	190	233
1917.....	260	292	231	1,161	231	720	503	326	264	296	217	263	341
1918.....	324	277	284	514	247	573	503	359	302	286	283	313	345
1919.....	329	281	277	767	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
1921.													
July.....	301	408	254	388	303	307	190	309	319	197	276	392	300
August.....	296	360	260	371	297	307	190	305	315	197	262	392	297
September.....	302	303	254	333	297	339	190	299	309	210	227	377	287
October.....	297	305	251	333	297	335	197	297	315	228	227	350	286
November.....	273	282	233	316	276	319	184	293	320	219	227	338	276
December.....	263	279	233	289	276	278	183	291	320	219	183	338	269

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Agricultural products.	Dairy products.	Groceries and tobacco.	Meat.	Building materials.	Chemicals.	All commodities.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149	141
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172	132
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243	155
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315	170
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
December, 1920.....	216	156	193	210	198	193	271	252	197
1921.									
July.....	195	111	153	166	188	119	238	220	159
August.....	194	116	160	164	190	120	231	224	160
September.....	193	143	159	146	187	110	226	220	160
October.....	193	147	157	129	189	98	210	220	156
November.....	190	138	155	123	188	87	198	208	151
December.....	183	134	149	122	187	93	192	205	148

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.¹

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102	105	96	101	100	94	106	101
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114	110	128	106	97	92	160	110
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148	143	167	128	100	113	222	135
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201	168	217	174	118	163	236	177
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273	169	229	213	147	188	250	206
1919.....	227	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205	217
1920.....	263	198	204	261	258	303	192	203	245	268	255	204	246
1921.													
January, 1920.....	186	175	216	184	212	228	131	174	257	248	247	196	208
July.....	146	143	133	157	174	179	106	147	236	217	207	175	176
August.....	152	143	142	182	173	181	101	145	237	192	206	176	174
September.....	144	133	141	170	170	183	100	143	235	189	206	171	172
October.....	127	134	149	171	162	185	100	143	234	190	210	169	169
November.....	125	113	158	176	158	179	100	140	232	180	211	165	168
December.....	131	122	170	188	159	176	100	141	232	180	211	166	170
1922.													
January.....	133	129	149	186	155	176	99	142	231	180	208	163	168

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CALCUTTA, INDIA—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Oils, mustard.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Other foods.	All commodities.
End of July, 1914..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for 1920....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
December, 1920.....	161	229	242	90	333	116	107	156	124	83	152	69	273	149	139	160	180
1921.																	
July.....	149	237	245	116	316	136	102	147	115	80	157	92	247	173	151	162	183
August.....	143	242	241	121	301	150	107	135	116	85	150	107	236	182	153	170	184
September.....	143	247	214	120	302	217	127	147	115	102	145	116	219	182	157	172	184
October.....	141	251	214	122	310	193	112	148	106	88	122	124	205	184	154	166	184
November.....	141	246	213	116	299	166	108	150	104	77	123	151	203	178	143	164	180
December.....	141	235	219	128	289	176	111	150	103	86	124	152	194	180	147	169	180

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

In the following table are presented statistics showing the trend of retail prices and the cost of living in the United States and important European countries: ¹

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, AND SWEDEN; COST OF LIVING IN UNITED KINGDOM AND BERLIN.

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. ¹	United Kingdom, cost of living. ²	Paris, retail prices. ¹	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. ³
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080
December, 1920....	175	269	424	294	1,135
1921.					
January.....	169	265	410	283	1,111
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125
August.....	152	222	317	234	1,177
September.....	150	220	329	228	1,212
October.....	150	210	331	218	1,340
November.....	149	203	326	211	1,767
December.....	147	199	323	202	1,934
1922.					
January.....		192	319	190	.....

¹ Three of these index numbers—those for the United Kingdom, Paris, and Sweden—are constructed on the basis of prices in July, 1914=100. In the case of the United States, the original base, that of the year 1913, has been shifted to the July, 1914, base. The German index uses the year ending July, 1914, as a base.

The American index number, constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was based upon the retail prices of 22 articles of food, weighted according to family consumption, until January, 1921, when it was increased to 43 articles reported by dealers in 51 important cities. The method of weighting continues the same, although the actual "weight" applied has been changed.

The British index number of the cost of living constructed by the Ministry of Labor consists of the retail prices not only of foodstuffs but of other articles as well. Retail clothing prices, rents, and the cost of fuel, lighting, and miscellaneous household items are also taken into consideration. The index number is weighted according to the importance of the items in the budgets of working-class families.

The retail price index for Paris, compiled by the French General Statistical Office, consists of retail prices of 13 different commodities, weighted according to the average annual consumption of a workingman's family of four persons. Eleven of the commodities included in this index are foods, and the other two are kerosene and alcohol.

The Swedish index number consists of the retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel, and lighting and is based upon the prices of 51 articles in 44 towns (in 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns), weighted according to the budget of a workingman's family which before the war had a yearly income of 2,000 kroner.

The German index expresses upon a percentage basis figures compiled by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski of the Statistical Office of Berlin-Schöne-

¹ Average for the month.

² Beginning of month.

³ August 1913-July, 1914=100.

berg. Dr. Kuczynski bases his calculations upon the cost of living per week of a family of four in Greater Berlin.

FOREIGN TRADE—UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, ITALY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, JAPAN, AND GERMANY.

In the following table are presented figures showing the monthly value of the foreign trade of a group ¹ of important European countries and Japan.

Sweden. In France and Italy the value of foreign trade is estimated not in terms of current prices but in terms of those of some earlier, dated usually the preceding year.

None of the figures presented below include the import or export of gold and silver. In the case of England and France, group figures are given as well as total values, while in the case of the other countries total values only are presented. This does not mean that group figures are not obtainable, merely that they are either delayed in publication or appear not to be of such general interest as the French and English material.

Japanese figures for recent months are received by cable and subject to revision.

¹ Currencies have not been converted to a common unit, nor are methods of valuation the same in all countries. In England imports are given current c. l. f. values in England; exports and reexports, current f. o. b. values. The same method is followed in Japan and

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.					Exports.					Reexports.			
	In thousands of pounds sterling.					In thousands of pounds sterling.					In thousands of tons.	In thousands of tons.		
	Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.	Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.				
Monthly average:														
1913.....	24,184	23,485	16,131	259	64,061	4,669	2,716	5,825	31,281	949	43,770	7,650	9,131	152
1919.....	59,927	50,565	24,663	358	135,513	.....	2,814	9,274	53,457	1,008	66,553	.....	13,729	.....
1920.....	63,817	59,196	37,787	254	161,387	3,795	4,245	12,126	93,312	1,523	111,206	3,292	18,563	139
December, 1920....	59,280	48,613	31,553	241	142,687	3,723	3,812	12,277	78,819	1,694	96,631	3,356	12,699	126
1921.														
July.....	42,090	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	4,050	2,702	2,775	36,705	990	43,172	11,350	9,362	.....
August.....	59,584	19,589	18,194	214	88,581	3,389	3,124	7,058	39,936	1,228	51,346	3,747	9,998	154
September.....	48,410	20,465	17,905	338	87,119	3,515	3,300	6,997	44,009	942	55,248	4,128	8,595	116
October.....	44,475	21,256	18,691	320	84,742	3,470	3,466	7,359	50,328	1,113	62,265	4,297	10,386	159
November.....	41,246	29,946	17,913	154	89,259	3,343	3,586	7,046	51,094	1,169	62,895	4,541	9,823	139
December.....	33,033	27,792	18,291	165	85,312	3,080	3,187	7,446	47,364	1,378	59,375	5,238	9,204	107
1922.														
January.....					76,480						63,140		8,450	

¹ Includes reexports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.¹

	Imports.					Exports.					In thousands of metric tons.	
	In thousands of francs.				In thousands of metric tons.	In thousands of francs.				In thousands of metric tons.		
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.		Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.			Total.
Monthly average:												
1913 ²	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,685	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351	1,840	
1919 ³	892,040	1,229,435	861,797	2,983,272	3,204	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966	464	
1920 ³	718,179	1,400,046	832,187	2,950,413	4,211	184,277	397,677	1,187,742	99,867	1,869,563	1,071	
December, 1920 ⁴	909,000	2,418,000	1,122,000	4,449,000	5,355	238,000	524,000	1,300,000	153,000	2,288,000	1,167	
1921. ³												
July.....	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,563,055	1,194	
August.....	555,545	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,654	445,312	1,084,193	82,933	1,725,092	1,035	
September.....	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,444	95,832	1,774,653	1,172	
October.....	717,091	1,191,860	318,000	2,226,951	2,809	132,424	482,376	1,041,594	103,078	1,739,472	1,251	
November.....	564,012	1,446,125	323,593	2,333,730	5,161	157,180	478,875	992,256	120,343	1,748,654	1,515	
December.....	754,671	1,856,148	543,445	3,154,264	5,198	259,605	549,495	1,193,161	180,059	2,182,320	2,507	

¹ Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade. Latest figures subject to revision.² Calculated in 1913 value units.³ Calculated in 1919 value units. French foreign trade figures are originally recorded in quantity units only, and the value of the trade is calculated by applying official value units to the quantities imported and exported. Normally the monthly statements of trade appear computed at the rates of the year previous, and only at the end of the year is the trade evaluated at the prices prevailing during that year. Because of the disturbed price conditions in France during the past two years, 1919 price units are being applied to the 1921 trade.⁴ Calculated in 1920 value units.FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND JAPAN.¹

	Italy. (In millions of lire.) ¹		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Norway. (In millions of kroner.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monthly average:								
1913.....	304	210	71	68	46	33	61	53
1919.....	1,385	506	211	131	215	65	181	175
1920.....	2,132	2,650	281	191	253	104	195	162
1920.								
October.....			299	218	190	96	108	134
November.....			228	177	184	88	108	105
December.....			197	171	173	71	105	87
1921.								
July.....	357	441	98	94	134	61	110	99
August.....	981	587	103	113	148	72	132	106
September.....	962	659	126	105	176	82	129	96
October.....	1,101	683	101	99			130	112
November.....			95	103			154	121
December.....			112	108			160	145
1922.								
January.....							176	87

¹ Latest figures subject to revision.² Based on 1919 values.³ Based on actual current prices.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

	Imports. ¹		Exports. ²			Imports. ¹		Exports. ²				
	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.					
	In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In thousands of marks.			In thousands of metric tons.	In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.			
Monthly average:					1921. ³							
1913.....	926,654	6,068	8,450	841,375	6,146	May.....	150	5,486,345	1,534	10,901	4,547,341	1,145
1920.....	1,570	17,773	5,775,833	1,657	1,657	June.....	154	6,408,681	1,824	30,081	5,437,743	1,509
1920.						July.....	8,376	7,572,099	1,925	37,567	6,174,663	1,558
December.....	2,007	45,306	7,817,910	1,758	1,758	August.....	35,765	9,382,464	2,411	13,514	6,670,105	1,823
						September.....	26,674	10,641,769	2,533	26,832	7,492,452	1,871
						October.....		3,875,000	3,005		9,721,000	1,973
						November.....		2,278,000	2,538		11,912,000	1,908
						December.....		3,700,000	2,086		14,600,000	1,930

¹ Not including philanthropic gifts.² Not including deliveries on reparations account.³ Figures covering the first four months of 1921 are not available. Figures for 1921 are subject to revision.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

ENGLAND.

	Production (long tons, 000 omitted).				Raw cotton visible supply (thousands of bales). ⁴	Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).	Railways net ton miles (000,000 omitted).	Exports.			Per cent of unemployed among approximately 12,000,000 insured persons.
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Finished steel.				Iron and steel manufactures (long tons, 000 omitted).	Cotton manufactures (sq. yds., 000,000 omitted).	Coal (long tons, 000 omitted).	
1913, average.....	23,957	855	639	.....	.....	1,002,699	.....	414	6,596	6,117	.....
1920, average.....	19,128	667	755	646	.....	3,603,131	1,546	271	374	2,078	.....
1921.											
July.....	² 15,214	10	117	137	1,310	.....	1,088	64	179	816	14.8
August.....	16,580	94	434	321	1,194	.....	1,311	77	214	3,103	13.2
September.....	16,517	153	429	322	1,060	³ 3,283,000	1,297	133	268	3,407	12.2
October.....	² 21,090	236	405	304	1,123	.....	1,325	156	345	3,406	12.8
November.....	17,875	272	444	330	1,216	.....	.....	194	366	3,594	15.7
December.....	² 22,594	275	381	.....	1,271	² 2,640,000	.....	205	.....	4,309	16.2

¹ Average of 4 quarterly estimates.
² Five weeks.

³ Work suspended on all but 2,004,000 tons.
⁴ End of month.

⁵ Work suspended on all but 1,918,319 tons.
⁶ Yards.

FRANCE.

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal.		Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. ¹	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Number of unemployed receiving municipal aid in Paris. ²	
			Produced.	Stocks at mines. ¹							Imported for consumption.	Thousands of metric tons.
1913, average.....	³ 434	³ 391	3,338	.....	1,558	27,428	274	629	3,685	1,840	.....
1920, average.....	286	254	2,025	279	2,022	19,576	225	390	4,211	1,071	.....
1921.											
July.....	267	223	2,280	1,256	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194	10,616
August.....	255	232	2,403	1,353	1,065	10,700	132	202	2,593	1,035	⁴ 10,419
September.....	244	236	2,432	1,476	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,993	1,172	7,486
October.....	256	260	2,524	1,560	1,301	25,757	181	385	2,809	1,251	5,348
November.....	295	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	5,161	1,515	⁵ 3,888
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	5,198	2,507	4,175

¹ End of month.

² End of month. These figures have been substituted as an index to unemployment conditions in France because the basis on which the figures previously published were calculated seemed to be changed from time to time.

³ Does not include Lorraine.

⁴ As of August 12, 1921.

⁵ As of November 18, 1921.

GERMANY.¹

	Production (in 000s of metric tons).			Imports (in metric tons).			Exports (in metric tons). ²			Ship arrivals in Hamburg.		Unemployment.	
	Coal.	Coke.	Lignite.	Wheat.	Iron ore. ³	Cotton. ⁴	Iron and iron manufactures. ⁵	Dyes and dye-stuffs.	Coal.	Number of ships.	Tonnage (net registered tons; 000s omitted).	Per cent of trade-union unemployment.	Number of unemployed persons receiving State aid. ³ (000s omitted).
1913, monthly average.....	14,425	2,721	7,269	212,163	1,224,951	43,424	541,439	21,812	2,881,126	1,256	1,182	2.9	.....
1920, monthly average.....	10,945	2,098	9,323	49,290	537,535	12,490	145,883	8,462	608,749	407	378	3.8	366
1921.													
May.....	8,771	2,266	⁶ 9,368	156,163	428,255	19,856	129,847	7,481	293,260	582	644	3.7	394
June.....	10,295	2,223	⁶ 10,055	186,243	462,741	25,625	162,297	7,677	355,582	612	588	3.0	358
July.....	10,731	2,218	10,065	155,200	493,434	35,176	177,773	7,353	453,173	809	888	2.5	314
August.....	11,727	2,247	10,606	278,661	356,397	52,433	240,071	9,618	613,739	942	955	2.2	267
September.....	11,607	2,278	10,359	262,915	564,827	28,766	225,331	10,156	649,158	957	1,018	1.4	232
October.....	11,977	2,396	10,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915	1,047	1.2	185
November.....	11,708	2,344	10,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
December.....	11,920	420	11,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Latest figures subject to revision.

² Import and export figures for the first four months of 1921 are not available.

³ Includes manganese ore.

⁴ Includes linters.

⁵ Not including machinery.

⁶ Excluding production in Upper Silesia.

⁷ Figures for May and June are provisional.

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Following is a set of tables showing the volume of bills discounted and of acceptances, municipal warrants, and Government securities purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks during December, 1921.

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Municipal warrants purchased.	Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.		December, 1921.	December, 1920.
Boston.....	\$317, 115, 404	\$24, 985, 473	\$1, 400, 700	\$13, 135, 000		\$356, 636, 577	\$657, 498, 741
New York.....	2, 279, 517, 775	146, 084, 632	14, 037, 700	323, 340, 000		2, 762, 980, 107	6, 831, 626, 248
Philadelphia.....	301, 568, 092	13, 822, 839	2, 301, 350	21, 927, 000	\$95, 000	339, 714, 281	412, 162, 523
Cleveland.....	225, 832, 283	5, 236, 707	4, 500, 800	25, 120, 000		260, 689, 790	643, 564, 873
Richmond.....	213, 509, 322	2, 008, 830		2, 000, 000		217, 518, 152	295, 030, 365
Atlanta.....	117, 423, 227	3, 606, 005	1, 655, 400	1, 500		122, 686, 132	236, 542, 655
Chicago.....	253, 008, 749	11, 394, 584	9, 343, 850	35, 078, 000		308, 820, 183	699, 902, 880
St. Louis.....	120, 034, 756	1, 221, 733	172, 800	4, 238, 000		125, 667, 289	177, 916, 302
Minneapolis.....	46, 183, 416		185, 100	545, 500	66, 901	46, 980, 917	101, 019, 105
Kansas City.....	60, 198, 131	189, 794		1, 053, 000	150, 000	61, 590, 925	142, 889, 807
Dallas.....	45, 037, 713	15, 000				45, 052, 713	113, 881, 369
San Francisco.....	189, 141, 997	21, 535, 756	2, 750, 900	8, 669, 000		222, 097, 653	347, 703, 033
Total: December, 1921.....	4, 168, 565, 865	230, 101, 353	36, 348, 600	435, 107, 000	311, 901	4, 870, 434, 719	
December, 1920.....	9, 461, 657, 679	253, 827, 872	1, 350	944, 253, 000			10, 659, 739, 901
12 months ending Dec. 31, 1921.....	57, 758, 726, 725	1, 534, 801, 620	103, 782, 061	3, 741, 916, 557	984, 906	63, 140, 211, 959	
12 months ending Dec. 31, 1920.....	85, 320, 873, 948	3, 218, 364, 073	332, 550	7, 987, 977, 500			96, 527, 548, 071

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING DECEMBER, 1921, BY CLASSES OF PAPER; ALSO NUMBER OF MEMBER BANKS ACCOMMODATED.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.		
		Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.
Boston.....	\$6, 154, 930	\$71, 126, 700		\$230, 245, 497	\$170, 535				
New York.....	1, 655, 827	1, 601, 878, 651		672, 046, 076	960, 927	\$25, 677	\$2, 061, 000		\$40, 000
Philadelphia.....	9, 978, 778	212, 999, 499		78, 068, 614	415, 608				
Cleveland.....	1, 997, 757	142, 976, 166	\$219, 200	76, 200, 804	360, 583	232, 358			
Richmond.....	1, 074, 862	180, 034, 822	2, 946, 420	23, 096, 188	4, 999, 015	590			
Atlanta.....	3, 286, 999	51, 001, 095	902, 500	53, 488, 964	6, 482, 937	727, 259			
Chicago.....	6, 759, 425	135, 611, 036	1, 273, 873	92, 703, 571	16, 426, 764				
St. Louis.....	1, 466, 183	72, 964, 762	63, 000	39, 351, 995	5, 123, 299	439, 571		\$92, 395	
Minneapolis.....	319, 706	16, 811, 423	3, 442, 045	16, 544, 581	6, 247, 444	2, 714, 059			
Kansas City.....	966, 365	37, 726, 546		12, 515, 615	2, 580, 348	6, 239, 208			
Dallas.....	121, 573	22, 147, 007	4, 608, 264	8, 767, 329	5, 547, 773	3, 724, 070		20, 000	
San Francisco.....	664, 936	98, 023, 453	25, 514, 647	57, 839, 046	3, 033, 257	2, 919, 175		25, 000	
Total: December, 1921.....	34, 447, 381	2, 643, 303, 761	38, 970, 549	1, 369, 899, 777	52, 648, 490	17, 040, 568	2, 061, 000	137, 395	40, 000
November, 1921.....	41, 759, 847	1, 888, 864, 330	35, 347, 233	1, 177, 504, 930	56, 222, 593	22, 574, 835		1, 150, 322	
December, 1920.....	143, 335, 882	4, 886, 257, 779	38, 635, 721		4, 367, 464, 512			9, 643, 021	
November, 1920.....	161, 849, 808	4, 187, 873, 432	17, 873, 300		3, 486, 913, 942			13, 273, 667	

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total, all classes.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹		Member banks.		
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent. of total.	Number in district Dec. 31.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....		\$117, 742	\$317, 115, 404	\$230, 017, 933	5. 5	436	246	56. 4
New York.....		847, 717	2, 279, 517, 775	839, 080, 061	20. 2	800	374	46. 8
Philadelphia.....		75, 593	301, 568, 092	271, 063, 318	6. 5	704	417	59. 2
Cleveland.....		3, 845, 414	225, 832, 283	334, 801, 292	8. 1	884	420	47. 5
Richmond.....		1, 357, 425	213, 509, 322	246, 945, 543	5. 9	626	410	65. 5
Atlanta.....		1, 533, 472	117, 423, 227	343, 071, 866	8. 2	515	379	73. 6
Chicago.....		229, 080	253, 003, 749	808, 449, 235	19. 4	1, 443	974	67. 5
St. Louis.....		536, 551	120, 034, 756	259, 189, 674	6. 2	589	316	53. 7
Minneapolis.....		103, 538	46, 183, 416	213, 300, 389	5. 1	1, 024	582	56. 8
Kansas City.....		150, 019	60, 198, 131	204, 801, 964	4. 9	1, 101	612	55. 6
Dallas.....		100, 510	45, 037, 713	162, 322, 473	3. 9	876	573	65. 4
San Francisco.....		1, 119, 863	189, 141, 997	255, 522, 117	6. 1	857	373	43. 5
Total: December, 1921.....		10, 016, 944	4, 168, 565, 865	4, 168, 565, 865	100. 0	9, 855	5, 676	57. 6
November, 1921.....	\$56, 250	7, 790, 514	3, 231, 270, 854			9, 836	5, 622	57. 2
December, 1920.....		16, 317, 764	9, 461, 657, 679			9, 628	5, 551	57. 7
November, 1920.....		15, 143, 461	7, 882, 932, 610			9, 591	5, 275	55. 0

¹ Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (11.67) for system.

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING DECEMBER, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Boston.....	\$317, 115, 404			\$317, 115, 404	4.50	8.46
New York.....	2, 279, 517, 775			2, 279, 517, 775	4.50	4.30
Philadelphia.....	301, 568, 092			301, 568, 092	4.50	10.49
Cleveland.....		\$225, 832, 283		225, 832, 283	5.00	17.30
Richmond.....		170, 247, 316	\$43, 262, 006	213, 509, 322	5.13	13.50
Atlanta.....		54, 273, 317	63, 149, 910	117, 423, 227	5.28	34.09
Chicago.....		253, 003, 749		253, 003, 749	5.00	37.28
St. Louis.....		120, 034, 756		120, 034, 756	5.00	25.19
Minneapolis.....			46, 183, 416	46, 183, 416	5.50	53.89
Kansas City.....		60, 198, 131		60, 198, 131	5.00	39.70
Dallas.....			45, 037, 713	45, 037, 713	5.50	42.05
San Francisco.....		189, 141, 997		189, 141, 997	5.00	15.76
Total: December, 1921.....	2, 898, 201, 271	1, 072, 731, 549	197, 633, 045	4, 168, 565, 865	4.91	11.67
November, 1921.....	1, 806, 532, 008	927, 412, 754	423, 357, 268	3, 231, 270, 854	5.03	14.42

¹ Includes \$73,968,824 of bills discounted at 6 per cent.

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING DECEMBER, 1921, BY CLASSES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	\$11, 700, 314	\$9, 660, 576	\$3, 624, 583	\$24, 985, 473				\$24, 985, 473	\$22, 445, 000	9.8
New York.....	102, 311, 141	28, 801, 395	14, 903, 206	146, 015, 742	\$68, 890		\$68, 890	146, 084, 632	110, 382, 060	48.0
Philadelphia.....	9, 348, 971	3, 315, 599	1, 158, 269	13, 822, 839				13, 822, 839	24, 260, 649	10.5
Cleveland.....	3, 601, 752	1, 552, 122	82, 833	5, 236, 707				5, 236, 707	7, 033, 510	3.1
Richmond.....	809, 380	1, 199, 450		2, 008, 830				2, 008, 830	4, 485, 508	1.9
Atlanta.....	2, 079, 225	1, 526, 780		3, 606, 005				3, 606, 005	6, 741, 190	2.9
Chicago.....	8, 590, 569	2, 179, 015	625, 000	11, 394, 584				11, 394, 584	26, 914, 950	11.7
St. Louis.....	292, 115	929, 618		1, 221, 733				1, 221, 733	759, 535	.3
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....	144, 000	45, 794		189, 794				189, 794	387, 897	.2
Dallas.....		15, 000		15, 000				15, 000	56, 254	
San Francisco.....	16, 604, 907	4, 105, 797	685, 278	21, 395, 982	139, 774		139, 774	21, 535, 756	26, 634, 800	11.6
Total: December, 1921.....	155, 482, 374	53, 331, 146	21, 079, 169	229, 892, 689	208, 664		208, 664	230, 101, 353	230, 101, 353	100.0
November, 1921.....	114, 427, 495	37, 061, 462	10, 331, 749	161, 820, 706	177, 845		177, 845	161, 998, 551		
December, 1920.....	177, 656, 918	63, 555, 187	11, 239, 769	252, 451, 904	1, 120, 968	\$255, 000	1, 375, 968	253, 827, 872		
November, 1920.....	168, 742, 124	52, 928, 510	9, 161, 956	230, 832, 590	757, 805	250, 000	1, 007, 805	231, 840, 395		

¹ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (23.39) for system.

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING DECEMBER, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4¾ per cent.
Boston.....	\$7,416,849	\$9,561,402	\$5,046,699	\$2,506,156	\$12,700	\$264,823	\$119,016
New York.....	17,718,140	10,052,492	1,602,091	116,564,238	147,671		
Philadelphia.....	9,193,689	4,121,045	327,105	125,000		56,000	
Cleveland.....	2,504,888	1,350,928	754,062	134,637	81,417	145,380	30,000
Richmond.....						133,780	
Atlanta.....		19,028		433,829			
Chicago.....	6,568,296	3,507,600	1,199,282	69,406		50,000	
St. Louis.....	143,169	136,033	484,633	457,898			
Minneapolis.....							
Kansas City.....							
Dallas.....							
San Francisco.....	10,523,186	3,504,020	3,220,167	130,621	2,810,064	571,000	260,000
Total: December, 1921.....	54,068,217	32,252,548	12,634,039	120,421,785	3,051,852	1,220,933	409,016
November, 1921.....		13,940,310	17,586,586	92,525,841	14,552,135	14,596,658	503,252

Federal Reserve Bank.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5½ per cent.	Total.	Average rates (365-day basis)	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$37,828	\$20,000			\$24,985,473	<i>Per cent.</i> 4.27	<i>Days.</i> 21.01
New York.....					146,084,632	4.46	17.67
Philadelphia.....					13,822,839	4.23	41.05
Cleveland.....	235,395				5,236,707	4.30	31.41
Richmond.....	1,502,550			\$372,500	2,008,830	5.12	52.22
Atlanta.....	1,773,768			1,379,380	3,606,005	5.24	43.72
Chicago.....					11,394,584	4.28	55.24
St. Louis.....					1,221,733	4.41	14.54
Minneapolis.....							
Kansas City.....	189,794				189,794	5.07	47.80
Dallas.....				15,000	15,000	5.58	87.71
San Francisco.....	289,698	166,500	\$60,500		21,535,756	4.30	28.93
Total: December, 1921.....	4,029,033	186,500	60,500	1,766,880	230,101,353	4.41	23.39
November, 1921.....	3,019,364	45,886	60,000	4,904,089	161,998,551	4.60	25.77

¹ Includes \$264,430 at 6 per cent.

NOTE.—All Federal Reserve Banks use 360 days to the year in calculating interest on bills bought in open market.

HOLDINGS OF EARNING ASSETS, BY CLASSES.

Following is a set of tables giving a detailed analysis of the different classes of earning assets held by the Federal Reserve Banks at the end of December, 1921.

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING DECEMBER, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	U. S. securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	U. S. securi-ties.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	U. S. securi-ties.
Boston.....	\$88,021,050	\$66,072,717	\$8,919,949	\$13,028,384	\$322,104	\$260,513	\$33,142	\$28,449	Per ct. 4.31	Per ct. 4.64	Per ct. 4.37	Per ct. 2.57
New York.....	362,857,055	221,674,637	47,353,257	93,829,161	1,293,487	852,104	175,789	265,594	4.20	4.53	4.37	3.33
Philadelphia.....	116,530,838	89,315,558	11,686,280	15,453,839	420,923	344,691	43,763	32,100	4.25	4.54	4.40	2.44
Cleveland.....	129,264,386	112,268,877	3,713,793	13,281,716	530,906	482,462	14,219	34,225	4.84	5.06	4.51	3.03
Richmond.....	104,364,103	95,592,398	3,713,789	5,057,916	470,441	443,691	17,935	8,815	5.31	5.46	5.68	2.05
Atlanta.....	118,002,309	94,459,939	3,842,863	19,699,507	520,288	444,707	18,495	57,086	5.19	5.54	5.67	3.41
Chicago.....	217,653,071	187,791,878	4,834,429	24,976,764	930,945	854,741	18,291	57,913	5.04	5.36	4.41	2.73
St. Louis.....	72,838,853	64,149,150	421,598	8,268,105	293,953	276,367	1,608	15,978	4.75	5.07	4.49	2.28
Minneapolis.....	62,071,000	57,193,000	.....	4,811,000	285,463	276,381	.....	8,752	5.41	5.69	.....	2.14
Kansas City.....	90,104,039	74,271,722	1,480,009	14,236,179	373,300	339,023	7,380	26,434	4.88	5.37	5.87	2.19
Dallas.....	57,626,290	52,912,209	177,742	4,536,339	276,670	267,099	857	8,714	5.65	5.94	5.68	2.26
San Francisco.....	97,861,033	69,729,517	19,305,418	8,526,098	390,733	302,715	71,438	16,580	4.70	5.11	4.36	2.21
Total: Dec., 1921.....	1,517,194,027	1,185,431,602	105,499,127	226,005,008	6,109,243	5,144,494	402,917	560,640	4.74	5.11	4.50	2.92
Nov., 1921.....	1,520,283,245	1,232,575,771	78,867,348	208,579,059	6,237,929	5,459,506	318,528	458,803	4.99	5.39	4.91	2.68
Dec., 1920.....	3,313,502,262	2,730,360,460	244,001,410	339,140,392	16,792,813	14,844,052	1,250,273	698,488	5.98	6.42	6.05	2.43
Nov., 1920.....	3,375,395,765	2,776,457,064	278,521,360	320,417,341	16,507,625	14,560,645	1,377,088	569,892	5.98	6.41	6.03	2.17

NOTE.—The totals for the Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Kansas City banks include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings, and annual rates of earnings thereon as follows: Philadelphia, \$75,161, \$369, and 5.78 per cent; Minneapolis, \$67,000, \$330, and 5.81 per cent; Kansas City, \$116,129, \$493, and 5 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.

[End of December figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	59,171	4,856	16,677	.....	36,638	855	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
New York.....	209,080	2,620	153,393	.....	51,597	863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Philadelphia.....	88,652	10,460	56,155	.....	21,103	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Cleveland.....	114,594	3,263	43,005	15	64,031	1,097	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,503
Richmond.....	94,668	2,408	38,039	1,337	40,763	9,170	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348
Atlanta.....	90,827	4,702	19,718	327	51,074	12,465	1,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488
Chicago.....	185,520	5,017	54,815	613	78,497	46,025	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	547
St. Louis.....	63,053	2,762	19,069	33	31,815	7,637	843	.....	284	.....	.....	610
Minneapolis.....	51,212	526	6,763	1,965	13,995	22,042	5,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
Kansas City.....	69,980	1,937	15,903	.....	22,830	8,374	20,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Dallas.....	50,597	286	8,677	1,964	12,320	13,319	13,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	748
San Francisco.....	67,093	2,774	10,909	11,526	27,536	6,471	7,302	50	3	.....	5	517
Total: Dec. 31, 1921.....	1,144,347	41,611	443,723	17,785	452,199	120,036	49,670	50	288	.....	5	9,980
Nov. 30, 1921.....	1,182,301	48,896	427,464	17,350	486,313	139,104	51,715	55	392	.....	16	10,936
Dec. 30, 1920.....	2,719,134	271,526	869,510	17,907	1,274,606	143,145	103,795	.....	17,218	.....	.....	21,427
Nov. 26, 1920.....	2,735,400	278,946	913,479	7,299	1,260,326	136,315	105,246	.....	12,828	.....	.....	20,961

HOLDINGS OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED OR DISCOUNTED, BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTANCES.

[End of December figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	All classes.			Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
	Total.	Purchased in open market.	Discounted for member banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	13,291	13,149	142	13,149	6,812	4,785	1,552	142	.....	142
New York.....	73,200	72,593	607	72,518	51,855	13,876	6,777	682	75	607
Philadelphia.....	16,011	15,895	116	15,895	10,899	3,603	1,393	116	.....	116
Cleveland.....	7,881	5,378	2,503	5,378	4,353	942	83	2,503	.....	2,503
Richmond.....	5,906	3,558	2,348	3,558	1,244	2,314	.....	2,348	.....	2,348
Atlanta.....	5,174	3,686	1,488	3,686	1,653	2,033	.....	1,488	.....	1,488
Chicago.....	9,037	8,489	548	8,490	6,647	1,368	475	547	.....	547
St. Louis.....	1,112	218	894	502	20	482	.....	610	.....	610
Minneapolis.....	252	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	252
Kansas City.....	1,439	1,337	102	1,337	569	768	.....	102	.....	102
Dallas.....	913	165	748	165	.....	165	.....	748	.....	748
San Francisco.....	21,370	20,795	575	20,705	15,907	3,914	884	665	148	517
Total: Dec. 31, 1921.....	155,586	.....	.....	145,383	99,969	34,250	11,164	10,203	223	9,980
Nov. 30, 1921.....	84,353	.....	.....	73,271	48,989	20,019	4,263	11,082	146	10,936
Purchased in open market:	.....	145,263	.....	145,045	99,919	33,962	11,164	218	218	.....
Dec. 31, 1921.....	.....	72,954	.....	72,824	48,934	19,627	4,263	130	130	.....
Nov. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	10,323	338	50	288	.....	9,985	5	9,980
Dec. 31, 1921.....	.....	.....	11,399	447	55	392	.....	10,952	16	10,936
Nov. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HOLDINGS OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED OR DISCOUNTED, BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTING INSTITUTIONS.

[End of December figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks and banking corporations.	Private banks.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Non-national.			
Boston.....	13,149	8,505	4,378	111	144	11
New York.....	72,518	26,242	25,593	8,066	8,853	3,764
Philadelphia.....	15,895	7,095	4,608	1,669	1,055	1,468
Cleveland.....	5,378	1,579	1,253	791	370	1,385
Richmond.....	3,558	3,548	10	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	3,686	1,027	2,659	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	8,490	3,054	4,903	408	50	75
St. Louis.....	502	87	415	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,337	1,193	144	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	165	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	20,705	7,715	6,379	2,661	1,847	2,103
Total: Dec. 31, 1921.....	145,383	60,210	50,342	13,706	12,319	8,806
Nov. 30, 1921.....	73,271	30,289	23,579	8,942	4,960	5,501
Purchased in open market:	.....	145,045	60,173	50,091	13,656	8,806
Dec. 31, 1921.....	.....	72,824	30,208	23,282	8,873	5,501
Nov. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discounted for member banks:	.....	338	37	251	50	.....
Dec. 31, 1921.....	.....	447	81	297	69	.....
Nov. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BANKING CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1921, AND JANUARY, 1922.

Return to the banks from circulation channels of large amounts of Federal Reserve notes and other currency and further loan liquidation by both member banks and Federal Reserve Banks in connection with this movement are indicated by the weekly bank statements for the four-week period ending January 18. The reserve position of the Federal Reserve Banks has been further strengthened by substantial gains of gold and other reserve cash.

Loans and discounts of reporting member banks show a decrease of \$274,000,000 for the four weeks ending January 18, this decrease being distributed fairly uniformly among the several classes of loans specified in the weekly statements. Investments of the reporting institutions, on the other hand, show a moderate increase. Holdings of United States bonds show a further gain of \$41,000,000, investments in Victory notes a gain of \$16,000,000, while holdings of Treasury certificates declined during the period by \$36,000,000, and those of Treasury notes by \$5,000,000. Holdings of corporate and other securities show but slight fluctuations, and at the close of the period were \$6,000,000 larger than four weeks earlier. In consequence of the changes shown, total loans and investments of the reporting institutions show a decline of \$252,000,000 during the four weeks under review. For the New York City banks net loan liquidation of \$65,000,000, as against an increase of \$54,000,000 in investments, largely in Government securities, is shown.

Total borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal Reserve Banks show a parallel reduction for the period from \$743,000,000 to \$468,000,000, or from 5. to 3.2 per cent of the banks' combined loans and investments. Member banks of New York City show for the same period a reduction of their accommodation with the local Federal Reserve Bank from \$158,000,000 to about \$84,000,000, or from 3.3 to 1.8 per cent of their aggregate loans and investments. Of the total discounts held for all member banks by the Federal Reserve Banks, the amounts held for reporting banks in the larger cities (numbering over 800) constituted 51.2 per cent on January 18, compared with 60.6 per cent four weeks earlier and 77.9 per cent about a year ago. It is evident, therefore, that the bulk of recent loan liquidation has been effected by the banks in the larger cities and to a much smaller extent by banks in the less populous centers, or in the agricultural districts.

As against the substantial decreases shown in member bank loans and discounts and borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, their total deposits show a slight increase, a reduction of \$106,000,000 in Government deposits being more than offset by additions of \$84,000,000 to other demand deposits (net) and of \$51,000,000 to time deposits. In keeping with the reduction in borrowings from the reserve banks, reserve balances of the reporting members, all held with the Federal Reserve Banks, show a decline of \$41,000,000, while cash in vault decreased by \$53,000,000, the January 18 total of \$288,000,000 being less than 3 per cent of the net demand deposits of all reporting institutions.

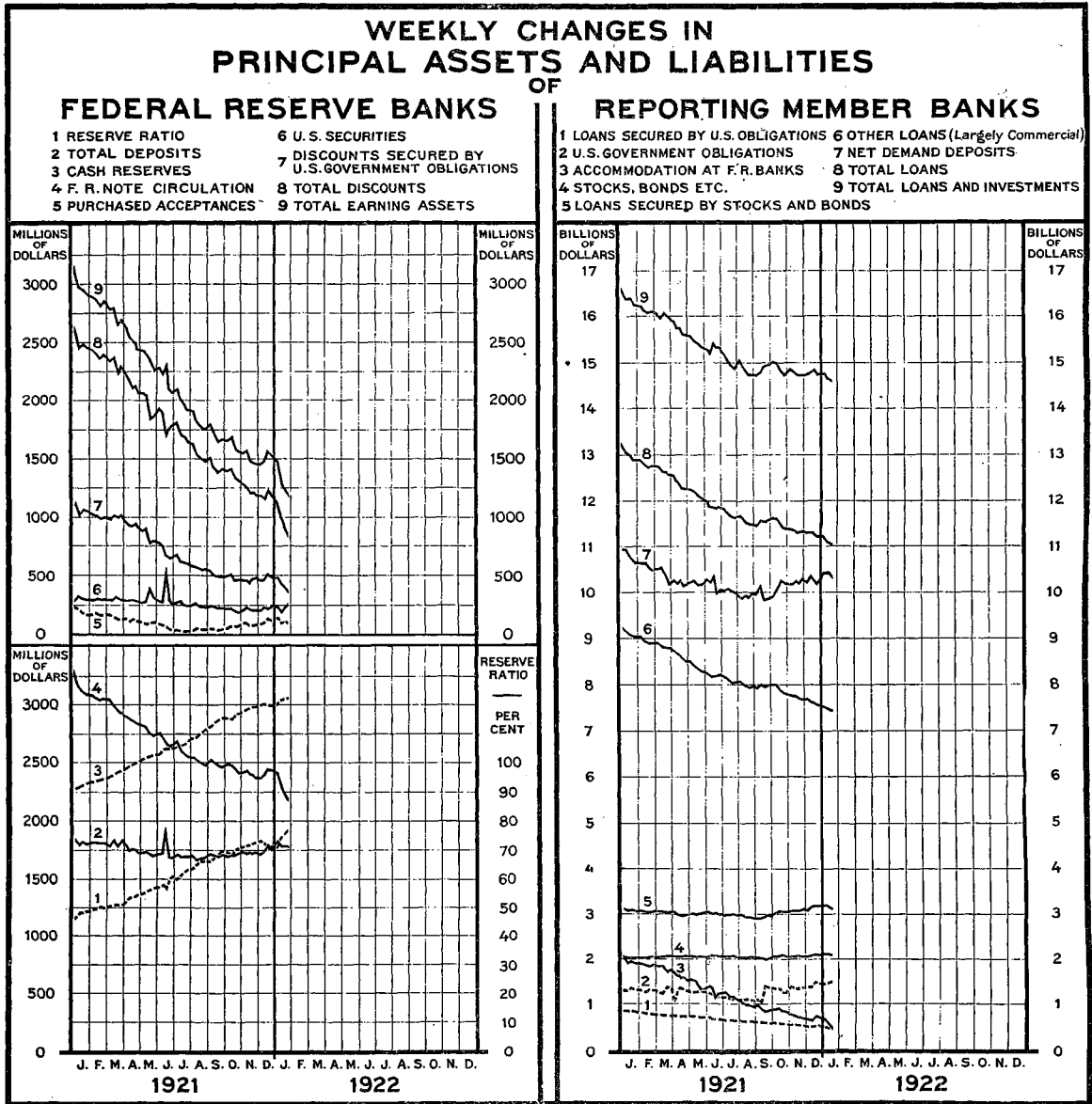
In the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of reporting member banks during the four weeks ending January 18. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1921 are traced on the chart on page 234.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.
Number of reporting banks.....	808	806	808	808	806
Loans and discounts:					
Secured by U. S. Government obligations ¹	516	513	499	475	470
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations).....	3,165	3,165	3,184	3,153	3,107
All other ¹	7,608	7,542	7,523	7,478	7,438
Total loans and discounts ¹	11,289	11,220	11,206	11,106	11,015
U. S. bonds.....	947	950	950	961	988
U. S. Victory notes.....	173	171	172	180	189
U. S. Treasury notes.....	125	126	129	127	120
U. S. certificates of indebtedness.....	240	223	218	211	204
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	2,089	2,090	2,096	2,096	2,095
Total investments.....	3,574	3,560	3,565	3,575	3,596
Total loans and discounts and investments ¹	14,863	14,780	14,771	14,681	14,611
Reserve with F. R. Banks.....	1,308	1,267	1,314	1,325	1,267
Cash in vault.....	341	340	327	316	288
Net demand deposits.....	10,248	10,174	10,416	10,427	10,332
Time deposits.....	2,967	2,998	3,011	3,019	3,018
Government deposits.....	292	257	257	239	186
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Banks, total.....	743	698	647	530	468
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	312	293	290	248	216
All other.....	431	405	357	282	252
Ratio of accommodations at F. R. Banks to total loans and investments.....	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.2

¹ Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks.



Figures for the Federal Reserve Banks, which cover the 4-week period between December 28 of last year and January 25, show total liquidation of bills discounted of \$329,700,000, the decrease affecting both paper secured by United States war obligations and other discounted paper. Of the total reduction of discounts, \$227,400,000 represents a reduction in the holdings of 15-day paper, which on January 25 constituted over 56 per cent of the total discounts held, as compared with over 60 per cent 4 weeks earlier. Nearly 80 per cent of the total of \$357,900,000 of Government paper held on the same day, compared with 71 per cent on December 28, were

secured by United States bonds, largely Liberty bonds, while paper secured by Treasury certificates constituted slightly over 7 per cent of the total, as compared with over 10 per cent 4 weeks earlier. Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market fluctuated between \$126,900,000 on January 4 and \$82,700,000 on January 25, the greater ease of the money market and a better investment demand for this class of paper apparently accounting for the reduction of acceptance holdings during the present year. United States bonds and notes show an increase of \$6,300,000. Pittman certificates on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve bank-note

circulation declined by \$6,500,000, while other Treasury certificates, largely held by the Boston, New York, and Chicago banks, show an increase of \$8,800,000. Total earning assets of the Federal Reserve Banks on January 25 stood at \$1,183,100,000, marking a reduction of \$352,700,000 for the 4-week period and of \$1,725,800,000 since January 28 of the past year.

In the following table are shown the weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks for the 4 weeks under review. Similar changes since the beginning of 1921 are presented in graphic form on the chart on page 234.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.
Reserves:					
Total.....	2,992.2	3,009.8	3,041.3	3,051.5	3,058.9
Gold.....	2,869.6	2,875.3	2,885.6	2,898.7	2,904.2
Bills discounted:					
Total.....	1,179.8	1,112.6	987.5	913.8	850.2
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	487.2	477.5	427.5	388.7	357.9
All other.....	692.6	635.1	560.0	525.1	492.3
Bills bought in open market.....	114.2	126.9	86.8	94.9	82.7
Certificates of indebtedness.....	182.0	182.4	167.0	166.8	184.3
Total earning assets.....	1,535.9	1,470.9	1,293.8	1,236.0	1,183.1
Government deposits.....	71.6	68.3	15.3	77.7	95.9
Members' reserve deposits.....	1,666.0	1,731.4	1,735.6	1,673.8	1,652.3
Total deposits.....	1,764.5	1,829.1	1,776.9	1,784.9	1,778.8
F. R. notes in circulation.....	2,443.5	2,405.3	2,293.8	2,229.7	2,184.0
F. R. bank notes in circulation—Net liability.....	84.5	83.9	84.0	84.9	84.9
Reserve percentage.....	71.1	71.1	74.7	76.0	77.2

Reserve deposits fluctuated between \$1,735,600,000 on January 11 and \$1,652,300,000 on January 25. Government deposits show the opposite movement from a low of \$15,300,000 on January 11 to a high of \$95,900,000 two weeks later. Other deposits, composed largely of non-members' clearing accounts and cashier's checks increased from \$26,900,000 to \$30,600,000. Federal Reserve note circulation continued its downward course during the period under review, the January 25 total of \$2,184,000,000 indicating a net return movement for the four weeks of \$259,500,000, compared with \$253,900,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. In addition the reserve banks show a gain of about \$32,000,000 in reserve cash other than gold (i. e., largely silver certificates and greenbacks of the smaller denominations) withdrawn from circulation channels.

Only a nominal change is shown in the reserve banks' aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation. Gold reserves show a further gain of \$34,600,000 while total cash reserves reached the record total of \$3,058,900,000, a gain of \$66,700,000 during the period. The reserve ratio, largely because of the reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation, shows a practically continuous rise from 71.1 to 77.2 per cent.

In the following table are shown comparative figures of average daily cash reserves, deposits, Federal Reserve note circulation, and reserve percentages for the months of December, 1921, and January, 1922, as compared with data for the same months of 1919 and 1920.

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR JANUARY 1922, AND DECEMBER, 1921.

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.
Boston.....	237,351	255,652	119,837	115,887	183,233	207,649	78.3	79.0
New York.....	1,158,375	1,091,085	727,201	700,396	626,805	656,042	85.5	80.4
Philadelphia.....	216,613	223,922	105,542	103,545	187,815	203,823	73.9	72.9
Cleveland.....	249,372	255,949	134,367	132,057	202,570	218,076	74.0	72.9
Richmond.....	71,541	73,635	37,048	50,884	100,973	109,230	45.3	44.3
Atlanta.....	78,046	70,553	48,849	47,185	115,521	121,319	47.5	41.9
Chicago.....	456,292	472,306	244,386	241,718	383,910	405,864	72.6	72.9
St. Louis.....	114,035	107,305	68,422	65,826	89,839	98,152	72.0	65.4
Minneapolis.....	62,792	55,720	44,479	43,913	54,712	57,145	63.3	55.1
Kansas City.....	79,881	71,050	74,101	73,795	65,804	69,149	57.1	49.7
Dallas.....	35,902	35,567	45,776	40,600	33,188	36,215	45.5	43.0
San Francisco.....	283,784	282,835	131,181	127,420	227,577	233,432	79.1	78.4
Total.....	3,043,984	2,994,982	1,800,989	1,755,226	2,272,057	2,416,096	74.7	71.8
1921-1920.....	2,098,498	2,221,573	2,027,861	1,821,746	2,887,846	3,342,520	144.9	144.7
1920-1919.....	2,164,167	2,149,653	1,825,147	1,990,221	2,540,642	2,955,476	152.0	145.7

¹ Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JAN. 4 TO JAN. 25, 1922.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Gold and gold cer- tificates:													
Jan. 4.....	377, 675	7, 225	285, 782	1, 952	12, 295	2, 673	5, 177	21, 982	3, 270	9, 146	2, 501	7, 377	18, 295
Jan. 11.....	382, 138	7, 471	289, 021	2, 096	12, 413	2, 720	5, 233	21, 913	3, 337	9, 178	2, 564	7, 621	18, 371
Jan. 18.....	382, 460	7, 397	288, 749	1, 890	12, 513	2, 775	5, 325	22, 229	3, 410	9, 159	2, 531	7, 821	18, 661
Jan. 25.....	383, 541	7, 541	288, 707	1, 974	12, 626	2, 776	5, 174	22, 418	3, 445	9, 209	2, 565	8, 088	19, 018
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board:													
Jan. 4.....	507, 836	46, 759	116, 339	57, 722	40, 510	15, 279	13, 919	89, 237	23, 808	29, 946	31, 797	8, 296	34, 224
Jan. 11.....	502, 010	21, 573	134, 751	53, 738	44, 769	18, 831	13, 105	86, 059	28, 160	24, 383	33, 362	5, 791	37, 488
Jan. 18.....	469, 367	27, 784	87, 116	54, 049	50, 361	19, 455	16, 526	68, 219	30, 129	27, 239	41, 680	10, 144	36, 665
Jan. 25.....	483, 222	12, 448	114, 648	50, 446	61, 814	23, 811	16, 338	61, 951	26, 237	26, 322	46, 754	9, 958	32, 495
Gold with F. R. agents:													
Jan. 4.....	1, 902, 912	168, 361	652, 910	152, 584	175, 250	37, 053	43, 977	327, 700	66, 918	16, 297	28, 763	11, 736	221, 263
Jan. 11.....	1, 910, 561	168, 853	682, 628	147, 851	170, 070	33, 950	39, 897	318, 435	67, 351	23, 516	27, 587	11, 970	218, 453
Jan. 18.....	1, 948, 657	164, 422	712, 414	148, 110	172, 805	31, 024	45, 284	318, 165	66, 737	24, 306	27, 775	10, 442	227, 173
Jan. 25.....	1, 939, 792	160, 181	712, 130	142, 761	172, 186	34, 344	50, 521	309, 350	72, 075	25, 122	27, 420	11, 548	222, 154
Gold redemption fund:													
Jan. 4.....	86, 875	19, 273	15, 000	5, 978	7, 168	5, 799	5, 587	10, 722	2, 930	3, 216	2, 562	2, 254	6, 386
Jan. 11.....	100, 680	13, 721	15, 000	10, 067	7, 259	8, 509	8, 383	19, 841	2, 483	2, 882	3, 408	1, 955	7, 372
Jan. 18.....	98, 208	18, 107	15, 000	6, 850	4, 438	11, 037	5, 713	19, 989	3, 075	2, 086	2, 906	2, 658	6, 319
Jan. 25.....	97, 693	22, 305	15, 000	4, 765	4, 966	4, 652	4, 125	28, 658	2, 718	1, 155	2, 841	1, 442	5, 066
Total gold reserves:													
Jan. 4.....	2, 875, 298	241, 618	1, 070, 031	218, 236	235, 223	60, 804	68, 660	449, 641	96, 926	58, 605	65, 623	29, 663	280, 268
Jan. 11.....	2, 895, 589	211, 618	1, 121, 400	213, 752	234, 511	64, 010	66, 618	446, 248	101, 331	59, 959	66, 921	27, 337	281, 884
Jan. 18.....	2, 898, 692	217, 710	1, 103, 279	210, 899	240, 117	64, 291	72, 848	428, 602	103, 351	62, 790	74, 892	31, 065	288, 848
Jan. 25.....	2, 904, 248	202, 475	1, 130, 485	199, 946	251, 592	65, 583	76, 158	422, 377	104, 475	61, 808	79, 580	31, 036	278, 733
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.:													
Jan. 4.....	134, 504	15, 489	49, 014	6, 820	7, 314	6, 707	5, 594	15, 216	10, 855	918	6, 900	6, 363	3, 314
Jan. 11.....	145, 705	20, 040	51, 058	7, 623	7, 324	6, 496	5, 910	18, 309	11, 722	834	7, 132	5, 719	3, 538
Jan. 18.....	152, 811	20, 490	52, 523	10, 224	7, 449	6, 902	5, 828	18, 556	13, 251	673	6, 954	5, 776	4, 185
Jan. 25.....	154, 607	24, 703	50, 332	10, 190	8, 159	6, 968	5, 059	16, 819	13, 869	671	7, 215	5, 907	4, 665
Total reserves:													
Jan. 4.....	3, 009, 802	257, 107	1, 119, 045	225, 056	242, 537	67, 511	74, 254	464, 857	107, 781	59, 523	72, 523	36, 026	283, 582
Jan. 11.....	3, 041, 294	231, 658	1, 172, 458	221, 375	241, 835	70, 596	72, 523	464, 557	113, 053	60, 793	74, 053	33, 056	285, 422
Jan. 18.....	3, 051, 503	238, 200	1, 155, 802	221, 123	247, 566	71, 193	78, 676	447, 158	116, 602	63, 463	81, 846	36, 841	293, 033
Jan. 25.....	3, 058, 855	227, 178	1, 180, 867	210, 136	259, 751	72, 551	81, 217	439, 196	118, 344	62, 479	86, 795	36, 943	283, 398
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 4.....	477, 456	20, 260	153, 604	62, 977	44, 138	38, 451	24, 453	61, 191	20, 299	7, 225	18, 165	8, 678	18, 015
Jan. 11.....	427, 476	18, 125	128, 965	60, 084	41, 947	36, 774	21, 280	51, 169	18, 839	6, 776	15, 767	8, 580	19, 170
Jan. 18.....	388, 672	16, 274	104, 746	57, 739	36, 946	38, 378	19, 915	49, 187	17, 820	6, 545	14, 339	8, 288	18, 495
Jan. 25.....	357, 921	17, 440	83, 078	57, 416	32, 761	39, 253	18, 419	48, 643	17, 157	6, 525	11, 544	7, 988	17, 697
All other—													
Jan. 4.....	635, 111	31, 873	45, 699	19, 664	68, 687	51, 051	65, 903	127, 936	39, 651	41, 688	51, 404	38, 879	52, 676
Jan. 11.....	560, 018	22, 349	35, 311	12, 706	65, 996	48, 576	58, 754	108, 536	33, 498	38, 081	49, 025	41, 008	46, 178
Jan. 18.....	525, 150	25, 003	39, 510	12, 797	53, 441	47, 436	56, 387	95, 717	32, 367	37, 074	45, 699	38, 315	41, 404
Jan. 25.....	492, 252	20, 950	35, 217	14, 900	46, 699	46, 419	52, 336	88, 045	29, 510	35, 773	41, 967	38, 039	42, 397
Bills bought in open market:													
Jan. 4.....	126, 865	13, 295	58, 066	15, 464	5, 370	3, 408	4, 091	7, 593	219	.....	1, 096	15	18, 248
Jan. 11.....	86, 754	10, 353	22, 676	14, 381	4, 930	3, 332	4, 204	13, 283	380	.....	753	15	12, 447
Jan. 18.....	94, 944	9, 292	35, 607	12, 973	5, 036	3, 115	3, 699	15, 092	415	.....	364	15	9, 336
Jan. 25.....	82, 709	9, 742	28, 232	12, 805	3, 930	3, 032	3, 451	13, 475	235	.....	194	15	7, 598
U. S. bonds and notes:													
Jan. 4.....	48, 675	2, 078	1, 688	2, 173	5, 488	1, 233	10, 314	9, 359	1, 165	116	8, 868	2, 630	3, 563
Jan. 11.....	52, 150	3, 549	858	2, 630	5, 496	1, 233	10, 162	10, 808	1, 173	115	8, 868	2, 630	4, 628
Jan. 18.....	60, 128	3, 449	858	9, 270	5, 497	1, 233	7, 452	14, 552	1, 173	116	8, 868	2, 630	5, 030
Jan. 25.....	65, 761	3, 449	858	11, 687	5, 497	1, 233	5, 807	14, 490	1, 178	116	8, 868	2, 630	9, 948
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
One-year certifi- cates (Pittman Act)—													
Jan. 4.....	113, 000	8, 450	35, 400	10, 000	8, 040	3, 760	8, 564	12, 667	6, 569	4, 450	5, 320	1, 900	7, 880
Jan. 11.....	113, 000	8, 450	35, 400	10, 000	8, 040	3, 760	8, 564	12, 667	6, 569	4, 450	5, 320	1, 900	7, 880
Jan. 18.....	113, 000	8, 450	35, 400	10, 000	8, 040	3, 760	8, 564	12, 667	6, 569	4, 450	5, 320	1, 900	7, 880
Jan. 25.....	113, 000	8, 450	35, 400	10, 000	8, 040	3, 760	8, 564	12, 667	6, 569	4, 450	5, 320	1, 900	7, 880
All other—													
Jan. 4.....	69, 435	1, 247	60, 887	156	285	.....	1	6, 430	212	101	69	.....	47
Jan. 11.....	54, 040	22, 319	29, 428	55	536	.....	1	1, 414	204	32	44	.....	7
Jan. 18.....	53, 847	23, 117	19, 710	37	535	.....	1	10, 274	124	5	44	.....	.....
Jan. 25.....	71, 278	24, 907	27, 901	27	535	.....	1	17, 759	105	.....	43	.....	.....
Municipal warrants:													
Jan. 4.....	379	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 11.....	385	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 18.....	216	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 25.....	206	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JAN. 4 TO JAN. 25, 1922—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Total earning assets:													
Jan. 4.....	1,470,921	77,203	355,344	110,574	132,008	97,903	113,326	225,176	68,115	53,669	85,072	52,102	100,429
Jan. 11.....	1,293,823	85,145	252,638	100,047	126,945	93,675	102,965	197,877	60,663	49,498	79,927	54,133	90,310
Jan. 18.....	1,235,957	85,585	235,831	103,007	109,495	93,922	96,013	197,489	58,468	48,215	74,634	51,148	82,145
Jan. 25.....	1,183,127	84,938	210,686	107,026	97,462	93,697	88,578	195,079	54,754	46,879	67,936	50,572	85,520
Bank premises:													
Jan. 4.....	35,305	4,752	6,648	600	3,958	2,545	1,037	7,010	616	763	4,399	2,168	809
Jan. 11.....	35,121	4,773	6,648	600	3,840	2,545	1,037	7,010	616	806	4,400	2,037	809
Jan. 18.....	35,822	4,821	6,813	600	3,992	2,545	1,048	7,073	643	828	4,567	2,082	810
Jan. 25.....	36,199	4,834	6,924	600	4,068	2,567	1,055	7,083	643	828	4,697	2,090	810
5 per cent redemption fund against F. R. bank notes:													
Jan. 4.....	7,926	422	1,603	700	539	188	570	1,665	523	277	889	156	394
Jan. 11.....	7,939	422	1,623	700	539	188	522	1,665	523	291	916	156	394
Jan. 18.....	7,871	422	1,651	700	539	188	504	1,665	523	213	916	156	394
Jan. 25.....	7,870	422	1,640	700	539	188	510	1,665	523	237	916	136	394
Uncollected items:													
Jan. 4.....	638,462	65,213	139,478	53,132	60,061	48,087	27,360	80,132	39,672	15,491	42,612	28,602	38,622
Jan. 11.....	548,436	50,563	114,749	45,066	48,393	45,651	24,699	64,350	31,099	14,337	38,842	28,138	41,049
Jan. 18.....	554,362	53,955	117,658	44,054	54,139	44,000	25,507	67,964	32,338	12,816	37,268	26,168	37,965
Jan. 25.....	481,760	45,712	104,125	39,649	44,230	40,288	24,590	59,479	26,416	12,094	32,041	21,146	31,990
All other resources:													
Jan. 4.....	14,001	91	1,611	48	132	288	201	213	396	926	183	3,794	6,118
Jan. 11.....	12,709	424	1,495	43	89	551	212	212	187	928	203	2,180	6,185
Jan. 18.....	12,575	456	1,287	111	96	234	162	355	142	1,028	254	2,600	5,850
Jan. 25.....	12,719	525	1,541	125	104	71	146	482	190	955	265	2,190	6,125
Total resources:													
Jan. 4.....	5,176,417	404,788	1,623,729	390,110	439,235	216,522	216,748	779,053	217,103	130,649	205,678	122,848	429,954
Jan. 11.....	4,939,322	372,985	1,549,611	367,831	421,641	213,116	201,963	735,671	206,741	126,653	198,341	119,700	425,069
Jan. 18.....	4,898,090	383,439	1,519,042	369,595	415,827	212,082	201,915	721,704	209,216	126,363	199,485	118,995	420,227
Jan. 25.....	4,780,530	363,609	1,505,783	358,236	406,154	209,362	196,096	702,984	200,870	123,472	192,630	113,077	408,237

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
Jan. 4.....	103,203	7,936	27,114	8,736	11,134	5,429	4,189	14,308	4,604	3,569	4,605	4,203	7,376
Jan. 11.....	103,204	7,936	27,114	8,736	11,134	5,430	4,191	14,308	4,604	3,569	4,599	4,203	7,380
Jan. 18.....	103,020	7,935	26,958	8,728	11,134	5,430	4,192	14,312	4,606	3,569	4,575	4,201	7,380
Jan. 25.....	103,067	7,936	26,958	8,737	11,134	5,430	4,195	14,379	4,606	3,552	4,576	4,194	7,370
Surplus:													
Jan. 4.....	215,523	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,634	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Jan. 11.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Jan. 18.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Jan. 25.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Reserved for Govern- ment franchise tax:													
Jan. 4.....	416	18	123	34	34	43	49	39	23	23	25	.....	5
Jan. 11.....	853	53	123	51	103	81	128	124	76	26	83	.....	5
Jan. 18.....	996	50	123	93	115	140	175	94	76	66	62	.....	2
Jan. 25.....	1,332	97	95	111	176	212	175	114	110	130	103	.....	9
Deposits:													
Government—													
Jan. 4.....	68,307	4,687	16,906	5,767	2,230	2,099	7,299	11,400	2,742	2,395	4,625	2,421	5,736
Jan. 11.....	15,289	1,617	2,426	1,459	725	659	2,073	628	1,445	130	1,527	945	1,655
Jan. 18.....	77,734	4,111	40,778	4,988	4,387	1,630	3,287	3,588	3,341	1,872	2,932	2,099	4,721
Jan. 25.....	95,915	10,169	46,920	6,481	4,661	3,361	2,204	7,713	3,513	1,478	2,980	2,751	3,585
Member bank— reserve ac- count—													
Jan. 4.....	1,731,374	114,904	713,943	100,049	131,625	52,281	47,975	234,789	65,326	41,446	67,456	41,260	120,320
Jan. 11.....	1,735,563	110,768	708,588	101,180	134,836	53,371	45,126	239,477	65,564	42,248	68,517	42,978	122,910
Jan. 18.....	1,673,824	121,953	651,480	102,515	127,763	53,739	43,864	230,459	66,297	42,147	69,512	42,414	121,681
Jan. 25.....	1,632,310	112,908	632,341	99,591	129,081	54,492	42,516	223,781	65,176	41,837	69,393	42,175	119,019
All other—													
Jan. 4.....	29,457	1,039	16,716	1,168	783	436	356	2,875	837	442	648	291	3,866
Jan. 11.....	26,055	934	12,575	1,203	751	428	334	2,322	779	448	604	299	5,378
Jan. 18.....	33,337	812	15,652	1,242	804	449	359	2,591	839	439	638	313	9,199
Jan. 25.....	30,578	852	13,030	1,112	796	482	413	2,500	738	401	558	304	9,392
Total deposits:													
Jan. 4.....	1,829,138	120,630	747,565	106,984	134,638	54,816	55,630	249,064	68,905	44,283	72,729	43,972	129,922
Jan. 11.....	1,776,907	113,319	723,589	103,842	136,312	54,458	47,533	242,427	67,788	42,826	70,648	44,222	129,943
Jan. 18.....	1,784,895	126,876	707,910	108,745	132,954	55,818	47,510	236,638	70,477	44,458	73,082	44,826	135,601
Jan. 25.....	1,778,803	123,929	712,291	107,184	134,538	58,335	45,223	233,994	69,427	43,716	72,940	45,230	131,996
F. R. notes in actual circulation:													
Jan. 4.....	2,405,316	200,425	663,073	196,866	212,472	105,793	120,193	412,361	94,222	56,674	68,577	35,226	239,434
Jan. 11.....	2,293,799	188,326	626,329	188,024	206,712	102,199	116,233	388,914	90,139	55,577	66,644	33,732	230,970
Jan. 18.....	2,229,677	179,840	611,792	183,821	198,948	99,206	113,883	377,213	88,645	54,377	65,183	33,142	223,627
Jan. 25.....	2,184,001	171,760	605,082	179,666	195,471	97,113	112,355	368,667	86,026	53,254	63,837	31,569	219,201
F. R. bank notes in circulation—net li- ability:													
Jan. 4.....	83,880	6,591	20,516	5,975	5,772	3,466	7,975	7,512	3,926	4,206	10,495	2,680	4,766
Jan. 11.....	83,977	6,890	20,759	6,525	5,715	3,359	7,488	7,594	3,950	4,084	10,218	2,613	4,782
Jan. 18.....	84,878	7,221	21,556	6,874	5,721	3,243	7,183	7,555	3,983	3,978	10,016	2,608	4,940
Jan. 25.....	84,876	7,567	21,494	6,883	5,791	3,127	7,193	7,583	4,049	3,885	9,765	2,550	4,989

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JAN. 4 TO JAN. 25, 1922—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Clevo- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Deferred availability items:													
Jan. 4.....	523,293	51,937	102,342	53,184	51,748	35,433	18,873	62,631	35,227	13,308	38,734	27,777	32,099
Jan. 11.....	449,455	39,227	88,349	42,286	38,320	36,072	16,551	49,182	30,205	12,016	35,666	25,987	35,585
Jan. 18.....	463,826	44,289	87,357	43,021	43,695	36,707	19,154	52,863	31,466	11,570	36,103	25,290	32,811
Jan. 25.....	397,763	35,105	76,604	37,310	35,830	33,627	17,108	45,249	26,697	10,413	30,986	20,555	28,279
All other liabilities:													
Jan. 4.....	15,648	768	2,799	386	803	512	725	4,113	808	1,118	867	1,596	1,153
Jan. 11.....	15,729	751	3,151	422	827	487	725	4,097	591	1,087	837	1,549	1,205
Jan. 18.....	15,400	745	3,149	368	751	508	704	4,004	575	1,077	813	1,534	1,167
Jan. 25.....	15,290	732	3,062	400	705	488	733	3,973	567	1,054	797	1,585	1,194
Total liabilities:													
Jan. 4.....	5,176,417	404,788	1,623,729	390,110	439,235	216,522	216,748	779,033	217,103	130,649	205,678	122,848	429,954
Jan. 11.....	4,939,322	372,985	1,549,611	367,831	421,641	213,116	201,963	735,671	206,741	126,653	198,341	119,700	425,069
Jan. 18.....	4,898,090	383,439	1,519,042	369,595	415,827	212,082	201,915	721,704	209,216	126,563	199,485	118,995	420,227
Jan. 25.....	4,780,530	363,609	1,505,783	358,236	406,154	209,362	196,096	702,984	200,870	123,472	192,650	113,077	408,237
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total re- serves to deposit and F. R. note li- abilities combined, per cent:													
Jan. 4.....	71.1	80.1	79.3	74.1	69.9	42.0	42.2	70.3	66.1	59.0	51.3	45.5	76.8
Jan. 11.....	74.7	76.8	86.9	75.8	70.5	45.0	44.3	73.6	71.6	61.8	53.9	42.4	79.1
Jan. 18.....	76.0	77.7	87.6	75.6	74.6	45.9	48.7	72.8	73.3	64.2	59.2	47.3	81.6
Jan. 25.....	77.2	76.8	89.6	73.3	78.7	46.7	51.5	72.9	76.1	64.4	63.5	48.1	80.7
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign corre- spondents:													
Jan. 4.....	32,304	2,336	12,048	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Jan. 11.....	32,292	2,336	12,036	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Jan. 18.....	32,284	2,336	12,028	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Jan. 25.....	32,263	2,336	12,007	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND MUNICIPAL WARRANTS HELD BY THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
Bills discounted:						
Jan. 4.....	1,112,567	654,126	111,915	167,695	118,138	60,698
Jan. 11.....	987,494	569,318	95,071	152,155	110,092	60,858
Jan. 18.....	913,822	522,081	92,021	146,787	93,756	59,177
Jan. 25.....	850,173	480,944	86,170	143,918	83,947	55,194
Bills bought in open market:						
Jan. 4.....	126,865	69,629	31,520	19,529	6,173	14
Jan. 11.....	86,754	32,210	25,621	16,773	12,147	3
Jan. 18.....	94,945	50,678	19,965	14,573	9,384	345
Jan. 25.....	82,709	46,045	16,316	12,833	7,346	169
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
Jan. 4.....	182,435	5,719	2,500	12,541	28,634	133,041
Jan. 11.....	167,040	2,000	.....	17,377	21,223	126,440
Jan. 18.....	166,847	11,013	415	12,971	3,810	138,638
Jan. 25.....	184,273	1,150	4,394	20,765	8,501	149,498
Municipal warrants:						
Jan. 4.....	379	211	26	142	.....	.....
Jan. 11.....	385	.....	184	150	.....	51
Jan. 18.....	216	19	6	140	.....	51
Jan. 25.....	206	13	2	141	.....	50

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, JAN. 4 TO JAN. 25, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
Jan. 4.....	3,631,389	318,748	1,144,595	271,451	273,088	141,572	199,896	594,795	139,923	69,308	83,160	59,306	335,547
Jan. 11.....	3,611,486	314,240	1,154,462	266,719	269,007	139,869	196,816	587,770	137,356	67,327	85,724	58,540	333,656
Jan. 18.....	3,571,248	309,809	1,153,185	261,978	265,642	136,742	194,203	577,500	135,242	66,817	83,912	57,761	328,457
Jan. 25.....	3,530,013	305,568	1,147,428	256,629	260,323	134,062	193,441	568,686	133,180	65,633	84,557	56,868	323,438
F. R. notes on hand:													
Jan. 4.....	845,275	98,340	322,910	48,400	34,900	25,119	73,251	139,040	26,060	9,390	8,000	20,125	39,740
Jan. 11.....	878,625	103,380	336,290	53,360	36,300	24,639	73,656	141,280	26,060	9,200	11,440	21,180	41,840
Jan. 18.....	964,851	109,680	342,990	52,560	38,700	29,715	74,891	148,280	26,060	9,495	11,440	21,400	39,640
Jan. 25.....	925,056	123,690	342,990	51,160	38,700	29,715	74,826	135,280	25,460	8,755	13,440	21,400	39,640
F. R. notes outstanding:													
Jan. 4.....	2,786,114	220,408	821,685	223,051	238,188	116,453	126,645	455,755	113,863	59,918	75,160	39,181	295,807
Jan. 11.....	2,732,861	210,860	818,172	213,359	232,707	115,030	123,160	446,490	111,296	58,327	74,284	37,360	291,816
Jan. 18.....	2,666,397	200,129	810,195	209,418	226,942	107,027	119,312	429,220	109,182	57,322	72,472	36,361	288,817
Jan. 25.....	2,604,937	181,878	804,438	205,469	221,823	104,347	118,615	413,406	107,720	56,878	71,117	35,468	283,798
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Jan. 4.....	349,012	5,600	296,924	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Jan. 11.....	349,013	5,600	296,925	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Jan. 18.....	349,013	5,600	296,924	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,702	.....
Jan. 25.....	349,013	5,600	296,925	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
Jan. 4.....	120,962	17,761	34,986	12,195	11,875	2,758	2,577	15,055	4,858	1,045	1,403	2,801	13,648
Jan. 11.....	120,434	13,253	34,703	12,462	11,695	2,655	3,497	15,791	2,291	1,264	2,227	3,035	17,561
Jan. 18.....	128,523	18,822	34,490	12,721	14,430	2,729	4,884	15,521	4,177	2,054	2,415	2,256	14,024
Jan. 25.....	127,943	14,581	34,205	12,372	13,811	3,049	3,121	15,706	4,115	2,870	3,060	3,363	17,690
Gold fund—F. R. Board—													
Jan. 4.....	1,432,938	145,000	321,000	140,389	145,000	34,295	39,000	312,645	56,100	2,200	27,360	2,234	207,715
Jan. 11.....	1,411,114	150,000	351,000	135,389	140,000	31,295	34,000	302,644	59,100	9,200	25,360	2,234	200,892
Jan. 18.....	1,471,121	140,000	381,000	135,389	140,000	28,295	38,000	302,644	56,600	9,200	25,360	1,484	213,149
Jan. 25.....	1,462,836	140,000	381,000	130,389	140,000	31,295	45,000	293,644	62,000	9,200	24,360	1,484	204,464
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
Jan. 4.....	883,202	52,047	168,775	70,467	62,938	79,400	82,668	128,055	46,945	43,621	46,397	27,445	74,444
Jan. 11.....	822,300	42,007	135,544	65,508	62,637	81,080	83,263	128,055	43,945	34,811	46,697	25,390	73,363
Jan. 18.....	717,740	35,707	97,781	61,308	54,137	76,003	74,028	111,055	42,445	33,016	44,697	25,919	61,644
Jan. 25.....	665,165	21,697	92,308	62,708	49,637	70,003	68,094	104,056	35,645	31,756	43,697	23,920	61,644
E x c e s s a m o u n t h e l d—													
Jan. 4.....	311,981	13,381	63,001	14,970	54,122	12,360	11,467	68,560	13,147	3,228	24,186	19,668	13,891
Jan. 11.....	205,169	8,820	28,875	3,339	50,236	5,168	636	44,863	8,732	8,068	18,841	23,849	3,742
Jan. 18.....	246,800	14,862	62,737	3,759	40,863	10,058	5,641	48,867	8,109	8,732	15,583	20,420	7,169
Jan. 25.....	237,833	26,435	40,671	12,563	33,604	15,743	5,793	46,107	10,242	8,800	9,980	22,029	5,866

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM DEC. 28, 1921, TO JAN. 18, 1922.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Number of reporting banks:													
Dec. 28.....	806	49	110	58	85	82	43	112	37	35	80	51	64
Jan. 4.....	808	49	109	58	85	82	43	111	37	35	80	52	67
Jan. 11.....	808	49	109	58	85	82	43	111	37	35	79	53	67
Jan. 18.....	806	49	109	58	85	82	43	110	37	35	79	53	66
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Dec. 28.....	512,520	30,433	199,233	51,519	50,413	20,294	16,470	66,270	18,879	11,712	16,513	6,272	24,507
Jan. 4.....	498,405	29,057	193,177	50,928	49,943	20,113	17,436	64,270	18,079	10,803	16,380	6,395	21,824
Jan. 11.....	475,353	26,226	180,818	48,306	48,958	19,458	15,363	66,174	17,004	10,176	15,921	5,863	21,116
Jan. 18.....	470,439	29,079	180,160	47,441	46,915	18,721	14,393	64,786	16,905	9,834	15,518	5,681	21,006
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Dec. 28.....	3,165,481	208,705	1,408,286	199,543	332,046	105,711	51,291	451,127	124,982	31,926	66,532	38,102	147,230
Jan. 4.....	3,184,299	207,233	1,433,007	203,802	332,548	108,311	52,447	439,794	124,099	32,077	65,642	37,960	147,379
Jan. 11.....	3,152,647	210,296	1,407,448	204,021	326,855	108,607	52,474	436,016	123,573	32,019	64,767	39,825	146,746
Jan. 18.....	3,106,892	213,437	1,376,811	201,322	321,619	108,626	53,338	438,225	122,151	32,435	63,794	39,752	135,382
All other—													
Dec. 28.....	7,542,233	570,223	2,462,747	326,617	617,177	324,570	311,159	1,080,293	302,789	216,278	371,486	200,897	757,997
Jan. 4.....	7,523,065	563,770	2,487,752	326,293	618,586	321,243	309,077	1,086,584	299,792	212,357	369,647	193,141	734,823
Jan. 11.....	7,478,399	558,928	2,436,286	323,626	617,835	318,256	303,130	1,074,515	300,157	211,742	362,911	192,574	728,439
Jan. 18.....	7,437,827	558,022	2,481,477	316,344	614,610	314,668	295,398	1,069,900	296,727	206,925	357,265	192,992	733,495
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28.....	11,220,234	809,361	4,070,266	577,679	990,641	450,575	378,920	1,597,690	446,650	259,916	454,531	245,271	929,734
Jan. 4.....	11,205,769	800,060	4,113,936	581,023	1,001,072	449,667	378,960	1,590,648	441,970	255,237	451,669	237,496	904,026
Jan. 11.....	11,106,429	795,450	4,074,552	575,953	993,648	446,321	370,967	1,576,705	440,734	253,937	443,599	238,262	896,301
Jan. 18.....	11,015,158	800,538	4,038,448	565,107	983,144	442,015	363,129	1,572,915	435,783	249,194	436,577	238,425	889,883
U. S. bonds:													
Dec. 28.....	950,270	44,993	363,991	47,623	114,031	61,219	29,483	78,894	26,945	14,760	33,000	34,100	101,231
Jan. 4.....	950,145	45,394	364,379	46,697	112,990	60,612	28,584	78,633	26,884	15,859	32,746	34,283	103,084
Jan. 11.....	960,670	46,801	374,215	47,355	117,835	60,742	27,610	78,390	26,898	16,052	32,667	33,952	100,260
Jan. 18.....	937,495	47,889	391,446	48,079	117,501	61,185	27,177	78,279	27,155	18,433	34,657	34,023	101,671
U. S. Victory notes:													
Dec. 28.....	170,639	2,743	88,474	12,228	15,283	2,374	1,121	25,583	1,973	405	4,070	1,157	15,198
Jan. 4.....	172,368	2,706	89,019	12,103	14,965	2,436	1,104	28,806	2,173	373	3,685	1,198	13,900
Jan. 11.....	179,915	2,680	96,735	12,769	14,845	2,257	1,013	28,120	2,656	374	3,657	1,188	13,627
Jan. 18.....	189,302	3,798	104,623	14,835	15,618	1,996	1,260	24,834	3,129	858	3,392	1,226	13,733
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Dec. 28.....	125,559	4,446	87,788	5,034	2,601	4,473	.....	8,257	470	1,449	824	722	9,495
Jan. 4.....	128,491	3,978	91,448	4,873	2,695	4,114	875	7,901	549	1,208	520	722	9,608
Jan. 11.....	127,545	4,108	90,201	4,862	2,763	4,660	125	7,514	548	1,217	517	981	10,049
Jan. 18.....	120,391	4,597	82,675	5,156	2,575	4,088	.....	8,241	547	1,208	517	738	10,049
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Dec. 28.....	222,855	9,891	122,531	10,741	14,322	4,505	1,998	25,554	3,960	4,708	4,011	3,290	17,344
Jan. 4.....	218,296	9,375	123,130	10,209	13,384	3,332	1,797	23,013	4,781	4,874	5,194	3,217	15,990
Jan. 11.....	211,104	8,520	120,925	8,552	8,869	2,655	1,563	18,812	4,931	4,611	4,468	3,333	14,965
Jan. 18.....	203,764	8,227	128,741	7,839	8,337	2,698	1,549	16,479	4,669	4,149	3,640	3,285	14,151
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Dec. 28.....	2,090,025	140,135	730,257	162,447	266,642	49,861	33,571	380,098	69,550	21,479	40,115	9,444	177,426
Jan. 4.....	2,096,071	139,540	735,180	161,697	269,228	48,840	36,414	381,674	69,979	21,233	48,999	9,269	173,998
Jan. 11.....	2,095,673	141,209	733,853	164,781	267,165	48,580	36,073	382,106	69,270	21,181	48,184	9,620	173,651
Jan. 18.....	2,094,853	143,168	733,411	164,696	267,814	48,470	35,325	381,310	69,468	20,897	47,686	9,082	173,526
Total loans and discounts and investment, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28.....	14,779,582	1,011,569	5,463,307	815,752	1,412,520	573,007	445,093	2,116,076	549,548	302,717	545,551	294,014	1,250,428
Jan. 4.....	14,771,140	1,001,053	5,517,092	816,602	1,414,239	569,001	447,734	2,110,675	546,336	298,804	542,813	286,185	1,220,606
Jan. 11.....	14,681,336	998,768	5,499,431	814,266	1,403,015	565,215	437,351	2,091,647	545,037	297,272	533,092	287,336	1,208,853
Jan. 18.....	14,610,963	1,008,217	5,479,344	805,712	1,394,989	560,452	428,440	2,082,058	540,751	294,739	526,469	286,779	1,203,013
Reserve with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28.....	1,267,107	75,603	627,680	59,086	81,268	32,126	28,544	170,578	41,118	17,387	39,066	21,215	73,426
Jan. 4.....	1,314,021	79,360	656,802	62,676	76,609	30,890	30,799	175,795	43,421	17,991	39,120	19,965	80,593
Jan. 11.....	1,325,419	75,261	650,235	62,915	92,352	33,151	27,404	179,026	43,354	18,457	39,633	21,413	82,218
Jan. 18.....	1,267,135	86,339	595,381	63,949	84,735	32,725	27,093	170,753	44,057	18,706	40,514	20,780	82,103
Cash in vault:													
Dec. 28.....	339,799	24,729	111,430	18,939	33,695	16,668	10,373	58,383	8,078	7,069	13,720	10,479	26,236
Jan. 4.....	326,748	22,629	104,284	16,842	32,493	15,844	11,382	59,314	8,571	6,996	12,598	10,553	25,242
Jan. 11.....	315,985	22,039	103,513	15,832	31,187	15,673	10,020	55,723	7,830	7,330	12,717	9,733	24,388
Jan. 18.....	288,238	19,719	91,908	15,447	28,737	14,593	9,124	51,520	7,234	6,349	11,717	9,076	22,814
Net demand deposits:													
Dec. 28.....	10,174,437	731,989	4,679,857	612,797	754,192	296,832	213,528	1,246,541	300,497	172,473	371,784	192,069	601,878
Jan. 4.....	10,416,467	754,563	4,821,032	624,324	760,912	308,082	225,444	1,277,555	306,058	175,599	369,814	191,714	601,370
Jan. 11.....	10,427,495	749,974	4,804,703	625,935	763,051	310,038	224,076	1,292,478	312,203	177,501	367,133	190,928	609,475
Jan. 18.....	10,331,732	766,074	4,721,691	623,309	763,610	305,712	221,894	1,269,643	310,051	178,428	367,634	193,645	610,041

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM DEC. 28, 1921, TO JAN. 18, 1922—Continued.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chica- go.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kans- as City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Time deposits:													
Dec. 28.....	2,998,213	180,480	473,236	45,648	418,645	126,591	140,463	655,772	150,427	76,678	106,560	58,995	564,718
Jan. 4.....	3,011,212	180,866	472,429	46,221	427,088	128,136	144,186	654,756	154,578	77,235	105,319	60,322	560,076
Jan. 11.....	3,019,481	181,957	481,970	46,360	425,969	128,904	142,897	651,953	154,056	77,321	104,337	60,405	563,352
Jan. 18.....	3,017,618	182,956	477,896	46,700	426,409	130,624	142,744	650,709	154,821	76,493	104,211	60,829	563,136
Government deposits:													
Dec. 28.....	257,073	19,239	99,691	26,290	27,336	7,780	6,914	32,124	6,653	7,264	5,790	5,650	12,342
Jan. 4.....	256,930	19,339	99,691	26,290	27,692	7,770	6,610	32,124	6,653	7,264	5,790	5,365	12,342
Jan. 11.....	238,573	17,659	92,990	24,713	26,001	7,223	6,280	29,239	6,048	6,689	5,489	5,196	11,046
Jan. 18.....	186,084	14,176	73,345	17,701	20,658	5,649	4,956	22,291	4,643	5,291	4,408	4,525	8,441
Bills payable with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Dec. 28.....	258,656	8,358	115,603	27,333	19,775	22,943	8,889	24,642	10,249	331	6,348	3,185	11,000
Jan. 4.....	261,214	5,577	129,223	20,333	22,989	19,162	8,413	24,731	7,954	997	8,687	3,298	9,850
Jan. 11.....	227,458	6,161	107,129	19,803	21,599	18,463	6,353	19,845	6,382	970	7,060	2,598	11,095
Jan. 18.....	198,403	4,912	84,652	19,639	18,302	19,617	5,652	20,045	5,833	1,000	6,072	2,479	10,200
All other—													
Dec. 28.....	2,302				27	769		180		182		736	408
Jan. 4.....	1,314				27	35		180				463	398
Jan. 11.....	1,138				27			157		84		475	395
Jan. 18.....	1,068				27	200		57		84		350	350
Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Dec. 28.....	34,326	4,109	2,058	9,357	2,645	1,262	4,002	3,802	2,496	1,027	1,431	63	2,074
Jan. 4.....	28,783	3,002	2,173	9,723	1,744	1,223	3,222	3,749	1,618	347	1,395	88	499
Jan. 11.....	20,773	1,292	236	7,541	2,251	1,073	2,671	2,418	1,338	102	1,233	19	599
Jan. 18.....	17,372	889	179	5,861	2,010	1,341	2,294	2,117	1,209	49	932	1	490
All other—													
Dec. 28.....	402,937	33,880	60,709	13,334	56,477	31,550	32,773	76,266	28,188	12,235	28,015	8,703	20,747
Jan. 4.....	355,594	23,888	35,805	13,475	58,344	28,766	31,594	69,353	25,643	9,349	28,284	8,170	22,923
Jan. 11.....	281,138	14,885	25,909	6,450	50,220	25,185	50,475	50,475	20,072	5,400	25,952	8,759	16,181
Jan. 18.....	250,983	18,047	30,949	7,067	43,610	24,466	21,879	40,344	18,842	5,271	22,621	6,572	11,315

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Number of reporting banks:													
Dec. 28.....	277	26	68	44	8	10	8	51	13	10	16	8	15
Jan. 4.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Jan. 11.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Jan. 18.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Dec. 28.....	360,161	25,147	179,626	48,470	14,940	4,864	1,909	50,242	10,899	6,849	5,588	1,594	10,033
Jan. 4.....	348,307	24,604	173,445	47,857	14,909	4,568	2,000	48,658	11,139	6,604	5,429	1,496	7,598
Jan. 11.....	331,124	21,350	161,577	45,385	13,497	4,562	1,946	51,072	10,588	6,481	5,324	1,580	7,762
Jan. 18.....	331,055	24,306	161,251	44,566	12,989	3,963	1,931	50,255	10,649	6,347	5,264	1,501	8,033
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Dec. 28.....	2,280,639	162,469	1,244,208	179,401	131,418	15,192	9,400	331,46	93,015	13,786	21,620	10,369	68,220
Jan. 4.....	2,300,030	160,964	1,269,238	183,838	132,489	16,002	9,865	319,257	92,348	13,952	21,020	10,253	70,804
Jan. 11.....	2,263,320	163,304	1,238,452	183,231	129,535	15,361	9,935	316,276	91,891	13,872	20,805	10,354	70,304
Jan. 18.....	2,224,908	167,458	1,208,323	180,119	127,498	15,584	9,724	320,200	90,957	13,974	20,649	10,165	60,257
All other—													
Dec. 28.....	4,786,318	434,881	2,173,301	292,689	257,839	62,082	52,604	680,291	180,278	100,870	132,769	49,618	369,106
Jan. 4.....	4,788,406	430,066	2,198,287	292,947	262,224	61,520	50,479	688,019	177,239	100,151	132,612	48,712	346,150
Jan. 11.....	4,764,795	423,182	2,197,223	291,117	264,530	61,430	50,872	678,872	178,811	98,807	128,665	47,217	344,569
Jan. 18.....	4,755,836	422,849	2,195,551	284,893	263,681	60,875	49,843	678,656	176,224	96,428	125,833	47,789	353,214
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28.....	7,427,118	622,497	3,597,130	520,560	404,197	82,138	63,913	1,062,079	284,192	121,505	159,967	61,581	447,359
Jan. 4.....	7,436,743	615,634	3,640,970	524,642	409,622	82,090	62,344	1,055,934	280,726	120,707	159,061	60,461	424,562
Jan. 11.....	7,359,239	607,836	3,597,252	519,733	407,562	81,353	62,753	1,046,220	280,790	119,160	154,794	59,151	422,635
Jan. 18.....	7,311,799	614,613	3,565,125	509,578	404,168	80,422	61,498	1,049,111	277,830	116,749	151,746	59,455	421,504
U. S. bonds:													
Dec. 28.....	504,851	13,245	315,821	33,979	11,291	6,832	4,320	22,334	11,427	4,174	11,634	8,166	61,628
Jan. 4.....	506,333	13,642	316,392	33,040	10,736	6,869	4,231	22,151	11,439	4,279	10,476	8,166	64,912
Jan. 11.....	516,931	14,876	325,978	33,704	12,700	6,869	4,186	21,734	11,410	4,396	10,520	7,870	62,688
Jan. 18.....	537,451	15,966	342,569	34,409	12,737	6,800	4,311	21,488	11,447	4,295	12,273	7,873	63,283
U. S. Victory notes:													
Dec. 28.....	111,631	356	80,352	10,182	289	6	5	11,027	903	137	1,352	81	6,941
Jan. 4.....	115,136	419	80,981	10,041	250	6	5	14,457	1,017	137	955	81	6,737
Jan. 11.....	123,287	288	88,736	10,699	250	6	5	13,860	1,408	137	989	81	6,728
Jan. 18.....	132,025	1,502	96,602	12,789	260	6	5	10,717	1,712	388	934	112	6,998

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM DEC. 28, 1921, TO JAN. 18, 1922—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

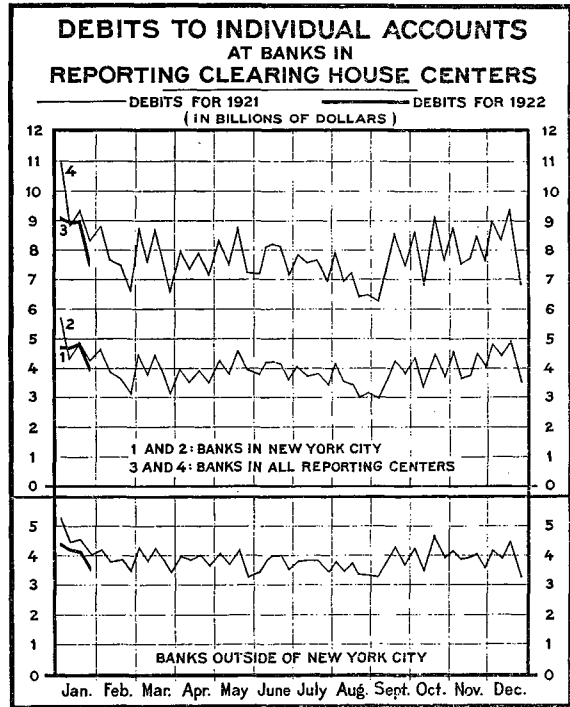
[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chica- go.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kan- sas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Dec. 28	95,064	1,983	83,146	4,400	573	347		3,311	32		300	27	945
Jan. 4	97,953	1,994	86,206	4,239	571	2		3,193	31			27	1,090
Jan. 11	97,731	2,138	85,808	4,228	571	2	125	2,976	30			286	1,567
Jan. 18	90,279	2,137	78,282	4,522	571	1		3,024	29	1		27	1,685
U. S. certificates of indebted- ness:													
Dec. 28	168,773	6,183	116,234	9,863	1,605	721	931	16,720	3,327	795	922	1,528	9,944
Jan. 4	167,143	5,935	117,628	9,396	1,489	448	741	14,318	4,244	791	2,117	1,460	8,576
Jan. 11	166,199	5,048	125,127	7,782	1,114	446	741	10,042	4,608	498	1,396	1,576	7,821
Jan. 18	159,580	4,677	123,794	7,069	853	445	741	8,544	4,343	130	548	1,518	6,918
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Dec. 28	1,156,442	65,328	553,742	131,728	59,254	3,773	3,456	171,943	44,451	9,044	11,536	1,518	100,669
Jan. 4	1,157,943	64,648	559,198	129,846	59,478	3,591	3,819	172,933	45,577	8,729	11,336	1,549	97,541
Jan. 11	1,156,378	65,808	556,238	132,351	59,898	3,545	3,236	173,538	44,728	8,604	11,158	1,546	95,668
Jan. 18	1,157,428	67,320	556,644	131,854	59,238	3,619	3,206	172,428	45,161	8,528	10,783	1,412	97,235
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28	9,463,879	709,592	4,746,425	710,712	477,209	93,817	72,625	1,287,414	344,332	135,655	185,711	72,901	627,486
Jan. 4	9,481,253	702,272	4,801,975	711,204	482,346	93,006	70,640	1,282,986	343,034	134,643	183,945	71,744	603,458
Jan. 11	9,419,765	696,184	4,779,139	708,497	482,065	92,221	71,046	1,268,370	342,974	132,795	178,857	70,510	597,107
Jan. 18	9,288,562	705,215	4,763,016	700,221	477,827	91,293	69,761	1,265,312	340,522	130,091	176,284	70,397	597,623
Reserve with F. R. Banks:													
Dec. 28	939,228	60,892	582,432	52,677	24,640	5,593	4,247	121,635	29,673	6,700	14,945	5,186	30,708
Jan. 4	984,199	64,213	612,583	55,948	23,566	4,576	4,787	126,609	32,706	8,720	12,914	4,301	33,273
Jan. 11	981,419	60,276	604,611	57,324	26,082	5,205	5,297	128,164	32,123	8,907	12,156	4,813	36,461
Jan. 18	935,604	71,242	552,507	58,264	21,890	5,692	5,689	121,081	32,929	8,931	15,216	5,168	36,995
Cash in vault:													
Dec. 28	196,132	14,936	97,208	15,392	8,874	1,489	1,750	35,387	4,017	2,340	3,205	1,773	9,731
Jan. 4	184,915	12,961	90,000	13,543	8,301	1,131	2,324	36,254	4,153	2,288	2,699	1,577	9,684
Jan. 11	178,711	12,247	90,199	12,975	8,018	1,107	1,937	32,760	3,691	2,310	2,625	1,587	9,255
Jan. 18	161,193	10,898	79,734	12,436	7,212	983	1,640	30,587	3,407	2,117	2,611	1,515	8,143
Net demand deposits:													
Dec. 28	7,208,658	572,791	4,216,994	532,819	186,586	47,403	33,306	863,050	207,331	78,568	136,654	50,033	283,123
Jan. 4	7,390,077	587,812	4,350,255	543,796	185,812	48,221	37,060	887,357	210,923	82,202	133,067	50,648	272,924
Jan. 11	7,389,178	585,064	4,328,718	546,704	188,780	47,813	37,929	895,412	218,182	83,476	131,789	49,340	275,971
Jan. 18	7,312,035	602,162	4,252,499	544,067	188,505	48,304	37,083	875,294	216,192	83,416	133,716	50,022	280,775
Time deposits:													
Dec. 28	1,494,890	72,685	301,517	30,277	225,785	22,860	23,099	313,413	87,784	27,609	13,967	7,338	277,926
Jan. 4	1,406,993	72,524	300,689	30,608	233,518	23,058	21,586	314,846	89,591	27,849	13,990	7,221	271,513
Jan. 11	1,411,919	73,042	306,479	30,682	231,799	23,160	21,631	313,346	89,584	28,093	13,789	7,322	275,052
Jan. 18	1,405,217	73,576	299,067	30,941	232,435	23,441	21,650	313,398	89,813	27,087	13,897	7,423	272,489
Government deposits:													
Dec. 28	195,078	15,807	93,423	25,034	5,151	2,730	1,795	25,000	5,232	3,641	5,275	4,662	7,328
Jan. 4	194,893	15,907	93,423	25,034	5,151	2,730	1,795	25,000	5,232	3,641	5,275	4,377	7,328
Jan. 11	180,426	14,450	87,049	23,619	4,867	2,580	1,603	22,325	4,751	3,374	4,976	4,238	6,594
Jan. 18	139,811	11,646	68,574	16,988	3,868	2,064	1,236	16,512	3,644	2,647	3,972	3,717	4,943
Bills payable with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obligations—													
Dec. 28	148,786	4,599	91,830	23,930	5,317	3,561	520	2,505	4,829	60	2,585		9,050
Jan. 4	155,448	3,852	107,030	17,083	5,262	2,646	480	5,369	2,702	105	4,139		6,780
Jan. 11	129,746	4,041	86,680	16,593	4,065	2,891	250	2,022	1,351	114	3,389		8,350
Jan. 18	107,296	3,207	67,930	16,443	3,489	2,799	260	1,102	1,174	95	2,922		7,875
All other—													
Dec. 28	180							180					
Jan. 4	180							180					
Jan. 11	157							157					
Jan. 18	57							57					
Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obligations—													
Dec. 28	22,422	3,816	1,724	9,357	2,025		89	3,071	141	150	599		1,450
Jan. 4	18,992	2,717	1,813	9,723	1,083		9	2,951	101	138	457		
Jan. 11	12,330	1,008		7,541	1,478		11	1,727	63	16	382		104
Jan. 18	10,021	662		5,861	1,362		74	1,525	50	8	375		104
All other—													
Dec. 28	219,896	32,255	37,725	12,904	39,405	3,472	2,258	44,082	10,529	8,682	14,333	1,631	12,620
Jan. 4	182,216	22,488	15,939	13,211	43,221	2,817	2,210	36,490	9,479	6,717	14,116	1,544	13,984
Jan. 11	130,259	13,680	10,161	6,322	42,766	2,626	2,270	21,076	4,031	3,312	13,150	1,455	9,410
Jan. 18	121,179	17,206	16,041	6,824	33,226	2,508	2,106	17,567	3,542	2,985	11,934	1,285	5,955

BANK DEBITS.

Volume of business remained steady at about \$8,900,000,000 for the three weeks ending January 4, 11, and 18, but declined sharply to \$7,551,000,000 for the week ending January 25.¹ The trend was markedly different from that recorded for the corresponding period in 1921, but quite similar to that shown in 1920. In 1921 the second week, ending January 12, saw a precipitate decline of over \$2,000,000,000 in volume of business, while in 1920 and 1922 that week showed only a nominal decrease. The third week witnessed each year the usual mid-month business swell, and the fourth week each year marked a recession of business compared with the third. It is apparent that the volume of end-of-year payments at the turn of 1920-21 was exceptionally heavy, resulting in an extraordinarily large volume of bank debits for the first report period in 1921, with a consequent heavy drop in the following week. End-of-year expansion of business and the subsequent contraction were much more moderate at the turn of the years 1919-20 and 1921-22. Notwithstanding the differences in the trend of business just discussed, each of

the three years shows for the month of January as a whole a pronounced recession in the volume of debits.



¹ The volume of business as measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 160 centers.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—				
	Number of centers included.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
Boston.....	14	504,563	484,233	540,467	419,118	635,852	491,130	532,851	443,320
New York.....	7	4,806,781	4,864,365	5,002,491	4,138,016	5,894,590	4,525,613	5,025,651	4,398,022
Philadelphia.....	11	415,953	397,187	383,337	348,601	476,830	397,312	394,259	372,044
Cleveland.....	14	601,810	499,786	462,844	428,188	792,635	596,067	581,836	539,268
Richmond.....	9	237,356	209,188	189,318	170,082	256,125	218,125	208,751	196,456
Atlanta.....	15	208,405	198,212	179,826	163,989	252,272	214,318	192,064	203,507
Chicago.....	24	950,691	964,114	956,469	833,330	1,154,846	1,025,696	1,056,759	952,876
St. Louis.....	5	222,128	193,671	195,851	158,435	257,755	206,859	205,238	187,830
Minneapolis.....	12	131,029	128,805	119,654	112,060	170,229	150,598	148,774	126,092
Kansas City.....	16	232,761	241,836	240,083	212,987	313,026	285,057	277,075	248,762
Dallas.....	13	160,456	159,223	149,106	131,898	178,068	166,018	157,752	149,833
San Francisco.....	20	509,637	519,219	503,189	434,158	580,803	543,849	527,152	461,506
Total.....	160	8,981,570	8,859,869	8,912,635	7,550,892	10,963,031	8,820,642	9,308,162	8,279,516

NOTE.—Figures for the following centers, while shown in the body of the statement, are not included in the summary, complete data for these centers not being available for each week under review: Johnstown, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Greenville, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; East St. Louis and National Stock Yards, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; and Springfield, Mo.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.
DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor.....	3,707	3,367	3,274	2,909	4,218	4,343	3,318	3,178
Boston.....	347,731	335,724	382,488	298,721	449,523	334,026	374,862	308,967
Fall River.....	6,766	6,828	7,154	6,037	6,440	6,321	6,125	5,972
Hartford.....	28,040	24,557	27,718	18,995	33,404	23,888	24,473	19,347
Holyoke.....	2,780	3,048	3,079	2,928	3,875	3,413	3,692	3,685
Lowell.....	4,663	5,004	4,899	3,866	5,557	4,995	4,862	4,238
Manchester.....	5,629	5,032	4,580	3,610	5,954	4,495	3,991	3,642
New Bedford.....	6,410	6,226	7,165	5,653	6,184	5,409	5,768	5,066
New Haven.....	18,938	18,457	19,693	14,998	21,223	18,254	19,977	15,699
Portland.....	7,138	7,162	7,541	6,655	10,168	9,318	8,944	7,680
Providence.....	35,141	35,141	36,665	21,523	40,153	37,737	36,132	31,462
Springfield.....	14,707	12,398	13,895	12,978	17,481	15,073	16,279	13,805
Waterbury.....	6,848	7,041	6,107	5,818	9,091	7,126	6,858	5,486
Worcester.....	10,065	14,248	16,209	13,527	22,576	16,732	18,070	15,092
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany.....	22,575	34,078	22,650	20,231	26,276	25,243	28,699	23,725
Binghamton.....	4,085	4,515	3,724	3,331	4,620	4,637	3,980	3,443
Buffalo.....	64,289	63,417	61,524	51,008	79,077	71,474	66,270	56,326
New York.....	4,657,565	4,703,125	4,866,232	4,023,250	5,716,687	4,374,122	4,873,938	4,266,270
Passaic.....	6,115	5,881	6,004	4,639	5,491	4,978	5,197	4,353
Rochester.....	36,802	39,190	30,211	24,452	41,336	28,903	31,081	31,240
Syracuse.....	15,350	14,159	12,146	11,135	21,103	16,266	16,536	12,665
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Altoona.....	2,776	2,727	2,878	2,593	3,360	3,540	3,828	3,233
Chester.....	4,538	4,276	4,650	4,209	5,088	4,705	5,579	5,389
Harrisburg.....	8,059	7,902	8,155	8,087	7,593	7,478	7,072	7,320
Johnstown.....	4,095	3,973	4,362	3,577	.....	.....	.....	4,871
Lancaster.....	4,667	4,636	4,549	3,708	5,357	5,693	6,054	4,451
Philadelphia.....	345,302	322,254	317,831	281,874	390,989	317,875	320,858	300,092
Reading.....	7,640	8,448	7,514	6,877	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton.....	15,635	16,385	12,554	15,910	16,790	19,279	12,762	16,636
Trenton.....	11,133	11,495	10,513	10,258	13,500	11,434	12,597	10,642
Wilkes-Barre.....	8,909	9,421	7,815	8,340	10,421	8,549	8,743	8,832
Williamsport.....	4,486	4,158	3,862	3,403	5,818	4,786	4,546	4,450
Wilmington.....	6,894	8,486	6,726	6,843	13,374	9,874	8,227	7,206
York.....	3,584	5,447	3,804	3,376	4,540	4,099	3,523	3,793
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron.....	12,365	13,889	12,463	11,720	19,325	14,551	13,747	12,449
Cincinnati.....	94,305	70,828	65,464	60,766	112,880	73,672	73,909	63,467
Cleveland.....	179,284	132,692	119,693	105,237	258,758	176,203	159,550	146,170
Columbus.....	32,269	29,122	27,921	23,743	37,126	32,100	29,087	27,544
Dayton.....	13,885	14,442	11,905	10,992	13,799	13,071	11,539	11,287
Erie.....	5,474	6,472	5,479	4,841	7,422	7,641	6,759	6,645
Greensburg.....	3,030	2,659	4,086	2,468	5,702	5,405	5,400	5,598
Lexington.....	6,265	5,408	4,734	3,970	5,203	5,799	4,363	4,807
Oil City.....	2,544	3,001	2,627	2,372	3,929	3,886	3,950	3,173
Pittsburgh.....	194,410	157,721	146,317	144,929	257,665	202,688	216,622	206,973
Springfield.....	2,509	5,045	3,660	3,660	5,762	4,616	4,107	3,863
Toledo.....	39,115	35,917	33,368	37,278	34,615	28,908	27,942	23,539
Wheeling.....	8,724	7,883	6,680	6,702	10,340	9,580	9,544	8,515
Youngstown.....	7,631	14,707	8,347	9,510	20,109	17,947	15,317	15,238
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Baltimore.....	121,929	99,271	78,838	71,604	134,443	103,349	104,602	89,658
Charleston.....	7,600	7,411	5,838	5,780	6,900	6,655	6,642	7,084
Charlotte.....	8,504	6,779	6,778	5,554	8,173	6,744	4,783	4,999
Columbia.....	7,071	5,542	6,162	4,670	5,650	5,517	4,700	4,969
Greenville, S. C.....	5,198	4,922	3,347	3,499	.....	.....	2,941	3,349
Huntington.....	4,462	5,125	5,003	4,082	5,557	5,786	6,319	5,344
Norfolk.....	14,884	14,538	14,736	12,480	18,580	17,497	14,965	16,367
Raleigh.....	9,000	5,000	4,900	4,600	4,900	4,100	4,100	3,900
Richmond.....	27,555	24,460	27,884	25,049	31,967	29,529	26,878	30,135
Washington.....	36,351	41,062	39,179	36,263	39,955	38,943	36,762	34,000
Wilmington.....	5,807	4,899	4,851	3,615	.....	6,973	5,105	8,257
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Atlanta.....	28,243	26,613	24,959	20,482	29,485	27,125	22,987	24,558
Augusta.....	7,621	7,329	6,022	5,835	6,330	6,792	4,895	5,893
Birmingham.....	16,687	18,408	13,382	13,541	27,049	14,495	14,815	19,312
Chattanooga.....	8,058	9,455	8,177	6,003	11,929	10,126	8,801	9,231
Jacksonville.....	10,154	11,843	9,694	9,473	13,572	13,143	11,253	12,842
Knoxville.....	7,345	6,759	6,555	5,686	9,214	6,736	5,319	6,180
Macon.....	4,015	3,900	3,496	3,296	5,818	4,790	4,498	4,383
Mobile.....	7,381	6,510	4,946	6,303	8,364	8,128	5,818	6,828
Montgomery.....	3,781	3,887	3,652	3,323	4,068	4,386	3,677	3,970
Nashville.....	14,356	13,535	17,289	13,765	22,852	24,856	18,702	22,386
New Orleans.....	76,806	70,276	64,066	59,113	89,548	72,523	72,423	67,612
Pensacola.....	1,295	1,492	1,420	1,326	2,164	1,561	1,508	1,666
Savannah.....	14,624	9,944	8,813	8,610	13,207	11,472	10,536	10,913
Tampa.....	5,893	6,447	5,733	5,542	6,568	6,241	5,204	6,103
Vicksburg.....	2,146	1,844	1,622	1,691	2,104	1,944	1,634	1,630

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.
 DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.
 [In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Bay City.....	2,532	2,536	2,715	2,078	3,703	3,412	3,227	2,531
Bloomington.....	2,472	2,230	2,126	1,824	2,925	2,558	2,405	1,915
Cedar Rapids.....	11,188	9,880	9,200	7,758	11,649	13,732	11,084	10,495
Chicago.....	638,713	636,167	641,083	563,299	780,386	672,494	687,141	635,506
Davenport.....	7,781	7,554	6,264	7,150	9,725	7,382	6,990	6,757
Decatur.....	2,797	3,002	2,997	2,506	3,283	3,238	3,719	2,911
Des Moines.....	14,868	17,769	16,614	13,689	16,824	21,319	17,724	15,703
Detroit.....	104,240	116,470	112,045	91,469	114,936	110,040	126,283	101,014
Dubuque.....	3,204	3,132	2,929	2,477	3,738	4,012	3,388	2,824
Flint.....	4,190	4,365	5,450	4,650	4,832	4,524	4,756	4,051
Fort Wayne.....	7,054	6,927	6,799	6,620	7,176	7,191	7,515	6,991
Grand Rapids.....	17,113	19,850	14,367	13,203	24,132	20,330	19,686	19,761
Indianapolis.....	31,188	31,698	32,671	28,991	38,634	35,953	34,858	30,992
Jackson.....	3,752	3,717	3,873	3,167	4,495	3,852	3,951	4,299
Kalamazoo.....	4,616	4,862	3,835	3,501	5,835	5,197	4,772	3,894
Lansing.....	4,500	4,400	4,646	3,892	4,770	4,955	4,697	4,325
Milwaukee.....	55,148	52,237	52,277	45,690	73,090	59,534	71,582	60,379
Moline.....	1,384	1,772	1,847	1,518	2,041	2,030	2,348	1,820
Peoria.....	7,617	8,093	7,662	6,640	10,861	10,461	9,675	7,993
Rockford.....	4,335	4,782	4,422	3,946	6,178	6,228	4,743	4,200
St. Louis.....	7,590	7,491	8,423	7,021	11,637	13,681	13,455	13,323
South Bend.....	5,974	5,998	5,184	4,683	3,997	3,997	3,739	3,439
Springfield, Ill.....	5,179	5,853	6,111	4,811	6,709	6,456	6,079	5,214
Waterloo.....	3,256	3,329	2,929	2,745	3,299	3,120	2,933	2,539
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock Yards.....	7,586	8,822	8,093	7,510				
Evansville.....	6,620	6,608	5,431	5,081	6,134	6,546	4,469	4,781
Little Rock.....	12,494	11,340	9,037	9,371	14,925	11,265	8,299	12,928
Louisville.....	121,925	124,173	123,925	121,107	30,795	26,220	25,596	23,988
Do.....	30,511	31,427	31,253	26,957			30,981	30,101
Memphis.....	27,497	31,082	27,257	21,191	30,996	33,353	24,225	27,182
Quincy.....	2,029	2,247	2,062	1,922		2,486	2,342	1,908
St. Louis.....	153,592	120,468	130,201	101,635	174,905	129,475	142,649	118,951
Do.....	166,231	133,427	143,759	112,033				
Springfield, Mo.....	3,420	3,165	3,125	2,940		3,257	3,367	2,977
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen.....	1,621	1,262	1,278	1,076	1,625	4,709	1,497	1,241
Billings.....	2,085	1,740	1,753	1,452	2,086	2,218	1,923	1,681
Duluth.....	12,125	12,930	8,883	10,862	24,278	23,742	22,244	16,923
Fargo.....	2,296	2,433	2,149	1,847	2,372	2,475	2,139	1,622
Grand Forks.....	1,276	1,496	1,478	1,053	1,325	1,299	1,264	1,136
Great Falls.....	3,913	1,956	1,424	1,327	2,619	2,628	2,275	1,969
Helen.....	3,171	2,853	2,336	2,169	3,465	3,549	2,559	2,082
Minneapolis.....	70,367	67,705	62,261	57,372	90,604	75,594	75,412	68,991
St. Paul.....	127,384	128,652	131,281	129,137	33,336	25,859	32,117	23,766
Do.....			36,130	33,121				
Sioux Falls.....	4,104	4,754	4,254	3,638	5,700	5,000	4,500	3,900
Superior.....	1,568	1,714	1,587	1,296	1,937	2,248	1,864	2,057
Winona.....	1,119	1,210	970	831	887	1,077	880	824
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison.....	1,022	1,240	1,333	960	1,208	1,300	1,600	1,135
Bartlesville.....	2,431	2,528	2,099	1,799	4,102	2,999	4,097	2,608
Cheyenne.....	3,379	2,779	3,253	3,364	2,997	2,145	2,334	1,592
Colorado Springs.....	3,556	2,816	2,651	2,523	3,773	2,973	2,807	2,060
Denver.....	34,081	37,496	33,100	31,971	62,639	40,444	29,359	35,480
Joplin.....	2,405	2,678	2,418	2,102	2,477	2,989	2,450	2,125
Kansas City, Kans.....	3,911	3,364	4,172	3,471	7,112	4,191	3,982	3,907
Kansas City, Mo.....	65,873	63,350	65,342	58,638	85,833	78,967	82,014	70,901
Muskogee.....	4,104	3,429	3,575	2,659	8,181	6,401	5,311	5,562
Oklahoma City.....	22,192	21,367	18,187	16,559	25,253	25,519	22,968	21,302
Omaha.....	36,406	36,843	38,401	36,629	44,635	48,433	45,616	42,565
Pueblo.....	3,450	4,759	2,696	2,505	6,735	6,501	3,852	3,401
St. Joseph.....	15,763	17,050	19,064	16,163	19,391	17,012	22,911	18,911
Topeka.....	3,774	3,950	3,880	3,372	4,445	4,597	4,251	4,130
Tulsa.....	22,332	28,555	29,468	21,406	31,509	28,387	31,851	22,505
Wichita.....	8,082	9,632	10,394	8,866	12,731	12,199	11,672	10,578
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque.....	2,087	2,011	1,976	1,542	2,028	1,916	2,033	1,712
Austin.....	3,038	3,388	3,228	2,176	3,560	4,079	3,033	2,920
Beaumont.....	3,221	3,959	3,362	3,575	4,499	4,598	4,497	4,887
Dallas.....	41,150	41,953	34,042	29,767	45,868	38,654	38,005	35,018
El Paso.....	7,819	9,572	7,809	7,378	8,623	9,059	7,446	7,890
Fort Worth.....	32,566	33,127	33,100	31,265	23,487	24,180	24,080	24,880
Galveston.....	16,246	17,221	16,551	13,143	27,099	27,901	23,007	19,928
Houston.....	32,535	25,788	25,769	25,645	38,050	29,633	29,730	31,117
San Antonio.....	5,431	7,476	7,734	5,331	7,018	8,283	7,800	6,962
Shreveport.....	8,180	7,720	9,059	6,082	8,550	9,348	9,740	7,799
Texarkana, Tex.....	2,620	1,886	1,226	1,251	2,839	1,751	1,489	1,278
Tucson.....	1,571	1,792	1,450	1,553	1,504	2,309	1,487	1,352
Waco.....	3,992	3,830	3,800	3,190	4,943	4,307	4,460	4,096

¹ Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1921.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Berkeley.....	3,475	4,453	4,133	3,163	3,116	4,054	3,144	2,827
Boise.....	2,911	3,154	3,449	2,981	3,414	2,685	3,395	2,757
Fresno.....	10,594	11,246	9,676	8,996	11,734	10,749	10,001	9,372
Long Beach.....	6,045	7,825	6,846	5,876	6,369	6,197	5,468	4,878
Los Angeles.....	128,012	121,705	127,850	111,564	108,739	115,624	109,318	104,654
Oakland.....	18,745	22,750	18,704	18,366	20,880	21,842	20,241	19,136
Ogden.....	5,952	5,882	3,945	4,746	5,655	6,047	5,124	4,112
Pasadena.....	5,315	6,801	7,426	5,520	3,064	6,154	6,795	5,766
Portland.....	28,494	31,533	31,162	25,999	42,509	37,763	39,326	33,325
Reno.....	3,241	2,849	2,325	1,851	3,718	3,134	2,300	2,494
Sacramento.....	11,133	18,202	15,817	11,062	19,791	15,029	12,471	11,400
Salt Lake City.....	21,928	14,847	15,227	10,372	33,842	19,060	18,412	13,623
San Diego.....	8,512	10,000	9,452	8,978	9,617	10,002	8,697	8,147
San Francisco.....	190,078	196,667	183,569	145,131	230,950	212,356	214,348	185,628
San Jose.....	3,179	7,104	5,428	4,301	7,321	6,914	4,896	4,111
Seattle.....	35,825	26,106	32,808	42,189	35,334	35,004	35,957	24,820
Spokane.....	10,703	9,877	9,839	9,205	15,046	12,847	12,262	10,217
Stockton.....	4,370	7,187	4,586	4,261	6,408	5,447	4,001	4,349
Tacoma.....	8,363	8,305	8,417	7,750	11,218	10,153	8,739	7,916
Yakima.....	2,762	2,726	2,530	1,847	2,078	2,788	2,257	1,974

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM DEC. 23, 1921, TO JAN. 19, 1922, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in fund at end of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	34,475		405,079	416,973	22,581		23,798
New York.....	14,000	25,475	1,418,742	1,421,836		14,569	95,558
Philadelphia.....	1,000	12,000	477,242	458,958	7,284		51,900
Cleveland.....	5,000	1,000	362,392	370,973		4,581	53,092
Richmond.....	1,000	9,000	393,501	381,389	3,612		19,078
Atlanta.....	5,000	2,000	150,368	165,267		11,899	16,859
Chicago.....	9,000	1,000	699,455	683,350	24,105		63,035
St. Louis.....		4,000	334,405	344,184		13,779	29,506
Minneapolis.....		4,000	98,537	102,079		7,522	29,221
Kansas City.....		3,000	258,682	262,568		6,886	41,295
Dallas.....	1,000	2,000	164,309	161,828	1,481		11,030
San Francisco.....		7,000	199,806	192,633		173	33,802
Total, four weeks ending—							
Jan. 19, 1922.....	70,475	70,475	4,962,538	4,962,538	59,236	59,236	468,174
Dec. 22, 1921.....	174,617	174,617	5,473,276	5,473,276			551,547
Jan. 20, 1921.....	392,915	392,915	5,460,007	5,460,007			397,858
Dec. 23, 1920.....	668,081	668,081	6,159,406	6,159,406			364,028

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS FROM DEC. 16, 1921, TO JAN. 15, 1922.

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of U. S.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other F. R. Banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.	
	In F. R. Bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. Bank or branch city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.										
Boston.....	679	574,766	3,524	377,938	159	16,839	4,302	969,543	187	46,889	18	6,415	4,549	1,016,432
New York.....	1,663	2,283,622	4,414	606,386	1,091	84,556	7,168	2,974,564	1,062	123,931	18	6,415	8,248	3,104,910
Buffalo.....	215	82,207	419	44,265	16	2,092	650	128,564	168	22,152	44	19,287	862	170,003
Philadelphia.....	1,709	711,812	2,124	249,155	154	28,471	3,987	989,438	715	116,773	.....	.....	4,702	1,106,211
Cleveland.....	413	197,337	1,208	136,089	60	6,080	1,681	339,506	58	7,875	30	6,232	1,769	353,613
Cincinnati.....	191	110,256	796	69,749	60	5,093	1,055	186,269	12	9,946	13	3,540	1,080	199,755
Pittsburgh.....	429	228,081	860	91,521	56	6,418	1,345	326,020	86	37,066	31	6,286	1,462	369,372
Richmond.....	114	126,145	1,902	262,455	49	10,570	2,065	399,170	159	60,251	38	9,883	2,262	468,801
Baltimore.....	258	135,689	693	62,297	54	6,237	1,005	204,223	61	31,752	76	8,951	1,142	244,926
Atlanta.....	120	57,576	339	44,639	30	8,169	489	110,384	29	9,825	23	3,669	541	123,878
Birmingham.....	240	37,813	141	8,723	10	884	391	47,420	18	9,937	28	19,074	437	70,431
Jacksonville.....	66	19,713	163	16,565	7	886	236	37,164	30	6,720	6	1,592	272	45,476
Nashville.....	60	26,917	202	19,067	13	1,086	275	47,070	15	3,107	6	1,296	296	51,473
New Orleans.....	64	42,270	115	13,849	36	7,199	215	62,818	45	11,548	6	536	266	74,902
Chicago.....	966	565,010	3,647	296,163	449	65,308	5,062	926,481	294	31,399	7	2,855	5,363	960,235
Detroit.....	282	153,394	471	42,275	35	3,404	788	199,073	9	2,808	3	585	800	202,466
St. Louis.....	329	211,312	1,322	78,133	135	11,007	1,786	300,452	35	4,623	9	763	1,830	305,838
Little Rock.....	45	21,892	294	17,754	6	745	345	40,391	5	888	19	1,984	369	43,263
Louisville.....	95	54,767	411	24,290	30	2,580	536	81,037	9	2,253	4	334	549	84,224
Memphis.....	85	32,200	162	11,340	10	912	257	44,452	1	182	2	179	260	44,813
Minneapolis.....	220	102,574	1,328	68,431	41	11,925	1,591	183,795	78	14,872	5	346	1,674	199,016
Helena.....	25	8,811	195	13,433	6	2,930	226	25,174	9	2,960	2	1,376	237	29,510
Kansas City.....	272	220,411	1,316	87,397	86	19,137	1,674	326,945	229	33,234	66	10,438	1,969	370,617
Denver.....	132	43,451	325	20,131	24	3,084	481	66,066	70	14,277	39	8,374	690	89,317
Oklahoma City.....	68	48,514	883	68,019	8	981	964	117,464	50	3,022	15	6,246	1,029	131,732
Omaha.....	94	42,604	494	28,582	42	3,091	1,631	172,529	43	5,848	17	4,295	691	82,672
Dallas.....	157	65,002	1,256	189,578	28	7,071	1,441	261,651	70	12,329	42	6,692	1,553	280,668
El Paso.....	43	9,708	137	10,155	15	1,843	195	21,706	12	1,880	5	671	212	24,257
Houston.....	64	35,758	318	31,467	76	2,163	458	69,388	16	2,503	5	1,331	479	73,222
San Francisco.....	216	115,132	553	38,177	67	74,979	836	228,288	28	2,828	34	4,484	898	235,600
Los Angeles.....	363	115,004	1,131	79,729	41	19,498	1,535	214,231	120	15,280	76	10,329	1,731	239,840
Portland.....	64	30,649	212	11,473	18	7,242	294	49,364	5	1,572	38	4,213	337	54,949
Salt Lake City.....	46	28,051	401	31,723	13	2,951	460	62,725	15	3,334	10	2,191	485	68,250
Seattle.....	114	34,025	211	15,416	30	8,358	355	57,799	21	5,398	48	5,058	424	68,255
Spokane.....	38	17,972	185	11,998	10	1,241	233	31,211	14	2,752	15	4,420	202	38,383
Total:														
Dec. 16, 1921, to Jan. 15, 1922.....	9,939	6,590,445	32,157	3,175,862	2,965	434,981	145,072	110,203,575	3,778	666,810	780	162,925	49,630	11,033,310
Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, 1921.....	9,864	5,975,655	33,391	3,327,244	2,858	395,788	146,123	9,701,311	3,814	704,933	784	173,070	50,721	10,579,314
Dec. 16, 1920, to Jan. 15, 1921.....	8,131	7,244,255	32,255	4,282,606	3,063	497,064	143,456	12,025,701	3,886	1,401,832	852	266,757	48,195	13,694,290

¹ Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal Reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee bank.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period was 24 in all Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.

NUMBER OF MEMBER AND NONMEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, JAN. 15, 1922 AND 1921.

Federal Reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.				Federal Reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.			
	1922	1921	On par list.		Not on par list. ¹			1922	1921	On par list.		Not on par list. ¹	
			1922	1921	1922	1921				1922	1921	1922	1921
Boston.....	436	437	257	256	.....	.....	588	571	2,489	2,523	167	188
New York.....	798	784	334	328	.....	.....	1,024	1,009	2,637	2,875	178	.....
Philadelphia.....	705	695	473	441	.....	.....	1,109	1,090	3,074	3,392	243	.....
Cleveland.....	883	869	1,082	1,080	1	.....	861	849	1,139	1,254	28	.....
Richmond.....	627	611	987	1,261	584	339	855	835	970	1,023	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	517	464	389	409	1,149	1,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	1,444	1,420	4,235	4,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,847	9,637	18,066	19,101	2,350	1,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1921.

Gold imports during the calendar year 1921 totaled \$691,267,000, compared with \$417,068,000 in 1920, while gold exports for the year just passed totaled \$23,891,000, compared with \$322,091,000 the year before. Net gold imports into the United States aggregated \$667,376,000, the largest total for any calendar year recorded. Monthly importations were particularly heavy during March, April, and August, when large gold imports from France, United Kingdom, and Sweden are recorded.

About two-thirds of the total gold imports for the year are credited to the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden. Imports from the United Kingdom represent largely newly mined gold of South African origin, which for the past year has been sold in London almost exclusively for export to the United States. A much smaller part of the gold officially credited to the United Kingdom represents gold coming originally from British India, in addition to the \$32,010,000 of gold imports officially credited to that country. Gold imports from France, \$190,688,000, and from Sweden, \$66,356,000, are made up in large part of gold of Russian origin, or of the equivalent of such gold. Receipts from Sweden were particularly heavy during the second quarter of the year, while those from France show the largest total during the third quarter. Imports from Germany, totaling \$19,927,000 for the year, represent largely amounts received from that country in connection with reparation payments, while the total of \$19,893,000 received from the Netherlands, mostly during the second quarter of the year, is made up largely of gold taken from bank reserves. Nearly \$50,000,000 of the total of \$68,812,000 credited to Asiatic countries proceeded from China and British India. These imports were caused by the unfavorable trade developments of the year. In 1920 considerable gold exports to these two countries were shown. Gold imports from Canada, totaling \$36,856,000, were slightly larger than a year ago. Other countries in North America from which considerable gold imports were received are Mexico, the Dutch West Indies, and Panama. By far the larger portion of the total of \$24,237,000 of gold imported from South American countries is credited to Colombia and Uruguay, smaller gold imports being credited to Peru, Venezuela, and Argentina. A total of \$16,970,000 of gold is shown to have been received during the year from Australia and New Zealand, while gold received from Egypt during the year totaled \$6,875,000.

Of the total gold exports for the year \$9,622,000 was consigned to Hongkong, with Chinese ports as the principal ultimate destinations, \$7,090,000 to Mexico, \$2,914,000 to Canada, and \$2,643,000 to Sweden, the latter amount apparently representing gold of Russian origin, which could not be disposed of in this country.

Silver imports for the year totaled \$63,242,000, compared with \$88,060,000 for the preceding year, while silver exports for the year were \$51,575,000, compared with \$113,616,000 for 1920. Nearly two-thirds of the imported silver, or \$41,250,000, is of Mexican origin and nearly 90 per cent of American origin. Silver imports from Europe, totaling \$7,088,000, were composed largely of silver received from Germany and, to a smaller extent, from the United Kingdom. Over 80 per cent of the silver exported during the year was consigned to the Far East and to the United Kingdom, presumably for use in India.

Classified figures of gold and silver imports and exports for the calendar years 1921 and 1920 are shown in the following table:

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Calendar year 1921.	Calendar year 1920.	Calendar year 1921.	Calendar year 1920.
IMPORTS.				
Ore and base bullion.....	33,567	17,014	46,643	69,846
Bullion refined:				
United States mint or assay office bars.....	459	3,816	.....	3
Other.....	503,137	322,333	7,574	7,869
United States coin.....	37,771	18,096	2,889	2,094
Foreign coin.....	116,333	55,729	6,136	8,248
Total imports.....	691,267	417,068	63,242	88,060
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Ore and base bullion.....	76	11	15	16
Bullion refined:				
United States mint or assay office bars.....	1,348	37,200	152	4,351
Other.....	264	1,078	23,474	65,877
Coin.....	17,922	232,294	863	14,770
Total.....	19,610	320,533	24,504	85,014
FOREIGN EXPORTS.				
Ore and base bullion.....	1	.....	2	1
Bullion refined.....	2,005	823	21,079	24,085
Coin.....	2,275	685	5,990	4,516
Total.....	4,281	1,508	27,071	28,602
Total exports.....	23,891	322,091	51,575	113,616
Excess imports.....	667,376	94,977	11,667	.....
Excess exports.....	.....	.....	.....	25,556

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Imports.					Exports.				
	During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1921.	During month of December, 1921.	Total, calendar year 1921.	Total, calendar year 1920.	During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1921.	During month of December, 1921.	Total, calendar year 1921.	Total, calendar year 1920.
Austria.....				\$9,000						
Belgium.....				3,760,711	\$368,670					
Denmark.....		\$2,021,156	\$2,021,156	5,431,500	200,251					
Finland.....				600						
France.....	\$1,462,860	920,698	3,730,062	190,688,144	31,192,911					
Germany.....	282,061	96,036	470,009	19,926,761	7,703					\$10,000
Greece.....				720,748	533,700					
Iceland.....										912
Italy.....	9,090		9,090	217,043	40,107					241,263
Malta.....				593	615,935					
Netherlands.....	891	367,134	673,280	19,893,019	2,099,356					
Norway.....				1,534,985	3,324					
Poland and Danzig.....				400						
Portugal.....				23,040	25,364					
Russia in Europe.....				85,000	1,268,631					
Spain.....				3,319,281	490,543	\$25,000		\$25,000	\$25,200	
Sweden.....	1,311,310	28,156	1,362,560	66,355,925	2,036,061				2,643,013	
Switzerland.....				572,957	4,937	3,123		3,123	3,123	2,604
Turkey in Europe.....	70,677	22,000	159,583	785,223	850					
United Kingdom:										
England.....	851,790	5,750,445	13,729,437	202,091,349	280,852,465					98,800
Scotland.....					45					
Total Europe.....	3,988,679	9,205,625	22,155,770	516,031,621	319,124,921	28,123		28,123	2,671,336	353,579
Bermuda.....				103,290						
British Honduras.....				20						
Canada.....	450	2,269,134	2,314,451	36,856,110	34,103,287	67,063	\$67,072	206,209	2,913,783	5,557,367
Costa Rica.....	30,280	14,311	72,218	876,976	608,094					
Guatemala.....	5,000	12,000	19,629	565,038	14,872					
Honduras.....	402	898	1,301	203,690	257,414					19,000
Nicaragua.....	59,283	42,076	152,626	893,602	1,256,594					
Panama.....	44,529	235,630	437,722	3,200,839	703,045					20,000
Salvador.....		603	11,238	799,675	1,440,537					
Mexico.....	203,519	62,241	329,602	5,588,737	4,866,103	61,300	1,602,180	1,685,380	7,090,419	18,171,684
Newfoundland.....				221						
Cuba.....			730	393,730	15,579				250,844	650,000
British West Indies.....	27,924	1,504	29,888	665,204	268,084					
Virgin Islands of U. S.....				150,000						10,000
Dominican Republic.....	1,509		1,509	20,509	4,800					47,000
Dutch West Indies.....	46,039	2,200	156,751	5,772,830	1,206,881					
Haiti.....					23					
Total North America.....	418,935	2,640,708	3,527,665	56,066,230	44,839,814	128,363	1,669,252	1,891,589	10,255,046	24,475,051
Argentina.....		2,900	7,234	1,066,471	1,707,682					89,995,000
Bolivia.....	4,755		4,755	9,786	7,416					
Brazil.....	10,341		23,064	110,186	50,205				24,300	304,250
Chile.....	46,809	11,157	61,514	447,633	434,504					400,000
Colombia.....	137,970	145,120	1,020,608	11,941,035	9,439,812					700,000
Ecuador.....				644,518	624,439		9,740	9,740	9,740	236,000
British Guiana.....			9,429	149,484	192,814					
Dutch Guiana.....		2,833	14,015	78,643	24,728					6,300
Peru.....	45,220	54,318	166,102	1,613,621	1,371,655					3,653,376
Uruguay.....	15,822	251,764	368,606	6,815,363						12,850,000
Venezuela.....	13,152	5,444	156,088	1,353,846	592,990					184,000
Total South America.....	274,069	473,676	1,831,415	24,237,236	14,496,295		9,740	9,740	34,040	108,328,926
China.....			99,586	17,912,687	1,200					28,286,760
Chosen.....				4,800						
British India.....	195,167		195,167	32,009,553					1,179,000	6,752,549
Straits Settlements.....							20,000	20,000	70,000	6,683,454
Dutch East Indies.....	10,747		290,747	1,316,545	2,955,513				60,000	12,085,105
French East Indies.....	7,950		7,950	6,013,842						2,290,000
Greece in Asia.....		57,099	74,602	1,350,587						
Hongkong.....				5,660,825	30,191,910	49,520	45,250	212,130	9,621,655	31,496,872
Japan.....				2,208,234						101,299,476
Palestine and Syria.....				886,092						
Turkey in Asia.....				1,448,793						
Total Asia.....	213,864	57,099	668,052	68,812,018	33,148,683	49,520	65,250	232,130	10,030,655	188,894,206
Australia.....		1,946,000	1,946,020	14,013,947	1,946,600					
New Zealand.....		208,507	208,507	2,956,314	2,191,586					
Tahiti.....									300	
Philippine Islands.....	218,778		218,778	1,399,808	965,374					
Abyssinia.....				21,965						
British West Africa.....				13,250						39,446
British South Africa.....				51,823	423					
Canary Islands.....					7,000					
Egypt.....	363,000	539,000	902,532	6,874,924						
Portuguese Africa.....			226,239	788,312	347,577					
Total all countries.....	5,477,325	15,070,615	31,684,978	691,267,448	417,068,273	206,006	1,744,242	2,161,582	23,891,377	322,091,208
Excess of imports or exports.....	5,271,319	13,326,373	29,523,396	667,376,071	94,977,065					

SILVER IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Imports.					Exports.				
	During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1921.	During month of December, 1921.	Total, calendar year 1921.	Total, calendar year 1920.	During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1921.	During month of December, 1921.	Total, calendar year 1921.	Total, calendar year 1920.
Belgium.....				\$16	\$33,957					
Bulgaria.....			\$39,086	55,801						
Denmark.....			844	1,214						
France.....	86,502	\$377	6,879	184,513	117,508					\$32,920
Germany.....	53,611	1,546	69,990	5,320,337	3,735					
Greece.....				225,234	42,240					
Italy.....	10,125		10,125	32,972	24,026					
Netherlands.....				2,474	54,861					
Norway.....				7,767	14,653					
Poland and Danzig.....				1,000						
Portugal.....		1,802	1,802	22,965	7,978					
Spain.....				16,471	94,527					
Sweden.....				6,604	31,395					54,960
Turkey in Europe.....				11,345						
United Kingdom—England.....	6,021	7,168	13,189	1,199,408	925,520		\$130,960	\$130,960	\$11,843,103	4,924,778
Total Europe.....	76,259	10,893	141,865	7,088,181	1,350,400		130,960	130,960	11,843,103	5,012,658
Bermuda.....				6,100	69,097				400	
British Honduras.....										
Canada.....	83,062	80,682	255,818	3,807,203	3,788,435	\$127,349	425,469	656,879	4,591,373	7,061,755
Costa Rica.....	975	3,872	5,771	62,457	64,986					
Guatemala.....		769	776	1,796	24,534				3,500	5,000
Honduras.....	1,898	5,917	8,847	914,256	2,561,211				5,300	459,710
Nicaragua.....	27,950		38,488	305,307	671,921					3,000
Panama.....		7	69	604,714	148,261				226,043	542,000
Salvador.....		7,871	21,397	128,296	3,727,938				50,000	
Mexico.....	1,425,439	1,197,083	3,842,400	41,249,925	53,197,337	32,947	42,119	94,470	2,140,667	3,241,090
Cuba.....			107	91,475	79,208	1,800	158	1,958	321,159	1,259,599
British West Indies.....		2	2	2,117	7,022	1,800		1,800	102,353	46,908
Virgin Islands of United States.....										25,000
Dominican Republic.....				210,900	120,800					316,000
Dutch West Indies.....	140		168	1,868	2,317					
French West Indies.....					20					
Haiti.....		150	150	150	77					9,000
Total North America.....	1,539,464	1,206,353	4,173,993	47,386,564	64,463,164	163,896	467,746	755,107	7,440,795	12,969,062
Argentina.....		522	1,021	19,613	37,324				900	13,173
Bolivia.....	6,466	1,803	114,736	438,465	1,397,053					
Brazil.....			915	42,791	1,621					2,333
Chile.....	68,594	25,699	123,627	1,825,744	3,744,351					
Colombia.....	1,501	421	14,463	178,632	846,404				239,500	
Ecuador.....				36,551	77,273					
British Guiana.....		6	6	46	49					
Dutch Guiana.....				378	6,390					1,402
Peru.....	355,572	287,622	795,391	5,598,218	11,990,677					
Uruguay.....		1,085	24,244	28,110						
Venezuela.....	28	12	66	3,309	905			285,000	285,000	10,000
Total South America.....	432,161	317,180	1,074,469	8,171,857	18,102,047			285,000	525,400	26,908
China.....			25	8,029	1,295,317	222,238	490,792	2,529,615	12,782,879	61,347,610
Chosen.....				140						
British India.....				12,368		84,325		84,325	3,234,842	642,408
Dutch East Indies.....	11,028		111,028	494,047	2,671,555					
French East Indies.....	50		50	50				1,320,000	1,848,000	4,058,373
Hongkong.....				396	1,630	859,362	134,692	2,065,797	10,408,921	24,872,571
Japan.....						34,243		34,243	3,492,359	4,673,784
Palestine and Syria.....				19						
Russia in Asia.....										970
Turkey in Asia.....				960	38,511					
Total Asia.....	11,078		111,103	516,009	4,007,033	1,200,168	625,484	5,973,980	31,766,101	95,595,716
Australia.....				3,130						
New Zealand.....		137	137	1,549	12,245					
Philippine Islands.....	1,817		1,817	21,773	19,705					
Abyssinia.....				31	6,097					
British South Africa.....				3,760						
British West Africa.....										11,880
Egypt.....				169						
Portuguese Africa.....			12,520	49,648	99,350					
Total all countries.....	2,060,779	1,624,563	5,515,904	63,242,671	88,060,041	1,364,064	1,224,190	7,145,047	51,575,399	113,616,224
Excess imports or exports.....	696,715	400,373		11,667,272				1,629,143		25,556,183

MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, JAN. 1, 1922.

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹	Held by or for F. R. Banks and agents. ²	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. system.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. system.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).....	\$3,656,988,551	\$380,188,972	\$2,110,314,014	\$457,021,541	
Gold certificates.....			530,762,750	178,701,274	
Standard silver dollars.....	357,581,851	8,272,297	³ 31,614,370	36,687,497	
Silver certificates.....			40,839,662	238,622,501	
Subsidiary silver.....	272,552,485	12,232,901		260,319,584	
Treasury notes of 1890.....				1,545,524	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	4,836,591	⁴ 62,802,541	279,041,881	
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,781,791,260	2,493,721	335,583,650	2,443,713,889	
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	116,670,400	1,566,698	16,121,776	98,981,926	
National bank notes.....	750,167,924	18,037,386	19,319,001	712,811,537	
Total: Jan. 1, 1922.....	8,282,433,487	427,628,569	3,147,357,764	4,707,447,154	\$43.22
Dec. 1, 1921.....	8,085,813,663	450,610,144	3,082,379,182	4,552,824,337	41.85
Nov. 1, 1921.....	8,047,152,682	457,988,002	2,982,192,610	4,606,972,070	42.41
Oct. 1, 1921.....	8,079,273,855	430,580,014	2,985,684,106	4,663,009,735	42.98
Sept. 1, 1921.....	8,010,842,240	431,623,906	2,907,188,113	4,672,030,221	43.11
Aug. 1, 1921.....	7,988,307,187	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,737,126,054	43.77
July 1, 1921.....	8,024,422,943	460,593,721	2,697,553,897	4,866,273,325	45.02
June 1, 1921.....	8,073,737,233	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,011,807,329	46.43
May 1, 1921.....	8,040,936,478	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,020,121,451	46.57
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,082,773,866	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,051,084,054	46.91
Mar. 1, 1921.....	8,084,936,396	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,205,858,698	48.41
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,171,237,807	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,233,105,666	48.73
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,372,970,904	491,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,500,702,153	51.29
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,478,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,798,606	454,948,100	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,784	356,124,750	2,018,361,825	4,367,739,209	41.31
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6,256,198,271	277,043,358	1,723,570,291	4,255,584,622	40.53
July 1, 1917.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	1,280,880,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

¹ Includes reserve funds held against issue of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 and redemption funds held against issues of national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes, but excludes gold and silver coin and bullion held in trust for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.

² Exclusive of amounts held with United States Treasury in gold redemption fund against Federal Reserve notes.

³ Includes subsidiary silver.

⁴ Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT FEB. 1, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.				Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing 90 days, but within 6 months.
	Secured by—			Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.		
	Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.	Trade acceptances.			
Boston.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
New York.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Richmond.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Atlanta.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chicago.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
St. Louis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kansas City.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dallas.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
San Francisco.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending January 15, 1922, in the various cities in which the several Federal Reserve Banks and their branches are located. A complete description of the several types for which quotations are given will be found in the September, 1918, and October, 1918, FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS. Quotations for new types of paper will be added from time to time as deemed of interest.

during the 30-day period ending December 15, although in the case of collateral loans higher rates were noted in some centers. These declines were most apparent in the case of prime commercial paper, loans secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and indorsed bankers' acceptances.

Present rates for practically all classes of paper are lower in most reporting centers than those prevailing in the same period of 1920, the decrease being most general for various classes of prime commercial paper.

Rates for nearly all classes of paper again declined from the level prevailing

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES PREVAILING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING JAN. 15, 1922.

District.	City.	Prime commercial paper.				Interbank loans.	Bankers' acceptances, 60 to 90 days.		Collateral loans—Stock exchange.			Cattle loans.	Secured by warehouse receipts.		Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds.
		Customer's.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Unindorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.		H. L. C.	H. L. C.	
		30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.										
No. 1.	Boston.	6 5/8 5 3/4	6 5/8 5 3/4	5 3/4 4 5/8	6 5/8 5 1/2	5 3/4 5 3/4	4 3/4 3 3/4	4 3/4 3 3/4	5 1/2 5 5/8	6 5/8 5 3/4	6 5/8 5 3/4	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	5 1/2 5 5/8	
No. 2.	New York.	7 5/8 5 1/2	7 5/8 5 1/2	5 1/2 4 1/2	5 1/2 4 1/2	7 5/8 5 1/2	5 3/4 4 1/2	6 3/4 4 1/2	6 3 5-6	6 4 1/2 5 1/2-6	7 5/8 5 1/2-6			6 3 1/2 5-5 1/2	
No. 3.	Buffalo.	7 6	7 6	5 1/2 5 1/4	5 1/2 5 1/4	8 6 6-7	4 3/4 4 1/2	4 3/4 4 1/2	7 6 7	7 6	7 6			7 6 6 6	
No. 3.	Philadelphia.	6 5/8 6	6 5/8 6	5 3/4 4 3/4	5 3/4 4 3/4	6 5/8 6	4 3/4 4 1/2	4 3/4 4 1/2	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 5 6			6 5 6 6	
No. 4.	Cleveland.	7 5/8 7	7 6 7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	4 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7			6 6 6 6	
No. 4.	Pittsburgh.	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	4 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6			6 6 6 6	
No. 4.	Cincinnati.	6 1/2 6 6	6 1/2 6 6	6 1/2 6 6	6 1/2 6 6	6 1/2 6 6	4 1/2 3 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	6 1/2 6	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2			6 1/2 6 1/2	
No. 5.	Richmond.	6 5/8 6	6 5/8 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	4 3/4 4 3/4	4 3/4 4 3/4	6 6 6	6 5 6	6 5 6			6 6 6 6	
No. 5.	Baltimore.	6 5/8 6	6 5/8 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6			6 6 6 6	
No. 6.	Atlanta.	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 7 7	
No. 6.	Birmingham.	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6	4 3/4 4 1/2	4 3/4 4 1/2	8 6 6-7	8 6 6-7	8 6 6-7			8 6 6 6	
No. 6.	Jacksonville.	8 6 7	8 6 7			7 7 7	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7			8 7 7 7	
No. 6.	New Orleans.	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/4	7 1/2 7 1/4	7 1/2 7 1/4	7 6 1/2	7 6 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2			8 7 7 7 1/2	
No. 6.	Nashville.	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6 6	
No. 7.	Chicago.	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	7 6 6-6 1/2	3 3/4 3 3/4	3 3/4 3 3/4	7 5 6	7 5 6-6 1/2	7 5 6-6 1/2			6 1/2 5 6	
No. 7.	Detroit.	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	5 3/4 5 1/2	5 3/4 5 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	4 1/2 3 3/4	4 1/2 3 3/4	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2			6 1/2 6 1/2	
No. 8.	St. Louis.	7 5 6	7 5 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	4 1/2 3 3/4	4 1/2 3 3/4	7 5 6	7 5 6	7 5 6			7 5 6 6	
No. 8.	Memphis.	8 6 6	8 6 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 6 6			6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6			6 6 6 6	
No. 8.	Little Rock.	8 7 7	8 6 7			8 6 7			8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8			8 7 7 8	
No. 9.	Minneapolis.	6 1/2 6 6	7 6 6 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 5 1/2	7 6 1/2	5 1/2 4 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2			6 1/2 6 1/2	
No. 9.	Helena.	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2			8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8			8 8 8 8	
No. 10.	Kansas City.	8 6 7	8 6 6 1/2	6 6 5 1/2	6 6 5 1/2	8 6 6 1/2			8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2			8 6 6 6	
No. 10.	Omaha.	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 7			8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2			8 6 6 6	
No. 10.	Denver.	8 6 7-8	8 6 7-8			8 6 7			8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2			8 6 6 6	
No. 10.	Oklahoma City.	10 5 1/2 8	10 6 8	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	8 6 7			10 7 8	10 7 8	10 7 8			10 7 8 8	
No. 11.	Dallas.	7 5 6 1/4	7 5 6 1/4	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 7 7 1/2	
No. 11.	El Paso.	10 6 8	10 6 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	10 6 8			10 6 7 1/2	10 6 7 1/2	10 6 7 1/2			10 6 7 1/2	
No. 11.	Houston.	7 1/2 6 7	8 6 7			7 5 6 6			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6 6	
No. 12.	San Francisco.	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 1/2 6 6	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6			6 1/2 5 6	
No. 12.	Portland.	7 6 7	7 6 7	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 6 7	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	8 4 7	8 4 7	8 4 7			8 6 6 7	
No. 12.	Seattle.	8 5 7	8 5 7	6 4 1/2 5	6 4 1/2 5	7 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6 7	
No. 12.	Spokane.	8 6 7	8 6 7	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	8 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6 7	
No. 12.	Salt Lake City.	8 7 8	8 7 8			8 7 7			8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8			8 7 7 8	
No. 12.	Los Angeles.	7 5 1/2	7 5 1/2	7 5 5 1/2	7 5 5 1/2	8 5 7	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	7 5 7	7 5 7	7 5 7			8 5 6 1/2	

Rates for demand paper secured by prime bankers' acceptances; high, 5 1/2; low, 3 1/2; customary, 4.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange rates showed a general, though moderate, upward trend in January, the foreign exchange index in January being 59, compared with 55 for December. Of the 18 countries included in the calculations of this index all but 5 had higher average rates in January than the month before.

The rates on Germany and Italy were slightly lower, as were those on China, Chile, and Japan. The rise in the general index is due to the cumulative effect of advances in rates on most of the important countries and also to the fact that

the volume of trade with Japan in December, which is the basis for the weight assigned to that country in the computation for January, was much larger than the month before. Since the rate on the yen is only slightly below par, an increase in the weight assigned to it tends to raise the general index. Swiss exchange remained at a premium throughout the month of January.

The rates used in the compilation of the table are noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York, as published daily by the Treasury in accordance with the act of May 27, 1921.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

[Rates in cents per unit of foreign currency.]

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Par of ex- change.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹		Weight.	
			January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.
			Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.39	7.5900	6.9300	8.0000	7.8800	7.8144	7.5354	40.49	39.04	20	25
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	19.7900	18.6400	20.1900	20.9300	19.9744	19.5165	74.53	72.82	11	7
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	7.9600	7.2900	8.3500	8.2200	8.1636	7.8446	42.39	40.65	74	111
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	4.4897	4.4339	5.8776	6.0558	5.5204	5.3238	2.18	2.21	68	77
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.2800	4.2400	4.5900	4.7200	4.3744	4.4365	22.07	22.99	47	43
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	36.2003	35.5000	36.9400	36.9800	36.6772	36.3104	91.24	90.32	29	28
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	15.4700	14.2500	15.8700	16.0700	15.0636	15.2327	58.45	56.54	9	7
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	14.8500	13.9500	15.1800	15.1900	14.9768	14.6496	77.60	75.90	19	27
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	24.6500	23.6600	25.4200	25.2200	24.9488	24.5281	93.09	91.52	17	25
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.3000	19.0900	19.5200	19.5400	19.4156	19.3919	100.60	100.48	10	9
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	486.65	418.6500	403.7500	427.6700	422.9500	422.4780	415.6108	86.81	85.40	247	236
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	93.5469	91.5469	95.6641	95.2031	94.8222	92.7744	94.82	92.77	150	170
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	75.3000	72.8600	83.0800	76.1400	77.1892	74.8942	89.01	77.53	26	23
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	12.4200	12.5300	12.6800	12.8400	12.5752	12.6692	38.76	39.05	37	32
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	19.53	9.3750	10.5000	10.7500	10.8750	10.1302	10.7837	51.87	55.22	7	11
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	66.85	72.4500	74.4800	75.1100	76.3800	74.1456	75.3162	110.91	112.66	40	32
India.....	Rupee.....	48.66	27.6800	26.7160	27.9700	27.9600	27.8104	27.4488	57.15	56.41	26	24
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.4360	47.7800	47.9200	47.9900	47.6244	47.9219	95.54	96.13	163	113

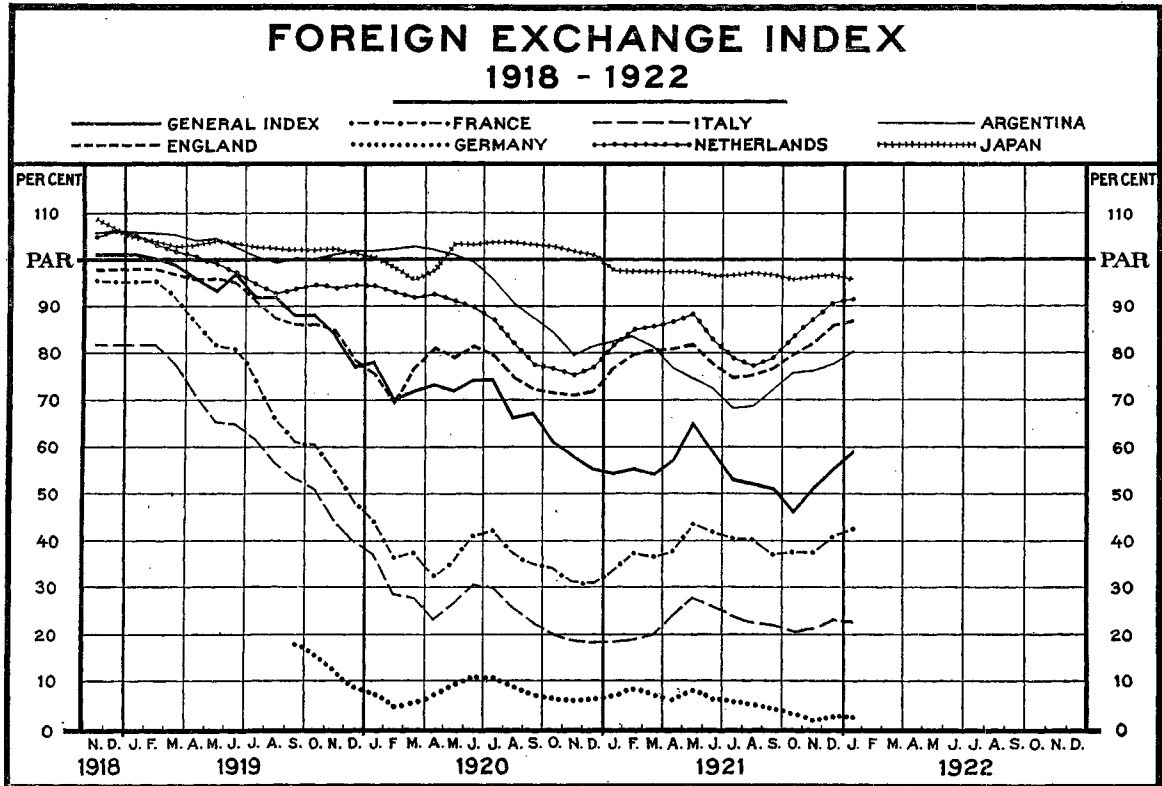
OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹	
			January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.	January.	December.
			Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.0267	0.0325	0.0389	0.0438	0.0325	0.0387	0.16	0.19
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6933	.6700	.7483	.7633	.7104	.7224	3.68	3.74
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	1.5481	1.0853	1.9713	1.4750	1.7319	1.2494	8.55	6.17
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	1.8400	1.7343	2.0136	1.9714	1.8871	1.9003	9.78	9.85
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	4.2200	4.0100	4.4400	4.2000	4.3641	4.1400	22.61	21.45
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.1244	.1273	.1722	.1789	.1525	.1512	.75	.75
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0288	.0285	.0356	.0338	.0327	.0313	.14	.13
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	7.2100	7.6700	7.8200	8.3200	7.6614	8.0196	7.09	7.42
Rumania.....	Lei.....	19.30	.7375	.7050	.8340	.8813	.7783	.8008	4.03	4.15
Rumania.....	(Krone).....	20.26	.3275	.3591	.3766	.3981	.3430	.3819	1.69	1.88
Yugoslavia.....	Serbian dinar.....	19.30	1.3140	1.4490	1.5090	1.6000	1.3814	1.5366	7.16	7.96
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.6462	99.5838	99.8542	99.7188	99.7256	99.6402	99.73	99.64
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.3000	48.0900	48.9825	48.8100	48.6898	48.4180	97.07	97.13
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	70.9200	65.5500	76.4200	72.0400	72.6472	68.9077	70.24	66.63
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	48.11	52.9600	53.4500	54.7800	55.6800	54.1040	54.6027	112.46	113.50
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	47.77	54.5100	53.2100	55.6900	55.1800	54.9864	54.2560	115.11	113.58
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	47.0000	45.4200	48.2900	48.0000	47.9296	46.8612	84.41	82.53

¹ Based on average.

² 1913 average.

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0.66975; in New York, \$0.65853.



CONDITION OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN BANKS OF ISSUE, 1913-1921.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

[Combined data for issue and banking departments.]

[From the London Economist and weekly statements of the Bank of England.]

[In thousands of pounds.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 30, 1914.	Dec. 29, 1915.	Dec. 27, 1916.	Dec. 26, 1917.	Dec. 25, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Dec. 28, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold and silver.....	34, 983	69, 493	51, 476	54, 305	58, 337	79, 111	91, 342	123, 268	128, 434
Government securities:									
Held by issue department.....	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450	18, 450
Held by banking department.....	13, 199	14, 808	32, 840	57, 188	58, 303	71, 106	92, 469	107, 865	36, 962
Other securities.....	52, 138	106, 236	112, 076	106, 461	94, 889	92, 140	106, 778	86, 028	83, 165
Total.....	118, 770	208, 987	214, 842	236, 404	229, 979	260, 807	309, 039	340, 611	267, 011
LIABILITIES.									
Proprietors' capital.....	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553	14, 553
Rest (surplus).....	3, 252	3, 283	3, 312	3, 311	3, 301	3, 257	3, 272	3, 340	3, 334
Public deposits.....	10, 256	26, 933	49, 677	52, 116	42, 009	23, 643	19, 213	14, 305	16, 057
Other deposits.....	61, 087	128, 055	111, 973	126, 727	124, 162	149, 037	180, 638	175, 554	106, 532
Seven-day and other bills.....	14	24	18	22	10	10	13	8	15
Notes in circulation.....	29, 608	36, 139	35, 309	39, 675	45, 944	70, 307	91, 350	132, 851	126, 520
Total.....	118, 770	208, 987	214, 842	236, 404	229, 979	260, 807	309, 039	340, 611	267, 011
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	34.65	36.36	26.14	24.85	27.50	32.56	31.37	39.75	51.56

BANK OF FRANCE.

[From weekly statements of the Bank of France.]

[In thousands of francs.]

	Dec. 26, 1913.	Dec. 10, ¹ 1914.	Dec. 30, 1915.	Dec. 28, 1916.	Dec. 27, 1917.	Dec. 26, 1918.	Dec. 26, 1919.	Dec. 30, 1920.	Dec. 29, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold in vault.....	3,517,392	4,141,757	5,015,287	3,382,827	3,314,417	3,440,460	3,600,245	3,551,902	3,575,861
Other metallic reserve.....	640,063	351,034	352,088	294,809	247,657	318,348	268,035	266,333	279,765
Total metallic vault reserve	4,157,455	4,492,791	5,367,375	3,677,696	3,562,074	3,758,808	3,868,280	3,818,235	3,855,626
Gold held abroad.....				1,693,088	2,037,108	2,037,108	1,978,278	1,948,367	1,948,367
Foreign credits.....			1,056,799	825,801	778,397	2,336,472	1,296,616	677,976	623,733
Government securities:									
Permanent investments.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Advances to Government since outbreak of war.....		3,600,000	5,000,000	7,400,000	12,500,000	17,150,000	25,500,000	26,600,000	24,600,000
Treasury bills discounted (advances to foreign Governments).....			630,000	1,800,000	3,220,000	3,526,000	3,755,000	3,980,000	4,142,000
Other Government securities.....	117,958		113,378	112,652	112,979	112,729	112,913	114,819	114,839
Loans and discounts.....	1,526,462	213,291	429,321	619,684	918,257	1,052,336	1,286,361	3,311,324	2,506,977
Bills matured and extended.....		3,637,514	1,834,206	1,338,833	1,140,832	1,028,568	626,438	408,933	57,240
Advances on bullion, specie, securities, etc.....	772,403	² 780,758	1,151,916	1,317,753	1,224,798	1,215,715	1,464,331	2,201,795	2,240,918
Bank premises.....	44,230		50,272	46,086	46,295	46,425	47,261	46,655	54,460
Sundry assets.....	320,005		363,233	502,718	627,520	1,550,272	1,927,158	1,579,028	2,117,883
Total.....	7,238,513	16,296,500	19,634,311	26,468,260	34,114,433	42,162,636	44,982,132	42,561,543	
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500
Surplus (including special reserves).....	42,519		42,964	42,964	42,964	42,964	42,972	54,917	72,618
Amortization account (laws 1914, 1917, 1918).....						437,415	702,934	1,041,628	1,829,022
Dividends unpaid.....	1,601		21,818	25,147	25,831	5,040	5,197	28,951	16,048
Government deposits.....	403,359	176,557	173,896	15,009	251,859	111,684	76,497	56,575	26,014
Other deposits.....	579,255	2,671,951	2,123,814	2,264,892	2,917,555	2,368,616	3,120,393	3,519,461	2,718,018
Bank notes in circulation.....	5,713,551	9,986,042	13,309,850	16,678,818	22,336,799	30,249,612	37,274,540	37,901,599	36,487,457
Sundry liabilities.....	315,728		441,658	424,981	710,752	716,602	748,603	2,196,501	1,220,866
Total.....	7,238,513	16,296,500	19,634,311	26,468,260	34,114,433	42,162,636	44,982,132	42,561,543	
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	62.09	35.00	34.39	19.40	13.97	11.48	9.56	9.21	9.83

¹ No data available as at end of 1914. Incomplete data for December 10 taken from report of Minister of Finance.

² Advances on securities only.

GERMAN REICHSBANK.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Reichsbank.]

[In thousands of marks.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold.....	1,169,971	2,092,811	2,445,185	2,520,473	2,406,586	2,262,219	1,089,499	1,091,636	995,392
Other metallic reserve.....	276,832	36,865	32,073	16,319	181,350	19,948	20,520	5,773	11,612
Total metallic vault reserve	1,446,803	2,129,676	2,477,258	2,536,792	2,587,936	2,282,167	1,110,019	1,097,409	1,007,004
Imperial Treasury and Loan Bank certificates.....	46,202	875,000	1,287,865	422,089	1,314,790	5,266,919	11,025,257	23,416,674	6,963,607
Notes of other banks.....	12,765	5,312	3,130	1,394	674	2,908	1,974	1,624	2,084
Bills, checks, and discounted Treasury bills.....	1,490,749	3,936,568	5,803,814	9,609,767	14,596,106	27,415,712	41,744,534	60,634,023	113,392,660
Advances on collateral.....	94,473	22,870	12,939	9,758	5,111	5,637	9,940	4,438	8,476
Securities.....	403,410	35,972	51,375	83,749	89,161	156,073	163,983	183,590	195,612
Sundry assets.....	225,135	215,013	272,229	784,125	2,091,394	2,390,080	2,459,598	9,728,125	8,220,979
Total.....	3,719,537	7,218,411	9,908,110	13,447,674	20,685,172	37,519,496	56,515,305	95,065,883	149,790,722
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Surplus.....	70,048	74,479	80,550	85,471	90,137	94,828	99,496	104,258	121,413
Notes in circulation.....	2,593,445	5,045,899	6,917,922	8,054,652	11,467,749	22,187,815	35,698,369	68,805,008	113,639,464
Other liabilities payable on demand.....	793,120	1,756,907	2,359,012	4,564,206	8,050,389	13,280,398	17,071,857	22,327,114	32,905,673
Sundry liabilities.....	82,924	161,126	370,626	563,345	896,897	1,776,455	3,465,583	3,649,503	2,944,172
Total.....	3,719,537	7,218,411	9,908,110	13,447,674	20,685,172	37,519,496	56,515,305	95,065,883	149,790,722
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	42.72	31.31	26.70	20.10	13.26	6.43	2.10	1.20	.69

¹ Of this 1,061,754,000 marks is bills and checks and 132,330,906,000 marks discounted Treasury bills.

² Of this 7,591,343,000 marks is Government deposits and 25,314,330,000 marks private deposits.

BANK OF SPAIN.

[From España Económica y Financiera and weekly statements of the Bank of Spain.]

[In thousands of pesetas.]

	Dec. 27, 1913.	Dec. 26, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 29, 1917.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold.....	479,220	572,257	867,226	1,250,896	1,966,816	2,228,351	2,445,810	2,457,140	2,512,869
Silver.....	716,488	707,020	752,905	741,042	710,538	642,157	630,498	573,567	625,042
Total metallic vault reserve.....	1,195,708	1,279,277	1,620,131	1,991,938	2,677,354	2,870,508	3,076,308	3,030,707	3,137,911
Credits abroad.....	193,650	147,534	103,195	90,170	89,302	87,468	66,418	82,536	41,754
Loans, discounts, and advances.....	785,432	802,179	667,365	671,060	731,428	1,145,070	1,621,445	1,903,611	2,860,128
Government securities:									
Charter, 1891.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Charter, 1899.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other.....	344,432	344,432	344,432	344,433	344,438	344,475	344,475	344,475	344,475
Sundry assets.....	97,640	151,000	162,340	130,509	85,965	226,446	45,352	401,480	37,673
Total.....	2,866,862	2,974,431	3,147,463	3,478,175	4,178,577	4,923,967	5,403,998	6,012,809	6,671,941
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Surplus.....	20,600	20,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	58,000	60,000	63,000	78,000
Government deposits.....	153,709	113,237	44,878	44,850	62,757	61,831	130,121	82,549	990,000
Other deposits.....	476,834	610,531	710,758	760,859	959,758	1,165,969	1,035,075	1,169,489	1,041,817
Notes in circulation.....	1,924,274	1,965,068	2,100,174	2,360,084	2,782,840	3,316,215	3,856,300	4,326,250	4,244,081
Sundry liabilities.....	140,045	115,595	117,653	136,382	197,222	171,952	172,502	221,521	167,147
Total.....	2,866,862	2,974,431	3,147,463	3,478,175	4,178,577	4,923,967	5,403,998	6,012,809	6,671,941
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined— per cent.....	46.77	47.58	56.73	62.92	70.36	63.17	61.26	54.33	49.99

BANK OF BELGIUM.

[From weekly statements of the Bank of Belgium.]

[In thousands of francs.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 30, 1919.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Dec. 29, 1921.
ASSETS.				
Gold.....	249,027	266,409	266,519	266,584
Silver.....	56,367	26,902	27,920	40,490
Total metallic vault reserve.....	305,394	293,311	294,439	307,074
Foreign exchange and foreign credits.....	166,625	59,744	28,481	20,684
Bills discounted.....	634,795	392,308	756,688	425,972
Public securities.....	58,518	61,052	61,870	62,775
Investment of surplus.....	41,240	47,538	48,749	50,175
Advances on national public securities.....	61,449	62,831	126,731	120,194
Loans secured by foreign credits.....		84,955	84,653	84,653
Provincial bonds, taken over by the State (law of Nov. 4, 1919).....		480,000	480,000	480,000
Funds held for the National Institution of Savings.....	11,823			
Advances to the Government for the retirement of German marks deposited with the bank.....		5,800,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, net, i. e., less depreciation.....	14,974	15,391	15,587	14,960
Sundry assets.....	9,447	2,454	2,601	2,592
Total.....	1,304,265	7,299,584	7,399,799	7,069,079
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Surplus.....	41,781	47,579	48,750	50,175
Notes in circulation.....	1,067,407	4,763,802	6,119,239	6,289,576
Deposits in current account:				
Government, including specie deposits.....	9,585	217,932	89,464	163,073
Other.....	117,098	2,216,665	1,085,149	509,109
Funds due to the National Institution of Savings.....	11,907			
Sundry liabilities.....	6,487	3,606	7,197	2,146
Total.....	1,304,265	7,299,584	7,399,799	7,069,079
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	25.58	4.07	4.04	4.41

NOTE.—Figures for 1914-1918 not available.

BANK OF NETHERLANDS.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Netherlands.]

[In thousands of florins.]

	Dec. 27, 1913.	Dec. 24, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 29, 1917.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 27, 1920.	Dec. 27, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold coin and bullion.....	151,490	208,120	429,182	587,602	698,233	689,441	637,323	636,141	605,969
Silver.....	9,016	3,491	6,195	6,985	7,028	8,545	6,103	21,190	8,241
Total metallic vault reserve.....	160,506	211,611	435,377	594,587	705,261	697,986	643,426	657,331	614,210
Loans and discounts.....	67,504	154,785	76,348	66,685	81,819	243,691	168,862	196,824	270,186
Foreign bills.....	14,300	667	2,506	3,024	8,039	8,930	48,354	52,751	33,794
Advances.....	86,026	133,353	93,579	85,505	107,448	139,515	250,116	247,605	124,554
Government securities.....	9,235	4,240	11,577	11,577	11,577	3,729	12,241	13,832	13,474
Other securities.....	8,958	8,999	8,925	9,006	9,078	8,856	8,456	8,367	9,242
Bank promises.....	2,000	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,465	1,770	3,312	3,594	3,747
Sundry assets.....	1,196	10,719	24,812	71,087	65,313	89,108	40,656	22,453	19,238
Total.....	349,735	526,174	643,147	847,961	978,423	1,193,585	1,175,423	1,202,760	1,088,445
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus.....	5,000	5,003	5,000	5,155	5,234	5,079	5,000	5,000	5,387
Notes in circulation.....	312,695	473,107	577,056	758,379	890,273	1,068,947	1,032,732	1,072,146	1,012,878
Interest bearing certificates.....	1,522	1,599	3,469	3,739	3,568	2,051	1,740	1,924	1,085
Government deposits.....			5,482	21,584	21,584				
Other deposits.....	4,333	17,455	24,289	54,577	32,048	88,478	102,343	85,261	30,573
Sundry liabilities.....	6,185	9,010	7,851	6,111	5,716	9,030	13,608	18,429	18,522
Total.....	349,735	526,174	643,147	847,961	978,423	1,193,585	1,175,423	1,202,760	1,088,445
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	50.38	43.00	71.34	72.80	74.44	60.20	56.60	56.70	58.80

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND JAPAN.

A summary of banking and financial conditions abroad is presented statistically in the accompanying tables. Similar material will be published regularly each month in the BULLETIN.

BRITISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.			Nine London clearing banks. ³				Capital issues of United Kingdom. ⁴	Discount rates.			Statist index ⁵ number of foreign exchange value of £.	Net profits industrial companies. ⁶
	Bank notes. ¹	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. ²	Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Discounts and advances.	Investments.	Deposits.		Three months' Treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.		
1913, average of end of month figures.....	29		57	38	15							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	
1920, average of end of month figures.....	103	348	147	146	1,078	219	1,297				32	6½	6½	7½	105.0		
1921, end of—																	
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,191	306	1,785	7	4½	5½	112.9	8.4	
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347	100	1,179	302	1,764	3	4½	6	113.0		
September.....	106	314	118	157	1,159	161	1,321	99	1,186	302	1,771	10	4½	5½	114.6		
October.....	104	312	175	157	1,124	214	1,338	102	1,196	306	1,802	33	3½	5½	121.7	6.5	
November.....	106	313	144	157	1,108	193	1,300	96	1,205	311	1,793	19	3½	5½	128.1		
December.....	107	326	123	157	1,060	200	1,260	106	1,191	315	1,818	19	3½	5½	127.3		
1922, end of January.....	103	305	135	157	1,039	116	1,154	114	1,192	333	1,826		3½	5½			

¹ Less notes in currency notes account.

² Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve.

³ Average weekly figures.

⁴ Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank, British Government loans for national purposes excluded. Revised figures.

⁵ Compilation of London Economist. Ratio of net profits to ordinary and preferred capital of industrial companies, exclusive of railways, mines, insurance companies, and banks. Applies to earnings disclosed during the quarter and has therefore a probable lag of six months.

FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France. ¹					Situation of the Government.				Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. ⁷	Savings banks, excess of deposits(+) or withdrawals (-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.
	Gold reserves.	Silver reserves.	Deposits. ²	Circulation.	Advances to the Government for purposes of the war. ³	Government revenue. ⁴	Internal debt.	External debt. ⁵	Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente. ⁶			
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565		320	35,000		86.77		- 65	59
1920, average.....	* 3,586	253	3,527	38,066	26,042	1,005			57.34	4,654	+ 48	¹⁰ 554
1921—												
July.....	* 3,573	275	3,252	36,941	25,100	1,242	229,055	35,286	56.35	2,345	+ 52	438
August.....	* 3,574	277	2,749	36,783	24,900	1,016			56.50	152	+ 72	467
September.....	* 3,575	277	2,509	37,129	24,900	1,011			56.20	234	+ 68	553
October.....	* 3,575	278	2,563	37,154	25,100	1,305			54.30	3,355	+ 33	463
November.....	* 3,576	279	2,563	36,336	24,500	1,051			54.90	434	- 0.5	505
December.....	* 3,576	280	2,743	36,487	24,600	1,228			54.75	853	+ 38	527
1922.												
January.....	* 3,576	280	2,392	36,433	23,000				56.55		+ 41	

¹ End of month figures.² Includes Treasury and individual deposits.³ Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.⁴ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.⁵ Foreign debt converted to francs at par.⁶ Last Wednesday in the month.⁷ Figures of the "Association Nationale des Porteurs Français de Valeurs Mobilières." Bonds issued by the Government and the railroad companies not included.⁸ Not including 1,978,000,000 francs held abroad from January through August and 1,948,000,000 francs from September through December.⁹ Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.¹⁰ Average for 11 months.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. ¹			Banks of issue.					Government finances.					Principal revenues from taxation and monopolies during month. ³
	Cash.	Loans, discounts, and due from correspondents.	Deposits and due to correspondents.	Loans and discounts.	Gold reserve.	Total reserve.	Deposits and demand liabilities.	Commercial circulation.	Circulation for account of the state.	State currency notes.	Treasury metallic reserve.	Short-term treasury bills.	Total public debt.	
1913, end of December..	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284		499	117			
1920, end of December..	1,297				1,058	2,077		8,988	10,743			13,260		
1921, end of—														
July.....	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	2,546	348	20,276		724
August.....	1,131	17,024	16,672	7,315	1,079	1,964	2,143	9,491	8,352			21,173		1,416
September.....	1,052	17,223	16,825	7,327	1,073	1,966	2,124	9,785	8,395					622
October.....	1,364	15,413	17,022	7,816	1,086	1,990	2,243	9,746	8,554	2,546		22,997	110,754	1,477
November.....	* 1,174	* 12,844	* 12,778	7,810	1,089	1,948	2,151	9,435	8,485					723
December.....														1,459

¹ Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.² Revenues from state railroads; from post, telegraph, and telephones; from state domain; from import duties on grain; and from Government sales of sugar are not included.³ Excluding Banca Italiana di Sconto.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.						Darlehens- kassen- scheine in cir- culation. ¹	Situation of the Government.			Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.		Index numbers of securities prices. ²	
	Gold re- serve. ¹	Discounts. ¹		Note cir- culation. ¹	Deposits. ¹	Clearings.		Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of state railways.	Treasury bills out- standing. ¹	25 stocks.	15 bonds.		
		Dis- counted treasury bills.	Com- mer- cial paper.											
1913, average...	1,068			1,958	668	6,136		207	13	* 220				
1921.														
January.....	1,092	53,337		66,621	15,834	79,917	11,341	6,741	1,483	155,459	2,042	100	100	
July.....	1,092	79,982	1,136	77,391	15,824	78,337	8,358	5,566	2,269	190,770	1,507			
August.....	1,024	84,044	1,002	80,073	13,650	79,172	7,837	5,145	2,416	202,872	1,228			
September.....	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,004	7,610	4,968	2,599	210,504	1,534			
October.....	994	98,705	881	91,528	18,303	119,496	7,316	6,185	2,825	218,000	2,889			
November.....	994	114,023	1,446	100,944	25,313	140,493	7,330	7,044	3,397	226,676	7,135	* 269	* 181	
December.....	995	132,331	1,062	113,639	32,906	120,835	8,325			246,921	5,965	* 206	* 147	
1922.														
January ⁸	996	126,160	1,592	115,376	23,412	116,680	8,046			7 249,249	4,831	* 223	* 152	

¹ End of month.² Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with prices of 25 stocks, 10 domestic and 5 foreign bonds (prices as of Jan. 1, 1921=100). These figures, recently revised, now include subscription privileges which were heretofore omitted.³ End of March, 1913.⁴ As of Nov. 10, 1921.⁵ As of Dec. 30, 1921.⁶ As of Jan. 5, 1922.⁷ As of Jan. 10, 1922.⁸ Latest figures subject to revision.

SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.			Situation of the Government.		Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills during month. ¹		Busi- ness fail- ures during month. ¹	Foreign ex- change index. ¹	Index num- ber of stock prices— A list. ¹	Value of stock issues regis- tered during the month.
	Gold coin and bul- lion.	Note cir- culation.	De- posits.	Funded State debt.	Floa- ting State debt.	Bills dis- counted with Riks- bank.	Loans and dis- counts.	Num- ber.	Value.					Num- ber.
1913, end of December.....	102.1	234.5		628.2	20.1	138.9	2,286.9	4,314	1.9	309		258	24.0
1920, average.....	269.2	733.0	225.8	1,280.8	248.1	476.3	6,008.3	3,586	6.4	196	112.9	176	60.6
1920, end of—													
November.....	282.4	752.8	182.7	1,280.7	224.8	446.0	6,117.8	4,114	7.9	239	113.8	144	57.5
December.....	281.8	759.9	171.5	1,280.6	215.9	450.3	6,211.3	5,171	10.8	274	114.1	145	67.2
1921, end of—													
July.....	280.3	629.4	177.2	1,341.5	134.3	362.6	5,929.9	7,383	16.8	413	119.3	125	67.1
August.....	285.0	632.4	152.1	1,359.9	137.1	344.8	5,937.1	6,515	16.0	353	119.5	120	30.9
September.....	275.9	672.4	113.4	1,367.8	60.1	329.7	5,900.9	5,786	10.3	493	121.4	114	13.0
October.....	275.5	650.3	126.4	1,393.1	62.9	340.9	5,837.4	6,449	12.6	505	124.9	107	16.5
November.....	275.0	628.0	187.6	1,409.2	76.8	354.4	5,735.1	6,089	13.1	491	124.0	104	
December.....	274.7	627.7				404.3	5,655.8		13.1				
1922, end of January.....	274.5	563.0					5,654.2						

¹ Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden.

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of kroner.]

	Norges Bank.					Foreign exchange index ¹ (Farmand)	Bankrupt- cies.
	Gold holdings.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Clearings at Christiania.		
1914, end of July.....	² 84.2	122.5	14.4	88.4		<i>Per cent.</i>	
1920, average.....	147.4	450.5	102.4	419.1	652	91.1	32
1920, end of—							
November.....	147.3	453.4	92.8	443.8	725	84.5	46
1921, end of—							
July.....	147.3	428.4	100.0	452.0	541	82.4	96
August.....	147.3	421.0	110.2	454.8	580	81.9	101
September.....	147.3	415.9	79.6	421.4	637	85.9	102
October.....	147.3	411.4	112.9	452.5	589	86.2	
November.....	147.3	395.4	121.3	433.6	538	95.4	

¹ Average value of krone in terms of foreign currencies.² Includes balances abroad.JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.¹¹ See page 194.