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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.

Since the opening of the year there has been continued growth in the volume of production, further increases in the prices of basic materials, and a larger demand for credit. Though the general credit trend has been somewhat obscured by seasonal influences, the differences between the developments this year and at the beginning of 1922 indicate an increase in the credit requirements of business. The reduction in loans at member banks during January was only half as large in 1923 as in 1922, and the decrease in reserve bank discounts was much smaller than a year ago. Also, the return flow of Federal reserve note currency was not so pronounced this year as last, and came to an end a week or two earlier. Borrowing for commercial purposes, which has increased steadily since mid-summer of 1922, showed no seasonal decline, but continued to increase during January and February. The effect of this larger credit demand was felt early in February in a higher level of money rates in the financial centers.

In considering the present condition of industry and trade and the prospective demand for credit, it is important to give attention not merely to the financial situation, but to influences affecting the current volume of production and trade. Credit changes tend to lag behind changes in productive output, and consequently the immediate financial developments do not adequately reflect the extent of present industrial activity. The factors of primary importance in estimating the present outlook are the volume and character of goods being produced and marketed, and the sources of demand for these goods.

It is well known that the trend of production has been upward since the middle of 1921, and that the current output is large, but the extent of recovery and the magnitude of the present volume of production compared to earlier periods of business activity are not so fully realized. During the last quarter of 1922 production was greater than at any similar period during the past five years. The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries, which measures the changes in the output of 22 commodities, shows that in September, 1922, production was equal to the monthly average for 1919, and that since that month there has been an almost continuous advance. During so short a period as the last five months there has been a 20 per cent increase in output, and in January the level of production rose above the peak of 1920. During this period industrial disturbances have been few, mining has proceeded on a larger scale, and traffic conditions have improved. The relatively mild winter and the continued demand for housing facilities have led to a continuance of building operations. Greater efficiency, both of labor and of factory equipment, has made larger output possible, and the sustained demand for basic materials at advancing prices has made production profitable.

The chief factor in the larger production during January was the increased output of iron and steel. This output during the first month of 1923 was double that of the same month last year; the output of steel ingots was, in fact, the largest on record for any January and with the exception of March, 1920, the largest for any month since 1918. Recent estimates of the consumption of steel by important lines of industry indicate the character of present demand. Railroads used approxi-

mately 25 per cent of last year's steel production; transportation and storage of oil, gas, and water consumed 15 per cent; buildings and bridges approximately 12 per cent; the automobile industry 9 per cent, and the export demand about 8 per cent. Larger steel production during January has been accompanied by a growth in the volume of unfilled orders and by an increase in the price of steel.

A somewhat similar situation exists in the building industry and in the industries producing building materials. Since the latter part of 1922 the volume of orders placed for lumber has exceeded production, some weeks running as high as 50 per cent in excess; in December and January shipments of lumber exceeded production by about 20 per cent. Production of lumber, cement, and face brick during January, 1923, average about 45 per cent greater than a year earlier, and prices of building materials advanced 19 per cent during the same period. The advance in prices of these materials during the past year has been greater than for any other group represented in the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the increase in their production has been still greater. The demand for basic materials and for house furnishings resulting from the present building activity has played a large part both directly and indirectly in creating the current volume of production and trade. The construction industry and, in fact, the production of equipment goods in general are fluctuating in character, and the influence of the additional demands arising from such industries upon the volume of employment, and hence on the buying power of workers, is greatest during periods of changing business activity.

While the production of consumers' goods ordinarily fluctuates less than that of basic materials, yet their output has also responded to the recent increase in business activity and to the larger purchasing power resulting from fuller employment. At the beginning of 1922 the production of textiles, shoes, and food declined, but during the latter part of the year the output of these goods again increased. For the year as a whole, cotton consumption at textile mills was the largest since 1918; woolen mills were particularly active during the last quarter

of the year and maintained their production during January. The output of food products was greater during 1922 than in either of the two preceding years, although in general less than during 1919. It is estimated that during last year more meat was consumed in the United States than during any previous year. The domestic demand for consumers' goods is the largest market for American products, and the increase in the money income of the Nation during the past year has been reflected in that market.

In order to determine the economic significance of the large volume of current production, it is important to know whether the output is being marketed as it is produced or is accumulating in large quantities. A comparison of the stocks of basic materials in January, 1923, with those for the corresponding month a year ago indicates, as far as information is available, that they are not accumulating. As this conclusion bears an important relation to the current business and credit situation, the evidence is presented in some detail. The following table shows the stocks of basic commodities on hand January 1, 1923, and the percentage of increase or decrease compared with a year ago.

STOCKS OF BASIC MATERIALS, JANUARY 1, 1922, AND JANUARY 1, 1923.

	Jan. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Per cent increase or decrease (—)
Bituminous coal ¹ tons..	48,000,000	36,000,000	-25.0
Anthracite coal ² do..	1,230,000	364,000	-70.4
Crude petroleum.....barrels..	185,623,000	264,578,000	42.5
Gasoline ³ gallons..	439,031,000	567,101,000	29.2
Kerosene ³ do..	170,315,000	234,436,000	37.6
Pine lumber ⁴ M feet..	2,178,000	2,216,000	1.7
Cement.....barrels..	11,938,000	9,134,000	-23.5
Brick, face.....number..	160,961,000	118,626,000	-26.3
Wood pulp.....tons..	169,923	113,301	-33.3
Newsprint ⁵ do..	227,235	238,707	5.0
Cattle hides.....number..	5,819,000	6,346,000	9.1
Calfskins.....do..	2,965,000	3,298,000	1.2
Goat and kid skins.....do..	10,380,000	8,730,000	-15.9
Sheep and lambskins.....do..	12,661,000	9,151,000	-27.7
Sole leather ⁷ do..	11,303,000	9,764,000	-13.6
Cotton ⁸ bales..	6,945,000	5,996,000	-13.7
Flour ⁹ barrels..	7,776,000	7,700,000	-1.0
Beef ¹⁰ pounds..	84,808,000	116,222,000	37.0
Pork products ¹⁰ do..	462,637,000	567,312,000	22.6
Lamb ¹⁰ do..	6,444,000	4,528,000	-35.2

¹ Total commercial stocks; estimate based on 5,000 reports.

² Stocks of 516 identical retail dealers.

³ Refiners' stocks.

⁴ Figures for Dec. 1, 1922, the latest available.

⁵ Reports of Southern Pine Association and Western Pine Association.

⁶ Stocks of mills, jobbers, and publishers and stocks in transit.

⁷ Backs, bends, and sides.

⁸ At mills and warehouses.

⁹ Estimates of Russell's Commercial News.

¹⁰ Cold-storage holdings, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The fact that stocks of many basic materials at the beginning of the year were less than a year ago indicates that the goods produced have moved steadily into the channels of trade. A further indication that no large physical volume of goods has been accumulated by industrial corporations is furnished by the recently published annual statements of a considerable number of concerns engaged in the production of raw materials and of finished goods. These statements show that inventories at the close of 1922 averaged somewhat less than in 1921, notwithstanding the fact that prices are higher than a year ago. Information concerning stocks in the hands of retailers is less comprehensive, the only available data being the reports received by Federal reserve banks from 500 department stores in over 100 cities. The merchandise stocks held by these stores at the end of the year were relatively low and during January declined slightly.

The relation between production and stocks is ordinarily regarded as of great value in throwing light upon business and credit conditions and tendencies. In a period of business revival, when prices are advancing, there comes a time when the expectation of further increases in prices furnishes a powerful incentive to manufacturers and merchants to enlarge the volume of their purchases of materials and merchandise, and so to accumulate stocks. Such practice, if generally pursued, may for a time be itself the cause for bringing about the expected price increase. The policy of purchasing far in anticipation of demand because of expected price advances, and of ordering materials in excess of requirements because of fear of shortages, introduces an element of unhealthy speculation into production and trade. Such policies, furthermore, ordinarily lead to increased borrowing to finance the larger inventories, and borrowing for this purpose accounts in part for the enlarged demand for credit which accompanies a rise in prices. How large a volume of credit at any given time is required to maintain a healthy condition of productive industry is not always easy to determine, particularly in a country of such varied and complex economic activity as the United

States. But it is well to emphasize that the economic use of credit is to facilitate the production and orderly marketing of goods, and not to finance the speculative holding of excessive stocks of materials and merchandise. So far as the available indications go, the increased demand for credit during recent months appears to have arisen from the larger financial requirements of current production and trade and not from speculation in inventories.

Further evidence as to the movement and marketing of goods is furnished by the car loadings of merchandise and the volume of wholesale and retail sales. Railroad loadings of merchandise in the last quarter of 1922 were about 10 per cent larger than those of the last quarter of 1921. During January there was a further increase of merchandise loadings, and the total for the month was 23 per cent larger than the corresponding month of last year. The volume of wholesale and retail merchandising increased in the last quarter of 1922, but the increase of wholesale trade was not unusually large for the season of the year. For 1922 as a whole, however, the volume of wholesale trade was substantially greater than in 1921. In retail trade the sales, both of department stores and mail-order houses, were considerably larger in the fall of 1922 than in 1921. During the last quarter of the year department stores increased their sales over the corresponding period of the previous year by approximately 6 per cent, while, comparing the same periods, mail-order houses reported sales 31 per cent larger. Mail-order sales, however, which reflect the merchandise demand in rural districts and which declined heavily during 1920 and 1921, were still smaller in dollar value than they were in 1919, whereas department-store sales, representing city trade, were much larger. December sales of reporting department stores reached the largest monthly figure of the last four years, and in January were 12 per cent larger than in January, 1922.

The increased buying which made possible this larger marketing of goods came chiefly from fuller employment and the larger pay rolls and from some increase in the net proceeds to the farmer from the sale of his prod-

ucts. Restoration of buying power resulting from reemployment after the industrial inactivity of 1921 is one of the

Increased buying power. causes for the sustained demand that has supported the increase in that activity. During the past year the pay rolls at industrial establishments increased approximately 25 per cent. Moreover, this increased money income was not offset by corresponding increases in the cost of living. Retail prices rose very little during the year, so that the advance in wholesale prices has not yet been fully reflected in the prices of goods bought by the ultimate consumer. These conditions have enabled wage earners to make savings, as is evidenced by the growth of savings deposits throughout the country. The increase during the year in savings deposits for about 880 reporting banks distributed through the 12 Federal reserve districts and holding approximately one-third of the total time and savings deposits of the country was \$445,000,000. About 60 per cent of this increase took place during the last three months. The accumulation of these savings represents partly the deposit of funds arising from the redemption of Victory notes and war savings certificates, but it indicates more particularly that current money income has not only been sufficient to purchase a large volume of consumers' goods, but also to contribute to the funds now being invested in houses and other capital goods. It is generally true that in years when production is large both consumption and saving are also greatest.

The curtailed buying power of European purchasers under present conditions raises the questions as to the extent of dependency of various lines of industry upon foreign buyers and the relative importance of domestic and foreign markets. In the following table are shown, for selected years for certain basic materials, the proportion of domestic production in terms of quantity which has been sold in foreign markets. No account is here taken of the lag of several months that must

ordinarily take place between the time goods are produced and the time they are exported.

PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION EXPORTED IN SPECIFIED CALENDAR YEARS.

Commodity.	1913	1920	1921	1922
Wheat.....	13.0	24.7	34.4	19.2
Wheat flour.....	10.5	18.1	13.9	12.0
Corn.....	1.9	.6	4.2	5.7
Cotton.....	60.8	45.8	81.4	61.4
Tobacco.....	46.6	29.6	48.2	32.5
Beef.....	.9	2.3	.8	.6
Pork and lard.....	15.9	24.3	24.9	20.6
Bituminous coal.....	3.8	6.0	5.0	2.7
Copper.....	66.8	45.6	117.9	66.5
Gasoline.....	9.8	8.1	10.3	9.3
Kerosene.....	57.8	37.5	38.5	38.8
Gas and fuel oil.....	9.6	9.3	8.7	6.5

¹ Exports greater than production, due to marketing of stocks carried over from previous year.

The figures show the very wide differences in the relative amounts of various products which were shipped to foreign markets, and the relatively large proportion of certain farm products marketed abroad indicates the connection between the condition of world markets and the prosperity of the American farmer. The relation between the total foreign trade and total domestic production is difficult to estimate with accuracy, but both on the basis of physical units and of dollar value it is clear that no large proportion of the country's production during 1922 was marketed abroad. It should not be assumed, however, that the foreign trade of the United States is unimportant because, however measured, it is only a small part of our combined domestic and foreign trade. The cotton growers of the South and the farmers of the Middle West depend to a considerable extent upon foreign demand to insure marketing their crops at profitable prices. Moreover, even for manufacturers, the existence of a foreign market ready to absorb surplus products is an important price stabilizing factor, even though the actual volume of certain kinds of goods sold abroad may not be large.

The physical volume of exports in 1922, according to the foreign trade index of the Federal Reserve Board and other available data, was slightly less than in 1921, but the movement of goods was in general well maintained and was highest in the last three months

of the year. The rise in those months was due entirely to increased exports of raw materials, chief among which was raw cotton. The quantities of foodstuffs and manufactures, on the other hand, showed a tendency to decline in the latter part of 1922, following large movements of those classes of goods earlier in the year. The lower priced cereals, such as corn, rye, and oats, were exported in larger quantities than in the previous year, but wheat exports fell sharply on account of strong competition from Canada, which tended to discourage foreign buying. In December, however, wheat exports showed a decided recovery from the level of November and preceding months.

Manufactured goods were shipped abroad in about the same quantity during 1922 as in the preceding year, exports having increased steadily in volume from the summer of 1921 until about the middle of last year. Since then the gain in that direction has not been sustained. Export trade in textile manufactures was larger in 1922 than a year earlier, but shipments of iron and steel manufactures and machinery were smaller. The downward trend of manufactured exports during the latter half of 1922, at the same time that production in this country was expanding, indicates that American manufacturers have not depended upon foreign markets to any large extent as an outlet for the recent increase in output.

While production and prices have both been increasing during the past year, for many commodities the rate of increase in production has been greater than the rate of advance in price.

Prices and production.

Wholesale prices, as measured by the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have advanced 13 per cent in the course of the past year, while the volume of production in basic industries has increased 40 per cent. Prices of raw materials taken as a group have advanced 20 per cent during this period, while the prices of consumers' goods have risen only a little more than 6 per cent. During the three months ended January, 1923, the diverse price movement among different groups of

commodities balanced one another, so that the combined index has showed no net change. In January it remained unchanged at 156 per cent of the 1913 average. Prices of many basic commodities, however, advanced during January and February to new high levels for the current movement, in some cases reaching the highest points since 1920. During the past year price advances have been effective in calling forth larger output, and the expansion of production has been supported by the larger use of credit. When, however, production reaches the limits imposed by the available supplies of labor, plant capacity, and transportation facilities—in fact, whenever the productive energies and resources of the country are employed at full capacity—output can not be enlarged by an increased use of credit and by further increases in prices.

With production at its present volume, prices of many basic materials advancing, and the buying power of the public apparently considerably strengthened, the question arises, what will be the trend in the demand for credit and how soon will increased loan activity at banks result in a larger demand for accommodation at the Federal reserve banks?

As was stated in the beginning, the credit developments during the early part of this year differ in some significant particulars from those during the corresponding period a year ago. The extent of seasonal liquidation was less this year than last, and the movements in various classes of loans indicate the difference in the character of present borrowing compared with that of a year ago. Last year liquidation was chiefly of commercial loans, while this year it was for the most part confined to loans secured by stocks and bonds, commercial loans continuing to increase. At reporting member banks between the close of the year and the middle of February, loans secured by corporate obligations declined about \$47,000,000, while other loans, largely commercial in character, increased by about \$243,000,000. The larger part of these commercial loans were made by banks in the indus-

trial and financial East, where the increased demand for credit has been reflected in higher money rates.

The extent to which this increased demand for credit may be met by other means than borrowing at reserve banks is limited. Although during the period between the beginning of 1921 and midsummer of 1922 member banks in leading cities used funds arising from loan liquidation in the purchase of securities to the extent of over \$1,000,000,000, it is doubtful how far they will be able to meet the increased financial requirements of business by the sale of these securities. While a portion of these securities might be absorbed by ultimate investors out of current savings, a large volume of sales within a short period is not likely to result in any considerable increase in the total volume of funds available for current operations. The fact is that member banks have made use of all their available funds either for loans or investments, that a reduction in investments will result in increased demand for loans, and that the growing demand for commercial credit will lead member banks to apply for additional accommodation at Federal reserve banks.

The increased demand for credit for commercial purposes is beginning to reflect itself in increased borrowing from certain of the reserve banks, particularly those in the larger centers where borrowings reflect most sensitively the greater industrial demands. The outstanding fact in reserve bank developments during the first eight weeks of 1923, taking the system as a whole, is that seasonal liquidation of discounts this year was negligible compared with last year, the net aggregate reduction this year being only about \$2,000,000. Member banks reduced their borrowings at eight of the reserve banks, but these reductions were offset by increases at the Philadelphia, Dallas, San Francisco, and New York reserve banks. The largest increase in discounts for the period was at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where member banks increased their borrowings by \$96,000,000. To better adjust its relation to the altered condition of the money market thus evidenced, the New York reserve bank has raised its discount rate from 4 to 4½ per cent. Action which was also taken at the

Boston and San Francisco reserve banks brought the rates of these banks to the uniform level of 4½ per cent now obtaining at all Federal reserve banks.

Expansion in the volume of reserve bank credit at a time when physical production is approaching maximum, particularly if the growth of business extends to all districts, will bring the reserve banks into a closer relationship through their rediscount operations to the movement of production, trade, and prices than they have sustained for more than a year.

TREASURY FINANCE.

A bill providing for the funding of the British war debt to the United States and arranging for the repayment of the debt over a period of 62 years was approved by the President on February 28, 1923. The new law amends the act of February 9, 1922, creating the World War Foreign Debt Commission and authorizes a settlement on the terms resulting from joint conferences between the American Commission and the British Debt Funding Mission headed by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, and the governor of the Bank of England, Montagu C. Norman. The terms of the settlement are those proposed by the American Commission and accepted by the British Cabinet. The commission presented its report and recommendations to the President on February 3 and he submitted them to Congress in his address of February 7. The act also provides that funding agreements with other foreign Governments may be made by the Debt Commission on such terms as it "may believe just, subject to the approval of the Congress by act or joint resolution," this provision taking the place of the original House provision authorizing such settlements on "similar, but not more favorable terms," subject to the approval of the President. The Debt Commission is enlarged by the bill from five to eight members, the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman and seven other members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than four members so appointed to be from the same political party.

The main features of the British debt settlement are the fixing of the capital amount of the indebtedness as of December 15, 1922, at \$4,600,000,000, which represents the amount of the original advances with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent from April 15 and May 15, 1919, to December 15, 1922, less payments made in October and November of last year and interest thereon up to December 15, 1922, and a payment of \$4,128,085.74 to be made in cash in order to round out the figure. The principal is to be paid off in 62 yearly installments, commencing with \$23,000,000 for the first year and increasing to a maximum of \$175,000,000 for the last two years. The British Government has the option of making these payments in three-year periods and of paying off additional amounts of the principal on any interest date upon 90 days' previous notice. Semiannual interest upon the unpaid balance is to be paid at 3 per cent per annum for the period from December 15, 1922, to December 15, 1932, and at 3½ per cent per annum thereafter until final payment. For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal. Any payment of interest or of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 6, 1917, such bonds to be accepted at par and accrued interest.

Annual interest payments under the proposed scheme of settlement commence with \$138,000,000 for the first year and decline gradually to \$131,000,000 for the tenth year. For the eleventh year, when the higher 3½ per cent interest rate is to become operative, the annual interest payment reaches its maximum of \$151,900,000, declining thence steadily to the end of the period, while the capital payments show a corresponding growth. As a consequence the combined annual payments on account of both interest and principal during the first 10 years fluctuate about \$160,000,000 and during the subsequent period from \$180,000,000 to \$185,000,000.

NOTES.

Meeting of the advisory council.

The Federal Advisory Council met on February 19 and 20 with the Federal Reserve Board for general discussion of business and financial conditions.

Two new members have been elected to the council—Mr. Alfred L. Aiken, representing the Boston district, and Mr. John M. Miller, jr., representing the Richmond district. Mr. L. L. Rue, of Philadelphia, was reelected president of the council and Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of New York, was reelected vice president. The following members of the council were named to comprise the executive committee: Messrs. L. L. Rue, Paul M. Warburg, J. J. Mitchell, E. F. Swinney, A. L. Aiken, and J. M. Miller, jr.

Election of directors.

Mr. Robert Mueller of Decatur, Ill., has been elected Class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to fill the unexpired term of Mr. A. R. Erskine, resigned, which ends December 31, 1923.

Mr. Lynn P. Talley, of Dallas, Tex., has been appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas to fill the vacancy which has existed since the expiration of the term of Mr. H. O. Wooten on December 31, 1922. Mr. Talley has also been designated chairman of the board of directors and Federal reserve agent.

Charleston discontinued as reserve city.

The Federal Reserve Board, under authority vested in it by section 11 (e) of the Federal reserve act, has upon the petition of representative banks located and doing business in Charleston, S. C., terminated the designation of Charleston as a reserve city, effective March 1, 1923.

Agricultural Credits Act.

On March 4 the President approved the agricultural credits act of 1923, which contains the main provisions of the so-called Capper-Lenroot, Anderson, and Strong bills. The full text of the bill is printed on page 303 of this issue of the BULLETIN.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

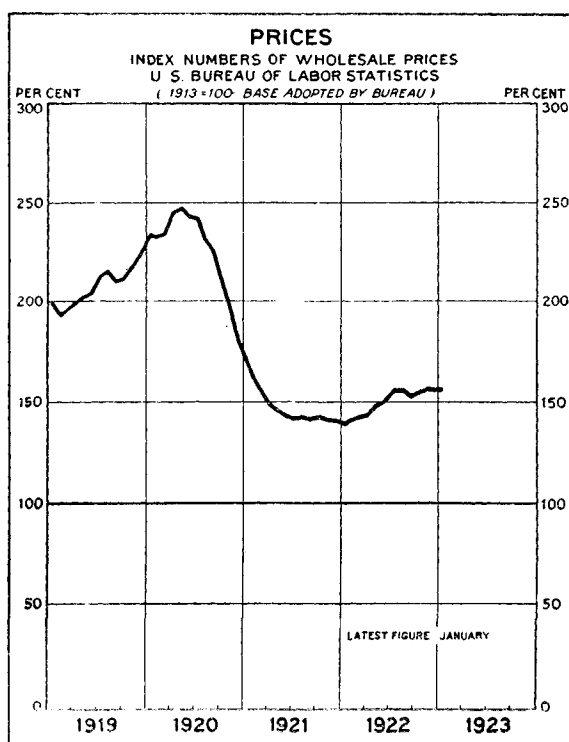
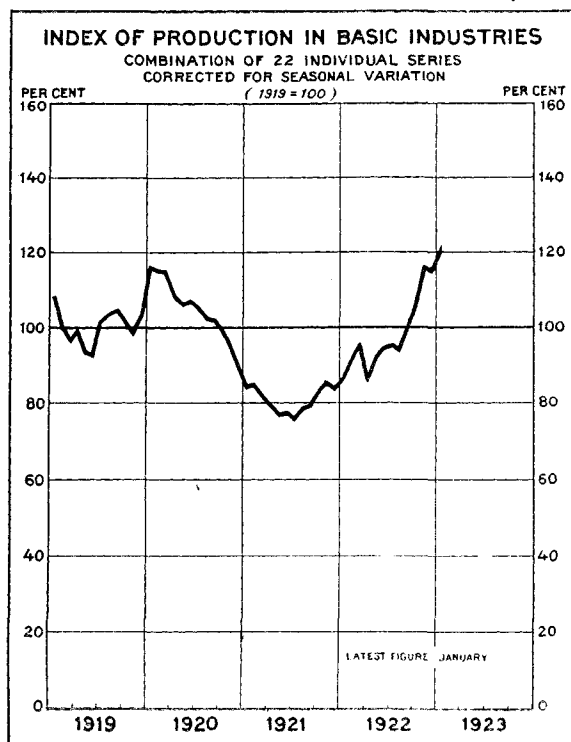
Further increase in the volume of production in basic industries to a level higher than in 1919 or 1920, a continued advance in the prices of many basic commodities, additional borrowing from banks for commercial purposes, and somewhat higher money rates are the principal recent development in the business situation.

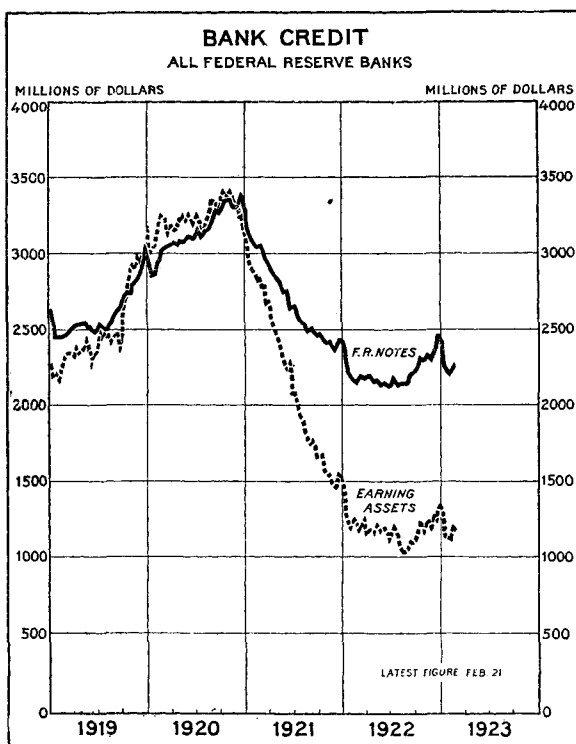
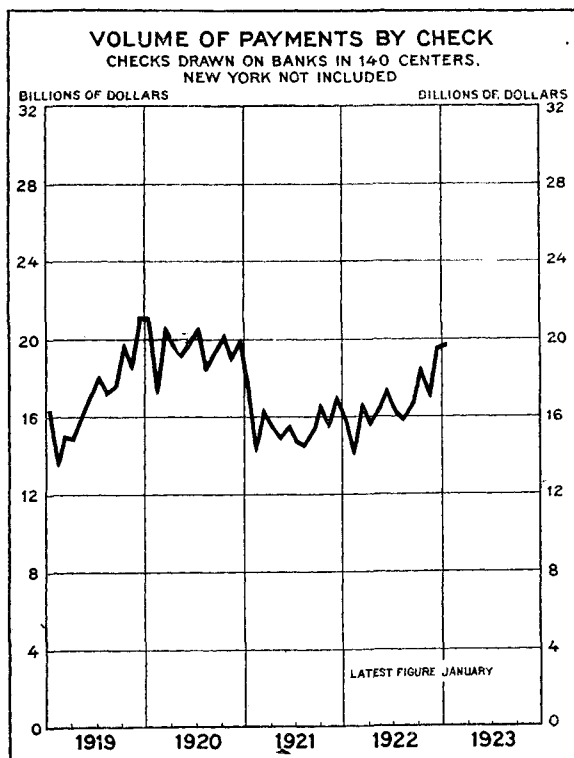
Production.—Production in basic industries, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, was 6 per cent higher in January than in December, and reached a volume exceeded only once in the past, in May, 1917. Production of steel ingots and of anthracite coal and mill consumption of cotton showed particularly large advances, and most other important industries increased their output. Building operations have been maintained on a large scale.

The expansion in production during January was accompanied by a substantial increase in freight shipments. Car loadings of forest products, reflecting the continued building activity, reached the highest monthly total on record, and loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous commodities were higher than in any January of the past four years.

Industrial employment continued to increase during January, and shortages of both skilled and unskilled labor were reported by textile mills, steel mills, and anthracite coal mines. More wage increases at industrial establishments were announced than in December. There is still some unemployment in States west of the Mississippi. In industrial and commercial centers there has recently been a larger demand for office workers, although throughout the country there is much unemployment in this group.

Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, computed from the wholesale prices of about 400 commodities, including finished and semifinished products as well as raw materials, showed the same average level of prices in January as in November and December. Between December and January the prices of clothing, fuel, metals, building materials, chemicals, and house furnishings advanced, but these advances were accompanied by declines in farm products and food, so that the combined index remained unchanged. During recent weeks the prices of a number of basic commodities advanced rapidly and in many cases reached the highest points since 1920 or the early part of 1921. Among commodities reaching new





high levels for the current movement were corn, beef, cotton, wool, silk, hides, lumber, rubber, linseed oil, copper, lead, and pig iron.

Trade.—An active distribution of goods for this season of the year is indicated by reports to the reserve banks both of wholesale and retail dealers for the month of January. Sales of department stores in over 100 cities were 12 per cent larger than in January, 1922. Inventories for January show that there has been a further decrease in stocks of goods held by department stores, and the rate of turnover continued rapid. In wholesale lines there were particularly large sales during January of dry goods, drugs, hardware, and farm implements.

A comparison of present conditions with those at the low point of industrial production in July, 1921, shows that in one year and a half production in basic industries has increased 63 per cent; employment at New York factories has increased 24 per cent; wholesale prices, as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index, have advanced 11 per cent; sales of department stores have increased 25 per cent; and the volume of check payments has increased 33 per cent.

Bank credit.—The larger volume of commercial borrowing at member banks in recent weeks has been contrary to the usual trend of the season. Commercial loans of reporting member banks on February 14 were \$243,000,000, or 3 per cent larger than at the end of December and 7 per cent above the level at the end of July, when the general demand for credit first showed an upward turn.

This increased demand for credit at the member banks has resulted recently in an increased volume of borrowing by the member banks at the reserve banks, chiefly Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. On February 21 the loans to member banks were \$628,000,000, or \$248,000,000 higher than in midsummer. During the same period the volume of Government securities and bankers' acceptances held by all Federal reserve banks declined \$161,000,000, resulting, therefore, in a net increase of \$87,000,000 in the loans and security holdings of the reserve banks. The volume of Federal reserve notes in circulation, which showed the usual post-holiday decline in January, began to increase on January 31, a week earlier than last year.

Money rates also showed a tendency to become firmer, especially in recent weeks. The open-market rate for commercial paper, which was 4 per cent last summer, rose during February from a range of $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ to a range of $4\frac{3}{4}$ –5 per cent.

On February 23 the discount rate on all classes of paper at the Boston and New York reserve banks was advanced from 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

AGRICULTURE.

The open winter during December and January permitted general farm work to proceed rapidly in most all Federal reserve districts. In February cold weather, accompanied by storms, delayed winter plowing and preparations for spring planting, but the rain and snow aided materially in relieving the drought which was evident in some sections of districts No. 10 (Kansas City), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco). Although the cold weather somewhat delayed agricultural developments in the South, it is reported to have been favorable to the cotton producers, as the potential damage by the boll weevil has been reduced. Farmers throughout the country are in better position than at the beginning of last season, because of the increased value of the cultivated crops in 1922 over 1921, but, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural purchasing power is still below the 1913 average. In district No. 7 (Chicago) winter wheat is reported to be in good condition, although the recent zero weather did some damage to the winter growing grains. Movement of corn to market has been slow in district No. 8 (St. Louis) because of the strong local demands for feeding purposes, while the market for white potatoes has been very poor and prices low. In Arkansas approximately 80 per cent of the rice crop has been marketed by the growers, as prices have been strong. Approximately 75 per cent of the California crop remains to be sold by the producers. Up to February 1 winter wheat in the Kansas City district was suffering somewhat in some sections from the drought, but the snows in February caused considerable improvement throughout all the grain areas. The production of cane syrup in district No. 6 (Atlanta) was 41,141,000 gallons in 1922, compared with 41,167,000 gallons in 1921. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) acreage devoted to the growing of sugar beets in 1923, as indicated by the extent of contracted acreage, will be greater than in 1922. Interest in sugar-beet culture has been stimulated by the prices prevailing in the domestic sugar market, as compared with lower prices for the principal competing crops.

Grain movement.

Due to the unsettled European situation and the effect of increased offerings of wheat and other grains to European markets by other countries at prices slightly lower than that for American grain, the movement of grains within

the United States and to seaboard points has been somewhat retarded. Receipts of all grains at 17 interior cities were 113,393,000 bushels in January, compared with 118,908,000 bushels in December and 97,265,000 bushels in January one year ago. Wheat receipts were 39,863,000 bushels during January, a decrease of 8,153,000 bushels from December and an increase of 17,522,000 bushels over the corresponding month a year ago. Corn receipts were 37,452,000 bushels, compared with 37,044,000 in December and 55,069,000 bushels in January, 1922. Receipts of oats were slightly larger than the preceding month, but exceeded the January, 1922, total by 7,801,000 bushels, or 43 per cent. The movement of rye showed little change as compared with December, but was considerably greater than the corresponding month one year ago. The movement of barley was slightly smaller than in December, but exceeded the January, 1922, figure.

Cotton.

Stocks of cotton at mills and warehouses on January 31 amounted to 5,469,000 bales, compared with 5,996,000 bales on December 31 and 6,289,000 bales on January 31, 1922. The reduced supply of raw cotton, due to the two short crops in past seasons, to an increase in domestic consumption to the highest point since May, 1917, and to a fairly well sustained foreign demand, is causing unusual interest to be taken in the 1923 crop. As a result of the small supplies of raw cotton the price of middling upland cotton at New York increased from 27.40 cents on January 16 to 28.55 cents on February 16, as compared with 17.90 cents on February 16, 1922. Reports indicate that in some sections of the South the cotton acreage is being increased. In all districts there has been much activity in the preparation for the new crop. In Arkansas many planters have completed their plowing and the fields are in condition to plant. In spite of the tendencies to increase the cotton acreage the planters are preparing to plant their food and feed crops as usual. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) a larger cotton acreage is indicated in southern Missouri, and certain Illinois counties which have not heretofore raised cotton will put in small acreages this year.

Tobacco.

Owing to favorable weather for handling tobacco and satisfactory prices to growers, the tobacco crop continued to move to market during January in volume, although the total sales at warehouses were below the December

total. Sales in January were 57,463,000 pounds, compared with 70,560,000 pounds in December. In district No. 5 (Richmond) January sales in the independent Virginia markets were 4,669,000 pounds of bright tobacco, compared with 9,543,000 pounds in January, 1922. Dark tobacco sales in Virginia totaled 6,294,000 pounds, compared with 5,306,000 pounds in January, 1922. The offerings during the month were of fairly good grades in Virginia and were sold at prices averaging higher than those in 1921-22. In North Carolina the markets are more nearly reaching the end of the season and are receiving a large amount of common grades and scrap. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) approximately 200,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco have been sold during the present marketing season by the cooperative associations, and of this 125,000,000 pounds represent burley sales.

Production of cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, and small cigars was greater during January than in the preceding month, while large cigars declined slightly. With the exception of small cigars, the production of which was slightly less than in January, 1922, the production of all types of tobacco products was greater in January than one year ago. The demand for cigars in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) was not as good as during the previous month, although orders were more plentiful than last year. Factories are operating at about 85 to 90 per cent of capacity. The demand for smoking and chewing tobacco is very active and factories are operating at capacity. Prices for cigars remained firm, but cigarette prices show some signs of softening. The cost of all grades of tobacco entering into the manufacture of smoking products is higher than it was a year ago, but during January there were only slight advances.

Fruit.

The movement of citrus fruit from district No. 6 (Atlanta) during January was 6,989 cars, compared with 5,354 cars in January, 1922. The season's shipments through January showed an increase of 18.2 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. Estimates indicate that about 50 per cent of the crop has been moved. Prices are reported to be slightly higher on oranges in the eastern markets, while in the Middle West the trade is generally well supplied and prices are somewhat easier. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) estimates on February 1 indicated a yield of 8,862,000 boxes of oranges for the 1922-23 season, exceeding the previous record

crop of the 1920-21 season by 1,390,000 boxes. Although shipments of oranges for the season showed marked improvement as compared with the same period in 1921-22, shipments of lemons were smaller than they were in the season of 1921-22. Orange prices declined during January, averaging \$2.43 per box, and were 48 cents lower per box than in the previous month and 65 cents less than in January, 1922. Prices for lemons were somewhat lower than during December, due in part to heavy imports and increasing domestic shipments, but were higher than in January, 1922. Shipments of apples from the San Francisco district were greater during January, 1923, than during January, 1922, but the total movement for the season was only 33,295 cars, compared with 45,198 cars for the season of 1921-22. As a result, the storage holdings of apples in the district were 11,505 cars, compared with 5,925 cars in 1922. Prices declined approximately 7 per cent during January and are now about 25 per cent below prices a year ago.

Live stock.

The movement of live stock to market during January increased over December and the same month a year ago, but was smaller than the movement in October and November. The receipts at 57 markets were 8,737,000 in January, as compared with 8,305,000 in December and 7,526,000 in January one year ago. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) receipts of cattle were larger than in any January since 1920, while the number of calves marketed in January was greater than has been recorded for a first month of the year in five years. The mild weather prevailing through the winter to the end of January was very good for live stock, although drought conditions developed in the southwestern part of the district. The severe cold and heavy snows in the early part of February had an adverse effect on the stock, but the drought was relieved by the snows. In the Dallas district improvements were reported from all sections of the range territory, and the winter rains and snows invigorated the grass, thus enabling the stockmen to bring the cattle safely through the winter. Weather and range conditions were favorable during January in the San Francisco district to the live-stock industry. Hay is plentiful in practically all sections where feeding is necessary. Live-stock marketing in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) during January was greatly above the normal volume as indicated by the 10-year average. Receipts of hogs and calves were in record volume, hogs reaching

375,467 head for the month, which has been exceeded only once in the market's history, in January, 1916. Calf receipts were more than double the 10-year average for January. Receipts of sheep, however, were only about one-half as large as the average. Prices for live stock in all districts showed little variation from those of the preceding month, but were generally higher than in January, 1922.

MINING.

Coal.

The bituminous and anthracite coal markets, which were controlled by similar conditions and showed similar tendencies during the summer and fall months, have now developed substantial differences. Production and prices of bituminous coal have shown a downward trend since the beginning of 1923, while anthracite prices have continued firm and production has been maintained at close to a maximum level. Commercial stocks of bituminous coal amounted to 36,000,000 tons on January 1, as compared with 48,000,000 tons a year ago, while the stocks of anthracite dealers were only one-quarter as large as on January 1, 1922.

Production of bituminous coal during January amounted to 50,178,000 tons, as compared with 46,450,000 tons in December and 37,604,000 tons in January, 1922. The January output was the largest monthly total since March, 1922. Production, however, commenced to decline in the second week of January and continued to decrease from week to week throughout January and the first three weeks of February. The chief restriction on production in Eastern States continues to be a shortage of transportation facilities, whereas most of the mines west of the Mississippi River claim that there is no market for their output. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that agreements have now been signed by operators and miners in most of the Pennsylvania fields providing for a continuance of the present wage scale until April 1, 1924. Steel companies and other industrial concerns have recently been the largest buyers of soft coal, but demand is smaller and few orders are being placed for future delivery.

Anthracite production in January was 8,713,000 tons, which is the largest output since March, 1922. Demand for both domestic and steam sizes continued to be active and few price changes have been recorded. An embargo on anthracite shipments to Canada has recently been under consideration, but the opponents of the plan have pointed out that Canada has

always in the past been treated like one of the States in receiving coal allotments in periods of shortage and that the United States regularly imports bituminous coal from Canada.

Coke production continues to increase, due to the activity of the iron and steel industry and to the unusually large demand of householders which has resulted from the shortage of anthracite. The output of beehive ovens increased 20 per cent during January and the by-product output was also somewhat larger. Prices of both furnace and foundry grades of Connellsville coke decreased about \$1 per ton during the first three weeks of February.

Petroleum.

During January the output of crude petroleum reached record figures and stocks were increased, yet many substantial price advances were announced by producers. The upward movement in prices began early in December, and since that time a new increase by some producer has been reported every few days. Individual advances were generally about 10 cents a barrel, but many were greater, and total increases since December range from 25 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. All crude oils have shared in the advance except those from the California fields.

Better prices stimulated increased production, and the output of crude petroleum during January totaled 51,467,000 barrels, the highest figure on record. More recent weekly figures indicate that the rate of production declined early in February, but was still maintained at a high level. The number of new wells completed during January also increased and totaled 1,208, as compared with 1,197 in December and 1,151 in January, 1922. Crude oil stocks increased from 264,578,000 barrels on December 31 to 264,675,000 barrels on January 31.

Output, new wells completed, and stocks of crude oil in storage increased in district No. 10 (Kansas City); but in district No. 11 (Dallas) January production declined slightly from the December figure, and new wells completed numbered only 373, as compared with 509 during the preceding month. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the steady increase in petroleum production, which has been in progress for eight months, continued during January. Consumption also was larger than in December. During January 78 new wells were opened in California, as compared with 64 during December and 39 for last January.

The demand for refinery products has been seasonally slack, and refiners and dealers have not been able to advance prices in accordance

with the increases in crude petroleum quotation. Tank-wagon prices on gasoline were raised slightly during February in some sections, but no general advances have occurred. Kerosene prices, on the other hand, have been lowered, and the market is still weak, although better than it was a year ago.

Metals.

Demand for all nonferrous metals became more active during February, and prices of copper and zinc advanced substantially in the third week of the month. The price of refined electrolytic copper delivered at New York increased from 14.75 cents on January 20 to 16.06 cents on February 20, as a result of the continued decrease of stocks and the heavy demand from the telephone, telegraph, building, and automotive industries. Total stocks of refined and blister copper decreased from 742,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1922, to 629,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1923, although there was some increase in the stocks of blister copper at refineries. Export demand is comparatively small, as exports to Germany have temporarily ceased. Mine output of copper in January totaled 110,589,000 pounds, which was 7 per cent larger than in December and was over four times as large as the production in January, 1922.

Production of zinc totaled 92,634,000 pounds in January and was larger than in any month since March, 1920. Shipments, nevertheless, continued to exceed the current output, and stocks were reduced to 33,148,000 pounds, which is only equivalent to eleven days' supply at the present rate of consumption. Export demand is very large and resulted in an increase of the price of zinc at St. Louis from 6.70 cents on January 20 to 7.35 cents on February 20. Increases have also occurred in both the production and price of lead, but these gains were less pronounced than in the case of copper and zinc. The average price of lead ore advanced from \$93 per ton to \$102 per ton during January in the Joplin section in district No. 10 (Kansas City), while there was a slight decline in the price of zinc ore.

Silver production totaled 5,190,000 ounces in January, as compared with 5,052,000 ounces in December and 3,938,000 ounces in January, 1922.

MANUFACTURES.

Food products.

Production of wheat flour during January continued to decline, as compared with the previous month, but was slightly greater than

in the corresponding month one year ago. The production in January was 10,137,000 barrels, compared with 11,041,000 in December, 1922, and 9,496,000 in January, 1922. The lowest point in the production of wheat flour during 1922 was 7,823,000 barrels in April. Increased activity was noted in each month until October, when 13,581,000 barrels were produced. Since that time the monthly figures have declined, and the lowest point since July was reached in January.

Activity in the milling industry was not uniform for all Federal reserve districts. In district No. 7 (Chicago) production increased 4.8 per cent over December and 21.3 per cent over January one year ago. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the January figure of 842,362 barrels was greater than 812,142 barrels in the previous month and 711,292 barrels during the corresponding period one year ago. In districts No. 9 (Minneapolis) and No. 10 (Kansas City) January production was less than that of December, but was greater than in January, 1922. In the St. Louis district the production of 11 leading mills decreased as compared with both December and January, 1922. Production in January was 321,725 barrels, compared with 346,030 in December and 333,966 in January, 1922. Sales of flour since the beginning of the year are reported to have increased slightly, but shipping is slow. Demand for flour for export was reported to have been very quiet, with few routine transactions with Latin-American countries. The disturbed political situations of both eastern and western Europe are reported to have caused recessions in the activity among dealers of both Europe and America.

Further increases in the number of animals slaughtered were noted during January as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month one year ago. Animals slaughtered under Federal inspection in January were 7,252,000, compared with 7,146,000 in December and 5,869,000 in January, 1922. The greatest increase was in the number of sheep slaughtered, while the number of calves increased slightly. Cattle and hogs both declined, as compared with December. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) the number of cattle slaughtered in six leading markets was the largest January total since 1919, while more calves were slaughtered than in any previous January in five years. The heavy marketing of hogs influenced the slaughter, with the result that the January total was 940,000, compared with 875,000 in December and 558,000 in January, 1922.

Thirty meat-packing companies in district No. 7 (Chicago) report an increase of 2.1 per cent in dollar sales in January over December. Shipments of meats and lard from Chicago showed little change from those of the previous month. Production of butter was more than in December or January a year ago. Prices of dairy products were slightly lower at Chicago during January than in December, while poultry prices trended slightly upward during the first weeks of February. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) butter prices were irregular during January and February, tending downward, but were higher than prices for the same period a year ago.

Holdings of meats in cold storage were 805,523,000 pounds on February 1, compared with 688,061,000 pounds on January 1 and 628,309,000 pounds on February 1, 1922. The holdings of beef declined as compared with January, while the pork products, lamb, and mutton increased. Cold-storage holdings of butter, cheese, and eggs were less on February 1 than the previous month, but poultry increased. In the San Francisco district the addition of 202,290 pounds of butter, due in part to the importations from Australia and New Zealand, brought the total holdings up to 639,981 pounds on February 1, compared with 633,569 pounds held on February 1, 1922.

Textiles.

Demand for textile products and manufacturing activity in the industry were at high levels in January and February. Orders were booked in large volume, especially for future delivery, and plants were operated at close to capacity. The volume of unfilled orders on hand was generally reported to be large, and stocks on hand were being reduced. Prices of raw materials were rising, and those for manufactured products either followed the advance or remained firm.

Cotton consumption by mills during January totaled 610,375 bales, which figure has been exceeded only by those for March, 1916, and May, 1917. More spindles were active during January than in any previous month on record. The greatest increase in consumption, both as compared with December and with last January, occurred among mills in the cotton-growing States, but there has been a substantial recovery among the New England mills since the settlement of the strikes last September. According to reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia), rising prices curtailed the demand for cotton yarns, and February sales were below those of the previous

month, although greater than a year ago. Orders, however, have been booked for shipment as far ahead as June, and stocks, except those of mercerized yarns, were moderately light. The demand for cotton goods in the Philadelphia district, as well as prices, rose with the advance in raw cotton quotations during the latter part of February. Mills in district No. 5 (Richmond) are busy with sufficient forward orders on hand to cover several months' output. Some of them are operating night shifts. Detailed statistics from manufacturers of both cloth and yarns in district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate moderate increases in production, orders, and shipments during January, as compared with December, and substantial improvement over January, 1922, together with decreases in stocks on hand. Reports from finishers of cotton fabrics show increases in orders and shipments during January, as compared with the preceding month, and a decrease in finished stocks.

Activity among woolen and worsted mills during January was slightly greater than during December and considerably above that for last January; fewer wide looms were active than in December, but the total number of active hours was greater. Active hours of both woolen and worsted spindles increased during the month, and a number of new worsted spindles were put into place. The mills in district No. 1 (Boston) were generally more active than those for the country as a whole. The demand for fall goods, particularly coatings and cloakings, was reported by district No. 3 (Philadelphia) to be excellent during February. Many duplicate orders for spring have also been received. Most of the mills in the Philadelphia district were operating at capacity. Worsted yarns were in good demand in district No. 3, and a number of future orders were booked during February. Prices of yarns increased and were from 30 to 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The raw wool market was not so active during February as in previous months, for manufacturers were fairly well supplied, but prices continued to rise and ranged from 50 to 100 per cent above those of a year ago. Reports from district No. 12 (San Francisco) state that buyers were offering growers from 30 to 45 cents per pound for the new season's clip, but few sales had been made, although at the same time last year it was estimated that 20 per cent of the 1922 clip had been contracted for at from 23 to 33 cents per pound.

Silk manufacturers have also had an increased demand for their products since the first of

the year. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate that orders are more plentiful than they were a year ago, and also that inquiries for fall have been received earlier than usual. Mill activity in the Philadelphia district was reported to be greater than at any time since 1920. Because of uncertainty regarding raw silk prices, stocks are not being accumulated. Deliveries of raw silk to mills during January were greater than in December, but less than during the two preceding record months. Loom activity during the month ending February 10 averaged about 63 per cent among mills in the North Hudson section and 55 per cent in Paterson, a slight increase above the preceding month.

Sales of clothing by reporting wholesalers in district No. 2 (New York) during January were over 20 per cent greater than during December and exceeded those of last January by 50 per cent. The increase in women's lines within the past year was particularly great. According to reports from district No. 4 (Cleveland), the season for women's apparel opened most favorably, and district No. 8 (St. Louis) stated that somewhat more than the usual seasonal upturn in business was noted in the clothing industry during January and early February, particularly in orders for future delivery. Seven tailors to the trade in district No. 7 (Chicago) reported a seasonal decline of about 30 per cent in production, orders, and shipments during January, as compared with December, but all items were about 60 per cent above the corresponding figures for last January.

Substantial increases were reported by knit underwear manufacturers in production and shipments during January and in unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month, as compared with December. New orders booked fell off slightly. Production by 49 mills totaled 558,452 dozens during January, as compared with 642,290 dozens by 55 mills during January, 1922. Orders and shipments exceeded production by substantial margins. Output of summer underwear was in excess of that of winter garments for the first month since last January. According to reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia), the increased activity in light weights was the feature of the month's business. Mills in the Philadelphia district reported production of summer underwear greater than in December, but less than during January, 1922, whereas the reverse was true in the case of winter garments. Cotton yarns have advanced considerably in price during recent months,

particularly certain of those grades used by underwear manufacturers.

Some improvement was noted in the hosiery industry during January and February, but in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) a lack of uniformity continued to exist among the various mills. Some prices have been advanced since the first of the year, to a greater extent upon the cheaper grades of cotton hosiery than upon the better grades. Production and orders booked by mills in the Philadelphia district during January were greater than during December. Cotton hosiery manufacturers in district No. 6 (Atlanta) reported substantial increases in the January figures of production, orders, shipments, and unfilled orders on hand as compared both with December and with last January. Furthermore, stocks on hand were slightly smaller than they were a year ago. Orders booked during January exceeded production, and unfilled orders on hand January 31 equaled 270 per cent of the month's output.

Iron and steel.

Prices of pig iron and of steel products have been advancing steadily since the beginning of 1923. Sales of pig iron have been large, but demand for finished steel is considerably more insistent than demand for iron. Pig-iron production amounted to 3,230,000 tons in January, which was 5 per cent larger than in December and 96 per cent more than in January, 1922. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of January was 262, the largest total since October, 1920, and preparations are being made to blow in several additional stacks.

Steel-ingot production of 30 large companies aggregated 3,252,000 tons in January, which was 17 per cent in excess of the December output and over twice as large as the output in January, 1922. The volume of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed a substantial gain, in spite of the high rate of production, and reached the highest total since February, 1921. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) state that sales of some steel producers have been so large that they have been obliged to refuse further orders. Foundries, plate mills, and machinery factories have been receiving a particularly large volume of orders. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) many large mills have orders on hand which will employ them for several months and are planning to allot tonnage in the second quarter of the year. Plates for the automobile and railroad equipment industries, fabricated steel for the building industry, and tanks and pipe for the

oil industry have developed an especially active demand. Reports from the Cleveland and Chicago districts indicate that farm-implement sales are considerably larger than a year ago, in spite of a 10 per cent price advance in January.

Manufacturers in Pennsylvania and Ohio report that steel production is being somewhat restricted by a scarcity of labor and a shortage of freight cars. The demand for labor has resulted in many wage increases for both semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The freight car shortage has been particularly marked in eastern Pennsylvania, and the railroads in that section have embargoes in force which necessitate shipping many steel products on a permit basis.

Automobiles.

The output of passenger automobiles increased from 207,483 in December to 223,653 in January, while truck production decreased from 19,640 to 18,913. Both production and shipments from factories were over twice as large as in January, 1922. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that manufacturers and dealers of automobiles are investigating the problem of used cars. The "Boston plan" of developing cooperative reports on the condition of the used-car market has received considerable support, as it enables dealers to determine fair exchange prices for cars.

The rise in tire prices during January has had little effect on sales, which have continued to increase in volume. This rise of between 8 and 12½ per cent in prices of tires is about sufficient to balance the increase in the price of raw rubber from 15 cents to 35 cents a pound. There has been much discussion of the Stevenson plan of restricting rubber exports from British colonies, which has resulted in this large increase in price, and investigation is being made of the feasibility of increasing rubber growing in the Philippine Islands and South America.

Leather and shoes.

Markets for hides and skins were without change during January, according to reports from districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 3 (Philadelphia), and No. 7 (Chicago). Prices held fairly firm, although a decrease usually occurs during February because of the poor quality of hides which come on the market at that time. Leather markets in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) were distinctly firm, and prices in general were well maintained and on some lines advanced. Sales of both heavy and upper leathers were large. Tanners in district No. 7

(Chicago) reported gradual improvement and January sales showed a slight gain over a year ago. Production of sole leather during January was 13 per cent greater than in December, but was slightly below the figure for last January. Stocks were a fraction larger than at the end of December, but less than those held a year ago.

Production and shipments of shoes during January were larger than during both December and January, 1922, in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 3 (Philadelphia), and No. 7 (Chicago), and more inclusive data shows greater output for the entire country. Unfilled orders on hand decreased during the month, but comparison with figures for last January shows material increases in orders held by mills in all three of the reporting districts. January factory operations in district No. 1 (Boston) were at a higher rate than at any time since January, 1920, and production in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) is being held back only by a shortage of certain classes of skilled labor. Manufacturers in the Philadelphia district report that they have sold all the shoes that they can deliver by April 1. Unfilled orders held by 15 companies in district No. 7 (Chicago) on January 31 equaled about 250 per cent of their January shipments. Factory operations in district No. 8 (St. Louis) continued during January and early February at from 80 to 100 per cent of capacity, with sufficient advance orders booked to insure this rate for some months further. Sales by wholesale firms during January varied among the different districts as compared with December, but materially exceeded those of January, 1922. Sales by chain shoe stores throughout the country and by reporting retailers in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) were seasonably smaller in January than in December, but were greater than during last January.

Paper.

Seasonal increases occurred in production and shipments of newsprint during January, as compared with December, and both items exceeded the corresponding figures for any January within the last six years, except that of 1920. Stocks showed a further increase during the month, which was due to seasonal influences. Total production of all grades of paper during December, although less than in November, was maintained at a high level. Stocks, however, increased and were larger than at the end of any of the past six years, although well below high points reached during the spring months. This increase in

stocks within the past year was largely due to the influence of wrapping and fine papers, as supplies of newsprint, book paper, and paper board were smaller than at the beginning of 1922. Production and consumption of wood pulp were less in December than in November, but stocks also declined and reached the lowest figure since the statistics began to be kept in January, 1919.

The demand for paper in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) during February showed marked improvement over the preceding month, and nearly all mills were running at or near to capacity. Prices have been advanced since the first of the year on many grades of pulp and paper. Quotations on box board, however, were lowered slightly after a substantial advance in January. The demand for paper boxes in the Philadelphia district was also better than earlier in the year. Paper and pulp mills in district No. 4 (Cleveland) are reported to be operating at almost maximum capacity. Demand for paper has strengthened and prices have advanced.

Lumber.

Since early in December, orders booked and shipments of lumber by mills in most of the important associations have exceeded production. Consequently stocks held by mills have diminished and unfilled orders on hand have increased. The curtailment in output was due to seasonal influences, and the total amount cut in January was larger than for January of any year since 1918. Buying and the movement from mills to yards this year began two or three months earlier than usual. Dealers also have had a good demand, as building activity was well maintained throughout the winter, and buying by furniture manufacturers, box makers, and other industrial users has been large. Prices of most important kinds of lumber advanced steadily during January. Recognized composite indexes of lumber prices rose 6 per cent between January 1 and the middle of February, and at the latter date were over 25 per cent larger than they were a year previous.

Dealers in districts No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 7 (Chicago), No. 8 (St. Louis), and No. 9 (Minneapolis) reported exceptionally large sales during January, totaling in many instances from two to four times as much as those of January, 1922. Actual figures from retailers in the Minneapolis district show an increase in sales of 57 per cent above those of a year ago. In all districts mines, railroads, and

factories, as well as builders, have been heavy purchasers.

Mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association produced 1,066,386,000 feet in January, a slight decrease from the December cut, but an increase of 28 per cent above that for last January. Shipments totaled 1,281,510,000 feet. Production, orders booked, unfilled orders on hand, and shipments by mills in the Southern Pine Association in districts No. 6 (Atlanta) and No. 11 (Dallas) exceeded those of December and were considerably greater than during last January, whereas stocks were smaller. The same situation was found also among reporting mills in districts No. 9 (Minneapolis) and No. 12 (San Francisco). In the San Francisco district both domestic and foreign buying were heavy during January.

BUILDING.

Building operations have been maintained during January and February at a very high level, for winter months. Contracts for new construction reached a higher total value in January than in December, but there was some decline in the number and value of building permits. The total value of contracts awarded in 10 Federal reserve districts (compiled from statistics gathered by the F. W. Dodge Co.) aggregated \$242,554,000 during January. In seven districts for which statistics are available for past months, the value of contracts was 2 per cent larger than in December and 30 per cent larger than in January, 1922. The value of awards declined in four of the seven reporting districts, but these decreases were more than offset by increases in the Boston, New York, and Richmond districts. The value of new residential contracts awarded was 6 per cent less in January than in December, due to a marked curtailment of operations in the Philadelphia and Cleveland districts. Statistics of number and value of building permits issued in 168 cities are published on page 372.

Prices of building materials in January continued their upward movement, which was temporarily halted in December, and showed an average increase of 20 per cent for the past year, as compared with an average advance of 13 per cent for all commodities. Shipments of cement and of brick were larger in January than in December and were almost twice as large as in the corresponding month a year ago. The gains in production of building materials were even larger than the gains in shipments, due to a substantial volume of new orders and

a desire to restore depleted stocks during the winter season. The volume of new orders for maple flooring showed an increase of 70 per cent in January as compared with December, and exceeded orders booked in January, 1922, by 253 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION.

The railroad situation showed further improvement during January, although there continued to be a shortage of about 73,000 freight cars. The failure to effect any considerable reduction in this car shortage was due in part to a large increase in demand for cars in January and in part to severe weather conditions in the northern States. Car loadings increased steadily during the first five weeks of 1923, and loadings for the month of January were 5 per cent greater than in December and 26 per cent more than in January, 1922. Loadings of forest products reached the largest monthly total ever recorded, due to the sustained activity in the lumber and building industries, while the large demand for coal resulted in the heaviest loadings of coal and coke since December, 1920. The traffic on southern railroads has been particularly heavy, and the January loadings of this group were less than 1 per cent smaller than in October, 1919, their peak for the post-war period.

The heavy freight traffic during the last five months has resulted in a marked increase in railroad earnings. Net earnings increased in the early months of 1922, but suffered a serious setback in the summer as a result of the 10 per cent reduction of freight rates on July 1 and the loss of traffic due to labor disputes at coal mines and railroad car shops. Most of these controversies were settled during September and net earnings showed a steady upward trend during the last three months of the year. The total earnings in 1922 amounted to over 4 per cent of the value of property assigned by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as compared with 2.95 per cent in 1921 and 5.93 per cent in 1916, the maximum for the last decade.

TRADE.

Wholesale trade.

Sales of dry goods and drugs increased in all Federal reserve districts during January, as compared with December, whereas there were slight declines in January sales of other lines in some districts. The volume of sales, however, was universally larger than in January, 1922. Farm implements showed considerable increases as compared with the corresponding month one year ago. These increases in implement sales over January, 1922, amounted to

66.1 per cent in the San Francisco district, 969. per cent in the Atlanta district, 156.4 per cent in the Minneapolis district, and 189.4 per cent in the Dallas district. Although a decline of 5.9 per cent in farm implement sales was noted in the Atlanta district, as compared with December, increases were indicated in other reporting districts. Increases in sales of dry goods, as compared with the preceding month, ranged from 11.1 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) to 124.1 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas). The increases were greater in the Federal reserve districts of the South and West than in those of the East. Increases in the sale of drugs varied from 3.6 per cent in the San Francisco district to 33.2 per cent in the Richmond district. The prevalence of influenza and other winter maladies were responsible in a large measure for the increase in the sales of drugs during January, while the higher prices of certain raw materials stimulated dry goods sales. Grocery sales averaged about the same as in December, but were somewhat larger than during January a year ago. Furniture sales were smaller than in December, but were considerably larger than in January, 1922. The increases ranged from 16.2 per cent in the Dallas district to 76.4 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta). Collections were "fair or good" in all districts, but increases in the amount of outstanding accounts as compared with January, 1922, were noted in most all districts.

Retail trade.

A seasonal decline in retail trade was evident during January, reflecting the recession in activity from the holiday season. Sales in all Federal reserve districts increased over January, 1922. Increases compared with January, 1922, ranged from 6.9 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas) to 18 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland). In district No. 10 (Kansas City) the mild weather during January aided retail distribution and department stores reported a large volume of business. The cold weather during the first half of February disturbed the trade considerably, but there was a fair volume of business. Stocks of department stores decreased during the month in all districts from which reports were received except in districts No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 10 (Kansas City), and No. 11 (Dallas), but were larger than in January, 1922, in all districts except in the Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas districts. Outstanding orders of department stores increased in all districts from which reports were obtained.

Sales of all reporting lines of chain stores decreased in January, as compared with the

preceding month, but were considerably larger than during the corresponding month in 1922. In the New York district sales of apparel were nearly 30 per cent larger than a year ago, while sales by 5 and 10 cent stores and by grocery stores showed substantial advances. Mail-order sales were smaller in January than in December, but were larger than in the same period a year ago.

PRICES.

Wholesale prices in January showed a slight upward movement, the index of the Federal Reserve Board advancing 1 points. At the same time the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics remained unchanged. When grouped according to stage of manufacture, commodities in a raw and semifinished state increased in price, and manufactured goods and foods decreased. These general movements of raw materials, producers' and consumers' goods, are borne out by the figures of both indexes.

Among farm products, grains and livestock decreased in price, but raw cotton increased substantially. Bituminous coal and coke were much higher in price during January than during the previous two months. The rise in these items was reflected in advances in prices of pig iron, metals, and steel products. Factors responsible for the increased cost of producers' goods were the advances in rubber and fuel-oil prices. Among foods, those which showed the largest decreases in January were butter, eggs, potatoes, flour, and oranges. Textiles as a whole were more expensive at wholesale in January than in December.

The various groups of commodities in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index moved as follows in January: Farm products decreased 2 points; foods decreased 3 points; cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items all increased 2 points, while building materials increased 3 points.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Although the number of commercial failures during January was greater than in any month since last March, this is seasonal, and both the number and the amount of liabilities involved were considerably less than during last January. In the first three weeks of February 1,169 defaults were reported, as compared with 1,424 during the corresponding period in January and 1,820 for the same period in 1922. As is usual, the number of failures in January was larger than in December, whereas the total liabilities were smaller, indicating the failure of

a number of smaller firms in the more recent month. The number of failures involving over \$100,000 totaled 82 in January, 1923, as compared with 109 in January, 1922. By classes, both the number and the liabilities of insolvencies among manufacturers and traders exceeded the December figures, whereas the corresponding items for agents, brokers, etc., showed substantial declines. The failures among manufacturers of machinery and tools during January were particularly heavy, and likewise among traders in hardware, stoves, and tools.

Declines in the number of defaults during January, as compared with the same month last year, occurred in all districts except No. 2 (New York), and decreases in liabilities were noted in all but four districts, the largest increase being 16 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland). As compared with December, January failures were fewer in number only in districts No. 11 (Dallas) and No. 12 (San Francisco), but were smaller in liabilities in these two districts and likewise in No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 10 (Kansas City). Detailed figures by districts are given in the table on page 365.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment expanded during January for the ninth successive month, and many advances in wage rates were announced. The total pay roll and average per capita earnings at reporting establishments, on the other hand, were lower than in December, due to a reduction in the average hours of work. Labor is now quite fully employed in the States east of the Mississippi River, but there is a moderate surplus of labor in the agricultural sections of the West and in certain cities of Texas and California. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the number employed at 4,153 establishments located in all sections of the United States increased 1.4 per cent in January, while the average per capita earnings decreased 4 per cent. The pottery and women's clothing industries showed the largest gains both in volume of employment and in per capita earnings, but over one-half the pottery plants were still working on a part-time basis during January. Wage adjustments were about twice as numerous in the 30-day period ending January 15 as in the previous month, and almost all adjustments were increases. Advances were most general in the paper and steel industries.

Reports from New England state that many manufacturing plants operated at capacity

during January, and that textile mills, printing plants, and brass factories are working overtime. There are still shortages of skilled workers in the cotton, shoe, and metal industries. Plants manufacturing lumber, paper, and jewelry, on the other hand, have slightly curtailed operations. The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a very small reduction in industrial employment during January. Manufacturers of building materials, of food, and of many fancy articles which are in demand for the Christmas trade decreased their forces, while the number of workers in the metal, chemical, paper, textile, and clothing industries expanded. The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry has announced that there were 14,260 unemployed on February 15 in five important cities of district No. 3 (Philadelphia), a decrease of 5 per cent from the number unemployed on January 15. Shortages of building mechanics, linotype operators, and compositors are reported from Philadelphia, and shortages of contract miners and helpers have developed in the anthracite coal fields. The iron and steel industry is very active in various sections of district No. 4 (Cleveland), and factories manufacturing railroad equipment, automobiles, and electric goods are increasing their operations. Shortages of coal miners, steel workers, and common labor are reported from western Pennsylvania and the northern part of West Virginia.

The textile industry continues to be exceptionally active in all the States of district No. 5 (Richmond), and fertilizer factories are increasing their forces. The lumber and tobacco industries are expanding in some States, but this is balanced by curtailed operations in other parts of the district. There has been some decrease in the surplus of clerical workers at Washington. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) there has been some reduction of employment at factories manufacturing food products, at coal mines, and at lumber mills, while textile mills and steel mills have added to their forces. The surplus of labor which existed in Florida during November and December has practically all been absorbed, but there is still considerable unemployment of unskilled labor in Louisiana.

District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that volume of employment increased 1.9 per cent at 186 manufacturing plants during January, and that pay rolls were 6.4 per cent larger than in December. This resulted in an increase of 4.4 per cent in the average per capita earnings. Steel mills, automobile plants, cement plants, and brickyards increased their forces, while

building contractors, manufacturers of electrical goods, and box factories reduced the number of their employees. A scarcity of skilled workers in the steel, shoe, clothing, and building industries is reported by district No. 8 (St. Louis). There continues to be a surplus of common labor in both the St. Louis and Minneapolis districts, due to seasonal unemployment in agricultural industries. Manufacturers of building materials, candy, and drugs in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) have decreased their forces, while lumber camps and ice-cutting concerns are hiring additional workers. Copper mines in Montana are increasing their operations and report a shortage of about 2,000 skilled miners. Employment at 267 industrial establishments of district No. 10 (Kansas City) decreased about 1 per cent in the month ending February 15. Operations at zinc and lead mines and in petroleum fields are very large, and building operations are greater than in any previous winter season.

A surplus of labor is reported from district No. 11 (Dallas), due to seasonal slackness in building operations, continued controversies at railroad shops, and lack of demand for clerical workers. Surpluses of labor also continue to be reported from various sections of district No. 12 (San Francisco), due to a considerable amount of winter migration to California and to inactivity in mountain lumber camps, steel mills, shipyards, and various agricultural industries.

FOREIGN TRADE.

In January the value of exports declined slightly from the December level, but was still far above the figure for the previous January. Stated more specifically, the total of \$336,000,000 for January, 1923, compares with \$344,000,000 in December and \$279,000,000 in January, 1922. Import figures now available for November, 1922, show an increase in value of about 6 per cent from October—that is, from \$276,000,000 to approximately \$292,000,000. Because of changes in the method of valuing imports under the new import tariff which became effective September 22, 1922, comparisons with the value of imports in earlier months can not be made with strict accuracy. Nevertheless it seems clear that both the value and volume of imports were rising during the last few months of 1922 for which data are available.

The complete figures now available for our export trade during the year 1922 disclose no violent or extraordinary changes in values or quantities as compared with the previous

year. In general such changes as occurred in the proportion of different classes of goods exported and in the relative amounts of goods shipped to different parts of the world were in the direction of a closer approach to the pre-war status of our trade. Thus crude materials for use in manufacture, which in 1921 constituted 22.5 per cent of domestic exports, increased to 26.1 per cent in 1922 as against a proportion of 31.4 per cent in 1913. Manufactures for further use in manufacture increased from 9.1 per cent of the 1921 total to a proportion of 11.6 per cent in 1922, moving in the direction of the 1913 figure of 16.2 per cent. Manufactures ready for consumption in 1922 constituted a smaller percentage of domestic exports than in 1921, also approximating more nearly the 1913 proportion for that class of goods.

A similar trend toward pre-war relationships is observable in the distribution of exports according to the countries to which the goods are destined. Thus the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy, which during the war and for some time thereafter were receiving a considerably larger share of American exports than in 1913, are now back to about their pre-war proportions. Canada also, after a long period in which her imports from the United States were smaller proportionately than in 1913, has now almost returned to her former position in the export trade of this country. With Japan, on the other hand, our export trade in 1922 was of considerably greater importance than it was in 1913.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENT.

Net gold imports for the month of January totaled \$24,348,000, compared with \$23,730,000, for December, 1922, and average monthly net imports for the past year of \$19,858,000. Total gold imports for the month under review amounted to \$32,820,000. Of this total about 56 per cent, most of it in United States coin, came from Canada, about 29 per cent from England, and slightly over 3 per cent each from France and Egypt. Over three-fourths of the total of \$8,472,000 of gold exported during the month was consigned to British India; Switzerland took \$1,325,000, or about 16 per cent of the total gold exports for the month, while smaller shipments were made to Mexico, England, Canada, and Hongkong.

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, totaled \$1,804,732,000, as shown in the following table:

[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	363,185	¹ 291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,068	322,091	94,977
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	691,248	23,891	667,357
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922.....	275,170	36,875	238,295
January, 1923.....	32,820	8,472	24,348
Total.....	3,269,456	1,464,724	1,804,732

¹ Excess of exports.

Of the total silver imports for January, \$5,825,000, over 60 per cent came from Mexico. Canada contributed about 15 per cent and Peru about 10 per cent. Silver exports, \$6,921,000, were about \$1,100,000 in excess of the imports for the month and were consigned largely to China, British India, and England.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, aggregated \$436,357,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	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
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922.....	70,807	62,807	¹ 8,000
January, 1923.....	5,825	6,921	1,096
Total.....	520,936	957,293	436,357

¹ Excess of imports.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Sterling exchange continued to advance during February, reaching a new high record of \$4.722 on the 21st. This is the highest rate touched since March 20, 1919, the day following the removal of the official support of the exchange. On February 28 the rate stood at \$4.7048.

German marks rose from a low of 0.002 cent per mark, or 50,000 marks per dollar, on January 31, to 0.0052 cent per mark, or about 19,000 marks per dollar, on February 16 and 17. This recovery was due partly to the sale of foreign currencies and the purchase of marks by the German Government and the large commercial banks, coupled with a reaction from the precipitate fall in the latter part of January. By February 28 the mark had receded to 0.0044 cent.

French and Belgian francs and Italian lire during February showed a slight improvement over the preceding month, while other exchanges remained steady.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

National bank acting as agent for another bank in acceptance transaction.

The board has been requested to rule on the question whether the following acceptance transaction would be permitted under existing law. A trust company in New Orleans opens a letter of credit, instructing a buyer in London to draw on it and arranges with a national bank in New York to accept drafts drawn by the London customer upon the New Orleans trust company under the terms of the credit. The New Orleans trust company authorizes the New York national bank to accept such drafts in the name of the New Orleans trust company and for its account and arranges to put the New York bank in funds to meet such acceptances at maturity. The New York national bank authorizes a designated officer to accept such drafts and they will be accepted solely in the name of the New Orleans trust company, so that neither the New York bank nor its officer is obligated on the instrument.

Without attempting to pass upon the practical aspects of the question, it appears to involve (1) the power of the New Orleans trust company to make acceptances through an agent in New York, and (2) whether or not a national bank is authorized to act as agent for another bank in such a transaction. The first question depends upon the corporate powers of the New Orleans trust company under the laws of Louisiana, and it is the board's policy not to pass definitely upon questions involving the proper construction of State law. It may be mentioned, however, that under the general principles of the law of agency, a person or corporation may ordinarily do through an agent what it may do itself, so that if Louisiana trust companies have power to engage in the acceptance business, a presumption would arise, in the absence of prohibitions contained in the local law or banking regulations, that they might transact such business through an agent.

The second question, i. e., the power of a national bank to accept drafts as agent for another bank and in that bank's name, is a question involving the proper construction of the pertinent provisions of the national bank act and it does not appear to have been passed upon in any reported legal decision. It must be remembered, moreover, that only a decision by a court of competent jurisdiction

can be authoritative on this point, and that a ruling or opinion by the board will have no conclusive effect.

The board does not, however, see any material objection to the proposed transaction so far as concerns the power of the national bank to act in the capacity indicated. The board has heretofore stated that in its opinion a national bank may act as agent in transactions, which are incidental to its usual business, such power being included among "all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking," which are conferred upon national banks by section 5136 of the Revised Statutes. It appears to the board that the business of accepting and paying drafts as agent for another bank and in the name of the other bank may properly be considered as incidental to a national bank's usual business of receiving and holding accounts of customers and paying out such accounts upon the customer's order. By hypothesis, the national bank in the proposed transaction would not incur any liability on its own behalf, since, it would not be obligated on the instrument itself and would be further safeguarded by the agreement of the New Orleans trust company to put it in funds to meet acceptances presented for payment at its office.

The question was also raised whether the situation would be any different if, instead of a New York national bank, a State banking institution in New York were to act as the agent of the New Orleans trust company in the proposed transaction. This question would depend upon the corporate powers of the New York institution and the local laws and regulations governing the operations of State banking institutions in New York. It is, therefore, also a question which does not properly come within the board's jurisdiction.

This ruling was submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and he concurred in the views expressed therein.

Advertisements of member banks.

The Federal Reserve Board has had occasion from time to time to express its views as to the propriety of various forms of advertisements adopted by member banks setting forth the advantages accruing from membership in the Federal reserve system. A large number of

individual letters with reference to this subject have been written in answer to specific inquiries, a number of informal rulings have been published in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*, and a comprehensive statement of the board's views on the subject has been issued in the form of a circular letter addressed to the chairmen of all Federal reserve banks under date of April 3, 1920. Certain recent developments and a further study of the ethical and practical aspects of this problem in the light of experience have led the board to alter its judgment as to the propriety of certain forms of advertisements which it had formerly approved, though it still adheres to the fundamental principles heretofore expressed. The board deems it advisable, therefore, to issue at this time a new and comprehensive statement of its views on this subject.

There is, of course, no question that any bank, national or State, which is a member of the Federal reserve system may properly advertise the fact of its membership and the nature of the advantages which it actually enjoys as a result of that membership. It is manifestly improper, however, for any bank to issue any statement or to make use of any advertisement which is calculated to mislead the public or which may unintentionally have that effect, and member banks can not be too careful in so choosing the language of their advertisements as to avoid any statement which may mislead the public or which may appear to have been intended to mislead. Such advertisements not only are unethical, but are likely to cause unfavorable comment and criticism which may shake the confidence of the community in the integrity of the bank's management and thus cause the bank irreparable injury. Furthermore, the board feels that statements which may mislead the public as to the practical situation are improper, even though they are theoretically or technically accurate.

One of the first rulings which the board issued on this subject was to the effect that member banks should not advertise that they or their deposits are under "Government protection." (*FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*, November, 1915, p. 362.) Similarly, the board has expressed its disapproval of advertisements containing the statement that member banks are "under Federal control," that their business is "carried on under personal supervision of State and national authorities," or that "Our membership in the Federal reserve system means your guaranteed safety."

The advertisements which have caused the board the greatest difficulty, however, are

those which contain statements with reference to the character of supervision to which State member banks are subjected by virtue of their membership in the Federal reserve system. There is perhaps an unconscious tendency on the part of a number of State member banks to use advertisements which imply that they are under precisely the same supervision as national banks as well as under the supervision of the State banking authorities. Such advertisements are inaccurate and misleading, and the Federal Reserve Board has always opposed them. Thus, the board has always opposed advertisements by State member banks containing statements to the effect that they are under national supervision or supervision of the National Government, and in the circular letter above referred to the board said:

"The board believes, therefore, that when a State member bank uses the word 'national' to describe the supervision to which it is subjected by reason of its membership in the Federal reserve system, the plausible inference of the public is that the supervision is the same as that to which national banks are subjected. There is no doubt that that inference must be avoided so far as possible to do so."

While it has previously expressed opinions to the contrary, the board is now of the opinion that for the same reasons it is also improper for State member banks to advertise that they are subject to or under Government or Federal supervision, or supervision of the Federal or United States Government. While technically, under the terms of section 9 of the Federal reserve act, State banks are "subject to" examination by the Federal Reserve Board in the sense that the board has the right to examine them, yet as an actual matter they are not actually examined or supervised by the Federal Reserve Board, and the act expressly provides that they shall not be subject to examination by the Comptroller of the Currency. It is true that they are subject to examination by the Federal reserve banks, but examination by the Federal reserve banks does not constitute examination or supervision by the Federal Government, because the Federal reserve banks are not branches of the Government and are not even owned by the Government, but are private corporations the entire stock of which is owned by their member banks. Furthermore, the Federal reserve banks often do not examine them, but merely accept examinations made by the State authorities.

It may be argued that, because they are technically "subject to" examination by the Federal Reserve Board, which is an independent establishment of the Government, it is not improper for State member banks to advertise that they are subject to or under Federal or governmental supervision. While such a statement may be technically accurate, however, it is misleading to the public, because the average layman reading such a statement would fail to note this fine technical distinction and would get the impression that such banks actually are supervised by the Government, which is not in accordance with the facts. Indeed, an advertisement to the effect that a State member bank is subject to or under Federal or governmental supervision would have little or no advertising value were it not for the fact that it conveys to the public the idea that such a bank actually is examined by the Government in the same manner as national banks.

The Federal Reserve Board has previously expressed the opinion that statements by State member banks to the effect that their membership in the Federal reserve

system gives "double security" or "double protection" are misleading. So, also, while national banks are in a sense "subject to" double supervision, that is, the supervision of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board through special examinations made by Federal reserve banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, nevertheless, it would not be proper for a national bank to advertise that it is under double supervision or supervision which affords "double security" or "double protection" to its depositors.

The board has heretofore ruled, and is still of the opinion, that it is entirely proper for State member banks to advertise the fact that they are members of the Federal reserve system and that the resources of the system are available through the rediscount privilege to all member banks.

Any rulings or opinions of the Federal Reserve Board which are inconsistent with the views herein expressed shall be deemed to be superseded by this ruling.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Credits Act of 1923.

There is published below the text of the agricultural credits act of 1923 in the form in which it was signed by the President on March 4. The amendments to the Federal reserve act are contained in Title IV. The text published below is taken from the conference report as published in the Congressional Record for March 3, as no official print of the act is available at this time. It is believed, however, that this text is substantially correct.

An Act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm-loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I.—FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

"SECTION 1. That this act may be cited as the 'Federal farm loan act.' Its administration shall be under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board hereinafter created."

SEC. 2. That the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new title, to read as follows:

"TITLE II.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

"ORGANIZATION.

"SEC. 201. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have power to grant charters for 12 institutions to be known and styled as 'Federal intermediate credit banks.'

"(b) Such institutions shall be established in the same cities as the 12 Federal land banks. The officers and directors of the several Federal land banks shall be ex officio officers and directors of the several Federal intermediate credit banks hereby provided for and shall have power to employ and pay all clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, and other help necessary to carry on the business authorized by this title.

"(c) Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have all the usual powers of corporations, and shall have power to sue and be sued both in law and equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

"(d) Federal intermediate credit banks, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States Government and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(e) Upon default of any obligation any Federal intermediate credit bank may be declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and proceedings shall thereupon be had in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of this act regarding national farm-loan associations.

"(f) The charters to such Federal intermediate credit banks shall be granted upon application of the directors of the Federal land banks, which application shall be in such form as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe.

"DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

"SEC. 202. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject solely to such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Farm Loan Board not inconsistent with the provisions of this act—

"(1) To discount for, or purchase from, any national bank, and/or any State bank, trust company, agricultural credit corporation, incorporated live-stock loan company, savings institution, cooperative bank, cooperative credit or marketing association of agricultural producers, organized under the laws of any State, and/or any other Federal intermediate credit bank, with its indorsement, any note, draft, bill of exchange, debenture, or other such obligation the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for any agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock;

"(2) To buy or sell, with or without recourse, debentures issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank; and

"(3) To make loans or advances direct to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any State and composed of persons engaged in producing, or producing and marketing, staple agricultural products, or live stock, if the notes or other such obligations representing such loans are secured by warehouse receipts, and/or shipping documents covering such products, and/or mortgages on live stock: *Provided*, That no such loan or advance shall exceed 75 per centum of the market value of the products covered by said warehouse receipts and/or shipping documents, or of the live stock covered by said mortgages.

"(b) No paper shall be purchased from or discounted for any national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution under this section if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution, whether direct or contingent (other than bona fide deposit liabilities), exceeds the amount of such liability permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds twice the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution. No paper shall under this section be purchased from or discounted for any other corporation engaged in making loans for agricultural purposes or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock, if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such corporation exceeds the amount of such liabilities permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds ten times the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation. It shall be unlawful for any national bank which is indebted to any Federal intermediate credit bank upon paper discounted or purchased under this section to incur any additional indebtedness, if by virtue of such additional indebtedness its aggregate liabilities, direct or contingent, will exceed the limitations herein contained."

"(c) Loans, advances, or discounts made under this section shall have a maturity at the time they are made or discounted by the Federal intermediate credit bank of not less than six months nor more than three years. Any

Federal intermediate credit bank may in its discretion sell loans or discounts made under this section, with or without its indorsement.

"(d) Rates of interest or discount charged by the Federal intermediate credit banks upon such loans and discounts shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. On the majority vote of the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board any Federal intermediate credit bank shall be required to rediscount the discounted paper of any other Federal intermediate credit bank at rates of interest to be fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"ISSUANCE OF DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 203. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to borrow money and to issue and to sell collateral trust debentures or other similar obligations with a maturity at the time of issue of not more than five years, which shall be secured by at least a like face amount of cash, or notes or other such obligations discounted or purchased or representing loans made under section 202: *Provided*, That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall have power to issue or obligate itself for debentures or other obligations under the provisions of this section in excess of ten times the amount of the paid-up capital and surplus of such bank.

"(b) The provisions of Title I relating to the preparation and issue of farm-loan bonds shall, so far as applicable, govern the preparation and issue of debentures or other such obligations issued under this section; but the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the receipt, custody, substitution, and release of collateral instruments securing such debentures or other obligations, the right of substitution being hereby granted. Rates of interest upon debentures and other such obligations issued under this section shall, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be fixed by the Federal intermediate credit bank making the issue, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

"(c) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this section, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Federal Farm Loan Board and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

"DISCOUNT RATES.

"SEC. 204. (a) That before making any discounts under the provisions of this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall establish and promulgate a rate of discount to be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Any Federal intermediate credit bank which has made an issue of debentures under the provisions of this title may thereafter establish, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a rate of discount not exceeding by more than 1 per cent per annum the rate borne by its last preceding issue of debentures.

"(b) No organization entitled to the privileges of this title shall, without the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be allowed to discount with any Federal intermediate credit bank any note or other obligation upon which the original borrower has been charged a rate of interest exceeding by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum the discount rate of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the time such loan was made.

"(c) A Federal intermediate credit bank may, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, buy in the open market at or below par for its own account and retire at or before maturity any such debentures or obligations issued by it.

"CAPITAL STOCK.

"SEC. 205. That for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have a subscribed capital stock of \$5,000,000. Capital stock of such amount shall be divided into shares of \$5 each and shall be subscribed, held, and paid by the Government of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe to such capital stock on behalf of the United States, such subscription to be subject to call in whole or in part by directors of the said banks upon 30 days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to take out shares as called and to pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"APPLICATION OF EARNINGS.

"SEC. 206. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall equitably apportion the joint expenses incurred in behalf of Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks, and shall assess against each Federal intermediate credit bank its proportionate share of the expenses of any additional personnel in the Federal Farm Loan Bureau made necessary in connection with the operation of this provision.

"(b) After all necessary expenses of a Federal intermediate credit bank have been paid or provided for, the net earnings shall be divided into equal parts and one-half thereof shall be paid to the United States, and the balance shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and that thereafter 10 per cent of such earnings shall be paid into the surplus. After the aforesaid requirements have been fully met the then net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax. The net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal intermediate credit bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, after the payment of all debts and other obligations as hereinbefore provided, any surplus remaining shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

"LIABILITY ON DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 207. That any Federal intermediate credit bank issuing debentures or other such obligations under this title shall be primarily liable therefor, and shall also be liable, upon presentation of the coupons for interest payments due upon any such debentures or obligations issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank and remaining unpaid in consequence of the default of the other Federal intermediate credit bank. Any Federal intermediate credit bank shall likewise be liable for such portion of the principal of debentures or obligations so issued as are not paid after the assets of such other Federal intermediate credit bank have been liquidated and distributed. Such losses, if any, either of interest or of principal, shall be assessed by the Federal Farm Loan Board against solvent Federal intermediate credit banks liable therefor in proportion to the amount of capital stock, surplus, and debentures or other such obligations which each may have outstanding at the time of such assessment. Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall, by appropriate action of its board of directors duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on debentures and other such obligations as provided in this section.

"EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

"SEC. 208. (a) That in order to enable each Federal intermediate credit bank to carry out the purpose of this title the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and directed, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank, (1) to furnish for the confidential use of such bank such reports, records, and other information as he may have available relating to the financial condition of national banks through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts; and (2) to make through his examiners, for the confidential use of the Federal intermediate credit bank, examinations of organizations through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts or loans: *Provided*, That no such examination shall be made without the consent of such organization except where such examination is required by law: *Provided*, That any organization, except State banks, trust companies, and savings associations, shall, as a condition precedent to securing rediscount privileges with the Federal intermediate credit bank of its district, file with such bank its written consent to its examination as may be directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board by land bank examiners; and State banks, trust companies, and savings associations may be in like manner required to file their written consent that reports of their examination by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities upon request to the Federal intermediate credit bank of their district. Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall be examined and audited at least once each year by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the results of such examination and audit shall be made public by the board.

"(b) Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall make to the Federal Farm Loan Board not less than three reports during each year as requested by the board and according to the form which may be prescribed by the board, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, or secretary, or treasurer, of each Federal intermediate credit bank and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the close of business on any past day specified by the Federal Farm Loan Board within five days from the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from the board, and in the same form in which it is made to the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such Federal intermediate credit bank is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the bank; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Farm Loan Board shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular Federal intermediate credit bank whenever in its judgment the same are necessary for a full and complete knowledge of its condition.

"(c) Land-bank appraisers are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to investigate and make a written report upon the products covered by warehouse receipts or shipping documents and the live stock covered by mortgages which are security for notes or other such obligations representing any loan to any organization under this title. Land-bank examiners are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to examine and make a written report upon the condition of any organization, except national banks, to which the Federal intermediate credit bank contemplates making any such loan.

"(d) The Federal Farm Loan Board shall assess the cost of all examinations made by the examiners of the board under the provisions of this title upon the bank, trust company, savings institution, or organization investigated, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the board.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"SEC. 209. That the Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it deems necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this title.

"TAX EXEMPTION.

"SEC. 210. That the privileges of tax exemption accorded under section 26 of this act shall apply also to each Federal intermediate credit bank, including its capital, reserve, or surplus, and the income derived therefrom, and the debentures issued under this title shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government and shall enjoy the same tax exemptions as are accorded farm-loan bonds in said section.

"PENALTY PROVISIONS.

"SEC. 211. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a Federal intermediate-credit bank who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such bank, or who, without authority from such bank, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such bank with intent in any case to injure or defraud such bank or any other company or person, or to deceive any officer of such bank or the Federal Farm Loan Board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such bank; and every receiver of such bank who with like intent to defraud or injure, embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of such bank, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security from such bank, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such bank, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(d) Any examiner appointed under this act who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the farm-loan commissioner or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof,

or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this act. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

"(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a Federal intermediate credit bank, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for not more than one year and fined not more than \$5,000, or both.

"(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debenture, coupon, or other obligation in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued by any Federal intermediate credit bank, or any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, or other obligation purporting to be issued by any such bank, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such bank, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

"(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

"(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words 'Federal intermediate credit bank' as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of \$50 for each day during which the violation continues.

"Sec. 212. That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall charge or receive any fee, commission, bonus, gift, or other consideration not herein specifically authorized."

TITLE II. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS.

FORMATION.

SEC. 201. That corporations for the purpose of providing credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States, to be known as national agricultural credit corporations, may be formed by any number of natural persons not less in any case than five. Such

persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify the object for which the corporation is formed. Such articles of association shall be signed by the persons intending to participate in the organization of the corporation and be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency to be filed and preserved in his office.

REQUISITES OF ARTICLES AND CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 202 (a). That persons signing such articles of association shall make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of the corporation to be organized, the place where its office is to be located, the State or States in which its operations are to be carried on, the amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided, and that the certificate is made to enable the subscribers to avail themselves of the advantages of this title.

(b) The name of each corporation organized under this title shall include the words "national agricultural credit corporation."

(c) The organization certificate and articles of association shall be acknowledged before some judge of a court of record or notary public, and shall, together with the acknowledgment thereof duly authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

(d) Upon making and filing the articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, and when the Comptroller of the Currency has approved the same and issued a written permit to begin business, the corporation shall be and become a body corporate, and shall have power—

(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

(2) To have succession for a period of 50 years unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock or by act of Congress or unless its charter shall be forfeited for violation of law.

(3) To make contracts.

(4) To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

(5) To elect or appoint directors and by its board of directors to appoint such officers and employees as may be deemed proper; to define their authority and duties; to fix their salaries; in its discretion to require bonds of any of them and to fix the penalty thereof; and to dismiss at pleasure any of such officers or employees.

(6) To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law or the regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency defining the manner in which its general business may be conducted, its shares of stock be transferred, its directors and officers be elected or appointed, its property transferred, and the privileges granted to it by law be exercised and enjoyed.

(7) To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this title and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business for which it is incorporated, within the limitations prescribed by this title, but such corporation shall transact no business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until authorized in writing by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this title.

(8) The affairs of each national agricultural credit corporation shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the corporation is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business, and afterwards at meetings to be held on such day in January

of each year as may be provided in the articles of association. The directors so elected shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Every director and other officer of the corporation shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath before a notary public or other official having a seal and authorized to administer oaths, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Such oath shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.

SEC. 203. (a) That each national agricultural credit corporation shall have power, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe—

(1) To make advances upon, to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate, with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes, drafts, or bills of exchange, and to accept drafts or bills of exchange, which—

(A) Are issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for an agricultural purpose;

(B) Have a maturity, at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance, not exceeding nine months; and

(C) Are secured at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products, or by chattel mortgages or other like instruments conferring a first and paramount lien upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

(2) To make advances upon or to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes secured by chattel mortgages conferring a first and paramount lien upon maturing or breeding live stock or dairy herds, and having a maturity at the time of discount, rediscount, or purchase not exceeding three years.

(3) To subscribe for, acquire, own, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bonds or other obligations of the United States to such extent as its board of directors may determine.

(4) To act, when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, as fiscal agent of the United States, and to perform such services as the Secretary of the Treasury may require in connection with the issue, sale, redemption or repurchase of bonds, notes, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations of the United States.

(5) To purchase, hold, acquire, and dispose of shares of the capital stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of section 207 of this title, in an amount not to exceed at any time 20 per centum of its paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus.

(6) To purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

(A) Such as shall be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business.

(B) Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

(C) Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of loans or advances made or debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

(D) Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the corporation or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

(7) To act as custodian, trustee, or agent for holders of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange sold or negotiated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of this section or under section 207.

(8) To issue, subject to such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, collateral trust notes

or debentures, with a maturity not exceeding three years, and to pledge as security for such notes or debentures any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities held by the corporation under the terms of this title. The regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe the form of notes or debentures, and of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other instruments which may be pledged as security therefor, the provisions which may be made with regard to release, substitution, or exchange of such securities, and with regard to protection, supervision, inspection, and reinspection of the agricultural commodities or live stock pledged or mortgaged as security therefor.

(b) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this title, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

(c) Any obligation referred to in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of this section, which is secured by chattel mortgage upon live stock of an estimated market value at least equal to the face amount of such obligation, may be additionally secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon real estate or by other securities, under such regulations as may be made by the Comptroller of the Currency.

LIMITATIONS.

SEC. 204. Except as hereinafter provided in section 207 of this title, no national agricultural credit corporation shall incur liabilities, whether direct or contingent, in excess of ten times its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus; nor shall any such corporation make advances to or hold notes or other direct obligations of any person or corporation, or have outstanding acceptances for any person or corporation, in an amount exceeding 20 per centum of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation, unless such advances, notes, acceptances, or other obligations are adequately secured by warehouse receipts representing readily marketable and nonperishable agricultural commodities, in which event the amount of such advances to, or notes or other direct obligations of, or acceptances for, such one person, association, or corporation shall not exceed 50 per centum of such paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. No such corporation shall purchase, own, or deal in any live stock except live stock taken in the course of liquidation of obligations held by it.

INTEREST RATES.

SEC. 205. (a) Any national agricultural credit corporation may charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State in which such corporation is located.

(b) The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by subdivision (a), when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representative, may recover back in an action in the nature of an action for debt twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the corporation taking or receiving the same, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time usurious interest was collected.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 206. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation shall be permitted to commence business with a paid-in capital of less than \$250,000; and no permit to begin business shall be issued to any such corporation by the Comptroller of the Currency until there shall have been filed with him a certificate signed by the president or treasurer and by individuals comprising a majority of the board of directors of such corporation showing that at least 50 per cent of the authorized capital stock of such corporation has been paid in in cash; and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per cent each on the whole amount of the capital, and the entire authorized capital stock shall be paid in within six months from the date upon which such corporation shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. The payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency under oath by the president or cashier of such corporation.

(b) The capital stock of any such corporation may be increased at any time with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency by a vote of two-thirds of the holders of its issued and outstanding capital stock, or by written consent of all of its shareholders without a meeting and without a formal vote; and may be reduced in like manner: *Provided*, That in no event shall such capital stock be reduced to an amount less than one-tenth of its then outstanding indebtedness, direct or contingent, or to an amount less than \$250,000, nor without at the same time reducing proportionately outstanding liabilities. No national agricultural credit corporation, except as herein provided, shall withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its paid-in capital; and section 5204 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the payment of unearned dividends or the withdrawal of capital of national banks, shall be held to apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(c) The provisions and limitations contained in section 5139 of the Revised Statutes, relative to transfer of the shares of the capital stock of national banks, shall apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(d) Whenever any shareholder or his assign fails, upon demand of the Comptroller of the Currency, to pay his subscription or any part thereof on stock of any national agricultural credit corporation subscribed to by him, the directors of the corporation, after 15 days' notice, shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 5141 of the Revised Statutes for the collection of unpaid subscriptions to stock of national banks.

(e) Section 5144 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the right of shareholders of national banks to vote by proxy, shall be held to apply to shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations.

REDISCOUNT CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 207. (a) That national agricultural credit corporations having an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000 or over may be organized under the provisions of this title, to exercise all the powers enumerated in section 203, except that in lieu of the powers conferred in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of such section, such corporations shall have power—

(1) Upon the indorsement of any national agricultural credit corporation, or of any bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal reserve system, to rediscount for such corporation, bank, or trust company, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances, which conform to the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of section 203. Such indorsement shall be deemed to be a

waiver of demand notice and protest by such corporation as to its own indorsement exclusively;

(2) To discount or purchase notes, drafts, or bills of exchange issued or drawn by cooperative associations of producers of agricultural products, provided such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange are secured at the time of discount or purchase by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products and have a maturity at the time of discount or purchase not exceeding nine months;

(3) To sell or negotiate with or without recourse any note, draft, or bill of exchange discounted or purchased hereunder.

(b) National agricultural credit corporations organized under the provisions of this section shall not be subject to the limitations contained in section 204, but the Comptroller of the Currency may, by general regulations, from time to time prescribe the amount of indebtedness, direct or contingent, which such corporations may incur and the aggregate amount of paper of different types which such corporations may rediscount for any one corporation.

(c) Corporations with powers limited, as provided in this section, shall not be subject to the requirements as to deposit of bonds or other obligations of the United States as provided in section 208 of this title.

PERMIT TO BEGIN BUSINESS.

SEC. 208. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation, except corporations with powers limited as provided in section 207, shall commence business until it has deposited with the Federal reserve bank of the district wherein it has its place of business bonds or other obligations of the United States in an aggregate face amount of at least 25 per cent of its paid-in capital stock. Each such corporation shall at all times keep on deposit with such Federal reserve bank an amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States at least equal in face value to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the aggregate indebtedness of such corporation, direct or contingent, said amount to include the 25 per cent deposited as hereinbefore by this section provided. Except as hereinafter provided, such bonds or other obligations shall be held by such Federal reserve bank, subject to the direction and control of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the equal and pro rata protection and benefit of all holders of notes, debentures, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances upon which such corporation may be directly or contingently liable. Upon receipt of proper evidence that the amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States so deposited exceeds $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness, the Comptroller of the Currency may release such excess, provided that the amount remaining on deposit shall in no event be reduced below 25 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of such corporation. Under such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, a Federal reserve bank may, upon request of the corporation which deposited the same, sell any such bonds or obligations for account of such corporation and permit such corporation to use the proceeds thereof for the protection or preservation of any property pledged or mortgaged as security for obligations owned or indorsed by the corporation. If by reason of such sale the face amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States remaining on deposit with such Federal reserve bank shall be less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness of the corporation, no further advances shall be made, or notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted, rediscounted, accepted, or purchased, by such corporation until sufficient additional bonds or other obligations of the United States have been deposited to make good the deficiency.

(b) In determining whether to grant permission to do business to any national agricultural credit corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall take into account the extent to which the laws of the State or States in which the corporation will do business afford adequate protection to advances made upon the security of warehouse receipts covering agricultural commodities or chattel mortgages upon live stock with respect to (1) bonding, licensing, and inspection of warehouses; (2) recordation of chattel mortgages or deeds of trust on live stock; (3) recordation of brands or other identifying marks on live stock; (4) reporting and recording of interstate shipments and slaughter of live stock; and (5) right of mortgagee to release a portion of the mortgaged property without prejudice to the priority of lien as against junior lienors or other creditors of the mortgagor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

SEC. 209. (a) That all National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be charged with the execution of all laws of the United States relating to the organization, regulation, and control of such corporations. The Comptroller of the Currency shall exercise the same general power of supervision over such corporations as he now exercises over national banks organized under the laws of the United States.

(b) In addition to the two Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency now provided for by law, there shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency who shall be appointed in the same manner and shall take a like oath of office and give a like bond as the deputy comptrollers now provided for by law. Under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, such additional deputy comptroller shall have charge of the administration of the provisions of this title relating to the organization and operation of national agricultural credit corporations and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to employ such additional examiners, clerks, and other employees as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to assign to duty in the office of his bureau in Washington such examiners and assistant examiners as he shall deem necessary to assist in the performance of the work of that bureau. The salaries of the Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency and of such additional examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees shall be fixed in advance by the Comptroller of the Currency. The salaries of the two deputy comptrollers now provided for by law and of all national-bank examiners and assistant examiners assigned to duty in the office of the bureau in Washington in connection with the supervision of national banks shall be considered part of the expenses of the examinations provided for by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and the salaries of such additional deputy comptroller and of all examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees appointed under the terms of this title and assigned to duty in connection with the administration of this title shall be considered part of the expenses of the administration of this title: *Provided, however*, That the salary of the additional deputy comptroller provided for by this subdivision shall be considered partly an expense of the administration of this title in proportions to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller of the Currency with a view to a fair apportionment of such expense, until such time as it shall be necessary for such additional deputy comptroller to give his full time to the administration of this title. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to levy semiannually

upon the national agricultural credit corporations operating under the provisions of this title, in proportion to their total assets, an assessment sufficient to pay the expenses of the administration of this title for the ensuing half year, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year. Each such corporation shall pay the amount so assessed against it to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, to be disbursed by the comptroller in payment of expenses incurred in the administration of this title.

(c) The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of examiners to examine national agricultural credit corporations or to use national-bank examiners for this purpose. All examiners appointed by him shall be subject to existing provisions of law relating to national-bank examiners and to the provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit national-bank examiners from performing any service for compensation for any bank or officer and from disclosing the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans without obtaining the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, and such provisions shall be held to apply to examiners appointed to examine corporations organized under the provisions of this title.

(d) The expense of all of the examinations of national agricultural credit corporations shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the corporations examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the corporations upon the dates of examination of the various corporations: *Provided*, That a minimum charge of \$50 shall be made for each such examination.

(e) The provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit any member bank from making loans or granting a gratuity to any national-bank examiner shall be applicable to national agricultural credit corporations.

(f) National agricultural credit corporations shall be required to make reports to the Comptroller of the Currency at the time and in the manner required by sections 5211 and 5212 of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the provisions, so far as the same may be held by said comptroller to be applicable, of section 5213 of the Revised Statutes.

(g) The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a license to any person, upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent to inspect live stock as a basis for loans. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this subdivision whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent, or has knowingly or carelessly made false or erroneous inspection reports with respect to any live stock, or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, or has in any other manner shown himself to be unfit to act as a live-stock inspector. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems it necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a holder of a license duly issued under this subdivision, or any person whose license has been suspended or revoked under the terms of this subdivision, to represent that he is a Federally licensed live-stock inspector, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(h) Any inspector licensed under the provisions of subdivision (g) who makes any statement in any inspection report or to any person for the purpose of obtaining for himself, or any other person, any advance on the security of the live stock inspected, knowing the same to be false, or who willfully overvalues any security by which an advance is secured, shall be punishable by a

fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(i) The Comptroller of the Currency shall allot to the Department of Agriculture from time to time such sums as may be estimated to be necessary for the administration of the functions vested in that department by this title, and may ratably assess the same from time to time against national agricultural credit corporations.

BANKS MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM MAY BECOME STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 210. That any member bank of the Federal reserve system may file application with the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to invest an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of its paid-in capital stock and surplus in the stock of one or more of the national agricultural credit corporations, and upon approval of such application may purchase such stock. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have discretion to approve or reject such application in whole or in part.

TAXATION.

SEC. 211. That taxation by a State of the shares in national agricultural credit corporations, or of dividends derived therefrom, or of the income of said corporations, or real estate owned by them, shall be such only as is or may be authorized by law in the case of national banking associations; and taxation by a State of the debentures or other obligations of such corporations shall not be at a higher rate than the rate applicable to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens thereof.

DEPOSITS.

SEC. 212. That the moneys of national agricultural credit corporations may be kept on deposit subject to check in any member bank of the Federal reserve system.

CONVERSION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 213. (a) That any agricultural or live-stock financing corporation incorporated by special law of any State or organized under the general laws of any State and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national agricultural credit corporation may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than 51 per centum of the capital stock of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be converted into a national agricultural credit corporation under this title, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That the said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law.

(b) In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the corporation, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of 51 per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the corporation into a national agricultural credit corporation. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national agricultural credit corporation. The shares of any such corporation may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the corporation until others are elected or appointed.

(c) When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such corporation a certificate that the provisions of this

title have been complied with, such corporation, and all its stockholders, owners, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges and shall be subject to each the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this title for corporations originally organized as national agricultural credit corporations.

CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 214. (a) That any two or more national agricultural credit corporations, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may consolidate into one corporation under the charter of either or any of the existing corporations on such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon by a majority of the board of directors of each corporation proposing to consolidate, such agreement to be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each of such corporations owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the place where the said corporation is located, and if no newspaper is published in the place, then in a paper published nearest thereto, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by registered mail at least 10 days prior to said meeting: *Provided*, That the capital stock of such consolidated corporation shall not be less than \$250,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are organized to exercise the powers covered by section 203, or less than \$1,000,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are those organized under section 207.

(b) When such consolidation shall have been effected and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, any shareholder of either of the corporations so consolidated who has not voted for such consolidation may give notice to the board of directors of the corporation in which he is interested, within 20 days from the date of the certificate of approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, that he dissents from the plan of consolidation as adopted and approved, whereupon he shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the two so chosen; and in case the value so affixed shall not be satisfactory to the shareholder, he may within five days after being notified of the appraisal appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value affixed by said committee, the corporation shall pay the expense of the reappraisal, otherwise the appellant shall pay said expense; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due and be forthwith paid to said shareholder by said corporation, and the shares so paid shall be surrendered and after due notice sold at public auction within 30 days after the final appraisal provided for by this title.

(c) Where corporations consolidate under the provisions of this title, all of the rights, franchises, and interest of said corporations shall be consolidated in and to every species of property, personal and mixed, and choses in action thereto belonging, and shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in the corporation into which it is consolidated without any deed or other transfer, and the said consolidated corporation shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises, and interest, in the same manner and to the same extent as they were held and enjoyed by the corporations so consolidated therewith.

INSOLVENCY, RECEIVERSHIP, AND LIQUIDATION.

SEC. 215. (a) That whenever any national agricultural credit corporation shall be dissolved and its rights, privileges, and franchises declared forfeited as prescribed in the preceding section, or whenever any creditor of any such corporation shall have obtained a judgment against it in any court of record and made application, accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the court, stating that such judgment has been rendered and has remained unpaid for the space of 30 days, or whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall become satisfied of the insolvency of such corporation, he may, after due examination of its affairs in either case, appoint a receiver who shall proceed to wind up the affairs of such corporation. The receiver so appointed shall exercise the powers and be subject to the restrictions of receivers of national banks; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall have the same powers and duties in connection with the administration of such receivership as he has in reference to the receivership of national banks.

(b) Shareholders' agents for shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations may be appointed in the manner prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended, and shall have the same general powers and duties and be subject to the same restrictions as shareholders' agents of a national bank.

(c) Any national agricultural credit corporation may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified under the seal of the corporation by its president or cashier to the Comptroller of the Currency and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the corporation is located, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the corporation is closing up its affairs and notifying the creditors to present their claims against the corporation for payment. All such claims shall be presented to and approved by a liquidating agent to be appointed by the board of directors of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the affairs of such corporation shall be liquidated by such agent and under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PENALTY PROVISIONS.

SEC. 216. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a national agricultural credit corporation who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such corporation, or who without authority from the directors draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such corporation with intent in any case to injure or defraud such corporation or any other company or person or to deceive any officer of such corporation or the Comptroller of the Currency or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such corporation; and every receiver of such corporation who with like intent to defraud or injure embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of the corporation, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security, from a national agricultural credit corporation, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(d) Any examiner appointed under this title who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this title. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a national agricultural credit corporation stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both.

(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debentures, coupons, or other obligations in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debentures, coupons, or other obligations issued by any national agricultural credit corporation, and any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, and other obligation purporting to be issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, and any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation, or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms

of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words "national agricultural credit corporation" as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of \$50 for each day during which the violation continues.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND.

SEC. 217. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal the provisions of this title is hereby expressly reserved.

TITLE III.—AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

SEC. 301. That the second paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Said Federal Farm Loan Board shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a member and chairman ex officio, and six members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the six members to be appointed by the President, not more than three shall be appointed from one political party, and all six of said members shall be citizens of the United States and shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Farm Loan Board; they shall receive an annual salary of \$10,000 payable monthly, together with actual necessary traveling expenses. One of the additional members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, hereby provided for, shall be appointed for a term expiring August 6, 1929, and one for a term expiring August 6, 1931, and thereafter the terms of all members of the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be as in this section otherwise provided for."

SEC. 302. That the eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended and divided into three paragraphs to read as follows:

"The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and farm loan registrars and examiners authorized under this section shall, after June 30, 1923, be paid by the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets, as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to June 30, 1923, and each six months thereafter, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm-loan registrars, deputy registrars, the examiners and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets at the time of such apportionment and make an assessment upon each of such banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st of July or January next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress for such purpose.

"If any deficiency shall occur in such fund during the half-year period for which it was estimated, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have authority to make immediate assessment covering such deficiency against the Federal and joint-stock land banks upon the same basis as the original assessment. If at the end of the six months' period there shall remain a surplus in such fund, it shall be deducted from the estimated expenses of the next ensuing six months' period when assessment is made for such period. Land-bank appraisers shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix and shall be paid by the Federal land banks and the joint-stock land banks which they serve in such proportion and in such manner as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall order."

SEC. 303. That the second paragraph of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall establish in each Federal land-bank district a Federal land bank, with its principal office located in such city within the district as said board shall designate. Each Federal land bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is located. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, any Federal land bank may establish branches within the land-bank district. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board and under such conditions as it may prescribe, the provisions of this act are extended to the island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Alaska; and the Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in Porto Rico, and a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in the Territory of Alaska. Loans made by each such branch bank shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 to any one borrower and shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions of this act, except that each such branch bank may loan direct to borrowers, and, subject to such regulations as the Federal Farm Loan Board may prescribe, the rate charged borrowers may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in excess of the rate borne by the last preceding issue of farm-loan bonds of the Federal land bank with which such branch bank is connected: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made in Porto Rico or Alaska by such branch bank for a longer term than 20 years."

SEC. 304. That the twentieth to twenty-fifth paragraphs, inclusive, of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"The board of directors of every Federal land bank shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of seven members. Three of said directors shall be known as local directors and shall be chosen by and be representative of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies; three shall be known as district directors and shall be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board and represent the public interest. The term of office of local and district directors shall be three years.

"Within 30 days from the date of passage of the agricultural credits act of 1923, and thereafter at least two months before each election, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall divide each land-bank district into three divisions, as nearly equal as possible, according to the number of borrowers and the voting strength of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies, and the farm loan commissioner shall thereupon notify each association and agency in writing that an election is to be held for one local director from each of said divisions and requesting each association and agency to nominate one candidate for each division. Within 10 days of receipt of such notice each national farm-loan association and borrower through agencies shall forward nominations of residents of their respective divisions for one director for such division to said farm loan commissioner. The farm loan commissioner shall then prepare a list of candidates for local directors, consisting of the 10 persons receiving the highest number of votes from national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies for each division.

"At least one month before said election the farm-loan commissioner shall mail to each national farm-loan association and to each borrower through agencies the list of candidates for their respective divisions. The directors of each national farm-loan association shall cast the vote of said association for one of the candidates on said list and shall forward said vote to the said farm-loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. In voting under this section each association shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to the

total voting strength of the stockholders in association meetings, and each borrower through agencies shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of stock held by him in the Federal land bank not exceeding 20 shares, and shall forward said vote to the said farm-loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in his division shall be declared elected as local director of the Federal land-bank district from his division. In case of a tie, the farm-loan commissioner shall determine the choice. The nominations from which the list of candidates is prepared, and the votes of the respective associations and borrowers through agencies for such candidates, as counted, shall be tabulated and preserved, subject to examination by any candidate, for at least one year after the result of the election is announced.

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate one of the district directors to serve until December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. After their first appointment each district director shall be appointed for a term of three years. At the first regular meeting of the board of directors of each Federal land bank the local directors shall designate one of their members to serve till December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. Thereafter each local director shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided and shall hold office for a term of three years. Any vacancies that may occur in the board of directors shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided herein for the original selection of such directors. At the same time that the associations and borrowers through agencies nominate the candidates for the local directors, each association and each borrower through agencies shall also nominate one candidate for director at large for the entire district, and from the three persons having the greatest number of votes for nominee for director at large the Federal Farm Loan Board shall select a director at large, whose term of office shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1925, and every three years thereafter. Such seventh director may be removed by the Federal Farm Loan Board for neglect of duty, incapacity for the work, or malfeasance in office after charges duly preferred and a hearing had thereon, and in such cases the associations of the district shall in like manner nominate candidates for another director at large to fill the vacancy, for whom the Federal Farm Loan Board shall in same manner select a successor, but any person who is removed can not be nominated to succeed himself. The board of directors thus selected shall, upon qualification, immediately take over the management of each bank.

"Directors of Federal land banks shall have been, for at least two years, residents of the district for which they are appointed or elected, and a local director shall be a resident of his division when elected. No district director of a Federal land bank shall, during his continuance in office, act as an officer, director, or employee of any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making or selling land-mortgage loans.

"Directors of the Federal land bank shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their boards, to be paid by the respective Federal land banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of the Federal land banks for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

SEC. 305. That the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding thereto the following: "No such secretary-treasurer shall engage in the making of land-mortgage loans eligible at a Federal land bank through or for any other land-mortgage company or agency, and the making of any such loan by any secre-

tary-treasurer shall forthwith work a forfeiture of his office."

SEC. 306. That subdivision (d) of paragraph "Fourth" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to January 1, 1922."

SEC. 307. That paragraph "Seventh" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Seventh. The amount of loans to any one borrower shall in no case exceed a maximum of \$25,000, nor shall any one loan be for a less sum than \$100, but preference shall be given to applications for loans of \$10,000 and under."

SEC. 308. That section 21 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof 12 new paragraphs to read as follows

"Whenever it shall appear desirable to issue consolidated bonds of the 12 Federal land banks and to sell them through a common selling agency, and the Federal land banks shall, by resolution, consent to the same, the banks may issue and sell said bonds as hereinafter provided.

"Every bond so issued shall be signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and attested by the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and their signatures may be either written or engraved thereon and shall recite in the face of the bond the fact that it is the joint and several obligation of the 12 Federal land banks, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the Federal farm loan act not inconsistent herewith.

"The consolidated bonds issued under this provision shall be made payable at any Federal land bank, and may be made payable at any Federal reserve bank or banks designated in the face of the bond.

"Each Federal land bank on whose behalf consolidated bonds shall be issued under this provision shall in all respects be bound by the act of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing such bonds.

"Every Federal land bank, before participation in a consolidated issue, as herein provided, shall by appropriate action of its board of directors, duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on Federal farm loan bonds as provided in this section and be bound by the action of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing the same.

"Every farm-loan bond issued hereunder shall contain on the face thereof a certificate signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner to the effect that it is issued under the authority of Title I of the Federal farm loan act, has the approval in form and issue of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and is legal and regular in all respects; that it is not taxable by national, State, municipal, or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security consisting of obligations of the United States Government, or indorsed first mortgages on farm lands, at least equal in amount to the bonds issued; and that all Federal land banks are liable for the payment of each bond.

"When any Federal land bank shall desire to participate in a consolidated issue of farm-loan bonds it shall make application to the Federal Farm Loan Board for the approval on its behalf of such issue and tender to the registrar approved farm mortgages, or obligations of the United States Government, as security therefor, and no banks shall participate in such consolidated issue until such application has been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each bank shall pay when due, without notice, all bonds and coupons issued on its behalf hereunder.

"If any Federal land bank shall fail to pay its proportion of interest or principal as herein prescribed, the Federal

Farm Loan Board shall immediately call upon the other Federal land banks for the amount necessary to make said payment, the assessments to be made in proportion to the capital stock of each, which assessments shall be forthwith paid by said banks.

"The presidents of the 12 Federal land banks shall constitute the bond committee of the Federal land banks and shall select a chairman from among their number. The vice president may act in place of the president on the president's request or in case he fails to act.

"When an issue of consolidated bonds is contemplated, the bond committee shall determine the amount of such issue, the rate of interest which it is to bear, and the participation of the several banks therein, and submit their recommendations to the Federal Farm Loan Board for approval. When approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board the bonds shall be executed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, as herein provided.

"The expenses of the bond committee and of the sale of bonds shall be charged against the several land banks in proportion to their participation in the proceeds.

"The presidents of the Federal land banks shall receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the bond committee, but shall be paid necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 309. That subdivisions (a) and (b) of the eighth paragraph of section 22 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by or in behalf of said bank as they mature.

"(b) To purchase at or below par Federal farm-loan bonds."

SEC. 310. That section 25 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. That if there shall be default under the terms of any indorsed first mortgage held by a Federal land bank under the provisions of this title, the National Farm Loan Association through which said mortgage was received by said Federal land bank shall be notified of said default. Said association may thereupon be required, within 30 days after such notice, to make good such default, either by payment of the amount unpaid thereon in cash or by the substitution of an equal amount of Federal farm loan bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached."

SEC. 311. That section 29 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Upon liquidation of any national farm-loan association, the stock in the Federal land bank held by such association shall be canceled and the Federal land bank shall thereupon issue to the borrowers through such association an amount of stock in the Federal land bank equal to the amount of stock held by such borrowers in the liquidated association, such stock to be held by the bank as collateral to the loans of such borrowers and to be paid off and retired at par in the same manner as stock held by borrowers in farm-loan associations, and the Federal land bank shall pay to the borrowers holding such stock the same dividends as are paid to national farm-loan associations by such bank. The personal liability of the stockholders in such liquidated association to the association shall survive such liquidation and shall be vested in the bank in that district, which may enforce the same as fully as the association could if in existence."

TITLE IV.—AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

SEC. 401. That the ninth paragraph of section 9 Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless (a) it possesses a paid-up,

unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provision of the national bank act, or (b) it possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital of at least 60 per cent of the amount sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provisions of the national bank act and, under penalty of loss of membership, complies with rules and regulations which the Federal Reserve Board shall prescribe fixing the time within which and the method by which the unimpaired capital of such bank shall be increased out of the net income to equal the capital which would have been required if such bank had been admitted to membership under the provisions of clause (a) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That every such rule or regulation shall require the applying bank to set aside annually not less than 20 per cent of its net income of the preceding year as a fund exclusively applicable to such capital increase."

SEC. 402. That the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended and divided into two paragraphs to read as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount, and the notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of factors issued as such making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state shall be eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace.

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, and subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal reserve bank may discount or purchase bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand which are drawn to finance the domestic shipment of nonperishable, readily marketable staple agricultural products and are secured by bills of lading or other shipping documents conveying or securing title to such staples: *Provided*, That all such bills of exchange shall be forwarded promptly for collection, and demand for payment shall be made with reasonable promptness after the arrival of such staples at their destination: *Provided further*, That no such bill shall in any event be held by or for the account of a Federal reserve bank for a period in excess of 90 days. In discounting such bills Federal reserve banks may compute the interest to be deducted on the basis of the estimated life of each bill and adjust the discount after payment of such bills to conform to the actual life thereof."

SEC. 403. That the fourth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of the kinds hereinafter described, which have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days' sight, exclusive of days of grace, and which are indorsed by at least one member bank: *Provided*, That such acceptances if drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured at the time of acceptance by warehouse receipts or other such documents conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples, may be discounted with a maturity at the time of discount of not more than six months' sight, exclusive of days of grace."

SEC. 404. That the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end of section 13 a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 13a. Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or based upon live stock, and having a maturity, at the time of discount, exclusive of days of grace, not exceeding nine months, and such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may be offered as collateral security for the issuance of Federal reserve notes under the provisions of section 16 of this act: *Provided*, That notes, drafts, and bills of exchange with maturities in excess of six months shall not be eligible as a basis for the issuance of Federal reserve notes unless secured by warehouse receipts or other such negotiable documents conveying or securing title to readily marketable staple agricultural products or by chattel mortgage upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

"That any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, rediscount such notes, drafts, and bills for any Federal intermediate credit bank, except that no Federal reserve bank shall rediscount for a Federal intermediate credit bank any such note or obligation which bears the indorsement of a nonmember State bank or trust company which is eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system, in accordance with section 9 of this act.

"Any Federal reserve bank may also buy and sell debentures and other such obligations issued by a Federal intermediate credit bank or by a national agricultural credit corporation, but only to the same extent as and subject to the same limitations as those upon which it may buy and sell bonds issued under Title I of the Federal farm loan act.

"Notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances issued or drawn by cooperative marketing associations composed of producers of agricultural products shall be deemed to have been issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, within the meaning of this section, if the proceeds thereof have been or are to be advanced by such association to any members thereof for an agricultural purpose, or have been or are to be used by such association in making payments to any members thereof on account of agricultural products delivered by such members to the association, or if such proceeds have been or are to be used by such association to meet expenditures incurred or to be incurred by the association in connection with the grading, processing, packing, preparation for market, or marketing of any agricultural product handled by such association for any of its members: *Provided*, That the express enumeration in this paragraph of certain classes of paper of cooperative marketing associations as eligible for rediscount shall not be construed as rendering ineligible any other class of paper of such associations which is now eligible for rediscount.

"The Federal Reserve Board may, by regulation, limit to a percentage of the assets of a Federal reserve bank the

amount of notes, drafts, acceptances, or bills having a maturity in excess of three months, but not exceeding six months, exclusive of days of grace, which may be discounted by such bank, and the amount of notes, drafts, bills, or acceptances having a maturity in excess of six months, but not exceeding nine months, which may be rediscounted by such bank."

SEC. 405. That section 14 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(f) To purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, acceptances of Federal intermediate credit banks and of national agricultural credit corporations, whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall declare that the public interest so requires."

SEC. 406. That section 15 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The Federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories for and fiscal agents of any national agricultural credit corporation or Federal intermediate credit bank."

SEC. 407. That the act entitled "An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act," approved April 13, 1920, is repealed.

TITLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

AMENDMENTS TO WAR FINANCE CORPORATION ACT.

SEC. 501. That the time during which the War Finance Corporation may make advances and purchase notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities under the terms of sections 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further extended up to and including February 29, 1924: *Provided*, That if any application for an advance or for the purchase by the War Finance Corporation of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities is received at the office of the corporation in the District of Columbia on or before February 29, 1924, such application may be acted upon and approved, and the advance may be made or the notes, drafts, or other securities purchased at any time prior to March 31, 1924.

SEC. 502. That the second paragraph of section 12 of Title I of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"The power of the corporation to issue notes or bonds may be exercised at any time prior to January 31, 1927, but no such bonds or notes shall mature later than June 30, 1927."

SEC. 503. (a) That the third paragraph of section 15 of Title I of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "beginning July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "beginning April 1, 1924."

(b) The fourth paragraph of such section, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "After July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "After April 1, 1924."

INDEBTEDNESS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

SEC. 504. That section 5202 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Eighth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of section 202 of the Federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended."

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

SEC. 506. (a) That a joint committee be appointed, to consist of three members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, to be appointed by the President thereof, and five members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

(b) The joint committee is authorized to inquire into the effect of the present limited membership of State banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system upon financial conditions in the agricultural sections of the United States; the reasons which actuate eligible State banks and trust companies in failing to become members of the Federal reserve system; what administrative measures have been taken and are being taken to increase such membership; and whether or not any change should be made in existing law, or in rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, or in methods of administration, to bring about in the agricultural districts a larger membership of such banks or trust companies in the Federal reserve system.

(c) The committee is authorized to sit at any time during the sessions or recesses of the Congress, to conduct its hearings at Washington or at any other place in the United States, to send for persons, books, and papers, to take testimony, to administer oaths, and to employ experts deemed necessary by such committee, a clerk, and a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, such stenographer's services to be rendered at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page. The expenses of such committee shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives in proportion to the membership of such committee from each House.

(d) The committee shall from time to time report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its inquiries, together with its recommendations, and may prepare and submit bills or resolutions embodying such recommendations, and the final report of said committee shall be submitted not later than January 31, 1924.

SEPARABILITY PROVISION.

SEC. 507. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment is rendered.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 508. That when used in this act the term "Federal farm loan act" means the Federal farm loan act approved July 17, 1916, as amended, and the term "Federal reserve act" means the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913, as amended.

SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 509. That this act may be cited as the "Agricultural credits act of 1923."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Acceptance, discount, and open-market purchase of bankers' acceptances.

There is published herewith the gist of a letter recently written by the board's general counsel in reply to inquiries made by an officer of a Federal reserve bank concerning certain provisions of the law and the board's regulations which deal with the acceptance, discount, and open-market purchase of bankers' acceptances. This opinion of general counsel does not embody any new ruling of the board, but it does contain a full discussion of a number of questions relating to bankers' acceptances and may be of interest and assistance in clarifying and explaining some of the many questions which have arisen and which may arise in connection with this subject.

"(1) You state that section 13 of the Federal reserve act and the board's Regulation C contain no provision authorizing member banks to accept against the storage of goods sold and awaiting delivery, as distinguished from readily marketable staples, but that regulation B authorizes Federal reserve banks to purchase in the open market bankers' acceptances based on the storage within the United States of goods actually under contract of sale, and you do not understand how the board can authorize a Federal reserve bank to purchase an acceptance of a member bank of a kind which the member bank is not authorized to make. Regulation B was not intended to, and does not, authorize Federal reserve banks to purchase in the open market acceptances which could not lawfully be made by the accepting banks. It does, however, authorize Federal reserve banks to purchase acceptances of the kinds therein described which may not have been accepted by member banks and there was, therefore, no necessity of limiting the open-market purchase power of Federal reserve banks to the kinds of acceptances which may be lawfully made by member banks. As you know, acceptances purchased in the open market are generally not purchased from the accepting bank, but from other banks which have discounted or purchased them. As will be seen later, section 13 of the Federal reserve act constitutes the sole grant of the acceptance power to national member banks and, therefore, Federal reserve banks should not purchase in the open market the acceptances of any national bank which do not comply with the provisions of section 13. Federal reserve banks may, however, purchase in the open market any kind of bankers' accept-

ance which they can rediscount, and Regulation A expressly authorizes them to rediscount acceptances of which the acceptor is a 'person, firm, company, or corporation engaged generally in the business of granting bankers' acceptance credits,' as well as those accepted by either member or nonmember banks.

"In Regulation B the board has also authorized the open-market purchase of certain acceptances which, while legally made by the accepting bank, are not necessarily eligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks. This is permissible by reason of the fact that the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of the Federal reserve act are not identical with regard to the rediscount and the open-market purchase of bankers' acceptances. Section 13, as you know, authorizes Federal reserve banks to discount, with the indorsement of a member bank, acceptances of certain kinds thereafter described and with maturities not in excess of three months. These classes include only (a) acceptances growing out of the exportation or importation of goods; (b) acceptances based on the domestic shipment of goods, provided shipping documents conveying or securing title are attached at the time of acceptance; and (c) acceptances based on the storage of readily marketable staples and secured at the time of acceptance by warehouse receipts or other such documents conveying or securing title to such staples. Moreover, while section 13 embodies the sole grant of the acceptance power to national member banks, and such banks may, therefore, legally make only the kinds of acceptances which Federal reserve banks may rediscount, the acceptance power of State member banks is not necessarily confined to the provisions of section 13, inasmuch as the laws of many States confer broader acceptance powers upon their State banks, and certain State member banks may, therefore, legally make acceptances of kinds which are not eligible for rediscount, but which may be eligible for purchase by Federal reserve banks under section 14.

"The language of section 14 of the Federal reserve act is broader than that of section 13 and authorizes Federal reserve banks to purchase in the open market paper which is not eligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks. You will note that section 14 provides, in part, that—

Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market * * * cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount.

"At first glance, it would appear that only bankers' acceptances of the kinds and maturities made eligible for rediscount could be purchased in the open market, but, upon careful consideration of the language of this section, it will be found that the phrase 'of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount' qualifies only 'bills of exchange' and does not qualify 'bankers' acceptances'. Accordingly, bankers' acceptances may, subject to the board's regulations, be eligible for purchase in the open market by Federal reserve banks, even though not of the kinds and maturities made eligible for rediscount. This construction of section 14 has been adopted by the board since 1916, when the board first provided in its regulations that a Federal reserve bank might purchase in the open market bankers' acceptances based upon the domestic storage of goods under contract of sale, even though such acceptances would not be eligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks. Since that time the board has also authorized the purchase by Federal reserve banks of two other classes of bankers' acceptances which are not eligible for rediscount, viz, acceptances with maturities up to six months growing out of the importation or exportation of goods, and acceptances with maturities up to six months drawn by cooperative marketing associations to finance the orderly marketing of nonperishable, readily marketable, staple agricultural products.

"It will be seen, therefore, that Federal reserve banks in their open-market transactions are not limited to the purchase of acceptances which, under section 13, member banks are authorized to make, or which Federal reserve banks are authorized to discount. According to the board's interpretation of section 14, the only limit upon the open-market purchase power of bankers' acceptances by Federal reserve banks is to be found in the rules and regulations of the board, and these are embodied in Regulation B.

"(2) You inquire next whether an acceptance secured by stored goods, which have been sold and which do not conform to the definition of readily marketable staples, is ineligible for rediscount by a Federal reserve bank. This question clearly should be answered in the affirmative, because Federal reserve banks can rediscount only such bankers' acceptances as member banks are authorized to make by the terms of section 13, and the only kind of acceptances based on storage transactions which member banks are authorized to make

under the terms of that section are those which arise out of the storage of readily marketable staples.

"(3) As indicated above, section 14 gives Federal reserve banks broader open-market powers than the corresponding rediscount powers conferred by section 13, and the board's Regulation B recognizes this difference. You will note that it says in part, 'The Federal Reserve Board * * * has determined that a bill of exchange or acceptance to be eligible for purchase by Federal reserve banks * * * must conform to the relative requirements of Regulation A, except that' the three classes of acceptances above described, which may not be rediscounted, 'may be purchased'. In other words, under section 14 Federal reserve banks may purchase in the open market all of the classes of acceptances which are made eligible for rediscount under section 13, and may also purchase certain additional classes of acceptances not eligible for rediscount, which are specified in Regulation B.

"It follows, therefore, in answer to your specific inquiries: (a) A Federal reserve bank is authorized to purchase in the open market bankers' acceptances growing out of the storage within the United States of goods actually under contract for sale and not yet delivered or paid for, but which do not necessarily conform to the definition of a readily marketable staple; but a Federal reserve bank is prohibited from rediscounting such acceptances if the goods underlying the acceptance credit are not readily marketable staples; (b) a Federal reserve bank is authorized both to rediscount and purchase acceptances secured by readily marketable staples not sold. In these answers, I am assuming, of course, that the acceptances, where stated to be eligible for discount or purchase, are otherwise in conformity with the law and the board's regulations.

"(4) You raise the further question whether and to what extent security is required in the case of bankers' acceptances involving the storage of readily marketable staples. The law provides that such an acceptance must be secured 'at the time of acceptance' by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples, and so long as acceptances for any one person do not exceed 10 per cent of the accepting bank's capital and surplus, there is no requirement in the law that the acceptance continue secured. The board has frequently ruled that in such cases member banks may

release the security after acceptance. and I think you will find also that the board's regulations do not require such an acceptance to continue secured, so far as concerns the power of member banks to accept. The provisions of Regulation A, which you quote in your letter, all relate to the rediscount of acceptances by Federal reserve banks. As to this, the board has taken the position that the practice of discounting acceptances from which the security has been released may lead to abuses of the domestic acceptance privilege and it has accordingly discouraged Federal reserve banks from discounting bankers' acceptances when the accepting bank has released the security, unless it has otherwise protected itself by some appropriate agreement with its customer. This policy is well stated in rulings published on page 254 of the March, 1919, BULLETIN and on page 364 of the April, 1919, BULLETIN.

"In furtherance of this policy, the board has provided in its Regulation A that Federal reserve banks may not discount acceptances based on transactions involving the storage of readily marketable staples, unless the acceptor remains secured to a certain extent throughout the life of the acceptance. It will be noted from the succeeding provisions of the regulation that the board did not intend by this that the acceptance must remain secured in the same way that it was secured at the time of acceptance, namely, by the warehouse receipt or similar document which was then attached. This requirement of security throughout the life of the acceptance may be satisfied, in case of acceptances under the 10 per cent limit, by a trust receipt or other similar document, provided that such substitution is conditioned upon a reasonably prompt liquidation of the credit, and compliance with this condition should be insured by arrangement with the customer, either that the proceeds of the goods will be applied within a specified time to liquidate the acceptance credit, or that a new warehouse receipt or similar document will be resubstituted for the original one which was released.

"In cases where the outstanding acceptances of any one customer exceed 10 per cent of the accepting bank's capital and surplus, the law requires that such acceptances remain secured 'either by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance.' In construing this requirement, the board has provided in Regulation A that such actual security must

consist of shipping documents, warehouse receipts or other such documents, or some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance, such as documentary drafts, trade acceptances, terminal receipts, or trust receipts which have been issued under such circumstances, and which cover goods of such a character as to insure at all times a continuance of an effective and lawful lien in favor of the accepting bank, other trust receipts not being considered such actual security if they permit the customer to have access to or control over the goods. Thus, in cases where the acceptances exceed the 10 per cent limit, the law and the board's regulations require actual security throughout the life of the acceptance, but with regard to acceptance transactions for one customer not in excess of this limit, the law permits the accepting bank to rely on the general credit of the customer, although the board has considered it proper, as a matter of policy, for Federal reserve banks to require some lesser security as a condition to the discount of such acceptances when the original security has been released. The board has frequently ruled, therefore, that in the former case a trust receipt does not constitute the actual security required by law, if it permits the customer to have access to or control over the goods, but that in the latter case a trust receipt which allows the owner of the goods to maintain control over them would be sufficient if accompanied by an agreement such as that indicated above.

"(5) Your last question is whether a State bank becoming a member of the Federal reserve system is limited in its acceptance powers by the permissive clauses in section 13 with reference to the character of acceptances which member banks are thereby authorized to make. The board has always taken the position that a State bank becoming a member of the Federal reserve system is not limited as to the character of acceptances which it may make by the permissive provisions of section 13, and may continue to accept drafts and bills of exchange of any character which it is authorized to accept under the laws of the State in which it was incorporated. As stated in your letter, however, State member banks are limited to the restrictions contained in section 13 and by conditions of membership as to the amounts which they may accept."

COTTON FINANCING.

II. FINANCING THE GROWER—SHORT STAPLE AREAS.¹

In the upland short-staple sections of the cotton States the problem of financing the grower involves the extending of credit, first, in those areas where the plantation has given way to the small landowner and tenant farmer; and, second, in the newer sections of the Cotton Belt where the plantation never became an agricultural unit. The principal areas of the first division are the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, the eastern part of Texas, and the cotton sections of Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and Louisiana; while the second section includes Oklahoma and the greater part of Texas. The degree to which the plantation has been supplanted by tenants and small landowners in the eastern States varies. Throughout this section plantations are still found, but even there the problem of financing involves the task of supplying the tenants during the growing season.

From the point of view of both the size of the crop and the amount of credit extended in growing the crop, the problem of financing the short-staple producers is of much greater magnitude than that of financing the long-staple areas of Mississippi and Arkansas. The short-staple areas produce normally about 90 per cent of the American cotton and, estimating the average crop at approximately 10,000,000 bales, with a value of \$1,000,000,000, it can reasonably be said that more than \$500,000,000 are spent each year in the production of this commodity. Also, the different methods of tenure and farm operation have called into use additional credit institutions that are not used in the long-staple sections.

The problem of extending credit is interwoven with the complexities which have developed from the systems of tenancy, the economic position of the tenant, and laws that have been established in each State relating to crop

¹ This is the second of a series of articles, the first of which appeared in the February BULLETIN, pp. 162-171, dealing with the cotton industry and financing the growing process in the long staple areas.

Information upon which this article is based was obtained largely through replies to questionnaires which were sent to banks, stores, and growers in leading sections of the cotton-producing States; and those sent to several of the leading fertilizer companies that sell fertilizer throughout the cotton areas of the southeast. Data was also obtained through the cooperation of the Federal reserve banks and branches and from persons interested in the industry in various capacities, as well as from Government organizations. To all of the contributors acknowledgment is due.

contracts and landlord liens. Since the task of financing the growing stage is closely allied with the system of tenure, it follows that with variations in the form of tenancy in the several producing areas there are differences in the methods of financing.

*Systems of tenure.*²—The character of the labor supply and the large amount of hand labor used in the production of cotton have developed systems of managing the farm peculiar to the South.

Cotton farms are operated according to three principal methods: (1) by owners; (2) by managers, and (3) by tenants. The farm owner that produces cotton may be either of two types, first the small landowner who, with his family and some hired labor, does all of the work of making and harvesting his crop; and second, the large owner, often called a planter or plantation owner, who operates his farm mainly with hired labor or with tenants. In many instances a combination of the two is found. The plantation to-day is an outgrowth of a similar agricultural unit in use before the Civil War. The plantation may be defined as a large tract of land operated by wage hands and croppers. Under the cropper system there is much less supervision by the owner or manager than is necessary to operate the plantation with wage hands. The Bureau of Census defines a tenant plantation as a "continuous tract of land of considerable area under the general supervision or control of a single individual or firm, all or a part of such tract being divided into at least five smaller tracts which are leased to tenants."

Plantations, as defined by the census, are most numerous in the older cotton-growing States. In Texas the plantation system did not develop to the extent that it did in the States farther east, and to-day the system is only found in some of the eastern counties of Texas. Oklahoma has no plantations, as it has been settled in recent years, too late for the system to become established.

The plantations are operated with wage hands and croppers. In some cases the part of land is rented to cash tenants who operate entirely separate from the plantation. Wage hands are employed by the owner to work a part of the land, while the remainder is generally let to croppers or tenants. The wage hands are used principally in growing the feed

crops and keeping up the farm, while most of the cotton is grown by the croppers.

Croppers.—In the census report croppers are classed as tenants, but legally they are laborers paid by a share of the crop instead of cash. Under the cropper system the common custom is for the landlord to furnish the land, work stock, implements, feed, seed, and half the fertilizer, while the cropper furnishes all the labor, half the fertilizer, and pays half the ginning. All the crops are divided equally. The owner frequently advances money or rations, or both, to the cropper, repayment being made out of the cropper's half at the end of the year. The cropper is usually supervised by the owner of the land or his manager.

Tenant farms.—The tenants on cotton farms may be either of two kinds—share tenants or cash tenants. Most of the farms outside of the plantation area that are not operated by owners or through managers may be designated as tenant farms. The degree of tenancy is determined by the financial standing of the tenant and is expressed through contract, either written or verbal, with the landlord.

Share tenants.—In renting on shares the landlord furnishes a part of the fertilizer, if any is used—commonly one-fourth for the cotton and one-third for corn and other crops—and receives as rent one-fourth of the cotton and one-third of the other crops. In some instances, where the fertility of the land is above the average, the landlord receives one-third of the cotton, in which case he furnishes one-third of the fertilizer. Each party pays for his share of the ginning. This form of tenancy is more pronounced in the western cotton States, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, than in the eastern States where the plantation system has established itself. In the eastern States, where the colored farmers are more numerous, only about 25 to 35 per cent of tenant farms are operated in this manner. The majority of tenant farms there are operated on the cropper plan, especially those in the plantation areas.

Cash tenants.—Some tenants pay cash rent for a part or all of the land which they cultivate. Frequently, however, instead of actual cash the tenant pays a stipulated amount of lint cotton, usually two 500-pound bales, for enough land for a one-horse farm. This form of tenancy also follows the plantation areas. It is often found on many plantations operating side by side with the share-tenancy system, but the cash tenant is an independent operator and entirely apart from supervision by the plantation owner. Of all tenant farms, the highest

² This description of the tenancy systems in the South is based in part upon Atlas of American Agriculture, Part V, Section A, "Cotton," prepared by O. C. Stine and O. E. Baker, with A. G. Smith collaborating in developing this particular section.

percentage of cash tenant farms is in the eastern cotton States and the lowest in Texas and Oklahoma. In Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina the cash-tenant farms constitute from 30 to 40 per cent of all tenant farms, while in Texas and Oklahoma the percentage varies from 10 to 20 per cent. In some of the more prominent cotton counties in the latter States the cash tenant farms are as low as, and vary from, 5 to 10 per cent of all tenant farms.

The following table shows in detail the forms of tenure, the classes of tenants, and the number of tenants in each group:

FORM OF TENURE IN COTTON STATES.

	Owners and managers.	Tenants.					Per cent of total.	
		Total.	Cash. ¹	Share. ²	Cropper.	Unspecified.	Owners and managers.	Tenants.
North Carolina	152,304	117,459	15,916	59,287	39,939	2,317	56.5	43.5
South Carolina	68,402	124,231	40,072	38,944	43,789	1,426	35.5	64.5
Georgia	103,778	206,954	61,820	45,390	97,497	2,247	33.4	66.6
Alabama	107,830	148,269	57,694	37,209	47,897	2,469	42.1	57.9
Mississippi	92,299	179,802	38,972	51,608	86,859	2,363	33.9	66.1
Louisiana	58,082	77,381	13,505	31,692	31,309	875	42.9	57.1
Arkansas	113,382	119,221	18,171	51,056	47,665	2,329	48.7	51.3
Tennessee ³	36,308	42,343	9,907	15,744	15,508	1,184	46.2	53.8
Oklahoma	94,152	97,836	15,710	72,340	8,926	860	49.0	51.0
Texas	205,724	232,309	12,413	147,609	68,381	3,906	46.7	53.3

¹ Includes standing renters.

² Includes share-cash tenants.

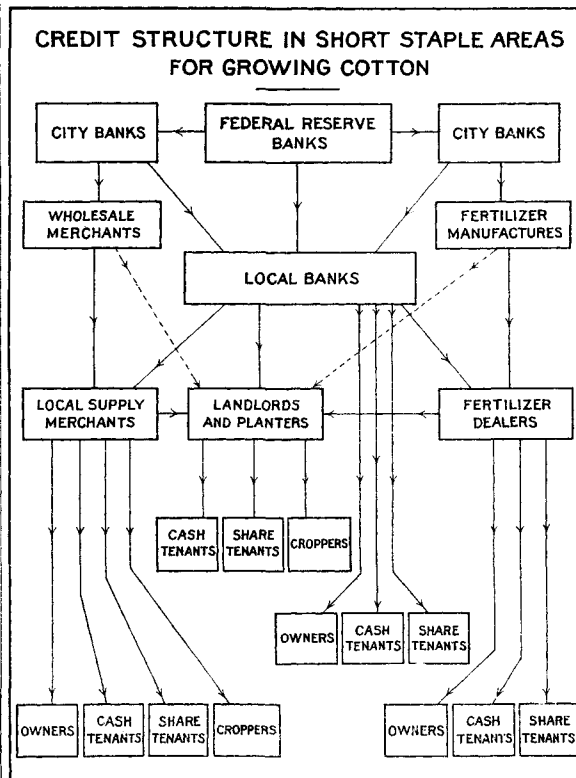
³ Figures represent only 22 counties in West Tennessee.

A. ACCOMMODATION TO THE GROWER.

Funds for financing the growing stage in the upland short-staple industry are obtained from three principal sources—the local bank, the local supply merchant, and the fertilizer dealer and manufacturer. In many cases combinations of these sources are used, whereas in others only one of them will be relied upon. In sections where croppers are the principal tenants the planters or landlords are often agencies through which credit passes in reaching the consumers. The landlords, however, usually secure their accommodation from one of the sources mentioned and in turn supply or furnish the croppers and other forms of share tenants.

The principal agencies that extend credit directly to the grower are not separate and independent institutions. In order to support the demands for credit during the spring and summer months they borrow largely from the banks in the immediate territories, while the banks reach out to their city correspondents and reserve banks for additional funds to extend

the industry. The accompanying diagram shows the credit structure in the cotton-growing industry of the upland sections.



Throughout the entire short-staple cotton region the methods of financing the grower are roughly the same. Reports from all States indicate that only about 12 per cent of the growers are able to finance the entire growing process themselves, though the average is slightly higher in Tennessee and Arkansas. From 50 to 90 per cent borrow in the spring and continue until the cotton is marketed; this practice is greatest in Oklahoma and Texas. In nearly all cases the producers borrowing in the spring call upon the banks at the picking season. In Georgia a greater number of growers borrow after the cotton is ginned and stored. This is due to the warehouse facilities in that State. Even here, 25 per cent is the maximum estimate made by the banks, while in other sections the practice is seldom used. One Oklahoma banker says: "The bank will not allow the grower to hold cotton if the bank has made loans to him to produce the crop."

The supply stores are the chief source for credit followed by the banks and fertilizer

dealers. The boll weevil has made crop liens and chattel mortgages on the tools of production, the collateral most generally accepted, very hazardous forms of security. In addition, the price decline of 1920 made liquidation difficult for many farmers. The supply stores, realizing the dangers of credit extension, have naturally turned to cash sales wherever possible. This tendency is general and is throwing a greater burden upon the banks. In North Carolina and South Carolina the growers obtain a little more than half their credit from the local stores; northern Mississippi reports that 75 per cent of the store sales are for fall payment, while the southern counties and west Tennessee show results similar to North Carolina. In Arkansas the stores report 75 per cent of their sales on credit. In Oklahoma and western Texas the supply stores are of minor importance, supplying less than 25 per cent of the growers' credit needs. In eastern Texas, on the other hand, they are the chief source of supply, but this is chiefly because most of the growers are negroes of limited means who are unable to present adequate security to the banks.

Naturally it is difficult to ascertain how much credit the share tenant and the cropper obtain through the landlord. Where the latter vouches for his tenants at the local store, or indorses his note at the banks, this credit can be traced, but the more usual way is for the landlord to buy supplies or borrow money on his own account and then make advances to the tenant. In some sections of Arkansas some of the large planters operate stores or commissaries and the tenants are furnished directly from them. Such practices are not general in the short-staple areas, however. Although the amount of credit extended by the supply merchants to the tenants varies under normal conditions from year to year, it is a very small part of their total credit needs. Landlords and banks are the only other available sources and of these the landlord bears the greater part of the credit burden. It is safe to assume that the landlord furnishes more than half of the credit needs of the tenants.

Landowners and large planters are usually in a position to trade at the supply stores on open account, while share tenants secure their advances either by crop liens or chattel mortgages. The extent to which advances are made to croppers varies for the different sections. If the share tenant can present sufficient chattels as security the supply stores will usually advance to him. The cropper is generally supplied almost entirely by the landlord.

In some cases the manufacturers sell fertilizer direct to the large planter, who then advances it to the tenant; in others it passes through the local dealers. In certain parts of North Carolina and South Carolina the tobacco and cotton sections overlap, and here the system of supply-store advancing serves the tobacco grower primarily and the cotton grower only secondarily.

Banks are becoming increasingly important as a source of credit for cotton raising, particularly for the large grower. Since the supply store is leaning more and more toward a cash basis, the grower must borrow from the bank to pay his bill monthly and to make advances to his tenants. In addition, where the supply stores are doing a credit business, they borrow from the banks and often give their customers' notes as collateral. Thus the bank is indirectly financing the grower through credit extensions to the supply store. The latter has been the case in North Carolina and South Carolina, where, reports indicate, over 50 per cent of the growers' credit needs are thus supplied by the banks indirectly. In Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, over half the credit obtained by the growers is borrowed by them directly from the banks. In Tennessee and Arkansas the banks are used less than in any other section. This is partly due to the fact that very little fertilizer is used here and no large outlay at one time is necessary for either stores or grower. Banks are the principal sources of funds for the growers in Oklahoma and Texas, reports showing that 70 to 90 per cent of the necessary credit is thus obtained. Supply merchants are of importance in eastern Texas, but only to certain classes of tenants, mostly negroes.

Security.—There are several different forms of security which the grower gives when he obtains accommodation from each of the sources of credit. The forms are used irrespective of the section or State, but the extent to which each is used varies in the different sections and for the several types of grower. In some sections a note secured by collateral may be required from one class of growers, whereas in another section this same class may be permitted to trade or borrow on open account.

Stores.—The form of collateral usually given the supply store is the crop lien, often accompanied by a chattel mortgage or a bill of sale. Indorsed paper is of less frequent occurrence. With this exception, collateral accepted by the supply store follows the same trend as that accepted by the banks. Stores commenting on the types of security indicate that as a general rule landlords and owners use promissory notes,

while tenants are required to give crop mortgages. This is subject to variation in individual cases and often the financial integrity of the borrower is the only security.

Banks.—The standard forms of security for loans by banks to cotton growers are indorsements, mortgages on live stock, and crop liens. The extent to which each type of security is used varies for the different States and for the several sections within each State. A survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture regarding loans by banks to all farmers show that for the ten principal cotton States indorsement, mortgage on live stock, and crop liens are the main forms of security. The detailed figures showing the percentages of loans made on each type of security are given in the following table:

BANK LOANS TO FARMERS ON PERSONAL AND COLLATERAL SECURITY.¹

[In percentages.]

	Total number of banks reporting.	Note without indorsement.	Note with one or more indorsements.	Mortgage on live stock.	Crop lien.	Warehouse receipts.	Stocks and bonds.	Other ways.	Total percentage.
North Carolina...	77	10.5	68.6	1.7	5.2	2.1	7.5	4.4	100
South Carolina...	154	9.1	41.0	13.6	20.2	9.7	4.8	1.6	100
Georgia.....	203	12.5	50.1	14.5	4.9	10.0	3.5	4.5	100
Alabama.....	107	10.4	20.1	31.5	26.1	7.5	2.4	2.0	100
Mississippi.....	109	12.7	27.0	20.2	15.1	8.0	9.1	7.9	100
Tennessee.....	152	18.1	67.2	5.0	1.5	8	5.8	1.6	100
Arkansas.....	101	12.1	37.9	22.7	19.9	3.0	2.2	2.2	100
Louisiana.....	40	15.5	52.7	12.4	5.2	2.7	9.0	2.5	100
Oklahoma.....	265	17.2	12.9	49.3	18.1	.7	1.2	.6	100
Texas.....	313	21.9	18.0	38.1	18.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	100

¹ From Bulletin No. 1048, prepared by V. N. Valgren and Elmer E. Englebert.

Banks reporting from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and west Tennessee indicate that loans are secured largely by indorsement. In all these States, except the last, mortgages on live stock and crop liens are also used. The indorser may be another grower, landlord, or a friend. A bill of sale is used by some banks in South Carolina instead of live-stock mortgages, but there is little difference between the two as a basis for credit. In the other short-staple cotton States the live-stock mortgage, chattel mortgage, and crop lien form the chief basis of credit. One bank in Oklahoma states that mortgages are taken as security, while crop liens are considered only as a means of payment. In the eastern counties of Texas indorsed and unsecured loans are more used than mortgages. Live-stock and crop mort-

gages are the principal forms of security in the western cotton sections. These variations are due to the different forms of tenancy found in the several sections.

B. THE SUPPLY STORE.

Although the extent to which supply stores are changing from the old plan of credit extending to a cash basis is greater in some sections of the Cotton Belt than in others, the stores are still important in many sections, and the methods by which they are financed and which they employ in extending credit to the growers are of interest.

Prices.—In general, the supply stores charge higher prices for supplies for which payment is not received until after the cotton is ginned and sold than they do for supplies for which cash is paid or for which payment is made within 30 days. While in nearly all cases the credit price is from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the cash price, the supply stores reporting from different sections show variations as to these differences. Those reporting from North Carolina which indicate that more than 75 per cent of sales to growers are for fall payment show that the time price is in almost all cases higher than the cash price. In some instances, however, as one supply merchant in central North Carolina says, all supplies are sold for "one price—a cash price. If advances are made to farmers and carried until fall, 10 per cent flat is added to the face of the account at the time of final settlement." In cases where the time price is higher, generally, no additional interest charge on the entire advance is made. For South Carolina several stores indicated that the time price averages about 10 to 25 per cent higher than the cash price, and only one store reported that they were the same. In this case 8 per cent interest was charged by the store for the total credit. If the accounts of the growers on the notes given by them covering the accounts are not paid at maturity, several merchants state that an additional interest charge is added for the period for which the obligation is overdue.

For Georgia and the middle States, Alabama, and Mississippi, prices charged by supply stores that have not gone entirely on a cash basis vary in a way similar to those of North Carolina and South Carolina. In twenty-five reports from the leading cotton sections of these States the merchants indicate a variation of 8 to 33 per cent between the cash and credit prices charged for supplies. The average difference is near 15

per cent. Those which reported only one price stated that an interest charge varying from 8 to 10 per cent is made at the date of settlement. In only a few instances the reports show that an interest charge is added in addition to the higher time price.

Stores reporting from west Tennessee and Arkansas estimate that the credit prices are in almost all cases greater than 10 per cent, averaging usually from 15 to 25 per cent. About one-half of the reports from that section indicate that an additional charge is made for the entire advance. One store thinks that 10 per cent is the approximate charge added, but this varies with different merchants.

Replies from Oklahoma and Texas indicate that the stores are, to a larger extent, on a cash basis than in the other cotton States. Where differences between the cash and time prices are noted, the credit price is about 10 per cent higher. The general practice for several of the reporting stores is to charge the same price for both cash and time sales, but when the account runs for a longer period than 30 days an interest charge, varying from 8 to 10 per cent, is added.

Merchants reporting a difference between time prices and cash prices think that the increased credit risks resulting from financing the poorer class of farmers make higher credit prices necessary. The planters, owners, and tenants who can establish credit lines at the local banks are gradually borrowing from them and making cash purchases at the stores, while the poorer farmers, who are unable to provide adequate security for bank loans, depend upon the merchants for all credit advances. This shifts the poorer risks to the merchants and they attempt to hedge against such risks by charging higher time prices.

Financing the supply store.—Supply stores are financed from two principal sources, either by banks or wholesale houses, and manufacturers. The location of the banks that extend credit to the stores depends upon the size of the stores and their ability to establish credit lines with banks away from the center in which they operate. In most sections the local banks or those in the near-by cities supply the bulk of borrowed funds for merchants. The stores reporting from the large cotton and tobacco centers in North Carolina estimate that from 50 to 90 per cent of the credit extended to them is from banks and the remainder is received from wholesale houses, jobbers, and manufacturers. Several of the large supply merchants in sections where local banking facilities are insufficient borrow from banks elsewhere. The

outside banks are chiefly in Richmond, Norfolk, and Baltimore, although one merchant says that some borrowing is done in New York. It is seldom customary for a store in this section to use either banks or business houses altogether for credit. A combination of the two is generally used, with the banks furnishing the greater part.

Banks are the chief sources of credit for stores in other cotton States. The general indication from stores reporting from those sections is that from 50 to 80 per cent of the credit extended to local stores comes from the local banks, although in some sections the merchants report that when bank facilities are inadequate the stores rely on the wholesale houses for about 50 per cent of the credit accommodation and depend upon the local banks for the balance. Stores from two sections in Georgia reported that credit had been received from banks in Atlanta, while the reports from Alabama and Mississippi show that the borrowing is confined entirely to local banks. Reports from stores in Arkansas are not at variance with the conditions reported in the eastern States. Supply merchants in three sections of Oklahoma and eight sections of Texas report that banks in those sections supply from 50 to 95 per cent of the credit needed by the stores. In only one section in Texas, from which replies were received, the merchants believe that more than 50 per cent of the credit is extended by wholesale houses, jobbers, and manufacturers.

Form of bank borrowing.—The methods used by supply stores in obtaining accommodation from banks vary for the several cotton States and sections within the States. Straight promissory notes, indorsed notes, or promissory notes secured by collateral are the chief forms of loans to merchants found in all the areas, but the extent to which each is used differs somewhat in the several States. Many stores report combinations of these, while others think that a majority of the loans are made on unsecured notes. In some sections growers' notes are used, while in others the stores use real-estate mortgages, crop liens, chattel mortgages, stocks, and bonds. When growers' notes are presented to the banks, they are used generally as collateral. In only a few reports are there indications that the banks discount notes of the customers of the stores. A majority of the larger stores borrow on their own note, either straight or indorsed by members of the firm or corporation. The following is an illustration of borrowing by merchants in the eastern section of the Cotton Belt:

There are several large supply houses in North Carolina, who borrow almost entirely from banks instead of giving their notes to wholesale houses and fertilizing companies. These borrowings are made chiefly in Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York, the percentages borrowed from local banks being perhaps not in excess of 20 per cent of the amount borrowed. In most cases these loans are on promissory notes secured by indorsement, though in some cases promissory notes secured by deposit of customers' notes and liens are given. Cotton growers' notes are not usually discounted.

When growers' notes are used as collateral the margin required differs somewhat with the banks in the several sections. The customary collateral ratio is "two for one," although there are scattered instances where banks require a ratio of three for one or, if the bank has a more intimate knowledge of the customer of the store and the merchant, a much narrower margin is required. The types of collateral and the margins required on the loans vary, irrespective of the States and sections within each State. They are determined by the lending banks, and the variation is found between banks within each section as well as between banks in the several States.

Loans made by banks to stores are usually for short periods. Under normal conditions loans are seldom made with renewals for more than six months. They are usually made to the larger stores for 60 to 120 days and to the smaller and less independent stores for longer periods—from spring to fall. In the case of the former the loans are made to enable the stores to make payments to the wholesale houses, while for the latter loans are made to aid the merchant in supporting his spring credit advances to the growers.

C. FERTILIZER DEALER AND MANUFACTURER.

Fertilizer is used principally for cotton in the States east of the Mississippi. The degree to which cotton lands in these States are fertilized varies from 95 per cent of the areas planted in cotton for North Carolina to 25 per cent for Tennessee. The largest users of fertilizers are the States bordering on the Atlantic seaboard, followed in importance by the middle States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Arkansas fertilized 15 per cent of her cotton areas in 1922, but the application there was not general. The total fertilizer sales for 1922 for cotton lands were \$42,121,000, of which approximately 80 per cent were made in the four States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Agencies for distribution.—Fertilizer may be sold by the manufacturers either directly to

the growers or through local fertilizer dealers. Some of the leading companies prefer to sell directly to the growers by means of salesmen, while others use the local dealers or agents and only deal with growers through them. A combination of the two methods is used by most of the larger companies from which reports were received, but in all cases either one of the two methods is used to a greater extent than the other in different States. Local dealers are usually local merchants, special dealers, or farmers who may serve as local agents for the manufacturer. For North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama the principal dealers are local agents and supply stores, while in Georgia the chief agencies for distribution are special fertilizer dealers, who operate local mixing plants, and agents representing either these dealers or the manufacturers.

Terms of sale.—Sales to dealers commence usually in December and January, while those to growers are not begun until in the late winter and early spring months. Shipments are made generally from February to May and June. The terms on which fertilizer is sold are fairly uniform for all the areas, but the dates of maturity for the time sales vary from October 1 in the southernmost sections to November 15 in the northern counties. The actual net dates, as reported by one leading company with distributing points in all sections, are October 1 for the southern half of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and October 15 for other sections of these States and North Carolina. All companies reporting make both cash and time sales. The percentage of each varies and the variations seem to follow the same sections from year to year.

The terms on which all sales are made are cash on May 1, with an allowance of a discount, usually 5 per cent, for payment on that date. In case of settlement for cash before May 1, in addition to the 5 per cent discount, a further cash discount at the rate of 1 per cent a month is allowed. Until May 1 all sales are usually made on open account but, at that time, settlement is provided either in cash or by note. The notes, plus interest from May 1, are made to mature at one of the fall dates mentioned above. The security taken for fertilizer notes varies and in many cases no security at all is taken from planters or farmers of good financial standing. Several companies report that their dealers secure a small percentage of fertilizer sales by crop liens and chattel mortgages. Small farmers

and tenants who can not buy fertilizer on unsecured notes generally use indorsed notes. If the former is a small landowner or cash tenant the indorser may be another farmer of similar standing. Other tenants are usually furnished by landlords, who either buy directly and resell to the tenants or indorse the latter's notes. The difference between the May 1 cash price and the time price varies with the several companies and often with the sections in which the fertilizer is sold. The usual variation is from 8 to 15 per cent. Both prices are arranged by contract which the manufacturers make with the dealers, and the terms made by dealers to growers are similar. Dealers generally give the manufacturers their own notes and also the growers' notes as collateral. The dealers' notes cover the entire amount of fertilizer handled for the manufacturer and are given as a guaranty for the growers' notes. Both dealers' notes and growers' notes are taken on forms provided by the manufacturers. The notes representing sales to growers are returned to the dealers for collection at a specified date before maturity. The agents or dealers collect the amounts due from the growers and hold the proceeds collected in trust subject to the order of the manufacturer. As soon as the full amounts of the notes are returned to the manufacturers the dealers' guaranty notes are liquidated and returned to the dealers.

Financing fertilizer sales.—The percentages of cash sales and time sales are not uniform for the leading companies, but it was stated by one company making sales throughout Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina that 60 per cent of the growers make cash purchases, while other companies that confine their sales to certain sections within these States indicate that from 30 to 60 per cent of sales to growers are for cash payments. Reports from the same sections indicate that the proportions of cash sales to dealers are approximately the same as cash sales to growers by the dealers.

The extent of cash sales is influenced considerably by bank borrowing. The grower may borrow directly from the local banks and remit the proceeds to the fertilizer dealer or the farmer may give his note to the dealer who may in turn obtain funds from the bank and discount his account with the manufacturer. In so doing, the dealer may discount the growers' notes with the bank or use them as collateral. When sales are made to the dealers on time, who in turn advance

to the growers, the banks are then called upon, in many instances, to finance the manufacturer. The burden is thus shifted from the local banks to the larger city banks. The latter may be those in the leading cities of the cotton States, but frequently the city banks can not support the demand by the fertilizer manufacturers and banks in New York, and other large cities are called upon to aid in supporting the credit structure.

Loans by banks to fertilizer manufacturers are often made on notes collateraled by the dealers' notes, but this is not general for all fertilizer companies. Some borrow principally on their own paper. The loans to the manufacturers, as indicated by one company, "are usually made to mature about the time or a little later than the maturity of the customers' notes, which is anywhere from October 15 to December 1."

D. THE LOCAL BANKS AND THEIR PROBLEM.

The rapid development of local banks in the cotton States during the 25 years, 1890–1915, was accompanied by many changes in the methods of financing the cotton growers. Before this period cotton factors and local supply merchants were the principal sources of credit for these engaged in the short-staple industry. The factors developed prior to the Civil War to accommodate the large planter, the supply merchants after it to furnish credit to the smaller producers. About 1890 local banks began to develop in the southern States and since that period they have made rapid progress. The following table indicating the number of national and State banks and aggregate resources in the cotton States by decades, from 1880 to 1920, represents the importance that the institutions have had on the financial structure:

NUMBER OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN THE COTTON STATES, AND AGGREGATE RESOURCES, 1880–1920.

Year.	Number of banks.			Aggregate resources ('000 omitted).
	Total.	National. ¹	State. ²	
1880.....	149	113	136	³ \$76,242
1890.....	855	429	426	321,699
1900.....	1,367	529	838	471,612
1910.....	5,170	1,428	3,742	1,556,034
1920.....	7,001	1,754	5,247	5,847,467

¹ Figures are taken from Report of Comptroller of Currency.

² Figures from 1880–1900 are taken from vol. 7, National Monetary Commission, and from 1900 to 1920 from Reports of Comptroller of Currency.

³ No figures for State banks in 1880.

The local banks, as shown in the chart on p. 321, are the chief institutions in the financial organization. The problem with which they are confronted is twofold. It relates, first, to supplying funds for the growing process and, second, to aiding in financing the cotton movement from the primary markets to concentration points. Of these two tasks only the one will be dealt with here, as the other relates to financing the buyers, a topic which is to be discussed in a later article.

Loans for growing.—In financing the growing stage the banks in the upland cotton areas have the problem of extending credit directly to the growers and to the merchants and fertilizer dealers who, in turn, make advances to the producers in the form of supplies and fertilizers. The proportion of direct and indirect loans by banks in the growing season varies in the different cotton sections, but the opinion of bankers, commenting upon the extent to which local banks are supplanting the old supply merchants as credit institutions, is that banks are gradually extending credit to the planters, landlords, and tenants, who can present sufficient security. These in turn are making cash purchases from the stores and fertilizer dealers. Such conditions are apparently being brought about gradually, but the complete abandonment of the old store credit system and the establishment of a cash policy by all merchants are slow processes in which education must play a leading part.

The basis upon which loans are made is not uniform for banks in the different States. Generally the banks try to estimate the producing power of the applicant, basing the estimates on the grower's past record as a farmer, and his general economic and moral standing. Some banks attempt to limit the loans to each borrower to a specific sum for each acre of cotton or other crops. When this is done the amount loaned varies from \$5 to \$20 an acre. In addition, the banks usually secure their loans by either a chattel mortgage or a crop mortgage, and in many instances a combination of the two is used. Within recent years the presence of the boll weevil in almost all of the cotton States has considerably reduced the value of the growing crop as a basis for loans and, as a remedy, many of the more prominent banks have taken the lead in advocating crop diversification and in encouraging, as well as aiding, the farmers in producing other crops that will make the farm self-supporting, while they grow cotton only as a surplus crop.

Loans to merchants and fertilizer dealers.—Although supply merchants are not as important sources of credit for all growers as formerly, they are still agencies which are used by many tenants and others who can not rely upon the banks and landlords for all of their credit accommodation. The merchants who are still making long-term loans in the form of supplies constitute the principal channel through which indirect loans are made by the banks to the cotton producers. Fertilizer dealers are also important agencies through which bank credit reaches the growers indirectly, but the fertilizer industry is confined almost entirely to the States east of the Mississippi River and is not so significant in the credit structure as the supply stores.

As the growing season progresses loans by banks increase until the peak is reached, usually in the late summer or the early fall months. The exact date varies with the different States. Loans made in the southwestern regions reach the peak before those that are extended in the Atlantic uplands of the eastern States reach their highest point. The planting season is much earlier in the former than in the latter and, consequently, as the demands for funds increase and decrease according to the progress of the planting, growing, and picking, there will be a slight difference in the seasonal variation as regarding loans and discounts for the eastern and western sections of the Cotton Belt.

Borrowing by banks.—The burden of financing the growing process is often much greater than the local banks can support, and funds from outside sources must be obtained. Member banks get a considerable part of their funds from the Federal reserve banks, while nonmembers depend upon their city correspondents. The correspondent banks are often members of the reserve system and may rely on the reserve banks for funds to accommodate their country borrowers. The cotton areas are included in six of the reserve districts, and each of the reserve banks may hold throughout the spring and summer months paper which was discounted by member banks that had extended funds to cotton producers. The country banks have correspondents in each of the reserve and other larger cities in the southern States, as well as in Chicago and New York. Thus, the credit for growing cotton passes through many agencies before it reaches the producers, and of all the institutions concerned the local bank plays the most important part.

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK.

On January 2, 1923, the new Austrian bank of issue started operations.¹ On the same date the old Austro-Hungarian Bank, which had been in process of liquidation since the end of October, 1918, terminated its business activity. Its liquidation by receivers appointed by the Reparation Commission was provided for in the peace treaty of St. Germain. States newly created out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or those to which territory of the former Dual Monarchy had been transferred, were made responsible for the notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank found in circulation in their territories. The Austro-Hungarian Bank in turn was directed to hand over to the Reparation Commission treasury bills of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to an amount equal to the notes known to be in circulation in the succession States. At that time treasury bills formed nearly the entire cover of the notes, the metallic reserve amounting to only about 1 per cent. On November 5, 1920, the gold reserves of the Austro-Hungarian Bank consisted of 227,000,000 kronen in gold coin and bullion; 56,600,000 kronen in silver; and 46,000,000 kronen in bills of exchange on foreign countries. The governments of the succession States undertook to convert the old notes into new notes and to assume the liability on the latter. The reserves and other assets and liabilities of the bank were divided among the several countries concerned. The charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank expired on December 31, 1919, and thereafter the business of the bank was carried on separately for each of the succession States. The Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian Bank performed all the functions of a central bank of issue until January 2, 1923, when the new national bank was opened. The new bank took over the note circulation of the Austrian section as well as all its claims against the Austrian Government. The operation of the foreign exchange division of the Austrian section was also transferred to the new bank.

The charter of the new Austrian National Bank differs but little from those of other central banks of issue in Europe, but the influence of the Government on its operations is narrowly restricted. The main provisions of the charter may be briefly summarized as follows:

¹ Conditions leading to the establishment of the new Austrian bank were discussed in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for September, 1922, page 1083.

Capital.—The Austrian National Bank is a stock company with the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes. Its capital stock consists of 30,000,000 gold kronen and is subdivided into 300,000 shares of 100 gold kronen par value. One-half of the capital must be paid in when the bank opens for business and the rest within six months.

Administration.—The council general, corresponding to the American board of directors, is elected by the shareholders and consists of the president and 13 members. The president is appointed by the President of the Republic. The council general selects the first and second vice presidents, whose election must be confirmed by the Government. The council general must not include Government officials or employees. But it must include one representative each from commercial banks, savings banks, industry, commerce, trade, agriculture, and labor. Foreigners are eligible to the council and to the presidency, but not more than four non-Austrians may be members of the board. In the present-council general there is only one foreigner, an Italian citizen.

The council general determines the policies of the bank, fixes the discount rate, and supervises the bank's operations. The actual management of the bank is entrusted to a board of managers (Direktorium) consisting of the general manager and not less than three nor more than five managers. The general manager directs the operation of the bank and participates in the consultations of the council general, but has no vote.

Relation to Government.—The Austrian National Bank is a private institution and the right of the Government to interfere with its operations is strictly limited. The Austrian Government appoints a State commissioner and a deputy, whose duty it is to see that the bank proceeds in accordance with the law and the charter. The commissioner must be invited to all meetings of the board of managers and participates in the meetings of the council general. He has authority to protest against any decision in contravention of the law or charter. His protest postpones the execution of the decision, and the dispute is finally settled by a court of arbitration composed of the president of the supreme court and of four members, two appointed by the bank and two by the Government. The most important provision of the charter regulates the relation between the Government and the bank. It is found in Article 50, which makes the bank independent of the treasury. It prohibits the

federation from issuing notes or taking any other steps tending to decrease the value of the bank notes. It also prohibits the Federal Government, provinces, and municipalities from borrowing directly or indirectly from the bank without depositing gold or foreign notes and bills against the bank notes received. The bank, however, is permitted to discount notes of State enterprises operated independently of the treasury. The bank may undertake operations for the Government, provided these operations do not result in advances or credits to the Government.

Taking over the assets and liabilities of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.—The Austrian National Bank takes over the assets and assumes the liabilities of the Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Treasury certificates issued since October, 1918, held by the Austrian section are to be converted into interest-bearing obligations of the Government. But the provision with regard to the transfer of the Government's debt to the bank is not clear as to whether the present debt, amounting to about 2,557,000,000 paper kronen (January 7, 1923), will be carried over in paper kronen, thus being liable to a future appreciation or depreciation, or whether it will be converted into gold.

Business of the bank.—The bank is authorized to discount bills, to grant loans, to deal in bullion, and to perform practically all other functions of a commercial bank. To be eligible for discount, bills must be payable in legal Austrian currency, must have a maturity of not more than three months, and must bear the signatures of three or, in exceptional cases, at least two solvent persons. Notes presented for discount must be passed upon by a committee of censors (Zensoren) appointed by the council general, who must be familiar with the commercial, industrial, and agricultural conditions of their district. The committee of censors, who draw no salary, by majority vote, accepts or rejects bills presented for discount. The bank may also discount receipts of public warehouses if payable in Austrian currency, with a maturity of not more than three months, bearing the signature of two solvent persons. The bank may make advances against bonds traded in in the Vienna Stock Exchange, but not against stocks. The bank may receive time and demand deposits, with or without interest, may make collections and buy and sell foreign exchange and bullion.

Bank notes.—The bank has the exclusive right to issue bank notes. It shall accumulate a metallic reserve, which will enable it to begin redemption in specie as soon as a ratio between bank notes and gold currency is established by law and the debt of the Federal Government to the bank is reduced to 30,000,000 gold kronen. The ratio is not fixed by the present law, nor is it stated by what means the debt of the federation is to be reduced from its present level of about 170,000,000 gold kronen. Until the resumption of specie payments, the bank notes in circulation, plus all other current liabilities, but minus the interest-bearing debt of the federation to the bank, must be protected by a reserve composed of gold, foreign currency, or foreign bills of exchange not subject to extraordinary fluctuation, for the first five years to the extent of 20 per cent, for the next five years 25 per cent, for the following five years 28 per cent, and for the following five years 33½ per cent. On the basis of the present reserve ratio, provided the bank receives the 18,000,000 gold kronen expected from the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in addition to the full capital stock, the notes in circulation could be increased to about 6,000 billion kronen. Any excess of note liabilities above the metallic and foreign exchange reserve must be covered by discounted bills of exchange. Until the resumption of specie payments, but not more than for five years, advances against collateral may also be included in the cover for notes in circulation. Issues of bank notes in excess of reserve requirements are subject to heavy money penalties. The note tax paid is credited to the Federal Government, and is used for the redemption of the Government's debt to the bank.

Distribution of profits.—Of the net profits of the bank, 5 per cent shall go to a pension fund and 10 per cent to a reserve fund; out of the remainder the shareholders shall receive 8 per cent on their capital stock. Of the remaining profits the shareholders shall receive one-third (but total dividends shall be no more than 10 per cent on the capital) and the remainder shall go to the Government. Allotments to the pension fund shall cease as soon as this fund reaches an adequate amount.

Tax exemption.—The property of the bank, except real estate, is exempt from taxation. The bank also enjoys exemption from fees and stamp taxes and has in some cases the franking privilege.

No limit on interest rates.—The bank is exempt from all legal restrictions upon the rate of interest it may charge.

Duration of charter.—The charter of the bank is to remain in force until December 31, 1942, but the bank may be dissolved by Parliament before that date. The bank may also be dissolved by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly, convoked for the purpose, in case of violation by the Government of the charter or of the preliminary bank law passed on July 24, 1922.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

During the month of February the Federal Reserve Board approved applications of the national banks listed below for permission to exercise one or more of the fiduciary powers named in section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act as amended, as follows:

1. Trustee.
2. Executor.
3. Administrator.
4. Registrar of stocks and bonds.
5. Guardian of estates.
6. Assignee.
7. Receiver.
8. Committee of estates of lunatics.
9. In any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the bank is located.

The numerals opposite the name of each bank indicate the power or powers it is authorized to exercise, as given below:

Place.	District No.	Name of bank.	Powers granted.
Freehold, N. J.....	2	National Freehold Banking Co	1 to 9.
Hackettstown, N. J. .	2	Hackettstown National Bank.	1 to 9.
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	Union Trust & National Bank of Hudson County.	1 to 9.
Yonkers, N. Y.....	2	Yonkers National Bank.....	1 to 9.
York, Pa.....	3	Central National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Ashland, Ky.....	4	Third National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Georgetown, Ky.....	4	Georgetown National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Lebanon, Ohio.....	4	Citizens National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.
Baltimore, Md.....	5	National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 9.
Asheville, N. C.....	5	National Bank of Commerce..	1 to 9.
Harrisonburg, Va.....	5	First National Bank.....	4 to 9.
Charleston, W. Va.....	5	Kanawha National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Lincoln, Ill.....	7	Lincoln National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Bicknell, Ind.....	8	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.

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 February 28, 1923, on which date 1,643 State institutions were members of the system:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Citizens Savings Bank, Cabool, Mo.....	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$388,476
Citizens Bank, Maplewood, Mo.....	100,000	12,500	596,182
Natural Bridge Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	200,000	40,000	1,045,491
Bremen Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	200,000	500,000	6,466,907
<i>District No. 10.</i>			
Farmers Reserve State Bank, St. Marys, Kans.....	25,000	5,000	193,365

CHANGES.

Absorbed by national bank.—North American Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. Banks closed.—Citizens State Bank, Roundup, Mont.

Converted into national bank.—Gillespie Trust & Savings Bank, Gillespie, Ill.

Insolvent.—St. Anthony Bank & Trust Co., St. Anthony, Idaho.

Reorganization.—The Citizens Bank of Cabool, Mo., reorganized and has been rechartered under the name "Citizens Savings Bank, Cabool, Mo.," and the new organization admitted to membership.

Withdrawal.—Mechanics & Traders State Bank, Chicago, Ill.

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 January 27 to February 23, 1923, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	21	\$1,520,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increase of capital approved ¹	29	3,860,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital....	50	5,380,000
Liquidations.....	15	1,480,000
Reducing capital ²	3	325,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital..	18	1,805,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	3	2,150,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		5,380,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		1,805,000
Net increase.....		3,575,000

¹ Includes one increase in capital of \$300,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

² Includes one reduction in capital of \$250,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Gradual improvement in British trade and industry and a strong position of the treasury and the banks, with sterling exchange less than 5 per cent from par, characterized the business situation in Great Britain at the end of January. On the Continent conditions remained uncertain, partly and more immediately as a result of the French occupation of the Ruhr. It is too early to measure statistically the economic effects of the French occupation, or to state how far European industry, especially that of Germany and France, is being affected. Temporarily the British coal and steel trades have been stimulated by the increased demand from Germany and France.

That business and industry have been making progress in Great Britain of recent months is evident from the figures showing increased output of such basic commodities as pig iron and coal, the larger volume of railway freight traffic, greater activity of shipping, and increasing values of both exports and imports. The January figure for London bank clearings, indicating a decidedly larger volume of business than in preceding months, furnishes additional evidence to the same effect. Unemployment, however, though materially less than a year ago, is still large and has shown little change for several months past. In France few indexes of industrial activity are available later than December, but the best available information points to a slackening of production and trade since the beginning of the year, especially in the iron industry. French foreign trade also showed a marked decline in January.

Prices in nearly all of the leading countries are moving upward, but there is no uniformity in the rates of advance nor in the chief factors causing the movement. In the United States an increased demand for goods is evidenced by declining stocks, coupled with a large volume of production; while in Germany and France currency depreciation, both in terms of commodities and of gold, is the principal element of the rise in prices. In the United Kingdom prices began to advance more recently than elsewhere, and this lag contributed to the rise in the exchange value of the pound. The rapid increase of prices in France is indicated by the *Statistique Générale* index of wholesale prices, which rose from 362 in December to 422 in February, while the *Frankfurter Zeitung* index for Germany shows an advance between January 1 and February 1 from 205,417 to 715,900 on a basis of pre-war prices as 100. With the improvement of German exchange during February, following its extreme decline at the end of January, the German price index receded to 677,000 on March 1.

Banking figures for England and the United States for January indicate increases in loans and in deposits of commercial banks, reflecting increased business activity, while discounts and notes of the Bank of England and of the Federal reserve banks show seasonal declines. Market rates for money in both countries since last summer have shown an upward tendency. The discount rate of the New York reserve bank was advanced from 4 to 4½ per cent in February, while the Bank of England continued to maintain its official rate at 3 per cent. The rate at the Bank of France has remained unchanged at 5 per cent since last September, and the note circulation of that bank has shown relatively little change during the past year. In Germany, in spite of continued enormous note issues, the rapid depreciation of the mark has caused a shortage of money and credit. The Reichsbank has raised its rate by successive steps from 5 per cent in January, 1922, to the unprecedented rate of 12 per cent in January, 1923.

Business conditions in the principal countries of South America were slowly improving in the first two months of 1923, despite the uncertainty of the European situation and various retarding factors of local character. Prices of Argentine products have risen considerably, and the export trade is in a more satisfactory position than it was six months ago. Argentine exchange has changed but little in the last two months, the averages for January and February being 37.6 and 37.4 cents per paper peso, respectively. Conditions in Brazil are still somewhat depressed, although the volume of coffee shipments has been expanding slightly. This factor, however, has not been sufficient to raise the exchange value of the Brazilian milreis, which averaged 11.4 cents both in February and January, compared with 11.9 cents in December. In Chile the falling off in the European demand for nitrate has been a factor in the decline of the peso from an average of 12.8 cents in January to 12 cents in February.

THE TREND OF BUSINESS ABROAD.¹

Items.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Items.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
I. CREDIT.²					III. PRODUCTION AND TRADE—Continued.				
COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS:					COAL PRODUCTION (relatives³):				
1921—January.....	1,207	13,132	.....	12,956	1921—January.....	79	95	83	101
1922—January.....	1,192	13,030	.....	10,919	1922—January.....	80	104	84	94
September.....	1,007	13,354	.....	10,988	September.....	93	109	70	99
October.....	1,033	13,549	.....	11,249	October.....	96	113	75	113
November.....	1,031	13,265	.....	11,219	November.....	98	110	73	114
December.....	1,031	.....	.....	11,329	December.....	94	112	67	117
1923—January.....	1,046	.....	.....	11,425	1923—January.....	95	.....	12	126
COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS:					UNEMPLOYMENT:⁴				
1921—January.....	1,810	12,749	.....	10,643	1921—January.....	8.0	34,758	210	76
1922—January.....	1,826	12,880	.....	10,271	1922—January.....	16.2	4,658	150	89
September.....	1,660	13,167	.....	11,085	September.....	12.0	410	122	91
October.....	1,686	13,527	.....	11,162	October.....	12.0	272	129	94
November.....	1,667	13,121	.....	11,094	November.....	12.4	285	.....	96
December.....	1,685	.....	.....	11,255	December.....	12.2	414	.....	98
1923—January.....	1,693	.....	.....	11,537	1923—January.....	12.7	684	.....	99
CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNTS:					BANK CLEARINGS (actuals⁵):				
1921—January.....	75	3,068	53	2,456	1921—January.....	3,272	657	80	17,885
1922—January.....	84	2,392	128	850	1922—January.....	3,399	489	117	15,872
September.....	71	2,104	400	420	September.....	2,690	484	474	16,553
October.....	71	2,152	578	469	October.....	3,124	556	789	18,423
November.....	68	2,818	919	614	November.....	2,989	733	1,464	17,133
December.....	78	2,401	1,607	630	December.....	2,769	630	2,079	19,586
1923—January.....	66	2,662	1,609	597	1923—January.....	3,262	726	3,826	19,666
CENTRAL BANK NOTE ISSUES:					RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC (actuals⁷):				
1921—January.....	452	37,913	67	3,091	1921—January.....	1,440	.....	.....	2,940
1922—January.....	408	35,433	115	2,184	1922—January.....	1,320	45,584	3,831	3,084
September.....	390	36,603	317	2,243	September.....	1,464	54,431	3,669	4,051
October.....	358	36,694	469	2,299	October.....	1,545	57,185	3,742	4,301
November.....	390	36,114	754	2,350	November.....	1,568	56,046	.....	4,105
December.....	405	36,359	1,280	2,404	December.....	.....	55,848	.....	3,635
1923—January.....	381	36,780	1,984	2,204	1923—January.....	.....	54,432	.....	3,813
CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNT RATE (per cent):					SHIPPING ACTIVITY (relatives⁸):				
1921—January.....	7	6	5	7	1921—January.....	46	72	55	104
1922—January.....	5	54	5	43	1922—January.....	69	80	74	89
September.....	3	5	8	4	September.....	101	108	102	145
October.....	3	5	8	4	October.....	99	107	108	137
November.....	3	5	10	4	November.....	100	113	89	139
December.....	3	5	10	4	December.....	91	.....	88	107
1923—January.....	3	5	12	4	1923—January.....	93	.....	97	102
February.....	3	5	12	43	VALUE OF EXPORTS (actuals⁸):				
II. PRICES AND EXCHANGE.					1921—January.....	92,756	1,891	.....	654,271
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (relatives⁹):					1922—January.....	63,147	1,639	325	278,898
1921—January.....	261	387	2,130	168	September.....	62,511	1,741	291	313,092
1922—January.....	170	286	4,217	142	October.....	60,399	1,937	290	370,720
September.....	165	294	29,116	164	November.....	66,491	1,706	255	380,052
October.....	163	294	43,223	165	December.....	58,833	3,079	423	344,425
November.....	165	307	94,492	164	1923—January.....	66,939	1,696	.....	336,000
December.....	166	315	166,495	164	VOLUME OF EXPORTS (relatives⁹):				
1923—January.....	167	323	205,417	165	1921—January.....	65	66	.....	120
RETAIL PRICE INDEX (relatives⁴):					1922—January.....	61	85	33	95
1921—January.....	265	410	1,070	172	September.....	.....	142	26	96
1922—January.....	192	319	1,825	142	October.....	70	111	25	120
September.....	179	291	11,376	140	November.....	.....	111	25	112
October.....	178	290	19,504	143	December.....	.....	132	29	97
November.....	180	297	40,047	145	1923—January.....	73	103	.....	96
December.....	180	305	61,156	147	VALUE OF IMPORTS (actuals⁸):				
1923—January.....	178	309	103,400	144	1921—January.....	117,041	1,982	.....	208,797
FOREIGN EXCHANGE (per cent of par):					1922—January.....	76,488	1,488	330	217,195
1921—January.....	76.89	33.33	6.716	.....	September.....	76,944	1,893	422	298,000
1922—January.....	86.81	42.30	2.185	.....	October.....	85,015	2,109	532	276,099
September.....	91.04	39.68	.....	.....	November.....	95,600	2,348	536	291,905
October.....	91.20	38.19	.....	.....	December.....	94,912	2,923	590	297,000
November.....	92.06	35.54	.....	.....	1923—January.....	99,700	2,144	.....	.....
December.....	94.73	37.46	.....	.....	VOLUME OF IMPORTS (relatives⁹):				
1923—January.....	95.65	34.60	.....	.....	1921—January.....	73	111	.....	103
February.....	96.36	31.84	.....	.....	1922—January.....	72	92	38	160
III. PRODUCTION AND TRADE.					September.....	.....	112	80	197
PIG IRON PRODUCTION (relatives⁵):					October.....	87	123	91	172
1921—January.....	75	68	.....	94	November.....	.....	124	75	204
1922—January.....	34	72	.....	64	December.....	.....	132	71	.....
September.....	50	107	.....	79	1923—January.....	86	112	.....	.....
October.....	56	116	.....	103					
November.....	58	118	.....	111					
December.....	62	118	.....	121					
1923—January.....	66	.....	.....	126					

¹ A full explanation of this table, including a list of the sources employed, appears in the BULLETIN for February, 1923, pp. 182-185.² Amounts stated in millions of pounds sterling, millions of francs, billions of marks, and millions of dollars.³ Monthly average in 1913 is taken as 100, except for Germany, where July, 1914, is used.⁴ United Kingdom and France—July, 1914=100; Germany—Oct. 15, 1913-June 15, 1914=100; United States—1913 average=100.⁵ 1913=100.⁶ United Kingdom—percentage of unemployed in insured trades; France—number of unemployed in the city of Paris; Germany—number of applicants for every 100 available positions; United States—an index of employment in 12 representative trades, 1919 being taken as 100.⁷ United Kingdom—total net ton miles during the month, expressed in millions; France—average daily number of freight car loadings; Germany and United States—total number of freight car loadings during month, expressed in thousands.⁸ Amounts stated in thousands of pounds sterling, thousands of francs, thousands of gold marks, and thousands of dollars.

UNITED KINGDOM.

BANKING IN 1922.

In the United Kingdom, as in the United States, banking and industrial conditions are closely interrelated. Where deposit banking plays so important a part in the financing of trade, the operations of the commercial banks reflect pretty clearly the activity or inactivity of business.

Condition of joint-stock banks.—The balance sheets of the five leading joint-stock banks at the end of 1922 show plainly enough the continuance of trade depression, but give some indication of improvement in the trend of business and financial conditions. Below is a comparison of the composite statement of these banks for December 31 with that of six months and a year earlier.

[Millions of pounds sterling.]

	Dec. 31, 1922.	Change from June 30, 1922.	Change from Dec. 31, 1921.
Paid-up capital.....	59.2	.....	.....
Reserves.....	47.1	.....	.....
Acceptances and indorsements.....	64.7	+19.2	+10.9
Deposits.....	1,537.3	-62.9	-112.0
Total liabilities.....	1,708.3	-43.7	-101.1
Cash, notes, balances at banks, and checks in course of collection.....	252.8	+10.3	-18.2
Money at call and short notice.....	88.2	-12.1	+8.5
Investments.....	350.4	-26.6	+40.7
Discounts.....	208.9	-39.2	-128.0
Loans and advances.....	660.2	+4.3	-18.1
Premises and sundries.....	87.8	+19.6	+12.0
Total assets.....	1,708.3	-43.7	-101.1
Ratio of cash, etc., to deposits (per cent.)	16.4	.....	.....

Deposits have declined throughout the year at an even rate, the total reduction amounting to about 15 per cent. While this is a marked fall, it should be noted that 1922 is the first year to show a general decline in the deposits of the "big five" banks since the great increase during and following the war. They nearly doubled between 1916 and 1920, remaining practically stationary at something over £1,600,000,000 during 1921. The low point for both the leading five and all the nine London clearing-house banks was reached in September, so that there has been a slight rise in the figures for the last months of the year. Discounts have fallen much less since June than during the previous six months. This is no doubt partly attributable to the less rapid reduction of outstanding treasury bills by the Government in the latter part of the year. Although the

bank statements do not itemize these separately from other discounts, the reduction of treasury bills from £1,060,000,000 on December 31, 1921, to £761,000,000 on June 30, 1922, was supposed to account largely for the fall in the discount figures during that period. At the end of 1922, treasury bills to the amount of £719,000,000 were still outstanding. Loans and advances, after a considerable decline, have increased somewhat since June, a movement which can hardly be attributed to governmental operations. Acceptances diminished slightly during the early months and then rose enough to show a net increase of over £10,000,000 for the year. This may be looked upon as an encouraging sign from the point of view of trade activity. Investments, whose increase partly counterbalanced the fall in discounts during the first six months of 1922, have been declining since. The banks have evidently realized on a part of the securities purchased by them in the absence of an active demand for their funds in the form of loans. This is presumed to have been a profitable operation and to have tended to protect their profits in an otherwise bad year. An increase of £10,000,000 in cash and cash items during the last six months has raised the ratio to deposits somewhat above the customary pre-war level. Money at call has decreased since June, but shows a net increase over the same item a year ago.

It is notable that the fall in deposits and loans and rise in investments is paralleled by similar movements in the United States during the first half of 1922. The marked increase in deposits and loans in this country since July, however, finds no counterpart in the United Kingdom.

Bank profits.—In view of the evidence of the balance sheets it is not surprising to find that 1922 has been a relatively poor year for British banking. Profits have continued to decline from their high level, but less sharply than the year before, those of the five big banks falling from £14,700,000 in 1920 to £11,400,000 in 1921, or 22.3 per cent, and from £11,400,000 to £9,900,000 in 1922, or 12.9 per cent. The reason for this decline lies in the declining volume of business, due to stagnant trade on the one hand and to low money rates on the other. In addition, as always during such a period, some of the business done has meant losses through bad debts. These have probably been unimportant since the bottom of the business slump was reached; while the appreciation of gilt-edged securities, if it has not added to realized profits, has placed the banks

in a stronger position than their statements indicate.

The hardening of short loan and discount rates during the last six months, with the continued maintenance of the deposit rate at 2 per cent below the Bank of England rate, has, of course, benefited the banks. The margin of three-months' bills over the deposit rate for 1922 as a whole fell below that for 1921, but it averaged £1 6s. 8d. per cent in the last six months as compared with 11s. 2d. per cent in the first half year. The margins both between daily loans and the deposit rate and between three-months' bills and daily loans have widened since June. The discount houses in particular have profited by the low deposit rate, since they have been able to borrow from the banks at one-half per cent above this rate, according to custom, regardless of variations in the money market. Whether due chiefly to this advantage or to "the policy of taking advantage of the rise in the value of investments bought when conditions were less favorable," cited by the chairman of one of them, the three large discount houses all show increased profits for 1922 and two of them have paid increased dividends. The conservative policy of the banks in the past and the strength of their position arising from the appreciation of their investments has enabled them to maintain their customary dividend payments in spite of falling profits, and the prices of bank shares have remained at a steady level. The table below shows the profits earned by the five leading banks in 1921 and 1922, with the amounts reserved and carried forward.

[Thousands of pounds sterling.]

Bank.	Net profit.		Rate of dividend (per cent).	Reserve and other allocations.		Increase or decrease in carry forward 1922.
	1922	1921		1922	1921	
Barclay's.....	1,873.7	2,201.7	{ 10 14 16 }	400	800	-35.0
Lloyds.....	2,068.9	2,529.1		350	850	-47.8
London County Westminster & Parr's.....	1,888.0	2,167.8	{ 20 12 }	650	950	+16.9
London Joint City & Midland.....	2,253.5	2,454.1	18	800	1,050	+11.7
National Provincial & Union.....	1,854.2	2,054.7	16	322	500	+42.7
Total.....	9,938.3	11,407.4		2,522	4,150	-11.5

¹ Variation in rates according to class of shares.

The allocations to reserves and special appropriations for 1922 were about half

those for 1921, but three of the five banks carried forward increased sums to the new accounting period, after the payment of their usual dividends.

CAPITAL ISSUES.

The amount of new capital issues subscribed in the London market during 1922 far surpassed that for 1921. There was a very active demand for new securities, particularly of the gilt-edged type, during the first six months, which encouraged both governments and companies to take advantage of the low interest rates. Later the boom died away and a much smaller volume was marketed in the last half of the year. Although the increase in the total for 1922 is made up chiefly of the large Government bond issues, most of which were brought out in the first six months, the volume of corporation issues was over £33,000,000 greater than that of the year before. The amounts of municipal, Government, and corporation issues for the last three years and for 1913, according to the Statist's figures, are shown below:

[Millions of pounds sterling.]

Year.	Total.	Government.	Municipal.	Corporation.
1922.....	584.9	441.4	17.8	125.7
1921.....	392.8	279.5	20.6	92.7
1920.....	481.2	132.0	51.6	297.6
1913.....	248.2	61.0	24.3	162.9

While the business flotations have risen so considerably over the figures for 1921, they fall short of the pre-war standard and are less than half the subscriptions for 1920. Following are the more important classes of these securities:

[Millions of pounds sterling.]

	1922	1921	1920	1913
Banks.....	0.5	1.9	14.8	3.4
Coal, iron, steel, etc.....	13.8	7.0	38.9	7.9
Commercial and industrial.....	19.5	32.8	157.9	33.3
Financial, land and investment trusts.....	11.3	1.7	8.8	11.1
Oil.....	17.9	16.7	21.2	5.7
Railways.....	21.8	1.0	2.6	74.9
Shipping.....	19.4	6.0	16.4	4.9
All other.....	21.5	25.6	37.0	21.7

It will be seen that railway issues made up nearly half of the total in 1913, fell to a negligible amount in 1920 and 1921, and amounted to about one-sixth of the total in 1922. The

bulk of these last year were put out by French railways, British rail issues during the year being confined to the underground roads. The amalgamations and capital rearrangements of the trunk lines of Great Britain have made no demands on the capital market. The commercial and industrial issues, which constituted more than half the total of 1920 and accounted for its size, have fallen below its 1913 proportion. The banks, which offered a considerable amount of new securities in 1920, put out but a negligible quantity in 1922. On the other hand, oil issues were far above pre-war figures, though somewhat below those for 1920, and shipping investments rose above the 1920 figures after their fall in 1921, so that they were nearly as important last year as the rails and commercial and industrial issues.

Of more interest than this industrial classification is the destination of the capital borrowed in London. The home, colonial, and foreign issues, respectively, have been as follows:

[Millions of pounds sterling.]

Year.	Home.	Colonial.	Foreign.
1922.....	438.4	79.2	67.4
1921.....	279.8	91.8	21.2
1920.....	413.6	43.5	24.1
1913.....	50.7	99.5	98.0

In contrast with pre-war conditions, the bulk of the issues during 1922, as in 1921 and 1920, were domestic, but there is observable a reviving tendency for foreign governments and corporations to seek the London capital market. Over £67,000,000 was raised for investment in foreign countries in 1922, more than three times the amount sent abroad in 1921. Colonial issues have fallen off slightly, however, and the sum of both the foreign and colonial is a smaller proportion of the 1922 figure than it is of the 1921 total. This, of course, is traceable to the increased issues of British Government bonds last year.

The flotation of foreign securities in the London market is of special interest in connection with the movements of sterling exchange.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The Statist index of sterling exchange, which advanced in July after remaining stationary for six months, has gone steadily upward during the last half year. In terms of the dollar, the pound rose throughout the year, from 85.40 per cent of par in December, 1921, to 91.48 in

June and to 94.73 in December, 1922. The stationary character of the Statist index during the first six months of the year was, then, an evidence of the improvement of other foreign currencies rather than of any check in the rise of the gold value of the pound. The following table shows the pound's percentage of parity in terms of various European currencies at the close of last year and the year before:

Country.	Decem- ber, 1921.	Decem- ber, 1922.
Netherlands.....	94.55	95.59
Sweden.....	93.31	94.21
Spain.....	112.53	116.94
Denmark.....	117.28	122.32
Switzerland.....	84.99	96.68
France.....	207.87	252.88
Belgium.....	218.75	275.14
Italy.....	371.47	363.23
Norway.....	150.25	134.05

Thus sterling has moved but very slightly as measured in Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, and Danish money, the advance of all in terms of dollars having been nearly equal. The pound has risen relative to the franc, however, while in comparison with the Norwegian krone and the Italian lira it has fallen.

Since the beginning of 1923 sterling exchange in New York has continued to rise, reaching its highest point, \$4.72, on February 21. The approach of the pound to parity of exchange with the dollar is, of course, of the utmost importance to British finance. The causes of the rise of sterling are to be sought in the financial policy of the British Government, the improvement in Britain's trade balance, and influences tending to diminish the value of the American dollar in terms of purchasing power. The exchequer's success in balancing the Government's budget, in funding the floating debt, and in the reduction of interest charges has acted as an important psychological influence upon the exchange market. It has even been contended by some that an active policy of deflation has been pursued by the Government, resulting in falling bank deposits and low prices. The bank rate remains at 3 per cent, however, and the note issue has been contracting less rapidly in 1922 than before. The important factor in the banking situation seems to have been a lack of trade demand for accommodation rather than any dearth of funds. The treasury has been markedly successful in its effort to make income equal expenditures, and the appreciation of the pound is in some part due to general recognition of the soundness of this policy.

As far as the direct determination of the movement of sterling is concerned, it is notable that the visible trade balance against the United Kingdom in 1922 was almost £100,000,000 less than in 1921. It was about £50,000,000 more than in 1913, and, figured at 1913 prices, according to the Board of Trade Journal, was less than the 1913 balance. About the same net amount of gold was exported as the year before. This leaves £166,200,000 to be counterbalanced by a surplus of invisible items in favor of the United Kingdom, and against these items is to be counted the heavy interest payments made to the United States. It is a matter of conjecture in just what ways and proportions these obligations have been offset or more than offset. Shipping charges and income from investments abroad have no doubt figured largely in the situation. It has been suggested further that exports of capital from the United States to the rest of the world have created considerable balances in London, and that this has contributed to the rise of the pound.

It is a quite generally supported view in British banking circles that the appreciation of sterling during the last year is largely due to the depreciation of the American dollar, as evidenced by the rise of gold prices. In confirmation of this view we have the rise of the wholesale price index for the United States in 1922 from 142 to 164 and of the British index in terms of gold from 148 to 157, although in terms of the pound sterling it fell, with fluctuations, from 170 to 165.

FRANCE.

THE BANK OF FRANCE IN 1922.

The annual report of the Bank of France is one of the most important financial statements presented in France during the year. Owing to the dual nature of the bank as the mainstay of commercial credit and as a financial agent of the Government, the report is a principal source of information as to public and private finance. Its general comments on current affairs are illuminating, while from a study of the details of operations certain very important conclusions may be reached concerning current French financial conditions.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of France on January 25, 1923, the president presented the report for the year 1922.¹ The report is divided into two sections,

the first comprising general comments on the financial developments of the year, and the second setting forth the details of the operations of the bank.

Review of the year.—M. Robineau's summary of the financial year took up first the condition of French public finance. At the end of 1921 the treasury had funds available to repay the 2,000,000,000 francs due to the bank. The Crédit National loan of February brought in about 4,500,000,000 francs, and the continued success of sales of bonds de la Défense Nationale increased current income. As a result, the rate on these bonds was reduced, dating from March 11, while the situation of the money market made it possible to reduce the discount rate the same day from 5½ to 5 per cent. At the same time the floating of large loans by the Department of the Seine and by several railway companies was at once a relief to the French money market and an appreciable support to the rate of French exchange.

Toward the middle of the year the situation became altered. The status of the reparation problem brought about a tightening of money which coincided with a marked recovery in business. The result was that despite the issue of the Crédit National (July) and of the treasury notes (October), the treasury was again obliged to resort to borrowing from the bank. These advances, which had declined between January and April from about 24,000,000,000 francs to a little above 21,000,000,000 francs, rose to 24,500,000,000 francs in October and closed the year at about 23,600,000,000 francs. In view of the prevailing conditions, it was decided to reduce the maximum of these advances from 25,000,000,000 to 24,000,000,000 francs on January 1, 1922, instead of 23,000,000,000 francs as had been stipulated in the law of December 31, 1920. This change in policy is regarded as exceptional, and is not intended to establish a precedent for other years. In the matter of the foreign exchanges, the report reviewed the course of the franc in London and New York. At the beginning of the year the dollar stood at 12.50 francs, the pound sterling at 52.50 francs; at the beginning of April they were, respectively, about 10.50 francs and 47 francs. In November the franc fell to over 16 to the dollar and 72 to the pound, after which there was a partial recovery. The conclusions are forcibly and lucidly presented in the following passage taken from the report:

These variations, without doubt, had causes of a purely commercial and seasonal character. Their excessive movements up or down nevertheless appear to be often due to extremes of opinion not always justified. The

¹ The reports of the Bank of France for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921 were reviewed in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for April, 1920; April, 1921; and April, 1922.

movement of foreign credits established in France exercise, in this respect, an influence of which we have often emphasized the importance on many occasions in preceding reports. Following the alternating sentiments of confidence or of apprehension which news items, hasty if not biased, provoke among their holders, these credits are subjected to sudden transfers which precipitate fluctuations of the rate.

The financial market will find itself able to limit more effectively the effect of these movements when the public authorities decide the time is ripe to reestablish freedom of action, which would permit it to counteract the influence of the purchases or sales of francs negotiated abroad, beyond its control. It will then be possible to establish abroad, during periods when the exchanges are low, provisions sufficient to act effectively on the rate when the exchanges are high.

The statistics of the devastated regions continue to show their recovery. The area of cultivated land increased by 145,000 hectares (358,000 acres), bringing the total area under cultivation up to three-quarters of what it was in 1914. Eighty-five per cent of the damaged industrial establishments employing more than 10 workmen have been restored and the personnel employed increased from 438,000 to 475,000.

Commenting on the foreign trade situation, the report remarks that the visible balance against France in 1922 was about 3,000,000,000 francs, but it is necessary to take into consideration that the exports and imports are valued on different schedules; further there are invisible credit items. The conclusion was reached that the balance of trade of France appears to be in equilibrium.

Operations of the bank in 1922.—The second part of the report gives in detail the operations of the bank in 1922. The total of "productive" operations amounted to 68,779,000,000 francs, compared with 63,813,000,000 francs in 1921, an increase of 4,966,000,000 francs. The important part played by the bank in placing government securities is shown by the fact that the volume of bons de la Défense Nationale subscribed for or renewed through its offices during the year amounted to 28,079,000,000 francs, while of the October loan, 3,027,445,000 francs, or 37 per cent, was handled through the bank. The "commercial portfolio" of bills discounted amounted to 22,094,400 bills of 33,989,670,000 francs, an increase of 44 per cent in the number of bills and 10 per cent in their total value as compared with 1921. In the last issue of the BULLETIN it was remarked that the discount figures as presented in the weekly statements of the bank did not clearly show the magnitude of the economic revival. The figures for the number of bills discounted here presented

show this revival most emphatically; while the increase both in number and in value bears witness, as the report says, not only to economic recovery but also to a progressive return to the employment of commercial bills and to the normal forms of credit.

The analysis of discounts in 1922 at the central office illustrates the extent to which the bank serves very small business.

DISCOUNTS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE IN 1922.

Bills of 5 francs to 10 francs.....	45,810
Bills of 10 francs to 50 francs.....	771,063
Bills of 50 francs to 100 francs.....	844,529
Bills of more than 100 francs.....	4,764,026
Total.....	6,425,428

In other words, the proportion of small bills not exceeding 100 francs was 26 per cent of the total number. In 1913 the proportion was over 50 per cent. The average discount period was 26 days, as compared with 30 days in 1913.

This item of the "commercial portfolio" appears in the weekly statements under the title of "Portefeuille." It does not include moratorium bills of 1914 nor the French treasury bills discounted for advances of the French Government to foreign Governments. It may, however, include bons de la Défense Nationale. These bons, having not more than three months to run, it will be remembered, can be discounted at the bank at the 5 per cent rate. The report does not make any mention of the extent to which investors made use of this privilege. It seems probable that it is considerably employed, though impossible to trace. In the January, 1923, BULLETIN, attention was called to the grave dangers latent in this discount privilege of the enormous volume of bons de la Défense Nationale, but, as was stated at that time and as is confirmed by the further data available in the annual report of the bank, there is no evidence that this privilege has been abused.

As was mentioned above, the "portfolio of prorogued bills" is carried as a separate item. These bills are a heritage of the moratorium decreed early in August, 1914. At their maximum, they amounted to 4,476,000,000 francs, and were a very onerous burden to the bank. During 1922 they were reduced from 57,827,000 francs to 28,919,000 francs, a figure which is only 0.65 per cent of the maximum.

The figures for the movement of "current accounts and deposits" show a slight decrease, which is probably a reflection of the with-

drawal of unproductive deposits for their employment in industry. The total number of open and deposit accounts rose from 308,800 at the end of 1921 to 321,900 at the end of 1922. Besides these deposits of funds, there were left with the bank for safekeeping 12,611,717 securities belonging to 125,038 depositors.

Several of the minor items of the report, while not of great importance, throw interesting side lights on the character of the institution. For instance, the bank executes stock exchange orders on behalf of its clientele; these orders during the year rose to 146,187 for a sum of 1,242,417,900 francs, an increase of 16,742 orders and 590,103,000 francs in value. This is one of the few indexes of stock exchange activity, no other figures of transactions being available. As this statement appears only once a year, its value as an index is limited to studies covering a considerable period of time. The figures for 1922 reflect the improvement in business and the increasing interest in investments. These figures are not to be confused with the subscriptions to new Government issues through the bank. The subscriptions for the 6 per cent treasury bonds of October, 1922, amounted to 3,027,445,000 francs, or 37 per cent of the total; while 28,079,000,000 *bons de la Défense Nationale* were subscribed to or renewed at the bank during the year. Such figures show how closely the bank approaches the people; but nothing illustrates this better than the table of stockholders. Of the 182,500 shares, 57 per cent are in the hands of persons owning not more than two shares. Only 87 persons own more than 100 shares, while 12,126 persons possess only one. The dividend for the year was 311.11 francs, minus taxes, or 280 francs net, the largest paid since 1873.

There is one item of the report which may be considered in some detail, both because it has figured importantly in international discussions, and because it is one of the most important factors in the French financial situation. This is the metallic reserve of the bank. For many years it has been the policy of the Bank of France to maintain a very large gold reserve and to increase this steadily. On December 31, 1913, the bank had a gold reserve of 3,507,700,000 francs against a note circulation of 6,051,000,000 francs. There was, further, gold in circulation of about 4,000,000,000 francs. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the gold reserve and circulation of the country were not far from 8,000,000,000 francs at the outbreak of the war. In response to the appeal of the bank, French citi-

zens turned in somewhat more than 2,500,000,000 francs in gold, exchanging them for bank notes.

To meet the exigencies of war finance, a large part of the bank's gold was sent to England, and this figures in the bank's statements as reserve gold held abroad. The removal of gold, however, was conducted through two distinct and different transactions, though they are alike in that in each case the bank employed its own gold to further the objects of the French Government. The larger transfer was arranged through the Accord of August 24-25, 1916, sometimes called the "Accord of Calais." By this agreement the British treasury agreed to discount French treasury bills to the amount of £150,000,000 (article 1); and in return for this (*en échange de l'avance ci-dessus*), the Bank of France, on behalf of the French Government, placed "at the disposition of the British treasury a sum of 50,000,000 pounds sterling in gold, constituting a loan to be restored by the British Government at the same time that the advances mentioned in article 1 are repaid." (Article 2.) Besides this, the French Government, through the Bank of France, entered into a similar arrangement on April 25, 1916, with the Bank of England.

These two transactions combined gave rise to the item in the bank's statement of its gold reserve listed as "gold held abroad." This item first appeared in the statement of June 8, 1916, at 69,182,975.84 francs, and by December 23 of the same year had risen to 1,592,680,318.18 francs, with a maximum of 1,955,000,000 francs. In February, 1919, the French Government repaid the Bank of England £7,000,000, and the Bank of France recovered 58,830,000 francs in gold under the agreement of April 24, 1916. The remainder was carried in the statement of the French public debt at £65,000,000 under the item "Treasury bills with Bank of England." (See BULLETIN, December, 1922, p. 1433.) This represented £21,666,000 gold. During 1922 this debt was reduced by 84,022,128.51 gold francs.

This brief statement covers the essential known details of the transaction between the Bank of France and the French Government on one side and the Bank of England on the other. As for the other and larger transactions between the Bank of France and the French Government on one side and the British Treasury on the other, there has been some confusion. It will be recalled that the matter of this gold came up in January, 1923, at the Paris Conference. It was announced that the

gold had been shipped to America, a statement which provoked surprise and resentment in some quarters in France, though, as a matter of fact, this affair was perfectly understood in well-informed financial circles. M. Ribot, who had been Minister of Finance in August, 1916, has stated that the gold was a deposit, not a loan, and "that Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had of his own accord undertaken to pay interest on the sum as fast as the gold loaned by the Bank of France left the vaults of the Bank of England to be effectively employed in the United States." It appears that the gold was sent to America in the winter of 1916-17, and that the interest thereon has since been regularly credited to the account of the French debt to Great Britain.

The incident further raised the question as to whether or not the Bank of France should show this "gold abroad" item in its reserves. It is true that there is no "earmarked" mass of bullion represented by this item; it is equally true that the item represents a claim to a specific amount of gold, which is to be returned under certain conditions. As long as the exact nature of the item is thoroughly understood, it matters little in what part of the assets it is carried. But even disregarding the item of gold abroad, the Bank of France is in a very strong position as far as gold is concerned. Since this fact is not generally appreciated, it is worth while to illustrate it by comparisons. As a result of the recoveries from the Bank of England as well as of accumulation from other sources, the gold reserve of the Bank of France "at home" stood on December 31, 1922, at 3,670,500,000 francs, a figure somewhat higher than the total gold reserve at the end of 1913. This is equal to \$708,406,500, which is slightly larger than the gold holdings of the United States on December 31, 1913. In December, 1922, the bullion holdings of the Bank of England and of the British treasury together totaled £154,000,000. This is the equivalent of 3,882,000,000 gold francs, a figure very slightly in excess of that of the gold holdings of the Bank of France and actually inferior to the total metallic reserve (gold and silver) in the vaults of the French bank.

While the gold reserve of the Bank of France is at pre-war levels, the note circulation has increased sixfold. On December 28, 1922, the amount of outstanding notes was 36,359,286,410 francs. On that date the advances to the State (pre-war) were 200,000,000 francs, the war advances 23,600,000,000 francs, and

the treasury bills discounted for advances of the French Government to foreign Governments, 4,355,000,000 francs, giving a total of 28,155,000,000 francs. The note circulation is based both upon these advances to the Government and upon commercial paper. If this 28,155,000,000 francs is deducted from the total note circulation at the end of the year, the remainder is about 8,234,000,000 francs, based upon commercial paper. Before the war the circulation on this account was above 6,000,000,000 francs, but there were also about 4,000,000,000 francs gold outstanding, whether in circulation or hoarded. Of this, as was stated above, about 2,500,000,000 francs were exchanged during the war for Bank of France notes. These two items combined would account for a sum approximately equivalent to what was designated above as the present "commercial circulation."

Representative items chosen from the report of 1913 show large increases, though usually these are quite disproportionate, whether measured by the increase in circulation or the increase in commodity prices.

ITALY.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1922.

The year 1922 has been one of distinct, though limited, economic and financial recovery in Italy. At the beginning of the year there was scarcely any evidence of improvement from the severe depression of 1921, but by mid-year there were numerous signs of betterment. During the last quarter a marked revival of industry set in, and the year closed with the outlook generally more favorable. Owing to fundamental causes, the improvement in business has not progressed as far as in France or England, and not nearly so far as in the United States.

In order to obtain a proper perspective of the developments of the year, it is necessary to bear in mind the outstanding phenomena which have had an influence in shaping Italian economic conditions since the war. First there was the abrupt decline in lira exchange from the point near parity at which it had been pegged. A second factor was the extreme disorganization of the great war industries, with accompanying unemployment. Third, the budget of the Government has shown annual deficits of large, though diminishing size; and to meet these, taxation has been heavily increased. Fourth, the country has passed through a series of social disturbances and

strikes of formidable proportions. Fifth, wholesale prices, which rose rapidly after the war, have shown only a small decline, a condition quite unlike that obtaining in England, France, or the United States. The post-war crisis reached its nadir in 1921, and may be said to have culminated in the collapse of the Banca Italiana di Sconto in the closing days of that year.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Unemployment was a serious problem throughout 1922, but the steady decrease in the number of unemployed is one of the strongest proofs of business recovery. The maximum unemployment figure was touched at the beginning of February, after which it declined rapidly, until in October the number of persons unemployed was only about one-half of the maximum. Since that month there has been a small increase, largely seasonal, and accounted for by the lessened demand for agricultural labor. One of the factors in the unemployment situation is the decline in emigration from Italy, as before the war larger numbers regularly sought employment abroad.

While production was increasing, as shown by the unemployment figures, the changes in the level of wholesale prices were comparatively small. Commodity prices rose rapidly in 1919 and early 1920, as they did in other countries, but in Italy, unlike England, France, and the United States, they have declined very little from their high point. Rather, they have tended to be fairly stable within somewhat broad limits. During 1922, commodity prices moved in a cycle almost exactly like that of 1921 and very similar to that of 1920. They declined in the early part of the year and rose in the latter part. The trend of commodity prices during the year was generally parallel to that of the dollar in terms of Italian exchange, as was also the case in 1921 and in 1920, though the sympathetic movement of prices and exchange in that year is less marked. In 1922, prices declined from January to May, rose from June to October, and then declined again. The dollar declined from January to April, rose to October, and then dropped. The close relationship between the two movements is obvious, and the cyclical trend of both Italian prices and foreign exchange is most readily explicable by reference to the seasonable influence of foreign-trade movements. Owing to the fact that exchange fluctuations are commonly explained in terms of current political news, it is necessary to stress the importance of such fundamental

factors as the foreign-trade balance and the internal-price level which are frequently ignored because they are operative only over considerable periods of time. The table which accompanies this article illustrates the close relation existing between commodity prices and exchange rates by stating the value of the dollar from time to time in percentages of its appreciation over the lira.

Italian prices in 1922, if stated in terms of an index based on the 1913 average, may appear to have fluctuated widely; but when measured by the percentage changes from month to month, their fluctuations have not been so very great. The chain index devised by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, based on an average of May-December, 1921, shows that in terms of current transactions the variations are much less abrupt than they appear in the Bachi index. The monthly average for 1922 was 562, compared with 577 in 1921 and 624 in 1920.

The small number of business failures in Italy is perhaps largely due to the fact that there has been no violent decline in commodity prices. The monthly average of bankruptcies reported by the Milan Chamber of Commerce for 1922 was 296, about half of the number for 1913 (616). However, the monthly average for last year was about twice that of 1921 (149) and almost six times that for 1920 (53). Failures were more numerous during the last half year. This phenomenon of an increase in failures occurring simultaneously with the beginning of a revival of business is paradoxical, but the same situation obtained in the United States and is more or less usual. In fact, it may be a sign of improving economic conditions, in so far as it represents the elimination of concerns long insolvent, but carried by the banks at the expense of sound business.

Figures for the liabilities of business failures are not available. But during the year there were no failures approaching in size or importance those of the great metal industries, whose failure, following an enormous war-time expansion, wrecked the Banca di Sconto at the end of 1921.

The preceding survey has shown the improvement in urban industry. At the same time, the welfare of agriculture is also of fundamental importance to Italy. Crops in 1922, with the exception of wheat, were fair. The wheat yield was about four-fifths of last year's exceptionally large crop. Oats and maize yields were substantially higher than in 1921, while rice and wine production remained unchanged.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

While industry was presenting marked signs of improvement, financial conditions in Italy were also showing distinct evidences of recovery. Less pronounced in the early part of the year, in the last quarter this was emphatically demonstrated, especially by the investment markets. The figures for the net increase in corporate capitalization shows a revival of confidence at the end of the year, when in the single month of December 105 new corporations were formed, and 73 increased their capital, with a total net increase in capital invested of 321,503,000 lire. This sum was about 27 per cent greater than in September, which had been larger than any previous month for the year.

The course of the stock market also reflects the improved industrial and financial outlook. Market averages declined in the first quarter and then started a long upward move, closing the year at nearly their highest level. This improvement was shared by every major type of activity, including the depressed metallurgical industry, the single exception being in the small, relatively unimportant "miscellaneous" group. As in the case of other continental countries caution must be used in studying this movement, for an advancing stock market may be a reflection either of improvement in industry or of a decline in the value of the medium of exchange.

A rather interesting paradox is illustrated by the table appended to this article in which average stock prices are stated in terms of the current market quotation for each 100 lire of capitalization. Italy has been passing through a serious depression, and, while conditions have been, and are, improving, recovery is by no means complete. Yet the table shows that the securities of 107 corporations are selling, on an average, well above their par value. This is primarily due, of course, to the depreciation of money in terms of property. As a consequence of this depreciation, security values react to a certain extent to the fluctuations of the value of money, whether this latter be measured by the rates of foreign exchange or the average of commodity prices. In this article attention has already been called to the relation between the movements of exchange and the movements of commodity prices. Throughout most of the year a similar sympathy existed between dollar exchange and the average of security prices—that is, while the lira was rising, securities (and commodities) dropped; when the lira fell, securities (and commodities) rose. The excep-

tion appeared in November, when security prices and exchange rates rose simultaneously. The improvement in the lira has usually been ascribed to political reasons; it is at least as probable that it is the result of the same economic causes that occasioned the decline of commodity prices. The rise in security prices at the time was the result, not only of the improved business outlook, but of the relief of the stock market from apprehension of compulsory registration of bearer securities.

This last factor was probably the major influence in the abrupt rise in Government bonds in November; although the improvement in the external and internal value of the lire played a part. In this rise both the pre-war and the war bonds participated equally. The monthly averages both of the 3½'s (pre-war) and the 5 per cent war loans are given in the table on page 344 because they illustrate effectively several important points. The first fact demonstrated is the very high cost of capital, even to the Government. The second is the comparatively small difference between the price of the 3½ per cents and the 5 per cents. This same phenomenon is noticeable in the French market in the narrow spread between the old 3 per cent rentes and the later issues carrying higher coupon rates, which is probably due to a greater feeling of confidence in the pre-war issues, as regards the contingent possibilities of taxation or other unfavorable legislative action.

The fact that capital is scarce and costly is one of the outstanding features of current Italian finance. It is evidenced not only by the low price of Government bonds, but by the rate on the treasury bills and the discount rate of the Banca d'Italia. The latter stands at 5½ per cent, having been reduced from 6 per cent only on July 10, 1922, at which figure it had stood since May 11, 1920. This change was preceded by a gradual reduction of the rate on the treasury bills, in contrast to the action of the Bank of France, which lowered its discount rate on the same day that the French treasury reduced the rate on its bills. According to figures presented by the Banco di Roma, the reductions in Italy took place on the following dates, effecting an average reduction of three-fourths of 1 per cent:

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 11.	Apr. 7.	May 3.
Treasury bills:	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
3 to 5 months.....	4.75	.....	4.50	4.25
6 to 8 months.....	5.25	.....	5	4.75
9 to 12 months.....	.....	5.50	5.25	5

The scarcity of domestic capital has convinced the Government of the advisability of encouraging the investment of foreign capital in the peninsula and has led to the exemption of foreign capital from taxation. This policy has been in force too short a time to have produced any definite results.

The scarcity of capital is, in part, due to the disturbed condition of the banking system. Not only have the banks been charged with the heavy duty of sustaining industry through the difficult period of postwar readjustment, but, at the end of 1921, they were obliged to withstand the violent shock of the failure of the Banca di Sconto. As a result of effective cooperation of the banks and especially of the timely aid proffered by the banks of issue the system passed through that critical period and in 1922 materially strengthened its position.

The figures for the banks of issue and the commercial banks show some important changes since the beginning of 1922. The most notable occurred in the item of the cash reserves of the commercial banks, which declined from 1,997,000,000 lire in December, 1921, to 781,000,000 lire at the end of November, 1922. In this item, however, there has been a gradual though small increase since August. The "loans, discounts, and amounts due from correspondents" of the commercial banks increased by 554,000,000 lire during the first 11 months of the year, while their "deposits and amounts due to correspondents" increased somewhat less (457,000,000 lire). During the 12 months the deposits and demand liabilities of the banks of issue have steadily declined by nearly the same amount (488,000,000 lire). It may be recalled that deposits in the Italian banks of issue increased sharply at the time of the Banca di Sconto failure. From the recent figures it appears that, with confidence now restored, these deposits are once again finding their way into the commercial banks. The "loans and discounts" of the banks of issue show a marked decline during the year (736,000,000 lire).

Note circulation of the three banks of issue has declined by 1,298,000,000 lire, or about 7 per cent, half of which is a reduction in the "circulation for the account of the State." This is an especially good sign, as it reflects both an improvement in Government finances and a strengthening of the capacity of the banks of issue for their more normal functions of financing business and commerce.

There have been no important changes in the finances of the Government since the end of the fiscal year in June, 1922. One of the outstanding facts is the continued increase in receipts from taxation. At the same time, the floating debt is not increasing. On October 31 the treasury bills outstanding amounted to 23,996,606,624 lire, a decrease of 111,000,000 lire since June. The Government has been successful in financing its reconstruction program by the sale of the longer term treasury bonds. The issue of the third billion of 7-year treasury bonds was completed early in December and the Government immediately launched another on the same terms, namely, 5 per cent at 98.50.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The visible balance of trade is heavily against Italy, but there is reason to believe that this balance is not only compensated by the invisible items, but that there is a favorable balance which is being met by shipments of gold into the country.

The foreign-trade figures for Italy are available in detail only through June, 1922, though the totals are at hand through November. In the first seven months of 1922, as compared with the corresponding period in 1921, imports had decreased by 454,189,432 lire, while exports had increased by 467,630,924 lire. For the period the total adverse balance was 3,977,000,000 lire, as compared with 4,899,000,000 lire for the same period in 1921. The indicated adverse balance of the visible trade for 1921 was about 7,000,000,000 lire. This was paid for out of the invisible items, the most important of which are tourist expenditures, the profits of the carrying trade, and remittances of emigrants. The size of the first two items is uncertain, but the remittances of emigrants have been the subject of very careful estimates. In 1921, remittances through the Banco di Napoli alone amounted to 711,548,721 lire, subdivided as follows: From the United States, 621,973,590 lire; Canada, 21,114,517 lire; Venezuela, 278,370 lire; Brazil, 21,566,040 lire; Argentina, 46,278,532 lire; and Germany, 347,690 lire. These figures were smaller than those of 1920. The Italian Commissariat of Emigration has computed that the total remittances from the United States alone in 1921 amounted to 3,689,000,000 lire. At the average rate of the lira for 1921, this sum would have amounted to about \$158,000,000. The capacity of Italy to acquire enormous sums

in dollar exchange explains in part how that country is enabled to purchase so extensively in the United States; it is also especially significant in view of the other financial relations existing between the two countries.

The following table shows the foreign trade of Italy with those countries with which her trade is largest:

FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES (FIRST HALF OF 1922).

[In millions of lire.]

Country.	Imported into Italy.	Exported from Italy.
United States.....	2,165	378
Switzerland.....	134	532
Great Britain.....	970	511
Germany.....	609	508
France.....	537	646

The table shows a favorable balance with France and Switzerland, and unfavorable elsewhere, with an especially heavy balance in favor of the United States. As has already been explained, the balance with the United States is very nearly offset by the remittances of Italian immigrants to this country, while the expenditures of American tourists are also very large. The principal imports from the United States are wheat, cotton, and oil; from England, coal, which alone accounts for one-half of the total imports from that country. Silk is the most important item of export, accounting for about a quarter of Italy's exports to France, half of her exports to Germany, and three-fifths of her exports to Switzerland. Exports to the United States are diverse, with no one commodity preponderant. Taking the foreign commerce of Italy as a whole, the principal items of import are food products and textile materials, and the same is true for exports. Thus imports of "animals, food products, and tobacco" during the period were 2,761,769,742 lire and exports 935,598,114 lire; while for "textile materials and their products," imports were 1,732,351,922 lire and exports 1,933,113,652 lire. As was stated earlier in this article, Italy, despite the visible adverse trade balance, is importing gold. In the first six months of the year, when the visible adverse balance amounted to 3,548,000,000 lire, gold imports to the value of 25,803,567 lire were reported, against total bullion exports of 2,201,483 lire. The source of this gold was not indicated, and no exports of gold to Italy in that period were reported either by England or the United States. In view of the heavy seasonal over-

seas purchases of Italy since June, it is unlikely that such an inward flow of gold continued during the fall months. But the fact that it had appeared during the first half of the year is of the greatest significance in suggesting the position of Italy in international trade.

SUMMARY.

The year 1922 witnessed a great improvement in Italy's position in international commerce, and a real recovery in Italian industry. The industrial revival is, however, less marked than in other continental countries, as neither of the factors which have played so large a part in French and German activity has had much influence in Italy. The industrial recovery in France has been largely due to the great demands for reconstruction, and has been financed largely by the Government. In Germany, as has frequently been pointed out, the industrial activity since the war has been chiefly the result of two factors—great public and quasipublic works and an export trade stimulated by the difference between the interior and exterior value of the mark.

In both France and Germany, evidently, the industrial and commercial activity rests on a somewhat fictitious basis; for that reason the improvement in Italy may, perhaps, stand on firmer ground. Financially, conditions are more obscure, for while there is undoubted improvement, it is impossible to tell how completely the banking system of the country has freed itself from the circumstances which wrecked the Banca di Sconto. As for Government finances, the conservative program of expenditures combined with the noteworthy increase in income from taxation gives promise of a material improvement for the current fiscal year.

RANGE OF ITALIAN SECURITY PRICES IN 1922.

[Monthly averages.]

Kind of corporation.	Number.	December, 1921.	March, 1922.	June, 1922.	September, 1922.	December, 1922.
Banks.....	8	137	144	146	151	162
Transportation.....	11	64	60	67	75	82
Electric.....	9	105	106	108	116	119
Mining and metallurgy.....	19	50	45	46	50	54
Automobile.....	5	86	79	104	112	121
Textile.....	18	140	127	157	168	192
Chemical.....	8	82	79	86	99	99
Rubber.....	1	104	108	103	101	105
Food products.....	11	152	150	165	185	209
Real estate.....	5	140	131	135	155	177
Water and light.....	5	122	121	120	134	142
Miscellaneous.....	7	208	174	194	196	195
General average.....	107	99	94	100	107	116

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ITALY FOR THE YEAR 1922.

[For other Italian statistics, see pp. 357, 358, 360, 402.]

Month.	Unemployment.	Business failures (Milan Chamber of Commerce).	Index of whole-sale prices 1913=100 (Prof. Bachi).	Index of whole-sale prices ¹ (Milan Chamber of Commerce)	Rate of lira exchange (monthly average).		Average of security prices.			Foreign trade of Italy (in millions of lire).			Savings deposits in Italy (in millions of lire).	
					Appreciation of the dollar in terms of lire.	Average rate of lira, per cent of par.	Stocks (107 corporations).	3½ per cent Government bonds.	5 per cent consolidated loan.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of imports.	Ordinary savings banks.	Postal savings banks.
1922.														
January.....	541,775	232	577	105	441	22.7	95.4	71.64	75.90	620	1,316	696	8,087	8,179
February.....	606,819	258	562	103	393	25.4	97.3	73.07	77.02	720	1,056	336	8,185	8,239
March.....	576,284	332	533	99	378	26.5	93.7	72.39	77.39	716	1,311	595	8,291	8,295
April.....	498,606	261	527	96	360	27.8	92.2	70.70	77.78	689	1,157	468	8,380	8,345
May.....	432,372	288	524	96	367	27.3	98.6	72.83	79.50	592	1,245	653	8,479	8,389
June.....	410,372	300	537	97	389	25.7	100.1	72.87	81.12	861	1,662	801	8,672	8,391
July.....	372,001	341	558	101	422	23.7	100.2	70.88	77.48	672	1,101	429	8,862	8,328
August.....	304,242	270	571	102	428	23.4	104.6	72.24	81.05	732	1,080	348	8,988	8,336
September.....	317,986	287	582	104	452	22.1	107.4	72.45	81.78	747	1,236	489	9,038	8,317
October.....	312,714	339	601	106	485	21.6	111.1	72.43	80.64	889	1,395	506	9,017	8,304
November.....	321,011	336	596	107	428	23.4	117.0	76.55	85.37	1,046	1,254	208	.....	8,314
December.....	354,238	311	580	104	383	26.1	116.3	77.72	86.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ May-Dec., 1921=100. Computed from 125 price quotations.

INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS.

Month.	New corporations.	Corporations increasing capital.	Corporations dissolved.	Corporations decreasing capital.	In thousands of lire.		
					Increase in corporate capitalization.	Decrease in corporate capitalization.	Net change.
1922.							
January.....	90	74	35	17	255,396	68,940	+186,455
February.....	115	79	20	16	314,141	63,973	+250,168
March.....	91	61	28	9	153,426	50,280	+103,146
April.....	65	62	31	21	129,257	93,470	+35,787
May.....	82	93	55	35	281,047	280,631	+417
June.....	98	75	65	20	477,173	656,132	-178,958
July.....	84	60	38	27	207,530	299,358	-91,824
August.....	76	64	36	18	184,522	91,193	+93,329
September.....	95	49	92	12	298,758	37,004	+261,754
October.....	78	63	31	27	431,898	460,724	-28,827
November.....	91	65	21	25	218,921	127,042	+91,880
December.....	105	73	31	19	458,820	137,316	+321,503

GERMANY.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1922.

German economic conditions during the past year were chiefly influenced by the changes in the value of the mark, and according to the degree of its fluctuations the year 1922 may be divided into two distinct periods. The first period may be said to have extended from January to the middle of June, during which time mark exchange fluctuated only moderately. For from the opening of the Cannes Conference until the final negative outcome of the Bankers' Conference in Paris, many bankers and business men in Germany and abroad believed that the various problems arising out of the war would be settled in the near future, and this belief found its expression in the relatively "stable"

value of the mark. The second period began immediately after the Bankers' Conference and is marked by a rapid downward movement of the mark at home and abroad. The Bankers' Conference showed that for the time being the settlement of the reparations question was a much more difficult task than was generally thought, and the unsuccessful outcome of the conference exercised a depressing influence on German credit within the country and abroad, which was immediately reflected in the movement of the German currency. The rapid decline of the value of the mark during this second period was further accelerated by various political events in Germany which indicated the political unrest and the instability of the entire economic and political structure of the country.

The following table showing the movement of German exchange during the two periods makes the above statements clearer:

VALUATION OF THE DOLLAR IN MARKS.

1922—January 1.....	186	1922—August 1.....	644
February 1.....	204	September 1... 1, 300	
March 1.....	230	October 2... 1, 815	
April 1.....	298	November 1... 4, 550	
May 1.....	283	November 8... 19, 150	
June 1.....	272	December 1... 7, 650	
July 1.....	402	December 30... 7, 246	

THE EFFECTS OF CURRENCY DEPRECIATION.

Prices.—The steady downward movement of the German mark had its depressing effects on all phases of German commercial and industrial activity. It caused a rapid increase in prices, a rise in the cost of living; it increased wages and salaries, raised the expenditures of the Government, and created chaotic conditions in Government finances. The downward movement of the mark, or, as it is stated in Germany, the upward movement of the dollar, was closely followed by an increase in prices, and in fact, the entire price movement of the past year was only a reflection of the exchange situation. The wholesale index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung (see p. 355), comprising 98 commodities, rose from 4,217 in January, 1922, to 205,417 at the beginning of 1923, thus increasing 49 times during the course of the year. Certain groups of commodities, especially those imported, were entirely dominated by the valuation of the mark abroad, while others, depending to a large extent upon domestic raw materials and labor, lagged considerably behind. During the second half of the year a remarkable change took place in prices of minerals and of industrial finished products. The rise in prices of the first-mentioned group of commodities is due to a large extent to the increase in the cost of transportation, while prices of industrial finished products reflect both an increase in the price of raw materials and a decided increase in wages.

Cost of living and wages.—The increase in the prices of all commodities immediately affected the cost of living, as well as wages and salaries of employees. The cost of living index of the Federal statistical office, giving monthly average expenditures of a family of two adults and three children, for food, fuel, light, and rent, shows the following movement:

¹ Peak for the year

COST OF LIVING INDEX.

1922—January....	1, 825	1922—August.....	7, 029
February....	2, 209	September... 11, 376	
March.....	2, 639	October.....	19, 504
April.....	3, 175	November... 40, 047	
May.....	3, 462	December... 61, 156	
June.....	3, 779	1923—January....	103, 400
July.....	4, 990		

The course of wages and salaries of workmen and Government employees show the same trend. Wages of laborers, however, increased more rapidly than the salaries of Government employees. While, for instance, the wage index of unskilled labor increased from 2,121 (1914=100) for January, 1922, to 18,129 for October of the same year, the salary index of high-school teachers only increased from 1,004 to 8,996. Despite the increase in wages and salaries, the standard of living of all classes of the population, and especially of salaried employees, decreased rapidly. The decline in the value of the mark, immediately followed by increases in wages and salaries, was reflected in the public finances of the Government and the management of all private enterprises.

Government finance.—The main problem of the Government created by the depreciation of the mark was to increase its revenues as expenditures increased. Each decrease in the value of the mark necessitated an immediate increase in expenditures for reparation payments, as well as for the domestic needs of the Government. But as expenditures were increasing continually, the revenues could not keep pace with them, a fact which necessarily resulted in a steady increase in the floating debt of the Government.

FLOATING DEBT OF GERMANY.

[In billions of marks.]

1922, end of—		1922, end of—	
January.....	265	July.....	329
February.....	277.3	August.....	355.6
March.....	281.1	September... 528.4	
April.....	289.4	October.....	795.9
May.....	299.8	November.... 1, 166	
June.....	311.6	December.... 1, 495	

Although the Government has spent about 200 billions for reparation account, from April 1 to December 10, 1922, the great deficit in the budget is mainly due to the lack of adequate taxation.²

² For more details on taxation, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, January, 1923.

Notes in circulation.—Closely connected with the floating debt is the amount of bank notes in circulation. But while up to the beginning of May almost half of the outstanding treasury bills were held by private institutions, the credit stringency, which became very acute during the second quarter of the year, induced many private holders of treasury bills to discount them with the Reichsbank. Thus, the Reichsbank was forced to finance to an ever increasing extent the deficit of the Government. Not only the Government, however, but also private enterprises began to rely more and more on the resources of the Reichsbank, by discounting notes and drafts which in turn tended further to increase the notes in circulation. The causes of the increase of private commercial bills discounted with the Reichsbank are discussed later in the article. The relation of discounted treasury bills and also private bills to the amount of Reichsbank notes outstanding is presented in the following table:

RELATION BETWEEN DISCOUNTED TREASURY BILLS AND PRIVATE NOTES OF THE REICHSBANK TO NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

[Amounts in billions of marks.]

Date.	Treasury bills discounted and held with Reichsbank.	Percentage of total treasury bills.	Commercial bills discounted with Reichsbank.	Notes in circulation.	Bank loan certificates (Darlehens-kassenscheine).
December 31, 1921.	132.3	53.5	1.66	113.64	8.30
1922, end of—					
January	126.1	49.2	1.59	115.38	8.00
February	134.3	51.2	1.86	120.00	7.98
March	146.5	53.8	2.15	130.67	8.70
April	155.6	55.4	2.40	140.40	9.18
May	167.8	58.1	3.38	151.95	9.04
June	186.1	63.0	4.75	169.20	10.37
July	207.9	67.5	8.12	189.79	12.20
August	249.8	75.4	21.70	238.15	13.40
September	349.8	78.0	50.20	316.87	14.00
October	477.2	79.0	101.16	469.46	14.00
November	672.2	80.2	246.95	754.09	13.80
December	1,184.0	79.2	422.24	1,280.10	13.45

The increased amount of outstanding notes further depreciated the value of the currency at home and abroad and all steps undertaken by the Government, such as the law preventing the "flight of capital," or the "foreign exchange bill," were unable to break the vicious circle of Germany's finances.

Private enterprises.—From the above analysis the effects of currency depreciation upon government finances may be easily seen. Its effects upon private enterprises, as pronounced as they are, are more difficult to discern. As far as production and employment are con-

cerned, no important changes took place. A marked decrease occurred in the output of coal, mainly due to the cession of a part of Upper Silesia to Poland. Most plants worked at full capacity, so that practically no unemployment existed throughout the year. While thus on the surface no changes seem to have taken place, the rapid depreciation of the mark and the great risk to which all business transactions under such a condition are subject changed the method of doing business to a very considerable extent. These changes may be grouped into three classes. (a) Tendency toward industrial concentration; (b) increase in speculation; (c) changes in the method of price calculation.

(a) *Concentration.*—Throughout the entire year the process of concentration and integration continued, and this movement was further accelerated by the credit stringency and the difficulty of obtaining raw materials from abroad. Reorganizations on a large scale took place in almost all industries in German Upper Silesia, in order to combine the plants left in German territory into more efficient working units. Large consolidations also took place among cable companies, insurance companies, and breweries all over the country. The activity of producers' organizations was not so much concerned with the limitation of production as with the fixing of prices and the settlement of questions arising out of the steady decline of the mark. The formation of great combines, which started immediately after the war, continued, and the number of producers' and consumers' organizations grew from day to day.

(b) *Speculation.*—Another direct result of the steady depreciation of the mark was the rapid increase in speculation in all phases of Germany's commercial and industrial life. Speculation in goods and securities has proceeded to such an extent that it has caused a considerable change in the occupation of the population. Commercial or industrial success at present is attained not by efficient work or management, but by skillful operation in the buying of raw materials, by the providing of "valuta reserves," and by successful selling for foreign currencies. This has increased the activities of the banks and brokers and brought matters to a point where practically every syndicate or independent plant and business house has found it necessary to establish its own foreign exchange department. In addition, many former salaried employees and those in professions, attracted by the great profits from speculation, engaged in the buying and selling of either commodities or securities.

The commercial registers of the Reich show this tendency, namely, a large increase in the number of merchants engaged in the buying and selling of goods. Furthermore, the complicated methods of figuring wages and salaries which rise from week to week and of calculating prices have increased to a very considerable extent the number of clerical workers in all establishments. To sum up briefly, the depreciation of the currency has led to a decrease in the productive and to an increase in the speculative elements in business.

(c) *Method of price calculation.*—Although this phase of German industrial and commercial activity is not so important as the two previously mentioned, it is nevertheless of interest, since it indicates how business is conducted in a country where the currency is steadily depreciating. The price policy during the year has changed several times, and three methods or a combination of the three can be traced. According to the first method, merchants sold their goods with large profits on a paper basis, but in most cases the proceeds of such sales were insufficient to buy an equal quantity of goods. In order to safeguard their "working capital," merchants began to base their prices upon the "cost of replacement," or on the price which a seller might have to pay in the future for the same quantity of goods. Although this method of calculation is less risky than the first, it involves many elements of speculation, and, to avoid these, many industries made it a practice to fix their prices in foreign currencies. The fixing of prices, as unimportant as it may appear in countries with a sound currency, is very vital in Germany, and several laws have been passed during the last year to protect the population against exorbitant prices.

Credit and banking.—The changes in the industrial and commercial development are not entirely peculiar to the past year, for the tendencies leading to these changes have been apparent ever since the mark began its downward course. In the field of credit, however, changes occurred which were not anticipated and which the most experienced bankers thought impossible. The outstanding feature was the credit stringency, which set in at the beginning of the year and lasted throughout the entire period under consideration. This credit stringency is the more remarkable, since it was generally believed that inflation is always accompanied by easy money conditions.

To meet the ever increasing needs of their customers, the commercial banks were forced

to draw upon the funds of the Reichsbank. They reintroduced the use of the documentary bill of exchange and discounted these bills to an ever increasing amount with the Reichsbank. To what extent the discounting of drafts and checks increased may be easily seen from the following figures. At the beginning of the year checks discounted with the Reichsbank amounted to 1,660,000,000, while at the end of the year they reached the sum of 422,240,000,000, an increase of 25,336 per cent. This attitude of the private banks toward the Reichsbank was also well reflected in the discount policy of the latter institution. To curb speculation and to discourage excessive borrowings, the Reichsbank raised its discount rate from 5 to 10 per cent during the last five months of the year. Increases took place on July 28 from 5 to 6 per cent; on August 28 from 6 to 7 per cent; on September 21 from 7 to 8 per cent; on November 13 from 8 to 10 per cent.

The rate for call loans prevailing in the Berlin money market followed the same course, as shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE DAILY RATE ON CALL LOANS.

1922—January.....	4.50	1922—July.....	5.40
February.....	4.28	August.....	6.50
March.....	4.54	September....	7.40
April.....	4.38	October.....	7.75
May.....	4.34	November.....	8.22
June.....	4.91	December.....	9.21

Rates charged by banks to their customers were, however, much higher. In addition to the regular rate of interest, customers were obliged to pay a commission ranging from 3 to 40 per cent per annum. On the whole, rates of interest, including commission charges, were about 8 per cent at the beginning of the year, 15 to 18 per cent at the end of July, and 25 to 35 per cent at the end of the year. While these rates may be regarded as normal, rates, including commission charges ranging from 120 to 250 per cent per annum, were common, especially on loans for exchange speculation. The high rate of interest, however, did not decrease the demand for new funds. Moreover, the money stringency was further aggravated by the fact that deposits did not keep pace with loans, for owners of liquid funds found it more profitable to invest them in securities or foreign exchange. The fact that interest paid on deposits increased only very slowly further tended to decrease deposits. Thus private banks were forced to look to the Reichsbank as the only source for accommodation, and as long as the discount rate of that institution is

far below the open-market rate, all efforts of the Reichsbank to curb speculation and excessive borrowing will be fruitless.

The capital market.—The money stringency also influenced the capital market. During the first three-quarters of the year prices of securities rose only slightly as compared with the depreciation of the mark, a fact which induced many Germans to invest their funds in foreign currencies or foreign securities. At the end of October, however, a rapid upward movement of security prices set in. Stimulated by purchases by foreign holders of German marks, who tried to avoid further losses, prices of German securities rose very rapidly, and in some instances surpassed the upward movement of the dollar.

The movement of security prices during the past year may be seen from the following table:

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX OF FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

	Jan. 5.	Apr. 7.	July 7.	Oct. 6.	Nov. 3.	Dec. 29.
Stocks.....	100	119	126	292	953	1,525
Domestic bonds.....	100	108	111	149	236	307
Foreign bonds.....	100	209	367	2,540	4,275	5,510

With the exception of the few foreign securities traded on the German exchanges, prices of almost all German securities depend, not upon the value of the corporate capital or income yield, but mainly upon speculative operations. Thus, for instance, the 3 per cent Federal loan (Reichsanleihe) increased from 103 on January 3, 1922, to 1,400 at the end of December, while the 5 per cent Federal loan, which represents the same obligation of the Government as the former, but bearing a higher rate of interest, increased during the same period from 77½ to 80½ only. Speculation in foreign exchanges and in securities increased to such an extent that most stock exchanges have had to suspend operations for three days a week during the last few months.

Banking activity.—Since German private banks do not publish monthly statements, it is difficult to measure in figures the effects of the steady depreciation of the currency on their activity. The ever increasing demand for capital for productive and speculative purposes and the continued issues of new securities put a great strain on the reserves of the banks. To meet these needs the banks increased their own capital and in many instances pooled their reserves by forming new combinations and mergers. The increases in capital of the largest banking institutions may be seen from the following table:

CAPITAL OF GERMAN BANKS.

[In millions of marks.]

	End of 1921.	End of 1922.
Deutsche Bank.....	400	800
Dresdner Bank.....	550	¹ 1,100
Disconto Gesellschaft.....	400	900
Darmstädter und Nationalbank.....	350	² 700
Commerz und Privatbank.....	629½	600
Mitteldeutsche Creditbank.....	170	³ 500
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft.....	110	110

¹ Including 550,000,000 marks proposed but not yet passed upon.

² Including 100,000,000 marks preferred stock.

³ Including 10,000,000 marks preferred stock.

In many instances the issuance of new securities was combined with the creation of preferred stock, the purpose of which was to prevent a change in control of the bank. As a further means to prevent a change in control, in many instances the new shares carry a clause whereby any stockholder may be notified that his shares are needed and that they must be surrendered at the terms specified at the time of their acquisition. Furthermore, to preserve the value of their assets all banks increased their foreign exchange reserves and enlarged their interests in various industrial enterprises. Simultaneously with the increase in capital was the tendency toward concentration and consolidation among banks. The larger banks took over a number of smaller institutions and converted them into branches, and in many instances large banks combined in order to cut expenses and to pool their assets. The most striking example of such a combination is the merger of the Darmstädter Bank and the Nationalbank für Deutschland to form the Darmstädter und Nationalbank. Despite the large volume of speculation in foreign exchange and in securities and the unstable economic and political conditions, comparatively few bank failures occurred.

Summary.—The depreciation of the mark was the outstanding feature in Germany's economic condition during the past year. It created chaotic conditions in the public finances, caused a rapid increase in prices and wages, and decreased to a considerable extent the standard of living of the majority of the population. Despite the adverse factors which might be expected to accompany a steadily depreciating currency, the German industrial machine was kept going and the country faced no unemployment problem. Business organization, however, underwent a great change. The formation of combines and syndicates proceeded so rapidly that at the end of the year 1922 the

most important German industries were organized into 13 syndicates, which exercised almost complete control over output and prices.

ARGENTINA.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1922.

The commercial and financial situation of the Argentine Republic in the early months of 1922 was troubled by national political uncertainty and by the economic difficulties evident throughout the world. Signs of improvement appeared in July, and from then to the close of the year the nation's business has developed along sound and satisfactory lines.

Industrial conditions.—Commercial failures for the entire year of 1922 showed assets of 116,011,728 paper pesos and liabilities of 122,550,752 pesos, or an excess of liabilities over assets of 6,539,024 pesos. In 1921 the assets amounted to 153,748,638 pesos and the liabilities to 144,663,498 pesos. In other words, the assets of 1921 were about 9,000,000 pesos in excess of the liabilities, whereas in 1922 they were about 6,500,000 pesos less than the liabilities. The precarious situation of the live-stock industry, the effects of which were felt throughout the entire country, has been given as the principal reason for the relatively large total of liabilities in business failures recorded during 1922. In the January, 1923, issue of the BULLETIN a table was presented showing the liabilities of business failures in Argentina during the first 10 months of 1922. Failures during last November and December compare most favorably with those of previous months. The figures have been placed at 9,294,921 and 7,565,621 paper pesos, respectively.

The volume of checks cleared in the Federal capital and the Provinces showed a gradual increase during the last three months of 1922. This is evidence of the growing business activity of the country. The amounts of checks cleared through the Buenos Aires Clearing House during the last three years were as follows:

AMOUNT OF CHECKS CLEARED THROUGH THE BUENOS AIRES CLEARING HOUSE.

[In Argentine paper pesos.]

Period.	1920	1921	1922
First quarter.....	10,209,583,300	9,259,826,300	8,904,845,400
Second quarter.....	11,963,863,400	9,528,649,700	8,504,052,700
Third quarter.....	11,135,716,600	9,234,306,600	8,108,808,500
Fourth quarter.....	10,029,394,800	8,524,719,100	8,644,853,300
Total for year...	43,338,558,100	36,544,501,700	34,162,559,900

Unemployment has been kept within very narrow limits, despite the difficult situation created by the latent crisis in the live-stock industry. Wages, on the average, have not fallen, as shown in the following table published by the National Department of Labor of Argentina, especially if consideration is given to the fact that foreign exchange, in relation with the United States dollar, showed an improvement in 1922 of 9 per cent over the average of 1921. The following table shows only the workmen's wages in the building trades in Buenos Aires, but they may be taken as fairly representative of the general trend of wages.

[In Argentine paper pesos, per day.]

Workmen.	1911	1915	1920	1921	1922
Stone masons, bricklayers.....	4.50	3.50	6.50	7.50	7.21
Laborers or assistants.....	2.20	2.00	4.26	5.25	4.67
Carpenters (journeymen).....	4.00	3.50	7.26	7.50	7.66
Painters.....	4.00	3.00	6.50	7.50	7.62
Marble workers.....	5.00	4.00	7.50	8.00	9.26
Plasterers.....	5.00	4.00	7.25	8.50	9.46

During the year minimum wage laws for Government employees were approved by the executive and it is expected that they will be finally adopted. No conflicts or disturbances of importance occurred in 1922 between capital and labor, and the increasing demand for labor has been clearly manifest in the increasing number of immigrants arriving in Argentina, attracted by the excellent prospects in the agricultural industries of that country. During the last quarter of 1922 the total immigration was placed by the Director of Immigration at 39,724 persons, of whom 10,890 were Italians and 10,645 were Spaniards.

Some apprehension was felt in connection with the wheat, linseed, and oats crops, due to the heavy rains in the middle of the year. The actual damage was not great, however, and the 1921-22 harvest gave a very satisfactory yield, with a surplus of over 37,000,000 tons of wheat and more than 800,000 tons of linseed available for exportation. The crop was practically all disposed of during the year. The maize crop suffered severe damage on account of the damp weather which prevailed throughout the winter. The crop itself was large and the price was relatively well maintained. Since the exportable stocks are now practically exhausted, the outlook of the agricultural industries of Argentina is promising. According to the last forecasts, the 1922-23 harvest will be above normal, which may be taken as an indication that the exportable surplus will exceed those for previous years.

The live-stock industry of Argentina, still suffering from the effects of the post-war liquidation, was in a depressed condition throughout the year. Due to the liberal assistance rendered this industry by the Government and the banks, this source of production has been saved from reaching a stage of panic which would have had disastrous effects upon the business of the country. The principal cause of this situation is the difficult economic condition of England, the most important market for Argentina's live-stock products. There still remain large accumulated stock of meat products in Argentina, and the prices for practically all such products remain exceedingly low. Toward the close of the year, however, an improvement was evident in meat exports, but there was not much improvement in prices. In spite of the severe crisis in the cattle industry of Argentina prices of farm property remained high throughout the year.

The past year has not been satisfactory to the manufacturing industries of Argentina. Several local industries which were established during the war are at present facing strong competition from foreign manufacturers, who are able to produce their goods on standards lower than in Argentina and are further aided by the low Argentine import tariff. The recommendations of several of the most prominent economists of Argentina have for a long time been directed toward bringing about a thorough revision of the import tariffs in order to give protection to domestic industries and eventually to increase the Federal Government's revenues. It is believed, moreover, that the recent petroleum discoveries and the increase in its production in that country will materially help the local industries, since Argentina is expected to become a self-supporting nation as far as fuel oil is concerned.

One of the principal features of prosperity during 1922 was the important place which petroleum has come to occupy in Argentina. Although no considerable increase in production was registered in the State oil wells at Comodoro Rivadavia, a good deal of development is in progress in other parts of the Republic. Successful boring in 1922 was reported by an American company in the Province of Salta, and in Neuquen several local companies were established. The capital invested in the petroleum industry of Argentina at the close of the year has been estimated at about 100,000,000 paper pesos, of which 60,000,000 pesos are in Government petroleum workings and the

balance in foreign and domestic companies. The 1922 production of the Government petroleum fields has been placed at 2,120,000 barrels of 159 liters and that of the private fields at 540,000 barrels.

Foreign trade and foreign exchange.—As the Department of Statistics of the Government of Argentina has not for some time compiled statements giving the official figures for the trend and volume of foreign trade, it is impossible to give an exact account of the foreign-trade situation during 1922. According to the figures of revenues collected by the customhouses and reliable opinions from private sources, it appears that the total volume of trade in that year did not differ considerably from that of the previous one. It is important to note, however, that although prices showed a decline during the first half of 1922, as compared with prices prevailing in 1921, the products exported by Argentina, with the exception of those of the live-stock industry, found a ready market at firm prices. Exports of wool and hides set new records. Stocks of both of these staples are practically exhausted at present.

Exchange fluctuations during 1922 were within narrower limits than in the previous year, due to the general conditions prevailing in the world and not because of any special happening of economic importance in Argentina. The value of the gold peso was relatively stable, moving between 73 and 86 cents. The value of the paper peso, however, showed remarkable improvement, as evidenced in the reduction of the premium of United States dollars in Argentina from about 50 per cent in the latter half of 1921 to only 18 per cent in the same period of last year. The following table shows the high and low monthly quotations of the Argentine paper peso during the past year in terms of cents, United States currency, and will supplement the table contained in the July, 1922, issue of the BULLETIN, page 822.

Month.	High.	Low.
1922.		
January.....	36.625	33.250
February.....	37.000	35.750
March.....	37.625	35.875
April.....	36.125	34.625
May.....	36.875	36.125
June.....	36.750	35.750
July.....	36.700	35.750
August.....	36.400	36.000
September.....	36.600	35.600
October.....	36.330	35.500
November.....	37.070	35.900
December.....	38.180	37.000

Banking and public finance.—The outstanding feature during 1922 in the banking activities of the Argentine Republic was the abundance of money available for loans, which brought about a marked decline in interest rates. Judging from the figures published at the close of 1922, the banks of the Republic conducted their affairs during that year in a successful manner. The progressive increase shown by the balances of the local banks up to December 31, 1922, as compared with the figures at certain previous dates are shown in the following table:

[In paper pesos, 000 omitted.]

Date.	Deposits.	Discounts and advances.	Cash holdings.
Dec. 31, 1920.....	3,529,800	2,505,200	1,185,400
Dec. 31, 1921.....	3,375,100	2,543,400	1,168,500
Mar. 31, 1922.....	3,334,300	2,524,500	1,062,300
June 30, 1922.....	3,347,600	2,474,400	1,139,800
Sept. 30, 1922.....	3,400,600	2,527,700	1,127,600
Dec. 31, 1922.....	3,478,400	2,677,800	1,103,400

Prohibition of gold exports was maintained during 1922, notwithstanding the fact that the directors of the Caja de Conversión, in the latter part of the year, addressed to the Minister of Finance a report favoring the free exportation of that metal. In reply, the minister stated emphatically that he would oppose such a measure so long as other countries also prohibited gold exports and so long as the question of reparations due to France remained unsettled. As a result of this policy, very little change was registered in 1922 in the figures showing the operations of the Caja de Conversión. Gold held in that office remains at 466,476,969 pesos and 4,123,150 in Argentinian legations abroad. The total note circulation on November 30, 1922, amounted to 1,362,563,073 pesos, which shows that the ratio of gold reserve to note circulation amounts to 80.16 per cent, since the legal parity of the paper peso in terms of gold is 44 cents.

An outstanding feature of Argentine national finances in 1922 was the inadequacy of national revenues to meet Government expenditures. One of the first steps taken by the new administration toward economic readjustment was to consider the adoption of new sources of revenue to permit the balancing of the national budget and the consolidation of the floating debt, which amounted at the end of the year to about 1,000,000,000 paper pesos. Another concern of the new Government after assuming office on October 12, 1922, was to obtain accurate

figures showing the amount of the floating debts which are to be consolidated, in order to obtain a sound basis upon which to build its new financial plans. According to the report presented by the accountant general on the first day of the present administration, the Argentine debt to be consolidated amounted to 809,574,218 paper pesos, of which 625,325,949 pesos were liabilities at fixed dates and 184,248,269 pesos were liabilities at call. The above total does not include, however, the debentures of the Argentine Republic to certain departments which are not under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Treasury, such as the State Railways, the National Council of Education, the National Public Health Works, and others. The debt of the Government to the State Railways alone amounts to about 85,357,000 paper pesos. During the last two months of the year, the Government was able to cancel several short-term loans placed with local banks at rates varying from 5½ to 6 per cent and to renew others at rates from 4½ to 5 per cent per annum. One of the last financial measures taken by the previous administration was to attempt to consolidate part of the floating debt of the country by the issue of an external loan for the equivalent of 500,000,000 paper pesos, and approval was asked of Congress to an ad referendum agreement entered into with American bankers, but this project was not even discussed by Congress. During the latter part of last year the Provincial Governments, particularly that of Buenos Aires, were making efforts to keep expenditures within their revenues and to consolidate their existing floating debts by creating new revenues and cutting expenditures.

During the last month of the past year the several Provinces of Argentina took up the consideration of their 1923 budgets. Preliminary reports to the Minister of Finance made by the budget commission of Argentina show that the national budget for 1923 will provide for expenditures of 572,297,000 paper pesos, and that there will be a deficit on the budget for 1922 of about 173,172,122 paper pesos. Preliminary reports submitted to the municipal council of Buenos Aires show that the municipal budget for 1922 will result in a deficit of about 4,000,000 paper pesos. The budget for 1923 shows modifications as compared with that for the previous year, the most important of which is a reduction of expenditures from 71,000,000 paper pesos to 68,000,000. The executive will submit a proposal for a loan to finance a program of public

works. The amount has been placed at 100,000,000 paper pesos.

The 1923 budget of the Province of Córdoba has been submitted to the legislature by the executive, providing for expenditures of 20,746,332 paper pesos, and the estimated revenues have been placed at 20,300,000. The deficit for 1922 has been calculated at about 3,044,000 paper pesos. The budget for 1923 of the Province of Entre Rios provides for expenditures of 12,149,881 paper pesos and revenues have been estimated at 9,180,173 paper pesos. The Province of Tucumán budget provides for expenditures of 13,369,559 paper pesos and the revenue estimated for the year amounts to 14,030,621 paper pesos. A new tax on sugar has been proposed and direct taxation is expected to provide 1,700,000 pesos. The governor of this Province has announced that an ad referendum contract has been signed with a banking house in Holland for a loan of 30,000,000 paper pesos, a part of which is to cover the financing of a program of public works and the balance to be turned over to the provincial Government for other purposes. The contract provides that the issue may be either in pounds sterling, dollars, francs, or florins and that the bonds shall be exempt from provincial taxation. The service of the loan will be met by an additional tax to be placed on sugar-cane production. The 1923 budget of the Province of Mendoza provides for expenditures of 13,158,900 paper pesos, against which revenues have been estimated at 13,176,930 pesos.

The condition of the railroad industry in Argentina during 1922 also had a marked bearing upon the finances of that country, since the largest system is owned by the State. The railway situation in Argentina during 1922 was also satisfactory. Railroad revenues were considerably larger on account of the increased tariffs approved by the Government and effective during the latter half of 1922. During that year the British-owned

system of Argentine railways was not extended and the total mileage stood at 15,241 miles. On the other hand, a movement directed toward a considerable expansion of the State-owned lines was apparent during the latter part of the year. The construction of new domestic and international lines was begun by the State.

Present conditions.—Little change has been reported in the financial and economic situation of Argentina during the first two months of the current year. The harvesting of the 1922-23 crop is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, with excellent yields. Wool exports are active, with firm prices as a result of increasing demand. Conditions in the livestock industry continue to be serious. In order to lend greater assistance to this industry, the Federal Government has presented a bill before congress providing for official control of the packing houses. Further loss has been sustained by the cattle raisers by reason of the lack of rain during the first two months of the year. Petroleum exploitation is progressing and considerable additional amounts of private capital have been invested recently in the industry. An outstanding feature of the petroleum industry is that the exploration for oil is now being carried out by the larger companies in a systematic way in order to ascertain the real extent and importance of Argentina's petroleum deposits. Exports from Argentina continue to progress satisfactorily due to the fair foreign demand for wheat, linseed, wool, and hides. No change of importance has been reported in the import situation. Although stocks are running rather low, little activity is noted in restocking and purchases continue to be only for immediate needs. The revenues of the railroads are constantly increasing and the labor situation is satisfactory. Banking business is still being conducted on a strictly conservative basis and a considerable surplus of money for investment is still available.

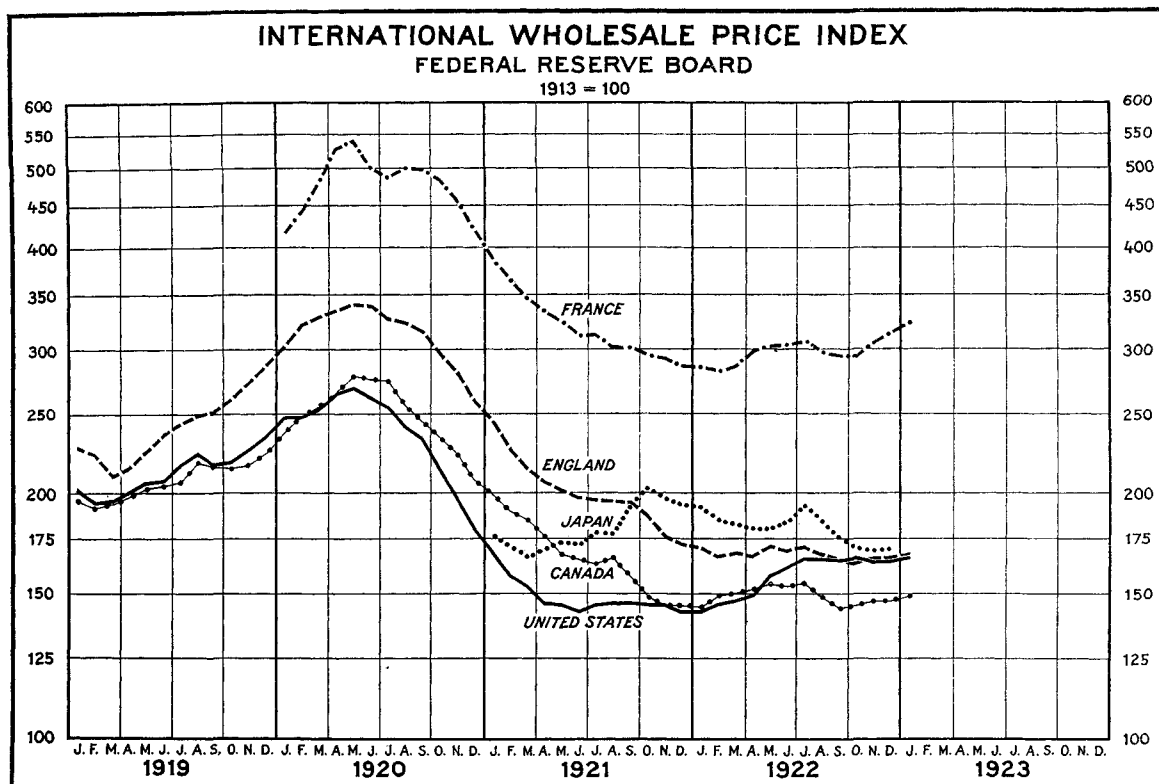
PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

January witnessed a general rise in the level of wholesale prices in all countries covered by the board's international index. Prices rose 1 point in the United States and England, 2 points in Canada, 3 points in Japan, and 8 points in France. At the beginning of 1923 prices in the United States and France were higher than they were a year ago, in Japan they were lower, and in Canada and England they were approximately the same. Comparison of the January levels on a gold basis shows little change from the relative positions of the last few months. The rise in prices in this country has kept the American price level above that of England and Canada in spite of the improved condition of their exchanges. The fall in the value of the franc during January caused a decline in the gold level almost entirely offsetting the increase during December.

The most striking increases in January took place in raw materials and producers' goods, especially in France and Japan. Consumers' goods in all countries were either steady or declined.

Commodities entering into trade were more violently affected than were domestic goods. Export price levels increased between 2 points in Canada and 11 points in France, while prices of goods imported rose from 1 point in the United States and England to 22 points in France.



The table below gives the all-commodities index numbers of the five countries included in the Federal Reserve Board's international wholesale price index. Relative price levels are shown both in terms of the respective currencies and "converted to a gold basis." The latter figures take into account the depreciation of the foreign currencies in terms of the American dollar by the use of foreign exchange rates, and indicate therefore relative price levels in the several countries when all prices are expressed as dollars. There follows a table showing the index numbers of the various groups of commodities in each country.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Year and month.	Based on prices in respective currencies.					Converted to gold basis.				
	United States.	England.	France.	Canada.	Japan. ¹	United States.	England.	France.	Canada.	Japan. ¹
1913, average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919, average.....	211	241	241	207	207	211	221	221	199	199
1920, average.....	239	314	478	250	250	239	242	185	223	223
1921, average.....	148	201	321	167	181	148	159	124	150	175
1922, average.....	157	167	298	149	182	157	152	127	147	175
1922.										
January.....	142	170	286	144	191	142	148	121	137	181
February.....	146	167	283	149	185	146	150	128	145	176
March.....	147	168	287	150	182	147	151	134	145	173
April.....	149	167	299	152	180	149	151	143	148	171
May.....	158	171	302	154	183	158	156	143	152	174
June.....	161	169	304	153	187	161	154	138	151	179
July.....	165	171	307	154	195	165	156	131	152	187
August.....	165	168	298	149	187	165	154	123	149	179
September.....	164	165	294	144	179	164	150	117	144	171
October.....	165	163	294	145	174	165	148	112	145	168
November.....	164	165	307	147	172	164	151	109	147	167
December.....	164	166	315	147	173	164	157	118	146	170
1923.										
January.....	166	167	323	149	176	166	160	112	148	172
February.....	165	170	.....	153	.....	165	164	.....	151	.....

¹ Revised figures.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE, CANADA, AND JAPAN.¹

Countries and commodity groups.	1923		1922				Countries and commodity groups.	1923		1922			
	Feb.-ruary.	Jan.-uary.	Decem.-ber.	Novem.-ber.	Octo.-ber.	Jan.-uary.		Feb.-ruary.	Jan.-uary.	Decem.-ber.	Novem.-ber.	Octo.-ber.	Jan.-uary.
UNITED STATES.							CANADA.						
All commodities.....	166	165	164	164	165	142	All commodities.....	153	149	147	147	145	144
Goods produced.....	162	162	160	160	161	139	Goods produced.....	150	146	143	143	141	143
Goods imported.....	146	139	138	137	135	110	Goods imported.....	170	171	167	165	171	151
Goods exported.....	187	180	174	173	163	139	Goods exported.....	143	140	138	138	134	139
Raw materials.....	182	182	177	177	179	141	Raw materials.....	140	137	135	135	134	132
Producers' goods.....	156	150	149	150	150	127	Producers' goods.....	164	160	159	157	155	147
Consumers' goods.....	154	156	157	156	156	150	Consumers' goods.....	167	163	161	160	158	161
ENGLAND.							JAPAN. ²						
All commodities.....	170	167	166	165	163	170	All commodities.....	176	173	172	174	174	191
Goods produced.....	168	165	164	161	160	174	Goods produced.....	176	175	173	176	176	198
Goods imported.....	166	164	163	165	161	149	Goods imported.....	175	165	166	169	159	153
Goods exported.....	172	165	157	154	149	158	Goods exported.....	199	192	194	195	195	197
Raw materials.....	172	167	166	166	165	171	Raw materials.....	178	171	173	166	168	168
Producers' goods.....	153	151	146	146	144	147	Producers' goods.....	176	167	168	171	191	191
Consumers' goods.....	177	175	177	172	170	181	Consumers' goods.....	174	177	173	179	203	203
FRANCE.													
All commodities.....	323	315	307	294	286	286							
Goods produced.....	311	306	296	286	284	284							
Goods imported.....	383	361	362	333	295	295							
Goods exported.....	344	333	336	308	277	277							
Raw materials.....	366	352	348	328	308	308							
Producers' goods.....	262	253	248	238	229	229							
Consumers' goods.....	310	310	296	290	299	299							

¹ Complete descriptions of these index numbers may be found in the following issues of the BULLETIN: United States—May and June, 1920, June, 1921, and May, 1922; England—February, 1922; France—August, 1922; Canada—July, 1922; Japan—September, 1922.

² Revised figures.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

ALL-COMMODITIES INDEX NUMBERS.¹

EUROPE.

Year and month.	Belgium; Ministry of Labor. ²	Bulgaria; General Statistical Bureau.	Czechoslovakia; Central Bureau of Statistics.	Denmark; Finans-tidende. ³	France; General Statistical Bureau. ⁴	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung. ⁵	Germany; Federal Statistical Bureau. ⁶	Italy; Riccardo Bachi. ⁷	Netherlands; Central Bureau of Statistics. ⁸	Norway (Christiania); Oekonomisk Revue. ⁹	Poland; Central Statistical Office.	Spain; Institute of Geography and Statistics. ¹⁰	Sweden; Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning. ¹¹
	(128)		(126)	(33)	(45)	(98)	(38)	(100)	(53)	(93)	(58)	(74)	(47)
1913.....		100			100		²⁷ 1.0	100	100			100	¹² 100
1914.....	¹³ 100	103		¹⁴ 100	101	²⁶ 1.0	1.1	95	105	¹⁶ 115	¹⁷ 1	101	116
1919.....		¹⁸ 1,166		294	356		4.2	364	297			204	330
1920.....		1,940			510	¹⁹ 19.7	14.9	624	281			221	347
1921.....		2,006		250	345	¹⁹ 21.3	19.1	578	181			190	211
1922.....	367	2,473	1,355	179	327	327.2	341.8	562	160	220	1,376	176	162
1922.													
January.....	366	2,172	1,675	178	314	42	37	577	161	266	592	180	170
February.....	356	2,272	1,520	177	306	46	41	562	162	253	634	179	166
March.....	350	2,287	1,552	182	307	54	54	533	161	240	737	177	164
April.....	344	2,514	1,491	178	314	67	64	527	161	236	751	180	165
May.....	348	2,695	1,471	177	317	74	65	524	165	231	786	178	164
June.....	356	2,436	1,471	179	325	79	70	537	167	230	877	178	164
July.....	360	2,489	1,464	180	325	91	101	558	162	232	1,016	175	165
August.....	360	2,526	1,386	180	331	140	192	571	155	227	1,358	175	163
September.....	364	2,531	1,155	178	329	291	287	582	153	225	1,524	174	158
October.....	385	2,558	1,059	176	337	432	566	601	156	221	2,013	172	155
November.....	408	2,564	1,017	180	332	945	1,151	596	158	221	2,756	174	154
December.....	407	2,630	999	182	362	1,665	1,475	580	158	220	3,464	172	155
1923.													
January.....	434	2,657	1,003	181	387	2,054	2,785	575		220	5,487		156
February.....	474			192	422	7,159	5,585	582		224	8,591		158
March.....				199		6,770							

EUROPE—continued.

NORTH AMERICA.

ASIA AND OCEANIA.

AFRICA.

Year and month.	Switzerland; Dr. J. Lorenz. ²	United Kingdom; Board of Trade.	United Kingdom; Statist. ⁴	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics.	Canada; Department of Labor. ¹¹	Australia; Bureau of Census and Statistics. ⁴	China (Shanghai); Ministry of Finance. ²²	Dutch East Indies; Statistical Bureau.	India (Calcutta); Department of Statistics. ⁴	Japan (Tokyo); Bank of Japan. ⁸	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Egypt (Cairo); Department of Statistics.	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics.
	(71)	(150)	(45)	(404)	(271)	(92)	(147)	(17)	(75)	(56)	(106)	(23)	(187)
1913.....		100	100	100	100		²¹ 100			100	100		
1914.....	100		101	98	101	¹⁵ 100		²² 100	²³ 100	95	104	²⁴ 100	²⁵ 100
1919.....			242	206	217	180	133	¹⁸ 281	198	236	178	225	170
1920.....		307	295	226	246	218	140	¹⁸ 226	204	259	212	299	231
1921.....	195	197	188	147	182	167	145	186	181	200	201	171	
1922.....	166	159	155	149	166	154	146	164	180	196	177	145	133
1922.													
January.....	176	164	156	138	168	147	149	164	178	206	186	156	135
February.....	171	162	155	141	169	147	150	163	179	204	181	152	
March.....	171	160	157	142	166	146	152	164	182	201	180	153	
April.....	163	160	158	143	166	148	148	164	182	197	180	148	132
May.....	161	160	159	148	167	155	146	166	187	194	177	141	
June.....	160	160	159	150	165	156	144	167	183	197	175	139	
July.....	161	160	157	155	166	157	145	168	181	201	177	138	131
August.....	163	156	152	155	164	155	142	163	178	195	177	139	
September.....	163	154	150	153	163	158	139	159	176	193	174	138	
October.....	163	155	153	154	162	159	143	163	177	190	174	140	133
November.....	169	157	153	156	164	162	143	164	178	188	175	144	
December.....	170	155	152	156	165	161	149	163	176	183	172	147	
1923.													
January.....	175	157	153	156	165		153		179	184		141	
February.....	181			166			162					137	

¹ The number of commodities or quotations used in the computation of each index is indicated by figures in parenthesis at head of each column.

² Average of last half of month.

³ First of month.

⁴ End of month.

⁵ Beginning of month—not always the 1st.

⁶ Average for the month.

⁷ 38 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities during 1921. End of month.

⁸ Based upon price of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921.

⁹ End of year and end of month.

¹⁰ 15th of the month.

¹¹ Middle of month.

¹² July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

¹³ April, 1914=100.

¹⁴ July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914=100.

¹⁵ July, 1914=100.

¹⁶ Dec. 31, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

¹⁷ January, 1914=1.

¹⁸ December figure.

¹⁹ January figure.

²⁰ As of last Wednesday in month.

²¹ February, 1913=100.

²² As of Jan. 1.

²³ End of July, 1914=100.

²⁴ Jan. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914=100.

²⁵ Average for year.

²⁶ July, 1914=1.

²⁷ 1913 average=1.

The foreign index numbers published on the preceding page are constructed by various foreign statistical offices and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable. References to the BULLETINS in which these are described may be found in the issue for January, 1923.

Index numbers showing the price levels of separate groups of commodities in the United States and certain foreign countries are presented below and on the following page. Group

index numbers for other countries are published only occasionally, but such figures may be obtained from the Division of Analysis and Research at any time upon request.

A comparative summary table showing the board's international index for the United States, England, Canada, France, and Japan appears on page 354. Group index numbers, computed as part of this international series, will also be found on that page.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED STATES—COMMODITIES IN BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS INDEX REGROUPED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods. (117)	Consumers' goods. (199)	All commodities. (404)
	Agricultural products. (21)	Animal products. (21)	Forest products. (11)	Mineral products. (35)	Total raw materials. (88)			
	(21)	(21)	(11)	(35)	(88)			
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	251	221	211	179	217	179	211	206
1920.....	255	186	311	236	228	214	231	226
1921.....	134	110	165	184	142	135	159	147
1922.....	145	125	185	207	158	128	151	149
1922.								
January.....	130	109	167	178	139	123	146	138
February.....	140	121	166	177	146	118	148	141
March.....	141	122	165	178	147	120	150	142
April.....	145	120	167	180	148	122	149	143
May.....	152	122	174	202	157	125	150	148
June.....	146	123	186	211	159	127	151	150
July.....	147	130	183	241	171	129	152	155
August.....	138	127	191	261	173	129	149	155
September.....	136	132	199	236	168	132	150	153
October.....	147	132	204	218	166	135	152	154
November.....	160	129	207	209	166	136	155	156
December.....	161	128	210	208	167	135	157	156
1923.								
January.....	164	126	215	213	168	136	155	156
February.....	170	123	220	207	167	141	155	157

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

Year and month.	Farm products. (56)	Foods. (110)	Cloths and clothing. (65)	Fuel and lighting. (20)	Metals and metal products. (37)	Building materials. (41)	Chemicals and drugs. (43)	House furnishing goods. (31)	Miscellaneous. (25)	All commodities. (404)
	(56)	(110)	(65)	(20)	(37)	(41)	(43)	(31)	(25)	(404)
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	231	207	253	181	162	201	169	184	175	206
1920.....	218	220	295	241	192	264	200	254	196	226
1921.....	124	144	180	199	129	165	136	195	128	147
1922.....	133	138	181	218	122	168	124	176	117	149
1922.										
January.....	122	131	176	195	112	157	124	178	117	138
February.....	131	135	174	191	120	156	123	177	117	141
March.....	130	137	172	191	109	155	125	175	117	142
April.....	129	137	171	194	113	156	124	175	116	143
May.....	132	138	175	216	119	160	122	176	116	148
June.....	131	140	179	225	120	167	122	176	114	150
July.....	135	142	180	254	121	170	121	173	114	155
August.....	131	138	181	271	126	172	122	173	115	158
September.....	133	138	183	244	134	180	124	173	116	153
October.....	138	140	188	226	135	183	124	176	120	164
November.....	143	143	192	218	133	185	127	179	122	156
December.....	145	144	194	216	131	185	130	182	122	156
1923.										
January.....	143	141	196	218	133	188	131	184	124	156
February.....	142	141	199	212	139	192	132	184	126	157

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.¹

Groups.	February, 1923.	January, 1923.	February, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	422	387	306	327	345
All foods.....	402	367	301	325	355
Animal foods.....	420	388	303	349	380
Vegetable foods.....	332	322	288	295	330
Sugar, coffee, cocoa.....	508	412	318	329	343
All industrial materials.....	439	404	311	329	338
Minerals.....	399	346	242	270	275
Textiles.....	553	533	345	390	355
Sundries.....	410	377	341	338	374

GERMANY²—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Groups.	February, 1923.	January, 1923.	February, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	5,585	2,785	41	342	19
Goods produced.....	4,942	2,390	38	297	18
Goods imported.....	8,796	4,758	58	568	25

GERMANY³—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

Groups.	March, 1923.	February, 1923.	March, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	6,770	7,159	54	327	21
Food stuffs and luxuries.....	5,361	5,550	52	297	20
Textiles and leather.....	3,450	14,137	68	500	23
Minerals.....	8,298	9,342	68	435	28
Miscellaneous.....	6,949	5,347	42	255	18
Industrial finished products.....	5,514	4,766	41	233	17

ITALY.⁴

Groups.	January, 1923.	December, 1922.	January, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	92	93	92	90	93
Vegetable foods.....	109	110	112	110	107
Other vegetable products.....	125	129	112	113	110
Animal foods.....	108	110	114	105	116
Chemicals.....	69	69	73	71	77
Textiles.....	81	78	72	74	65
Minerals and metals.....	63	65	64	62	67
Building materials.....	88	88	92	83	101
Sundries.....	91	94	94	92	96

SPAIN.¹

Groups.	December, 1922.	November, 1922.	December, 1921.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	172	174	183	176	190
Total food.....	176	176	212	180	204
Animal food.....	206	207	235	203	215
Vegetable food.....	166	165	209	176	201
Liquors.....	159	158	188	159	197
All industrial materials.....	187	190	236	199	238
Textiles and leather.....	160	167	189	151	239
Chemicals.....	168	170	237	187	243
Metals.....	163	163	197	168	184
Building materials.....	261	261	245	261	230
Fuel and lighting.....	197	202	289	218	294

¹ 1913=100.² 1913=1.³ July, 1914=1.SWEDEN.⁵

Groups.	February, 1923.	January, 1923.	February, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	158	156	166	162	211
Vegetable foods.....	141	137	170	161	210
Animal foods.....	156	161	159	164	220
Raw materials for agriculture.....	159	163	170	168	227
Coal.....	214	184	186	172	285
Metals.....	118	117	130	123	159
Building materials.....	205	211	226	217	243
Wood pulp.....	190	185	178	163	310
Hides and leather.....	89	89	97	91	107
Textiles.....	213	205	138	165	144
Oils.....	150	150	179	160	228

UNITED KINGDOM¹—BOARD OF TRADE.

Groups.	January, 1923.	December, 1922.	January, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	157	155	164	159	197
Total food.....	157	156	169	165	209
Cereals.....	141	141	150	151	194
Meats and fish.....	175	174	176	172	219
Other foods.....	156	156	182	172	214
Total not food.....	157	155	161	155	191
Iron and steel.....	134	131	147	137	210
Other minerals and metals.....	138	138	149	141	179
Cotton.....	195	189	180	182	192
Other textiles.....	176	172	167	166	172
Other articles.....	167	166	173	165	196

UNITED KINGDOM¹—STATIST.

Groups.	January, 1923.	December, 1922.	January, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	153	152	156	155	188
Foodstuffs.....	161	163	162	169	205
Animal foods.....	177	181	170	186	217
Sugar, coffee, tea.....	167	164	140	152	162
Vegetable foods.....	138	140	160	155	205
Materials.....	148	145	152	147	177
Minerals.....	132	127	123	123	166
Textiles.....	172	171	175	168	174
Sundries.....	144	140	159	151	188

CANADA.¹

Groups.	February, 1923.	January, 1923.	February, 1922.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	166	165	169	166	182
Grains and fodder.....	129	125	145	137	150
Animals and meats.....	128	126	135	136	147
Dairy products.....	150	151	141	153	157
Fruits and vegetables.....	162	155	204	176	172
Other foods.....	163	159	155	155	181
Textiles.....	185	184	174	179	189
Hides and leather.....	102	102	97	100	109
Metals.....	150	150	141	141	150
Implements.....	218	218	216	217	240
Building materials—lumber.....	184	184	179	178	211
Fuel and lighting.....	221	226	204	223	218
Drugs and chemicals.....	159	159	164	162	177

AUSTRALIA.⁶

Groups.	December, 1922.	November, 1922.	December, 1921.	Average, 1922.	Average, 1921.
All commodities.....	161	162	148	154	167
Metals and coal.....	169	169	183	176	198
Textiles—jute, etc.....	181	188	134	154	125
Agricultural products.....	169	168	149	152	166
Dairy products.....	126	134	122	137	166
Groceries and tobacco.....	170	169	187	181	192
Meat.....	113	118	93	110	133
Building materials.....	204	191	192	183	249
Chemicals.....	184	189	205	192	225

⁴ 1920=100.⁵ 1913-1914=100.⁶ July, 1914=100.

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 certain other countries. Descriptions of these index numbers will be found in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for January, 1923.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Year and month.	Retail prices.						Cost of living.									
	United States.	Canada.	Czechoslovakia.	France (Paris).	Italy.	Sweden.	Austria (Vienna).	Belgium.	Germany (46 cities).	Germany (Berlin).	Poland.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	India (Bombay).	New Zealand.	South Africa.
1914.....	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 1	\$ 100	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
1920.....	199	215	.....	371	454	298	.....	.....	9.1	10.8	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	155
1921.....	150	164	.....	337	548	237	.....	434	12.0	12.4	28,622	210	226	173	.....	133
1921. December.....	147	148	.....	323	585	202	533	447	17	19	46,740	189	199	179	158	124
1922. January.....	139	149	1,467	319	576	190	669	418	18	19	46,883	186	192	173	157	122
February.....	139	143	1,461	307	559	189	770	395	22	22	48,085	175	188	165	156	120
March.....	136	142	1,414	294	546	185	792	372	26	27	52,358	170	186	165	153	120
April.....	136	138	1,415	304	524	182	875	368	32	32	58,627	162	182	162	152	122
May.....	136	138	1,444	317	530	178	1,092	365	35	35	63,914	156	181	163	152	122
June.....	138	137	1,475	307	.....	179	1,871	373	38	41	68,406	155	180	163	151	121
July.....	139	138	1,430	297	522	179	2,645	372	50	61	78,798	159	184	165	150	120
August.....	136	141	1,290	289	531	181	5,932	369	70	103	90,823	154	181	164	150	120
September.....	137	139	1,105	291	537	180	11,306	384	114	164	107,663	154	179	165	150	120
October.....	140	138	1,016	290	555	178	10,368	406	195	261	128,415	155	178	162	149	121
November.....	142	139	984	297	561	170	9,701	432	400	565	170,987	158	180	160	149	122
December.....	144	140	962	305	.....	168	9,375	429	612	868	230,976	158	180	161	.....	121
1923. January.....	141	142	.....	309	.....	166	.....	426	1,034	1,291	.....	158	178	.....	.....	.....

¹ Average for the month.

² Average for 1913.

³ July.

⁴ Apr. 15, 1914=100.

⁵ 1913-1914=1.

⁶ August, 1913-July, 1914=1.

⁷ June.

⁸ 1909-1913=100.

⁹ July, 1914=1.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

In the following tables are presented figures from official sources showing the monthly value of the foreign trade of a group of European countries, Canada, Brazil, India, Japan, and the United States.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

Year and month.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.					Reexports.	Total exports and reexports.
	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	16,134	259	64,061	2,716	5,825	34,281	949	43,770	9,131	52,901
1920.....	63,817	59,196	37,787	254	161,387	4,245	12,126	93,312	1,523	111,206	18,563	129,769
1921.....	47,391	22,598	20,421	268	90,458	3,122	5,297	49,055	1,126	58,600	8,921	67,521
1922. January.....	33,984	24,565	17,710	241	76,488	2,861	7,032	51,824	1,429	63,147	8,459	71,606
February.....	32,257	20,220	16,576	322	69,375	2,754	6,869	48,000	712	58,335	10,174	68,509
March.....	45,261	22,095	20,309	215	87,879	3,270	8,465	51,780	1,085	64,581	10,154	74,735
April.....	40,097	21,404	18,962	199	80,661	3,011	7,376	44,336	785	55,508	9,200	64,708
May.....	43,075	25,358	20,207	176	88,814	3,045	8,757	45,073	1,171	58,045	8,965	67,010
June.....	39,936	25,242	18,857	263	84,298	3,044	7,671	40,556	875	52,146	8,720	60,866
July.....	38,817	24,237	18,579	151	81,784	2,806	8,041	48,455	1,117	60,419	8,317	68,736
August.....	37,762	24,141	20,326	432	82,661	3,105	8,900	47,149	878	60,032	7,504	67,536
September.....	35,555	21,848	19,244	296	76,944	3,154	10,099	48,361	897	62,511	6,381	68,893
October.....	38,617	26,409	19,726	262	85,015	3,066	9,211	47,010	1,112	60,399	8,277	68,676
November.....	45,591	30,223	19,587	290	95,600	3,408	10,101	51,964	1,018	66,491	9,148	75,639
December.....	42,292	32,499	19,838	283	94,912	2,796	9,493	44,932	1,662	58,883	8,479	67,362
1923. January.....	47,398	30,288	21,707	307	99,700	3,364	9,372	53,135	1,068	66,939	9,798	76,737

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.¹

Year and month.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.					
	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.....	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,685	69,908	154,841	301,421	47,182	573,351	1,840
1920.....	989,576	2,096,379	1,072,787	4,158,741	4,211	217,733	509,485	1,413,548	100,479	2,241,245	1,071
1921 ²	517,158	1,033,170	412,045	1,962,373	3,165	161,031	463,219	1,067,413	104,430	1,796,092	1,333
1922. ³											
January.....	352,572	887,253	247,827	1,487,652	3,396	121,526	458,460	994,852	63,903	1,638,741	1,554
February.....	385,021	1,137,855	324,150	1,847,026	4,126	153,892	448,455	1,106,507	144,458	1,853,312	1,520
March.....	460,765	1,005,463	465,737	1,931,965	4,434	130,595	456,930	1,189,712	99,481	1,876,668	1,570
April.....	438,000	983,000	323,000	1,743,640	3,787	136,000	461,000	1,231,000	134,000	1,962,997	1,794
May.....	504,000	996,000	310,000	1,810,125	4,396	132,000	498,000	1,127,000	111,000	1,886,364	1,538
June ⁴	483,356	1,082,371	285,448	1,851,184	4,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709
July.....	476,813	1,200,764	318,169	1,995,746	4,223	113,435	374,959	885,029	59,619	1,433,042	1,935
August.....	510,597	1,096,903	352,229	1,959,729	4,512	179,407	408,005	931,066	157,536	1,676,000	1,788
September.....	473,000	1,087,000	333,000	1,893,000	4,138	141,000	477,000	1,055,000	68,000	1,741,000	2,616
October.....	570,395	1,189,564	348,913	2,108,872	4,543	195,467	493,804	1,098,983	149,213	1,937,467	2,034
November.....	516,586	1,478,424	353,235	2,348,245	4,577	196,112	537,370	856,421	116,596	1,706,499	2,024
December.....	629,000	1,904,000	390,000	2,923,000	4,930	249,000	1,186,000	1,120,000	224,000	3,079,000	2,429
1923.											
January.....	457,976	1,374,222	312,096	2,144,294	4,111	187,004	434,786	944,740	129,368	1,695,898	1,896

¹ Not including reexport trade.² Imports calculated on basis of actual declared value.³ Calculated on 1919 value units.⁴ Value of exports not available. Beginning with June, exports calculated on 1921 value units.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

[In thousands; 000 omitted.]

Month.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	Agricultural products.	Minerals.	Chemicals.	Metal products.	Total.		Agricultural products.	Minerals.	Chemicals.	Metal products.	Total.	
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Gold marks. ¹	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Gold marks. ¹
1921.												
December.....	634	1,281	19	123	2,086	.....	220	1,331	201	226	1,930	.....
1922.												
January.....	537	1,586	16	139	2,309	330	156	1,173	226	233	2,027	325
February.....	438	884	23	103	1,475	360	124	982	255	183	1,747	298
March.....	791	1,611	50	157	2,645	563	154	1,305	196	224	2,153	324
April.....	822	1,733	93	200	2,889	508	144	1,300	259	213	2,176	326
May.....	1,028	2,383	90	264	3,810	565	144	1,214	263	224	2,093	416
June.....	1,065	2,575	99	241	4,029	565	115	109	204	228	1,880	428
July.....	1,225	3,166	57	299	4,798	685	111	828	238	228	1,636	337
August.....	1,054	3,166	51	264	4,676	545	118	617	214	212	1,407	255
September.....	1,041	3,436	46	259	4,829	422	128	683	260	258	1,587	291
October.....	1,124	3,969	81	323	5,552	532	141	647	207	261	1,539	290
November.....	1,063	3,119	66	262	4,551	536	128	617	289	249	1,551	255
December.....	992	2,880	57	349	4,326	590	178	625	304	301	1,756	423

¹ In millions; 000,000 omitted.

FOREIGN TRADE OF DENMARK, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, CANADA, BRAZIL, INDIA, AND JAPAN.

Year and month.	Denmark. (In millions of kroner.)		Italy. ¹ (In millions of lire.)		Netherlands. (In millions of guilders.)		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Canada. (In millions of dollars.)		Brazil. (In millions of milreis.)		India. (In millions of rupees.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.
Monthly average:																
1913.....	71	60	304	210	(*)	(*)	71	68	59	31	84	82	134	205	61	53
1920.....	262	151	1,322	650	278	142	281	191	89	107	174	146	173	272	195	162
1921.....	136	121	1,041	657	187	114	106	91	103	101	141	142	280	214	135	104
1921.																
December.....	155	107	1,521	856	180	97	112	108	60	87	113	175	232	218	161	146
1922.																
January.....	102	80	1,316	620	152	86	77	61	51	47	92	199	276	230	179	87
February.....	70	76	1,056	720	152	84	49	38	54	47	101	161	189	222	198	101
March.....	103	100	1,311	716	180	113	109	71	79	61	131	172	215	277	208	116
April.....	126	76	1,157	689	167	93	102	60	48	33	127	187	178	239	185	129
May.....	159	108	1,245	592	194	108	97	90	66	70	127	141	191	273	169	154
June.....	140	125	1,662	861	151	101	93	104	62	73	129	149	164	192	157	146
July.....	117	101	1,101	672	164	105	83	113	61	72	109	154	182	244	142	144
August.....	135	90	1,080	732	179	99	105	132	67	74	147	182	212	252	137	146
September.....	134	121	1,236	747	165	116	109	123	60	73	132	202	182	216	135	150
October.....	147	112	1,395	889	187	112	118	122	67	104	226	299	235	182	105	161
November.....	129	120	1,254	1,046	172	104	111	128	76	132	170	238	206	288	116	139
December.....	141	108			163	100	110	120	70	112					143	158
1923.																
January.....					173	92	88	65							148	95

¹ Italian yearly figures for 1921 based on average for six months only.² Dutch figures for 1913 not comparable with later figures.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Year and month.	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
	Merchandise.								Merchandise.							
	Gold.	Silver.	Crude materials for use in manufacturing.	Food-stuffs in crude condition and food animals.	Food-stuffs partly or wholly manufactured.	Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.	Manufactures ready for consumption.	Total merchandise. ¹	Gold.	Silver.	Crude materials for use in manufacturing.	Food-stuffs in crude condition and food animals.	Food-stuffs partly or wholly manufactured.	Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.	Manufactures ready for consumption.	Total merchandise. ²
Monthly average:																
1913.....	5,309	2,989	50,414	18,399	16,529	28,354	31,453	119,383	7,650	5,231	64,072	14,132	27,009	33,077	64,998	207,002
1920.....	34,756	7,338	145,995	48,136	103,178	66,871	73,060	439,873	26,841	9,468	155,897	76,499	93,050	79,875	267,071	685,668
1921.....	57,606	5,270	71,090	25,331	30,737	28,069	51,577	209,085	1,991	4,298	82,002	57,681	55,809	33,323	135,450	373,760
1922.																
January.....	26,571	6,496	82,639	27,498	25,900	30,272	49,811	217,195	863	3,977	72,838	31,054	43,019	35,143	91,810	278,898
February.....	28,701	4,771	80,971	22,370	27,762	34,041	49,375	215,743	1,732	7,092	55,895	27,799	45,164	32,193	84,684	250,748
March.....	33,488	6,953	86,910	28,756	36,014	42,820	59,880	256,178	963	4,302	73,001	34,507	58,899	43,632	112,765	330,267
April.....	12,244	4,800	69,804	25,711	32,482	37,252	50,820	217,073	1,579	5,109	79,511	31,174	47,372	37,969	113,876	318,100
May.....	8,994	5,512	88,088	31,264	34,785	39,398	58,254	252,817	3,407	5,677	64,441	34,143	50,376	40,467	112,112	307,689
June.....	12,969	6,346	91,146	26,170	37,346	46,471	58,439	260,391	1,601	6,004	70,218	41,000	55,485	39,086	121,284	334,684
July.....	42,987	6,957	87,298	27,596	38,511	48,398	49,464	252,128	645	6,289	60,024	41,958	49,228	35,676	109,544	301,313
August.....	19,092	4,944	110,285	22,489	42,404	48,430	55,858	281,412	956	3,861	47,872	61,339	46,071	35,708	104,871	301,804
September ³	24,464	6,370	86,818	18,769	24,023	41,026	54,038	228,795	1,399	3,735	66,619	55,142	43,231	35,566	106,542	313,092
October ⁴	20,866	3,940	137,378	37,465	30,324	65,685	71,952	345,083	17,592	3,266	133,703	40,798	47,919	32,943	110,177	370,720
November.....	18,308	5,555	110,705	32,650	32,319	56,195	58,896	291,906	3,431	6,599	114,329	33,615	51,471	33,593	110,532	380,052
December ⁴	26,440	7,848							2,710	6,913	113,350	25,764	45,620	35,879	113,937	344,425
1923.																
January ⁴	32,818	5,825						297,000	8,472	6,921	102,074	24,201	50,741	43,664	109,722	336,000

¹ Including miscellaneous merchandise imported.² Including miscellaneous and foreign merchandise exported.³ Imports under old tariff law September 1-21, 1922, only.⁴ Import figures delayed owing to change in tariff.⁵ Imports for Sept. 21-Oct. 31.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION.				Raw cotton, visible supply. ³	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.				TRANSPORTATION.				Unemployed among approximately 12,000,000 insured persons.	Net profits of industrial companies.	
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Finished steel.		Iron and steel manufactures.	Cotton manufactures.	Coal.	Raw cotton.	Raw wool.	Raw wet hides.	Hides, dry and salted.	Vessels under construction.	Vessels cleared.	British railways.			
															Net ton-miles.			Total freight receipts.
Monthly av.	Long tons. ¹	Long tons. ¹	Long tons. ¹	Long tons. ¹	Bales. ¹	Long tons. ¹	Square yards. ²	Long tons. ¹	Lbs. ²	Lbs. ²	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	Gross tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Ton-miles. ¹	Pounds sterling. ¹	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	23,953	855	639	646	1,397	414	4,596	6,117	181	67	6,927	5,189	2,003	5,652	1,546	9,074	11.7	
1920.....	19,108	670	756	646	1,397	271	374	2,078	158	73	4,025	6,277	3,603	3,049	1,546	9,074	15.2	
1921.....	13,696	218	302	238	1,234	142	244	2,055	98	63	4,792	2,469	3,313	3,032	1,108	9,074	10.3	
1921.																		
December.....	22,594	275	381	292	1,271	205	333	4,309	166	84	7,875	3,800	2,640	4,003	1,306	.....	16.2	.....
1922.																		
January.....	17,693	288	328	271	1,298	253	342	4,021	134	90	4,557	4,186	.....	3,921	1,323	9,370	16.2	6.1
February.....	19,764	300	419	321	1,240	224	254	4,014	99	112	12,184	12,882	.....	3,891	1,363	9,655	15.7	.....
March.....	19,921	390	549	369	1,112	296	307	5,201	83	123	4,568	4,102	2,236	4,814	1,527	11,143	14.6	.....
April.....	22,875	394	404	294	1,181	258	305	4,097	101	117	3,164	3,590	.....	4,187	1,236	9,198	14.4	7.2
May.....	19,146	408	462	334	1,143	272	315	5,057	120	138	2,994	2,471	.....	5,104	1,379	10,442	13.5	.....
June.....	15,827	369	400	316	1,111	236	315	4,794	127	97	2,772	3,393	1,920	4,975	1,160	8,903	12.7	.....
July.....	23,135	399	473	345	890	252	447	5,064	111	79	7,390	2,982	.....	4,828	1,369	9,561	12.3	5.9
August.....	19,151	412	528	338	864	270	381	6,146	81	107	7,281	4,422	.....	5,855	1,455	9,398	12.0	.....
September.....	25,681	430	556	356	853	279	400	7,083	60	52	7,339	3,616	1,617	5,731	1,464	9,204	12.0	.....
October.....	21,207	482	565	393	882	347	357	6,196	128	60	5,090	6,571	.....	5,590	1,545	9,922	12.0	9.1
November.....	21,712	494	601	410	1,056	372	402	6,571	183	60	5,500	5,469	.....	5,653	1,568	9,954	12.4	.....
December.....	25,841	534	546	407	1,138	341	364	5,955	205	70	5,099	6,204	1,469	5,145	.....	.....	12.2	.....
1923.																		
January.....	21,219	568	634	.....	1,123	353	404	5,612	135	98	4,501	7,171	.....	5,281	.....	.....	12.7	.....

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.² In millions; 000,000 omitted.³ Figures for end of the month.⁴ Expressed in yards.⁵ Figures for 5 weeks.

FRANCE.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION.		Cotton stocks at Havre. ²	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.				TRANSPORTATION.		Unemployed receiving municipal aid in Paris.
	Pig iron.	Crude steel.		Total.	Total.	Raw cotton for consumption.	Raw silk for consumption.	Coal for consumption.	Vessels cleared.	Receipts of principal railways. ³		
	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹		Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Francs. ¹		
Monthly average:			Bales. ¹ , ⁴								Number.	
1913.....	434	391	274	1,840	3,685	27,428	629	1,558	2,176	165,892	.....	
1920.....	286	254	225	1,071	4,211	19,577	390	2,005	1,412	479,894	3,022	
1921.....	280	255	169	1,333	3,165	16,666	206	1,472	1,802	516,397	20,671	
1921.												
December.....	301	302	208	2,507	5,197	30,835	382	2,895	1,992	641,887	4,175	
1922.												
January.....	312	315	183	1,554	3,396	14,870	502	1,676	1,735	454,323	4,658	
February.....	323	317	163	1,520	4,126	14,714	467	2,153	1,744	468,175	4,385	
March.....	386	367	127	1,570	4,434	20,978	408	2,081	1,934	472,779	3,546	
April.....	383	324	138	1,794	3,787	17,391	207	1,538	2,088	608,764	2,447	
May.....	442	364	169	1,638	4,396	18,090	404	2,058	2,340	472,607	1,636	
June.....	416	358	145	1,799	4,307	32,380	391	1,829	2,473	504,431	958	
July.....	428	369	153	1,936	4,223	26,325	566	1,631	2,523	651,720	602	
August.....	447	397	135	1,788	4,512	16,291	579	1,767	2,399	546,310	606	
September.....	462	407	99	2,616	4,138	17,302	550	1,692	2,359	720,210	410	
October.....	503	430	131	2,034	4,543	27,877	722	1,768	2,336	563,314	272	
November.....	513	410	153	2,034	4,577	20,387	526	1,965	2,455	532,152	285	
December.....	513	414	197	2,429	4,930					691,539	414	
1923.												
January.....			203	1,896	4,111					484,566	684	

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.² End of the month figure.³ Railways included are: State Railways, Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée, Nord, Orléans, Est, Midi, Alsace-Lorraine, and Guillaume-Luxembourg.⁴ Bale of 50 kilograms.⁵ Figures do not include Lorraine.⁶ Excludes the Alsace-Lorraine and Guillaume-Luxembourg Railways.

GERMANY.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS. ¹					IMPORTS. ²				SHIPPING.		UNEMPLOYMENT.	
	Coal and coke.	Lignite.	Iron and iron manufactures.	Machinery and electrical supplies.	Dyes and dyestuffs.	Coal. ³	Raw wool.	Half manufactured silk.	Cotton. ⁴	Iron ore. ⁵		Arrivals of vessels in Hamburg.		Applicants for every 100 available positions.	Unemployed persons receiving State aid.
Monthly average:	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons. ¹		Number.	Tons. ¹	Number.	Number. ¹
1913.....	17,003	7,266	541,439	60,919	21,812	2,881,126	16,608	920	43,424	1,225		1,256	1,182	169	366
1920.....	13,043	9,303	145,883	46,772	8,462	608,749	4,025	232	12,490	538		401	374	169	366
1921.....	13,664	10,241	203,681	39,037	8,530	518,937	11,860	393	30,894	619		700	794	165	310
1921.															
December.....	14,343	11,029	214,812	46,397	9,212	640,877	10,984	388	28,313	791		503	873	148	149
1922.															
January.....	14,640	10,978	221,743	39,470	9,552	752,340	10,400	347	23,426	942		745	875	150	165
February.....	13,655	10,091	172,709	45,689	9,332	669,433	26,202	383	17,915	493		461	716	145	203
March.....	15,931	12,260	211,979	48,813	12,299	795,200	28,988	440	26,130	810		894	969	113	213
April.....	13,800	10,634	200,677	46,112	11,095	795,940	24,091	462	24,070	866		872	1,112	113	116
May.....	14,670	11,437	209,432	47,354	12,629	701,941	25,619	486	26,112	1,519		1,143	1,244	107	65
June.....	11,416	10,487	213,220	49,347	16,335	528,766	15,723	436	22,037	1,159		1,092	1,287	103	29
July.....	11,972	11,411	212,365	44,162	12,671	199,961	14,119	435	26,085	862		793	1,065	106	20
August.....	12,780	12,147	198,408	50,978	12,616	121,359	11,011	459	20,915	997		1,005	1,171	109	15
September.....	12,623	12,823	244,012	40,150	13,477	110,245	8,708	342	13,959	1,090		845	1,208	122	12
October.....	13,329	12,089	246,074	50,699	15,187	125,070	10,023	371	10,584	1,316		1,016	1,272	129	16
November.....	12,986	11,896	233,553	41,644	11,110	137,341	9,198	425	20,627	842		877	1,046	.....	24
December.....	9,684	.....	285,404	85,350	16,472	123,826	8,828	297	25,942	1,038		936	1,041	.....	.....

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.² Export and import figures for first 4 months of 1921 not available; 1921 averages based on 8 months.³ Not including coal for reparations account.⁴ Includes linters.⁵ Includes manganese ore.⁶ Average based on 6 months.⁷ Coal only.

SWEDEN.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		TRANSPORTATION.			Unemployed workmen per 100 vacancies.	Business failures during month.
	Pig iron.	Iron and steel ingots.	Unplaned boards.	Paper pulp.	Coal.		Vessels entered.	Vessels cleared.	Freight carried on State railways.		
Monthly average:	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹	Cubic meters. ¹	Metric tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹		Net tons. ¹	Net tons. ¹	Metric tons. ¹	Number.	Number.
1913.....	61	49	328	71	408		1,147	1,147	830	112	317
1920.....	39	37	306	73	234		677	692	991	107	196
1921.....	26	17	162	40	122		519	482	589	276	432
1922.											
January.....	18	13	87	28	114		442	409	485	482	509
February.....	17	17	25	11	62		285	255	630	479	398
March.....	22	22	63	36	197		617	509	730	381	513
April.....	19	21	66	21	206		524	485	622	368	400
May.....	24	31	99	76	230		600	633	578	257	430
June.....	21	24	500	80	172		596	738	645	215	362
July.....	20	27	608	89	214		625	747	715	203	374
August.....	22	27	539	104	294		694	836	765	172	300
September.....	22	31	508	113	229		684	808	776	155	371
October.....	23	31	494	144	270		69	822	799	177	335
November.....	27	.....	465	189	302		705	751	796	269	353
December.....	28	.....	384	156	346		.....	.....	635	321	309
1923.											
January.....	.....	.....	97	41	227		.....	.....	.....	346	381

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.

CANADA.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION.			EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			Railroad receipts.	Unemployment among trade union members.	Business failures.
	Pig iron.	Coal.	Crude Steel.	Planks and boards.	Preserved fish.	Wood pulp.	Wheat.	Coal.	Raw cotton.	Machinery.			
	Tons ¹ .	Tons ¹ .	Tons ¹ .	Feet ² .	Lbs. ¹ .	Lbs. ¹ .	Bushels ¹ .	Tons ¹ .	Lbs. ¹ .	Dollars ¹ .	Dollars ¹ .	Per cent.	Number.
1921 average.....	50	1,255	56	85	11,007	87,871	12,238	1,525	7,269	2,288	33,568	12.5	47
1921.													
December.....	40	1,354		110	9,786	169,204	34,492	1,401	12,377	1,863	33,852		
1922.													
January.....	32	1,208	33	82	10,180	124,012	6,103	1,069	11,007	1,706	26,706	13.9	90
February.....	34	1,313	42	88	7,140	87,039	5,602	1,148	8,758	1,573	26,053	10.6	80
March.....	35	1,400	30	119	8,929	117,543	6,042	1,857	12,538	2,410	31,966	9.6	90
April.....	33	666	22	84	5,075	62,153	1,940	896	7,230	1,637	26,809	10.4	59
May.....	23	721	17	156	5,711	105,197	14,207	548	9,788	1,999	30,799	8.8	67
June.....	28	811	33	214	6,749	168,169	11,760	412	8,438	2,008	30,536	5.3	64
July.....	32	858	63	215	9,936	155,502	9,487	427	7,518	1,559	32,624	4.1	60
August.....	29	789	59	213	7,607	169,611	11,587	440	8,459	1,963	34,937	3.6	64
September.....	25		36	191	20,675	180,068	9,233	663	4,276	1,918	39,158	2.8	65
October.....	37		53	239	13,239	154,019	37,593	1,465	4,383	1,931	47,641	3.9	72
November.....	34		51	205	9,995	173,180	55,316	2,127	11,284	2,114	44,259	6.2	76
December.....	36		47	187	8,614	140,001	40,669	1,964	16,980	1,986	36,758	6.4	82

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.² In millions; 000,000 omitted.

JAPAN.

Year and month.	PRODUCTION. ¹			Raw silk stocks, Yokohama market.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.				TRANSPORTATION. ¹		
	Cotton yarns.	Silk fabrics (habu-taye).	Paper.		Silk, raw.	Silk fabrics (habu-taye).	Cotton yarns.	Sheetings and shirtings, gray	Raw cotton, ginned.	Wool.	Iron plates and sheets.	Vessels cleared in foreign trade.	Freight carried on State rail-ways.	Receipts of State rail-ways.
	Bales.	Hiki. ²	Pounds.	Bales.	Piculs. ³	Piculs.	Piculs.	Yards. ¹	Piculs. ¹	Piculs.	Piculs. ¹	Tons.	Tons.	Yen.
Monthly average:														
1913.....	126				16,857	2,302	113,374	7,921	537	13,162	132	2,075	2,923	11,723
1920.....	151				53,111	14,557	2,264	74,839	28,465	648	46,918	528	2,216	27,589
1921.....	151	143	44,538		58,477	21,836	1,702	73,064	23,210	718	22,277	312	2,324	31,182
1921.														
November.....	168	170	45,658		48,832	29,169	1,855	53,484	16,707	696	14,639	296	2,611	4,610
December.....	178	169	46,781		44,766	37,250	1,857	68,032	20,382	646	24,064	371	2,718	4,922
1922.														
January.....	168	166	46,488		40,561	16,924	1,080	61,414	19,124	1,161	41,724	462	2,749	4,102
February.....	174	129	46,605		32,213	18,102	1,551	63,719	24,990	1,167	93,411	594	2,817	4,261
March.....	184	153	49,644		44,701	16,647	2,003	123,605	24,194	1,084	64,865	637	3,094	5,066
April.....	191	110	52,687		40,777	27,380	1,669	138,226	24,725	707	76,416	582	2,971	4,968
May.....	194	160	53,975		18,293	35,147	1,977	146,354	25,821	580	24,753	752	3,287	5,225
June.....	192	173	52,791		18,547	29,569	2,176	139,057	29,713	490	68,415	890	3,024	4,965
July.....	181	159	53,734		45,848	34,541	1,793	51,660	25,284	433	37,431	872	2,987	4,641
August.....	179	116	54,553		56,032	36,196	2,017	40,075	22,343	731	29,936	697	3,119	4,489
September.....	179	121	53,326		48,810	35,959	1,686	68,773	17,668	766	17,559	351	2,846	4,502
October.....	193	118	54,892		48,472	35,970	1,839	118,431	25,259	330	16,994	332	2,784	4,920
November.....	199	123	54,340		75,419	26,804	1,253	101,406	22,537	339	47,469	240	4,884	32,882

¹ In thousands; 000 omitted.² One hiki equals two pieces.³ A picul varies from 133 to 140 pounds avoirdupois.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There are presented below the Federal Reserve Board's series of index numbers designed to reflect relative quantity movements in the foreign trade of the United States. Changes in the level of prices have been allowed for by multiplying the quantities of selected commodities exported or imported each month by fixed 1913 prices.¹

Year and month.	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	155.1	133.6	115.3	157.5	192.9	147.5	168.4
1920, year....	92.2	158.7	133.6	107.5	135.8	227.5	138.9	168.8
1921, year....	103.1	116.9	124.1	108.9	113.6	162.8	141.4	135.6
1922, year....	89.7	108.9	135.1	101.1				
1922, January....	82.6	104.3	129.7	94.5	118.4	228.7	135.2	160.1
February....	68.5	86.0	127.6	82.6	123.3	281.3	133.5	183.4
March....	89.8	121.7	156.5	106.9	148.1	306.8	161.1	206.5
April....	90.5	120.9	150.5	106.0	125.5	236.1	152.0	169.1
May....	78.3	128.8	155.4	99.4	144.6	227.9	168.0	177.9
June....	86.3	124.3	169.2	107.4	148.7	275.3	137.3	191.0
July....	79.1	124.0	133.5	95.0	146.9	266.3	137.5	187.7
August....	88.8	90.0	126.3	96.7	174.2	255.5	120.3	194.2
September....	91.2	98.9	111.5	96.2	183.5	244.0	133.4	196.7
October....	122.9	96.8	121.0	119.8	155.0	241.6	138.8	172.4
November....	112.6	101.6	117.2	112.4	195.1	244.0	144.4	204.1
December....	86.7	109.9	122.8	96.5				
1923, January....	78.8	126.5	137.3	95.8				

The total volume of exports decreased slightly during January. Exports of producers' and consumers' goods increased in volume, but raw materials, due to a fall in the amounts of wheat, cotton, and coal exported, totaled 9 per cent less than in December. Gasoline, lard, and kerosene figure largely among the items increasing in export trade. The index for volume of goods imported shows

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. Exports of gasoline have been altered to include naphtha.

marked fluctuations during the latter months of 1922, particularly in raw materials.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Savings deposits, as reported by 887 banks distributed throughout all sections of the United States, increased during January in all Federal reserve districts except in the New York district, where a slight decrease was indicated. For the entire country the increase was \$56,949,000, or 0.9 per cent over January 1, 1923, and \$507,878,000, or 8.7 per cent over February 1, 1922. Withdrawals after the semiannual crediting of interest in January were more than offset by deposits of proceeds from the redemption of war savings stamps and Victory notes and increased savings resulting from continued improvement in employment conditions. A comparison of savings deposits on February 1, 1923, with deposits on January 1, 1923, and February 1, 1922, are shown in the following table.

The figures for the Boston and New York districts are those of large mutual savings banks, but in all other districts reports of other banks are included to make the figures thoroughly representative. In all districts where reporting commercial banks subdivide their time deposits, statistics of savings deposits subject to notice (excluding time certificates of deposit) are used. This is in accordance with the definition given in the board's Regulation D, series of 1920.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

[000 omitted.]

District.	Number of banks.	Feb. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Feb. 1, 1922.
No. 1—Boston.....	64	1,150,793	1,130,998	1,078,232
No. 2—New York.....	30	1,805,923	1,807,550	1,698,444
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	80	442,083	436,122	425,438
No. 4—Cleveland.....	18	411,325	407,761	375,639
No. 5—Richmond.....	93	284,707	278,891	254,299
No. 6—Atlanta.....	82	177,338	176,096	157,596
No. 7—Chicago.....	219	833,386	829,728	768,682
No. 8—St. Louis.....	35	125,229	124,197	109,248
No. 9—Minneapolis....	15	85,027	83,793	77,971
No. 10—Kansas City....	58	93,335	93,242	80,918
No. 11—Dallas.....	118	82,888	80,642	72,173
No. 12—San Francisco..	75	864,077	851,142	750,593
Total.....	887	6,357,111	6,300,162	5,849,233

REPORT OF ASSOCIATED KNIT UNDERWEAR MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

Production of winter and summer underwear by months since January, 1922, is given in the following table:

Year and month.	Number of mills reporting.			Production (in dozens).		
	Total.	Winter.	Summer.	Total.	Winter.	Summer.
1922.						
January.....	55	36	37	642,490	293,510	348,980
February.....	53	35	32	663,346	332,224	331,122
March.....	54	35	34	756,247	392,595	363,652
April.....	53	38	31	522,035	275,911	246,124
May.....	47	34	28	518,150	298,080	220,070
June.....	47	38	25	564,893	345,605	219,288
July.....	50	41	23	422,872	269,223	153,649
August.....	49	41	24	519,511	341,713	177,798
September.....	52	42	27	513,572	318,220	195,352
October.....	47	38	25	524,486	283,242	241,244
November.....	49	38	28	599,891	321,944	277,947
December.....	52	35	27	461,695	233,459	228,236
1923.						
January.....	49	37	28	558,845	269,026	289,819

Thirty-seven representative mills which reported for December and January furnished the data for the following table:

	December, 1922.	January, 1923.	Loss.	Gain.
Unfilled orders (end of month).....	1,719,380	1,922,502		203,122
New orders.....	807,764	786,301	21,463	
Shipments.....	371,423	571,343		199,920
Cancellations.....	5,311	11,836		6,525
Production.....	394,667	469,655		74,988

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. Rates in January, 1920, have been used as a base. 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.

Month.	United States Atlantic ports to—					
	United Kingdom.	French Atlantic.	Netherlands and Belgium.	Scandinavia.	Mediterranean.	All Europe.
January, 1920..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January, 1921..	60.7	30.2	34.1	42.9	43.2	43.3
1922.						
January.....	31.7	22.7	23.3	23.4	32.2	27.1
February.....	34.7	25.9	25.2	23.5	31.8	29.1
March.....	33.1	26.5	24.9	23.4	30.1	28.3
April.....	27.3	24.8	22.7	24.0	27.1	25.4
May.....	27.9	25.5	22.8	23.4	27.4	25.7
June.....	27.5	26.1	23.0	23.4	27.4	25.7
July.....	28.8	25.9	22.6	23.0	26.1	25.9
August.....	29.2	23.4	20.7	22.4	24.0	24.6
September.....	27.0	24.1	19.1	22.6	22.2	23.4
October.....	25.3	23.9	18.9	22.9	21.6	22.7
November.....	28.0	23.4	21.3	22.9	21.3	24.0
December.....	27.1	25.6	22.2	22.7	21.8	24.4
1923.						
January.....	25.3	24.7	19.8	22.3	21.2	22.9
February.....	21.8	22.6	18.6	22.3	20.6	21.1

COMMERCIAL FAILURES DURING JANUARY.

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
No. 1—Boston.....	172	209	\$2,716,407	\$2,600,442
No. 2—New York.....	441	429	14,478,212	22,885,754
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	114	136	2,767,619	2,561,559
No. 4—Cleveland.....	182	242	7,235,898	6,238,303
No. 5—Richmond.....	173	233	3,623,783	4,696,066
No. 6—Atlanta.....	186	283	2,689,396	5,012,931
No. 7—Chicago.....	283	362	6,250,185	10,314,358
No. 8—St. Louis.....	97	177	1,855,028	4,013,092
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	108	109	2,655,679	2,597,637
No. 10—Kansas City.....	81	112	1,491,314	3,400,430
No. 11—Dallas.....	117	207	1,524,107	4,326,594
No. 12—San Francisco.....	172	224	1,922,869	5,148,644
Total.....	2,126	2,723	49,210,497	73,795,780

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.¹

	December, 1922.				January, 1923.			
	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.
Total finished yards billed during month:								
District 1.....	13,046,039	23,881,212	10,623,011	57,085,715	13,104,851	27,851,640	11,130,702	55,208,039
2.....	6,958,704	2,628,987	3,015,175	20,594,298	7,054,901	2,099,906	5,038,826	23,261,422
3.....	9,966,975	8,944,720		18,911,695	8,927,484	7,082,378		16,009,862
5.....	7,812,100	60,053		7,872,153	8,729,582	107,752		8,837,334
6.....	188,260			188,260	916,470			916,470
8.....				2,064,235				1,752,853
Total.....	37,972,078	40,514,972	13,638,186	106,716,356	38,733,288	37,141,676	16,169,528	105,985,980
Total average per cent of capacity operated:								
District 1.....	52	89	54	68	59	92	68	73
2.....	69	59	53	72	65	60	37	73
3.....	123	102		115	120	93		106
5.....	63			63	72			72
6.....	14			14	69			69
8.....				87				68
Average for all districts.....	68	87	54	74	72	88	63	77
Total gray yardage of finishing orders received:								
District 1.....	10,941,366	25,096,918	8,957,364	50,740,413	14,475,319	30,391,999	10,127,543	58,415,939
2.....	5,789,710	5,222,052	4,227,235	19,309,007	7,800,512	6,420,251	5,924,454	25,750,871
3.....	9,932,195	7,903,381		17,835,576	9,785,371	8,024,031		17,809,402
5.....	6,959,108	134,653		7,093,769	6,425,961	150,025		6,581,986
6.....	0			0	916,470			916,470
8.....				1,578,184				1,655,464
Total.....	33,622,379	38,347,009	13,184,599	96,557,846	39,403,633	44,992,306	16,051,997	111,130,132
Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers:								
District No. 1.....	5,349	8,199	2,223	28,034	6,028	8,367	2,140	29,615
2.....	4,602	735		12,747	3,107	592		12,247
3.....	6,852	3,643		10,495	6,703	3,617		10,320
5.....	1,590			3,996	1,766			4,813
6.....	0			0	0			0
8.....				492				476
Total.....	18,393	12,577	2,223	55,764	17,604	12,576	2,140	57,471
Number of cases of finished goods held in storage at end of month:								
District No. 1.....	4,970	5,191	2,549	23,219	4,701	4,630	2,497	21,987
2.....	4,293	676		13,473	4,008	589		12,736
3.....	482	401		7,505	332	385		7,432
5.....				1,441	0			1,279
6.....	0			0	0			0
8.....				208				204
Total.....	9,745	6,268	2,549	45,846	9,041	5,604	2,497	43,658
Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days):								
District No. 1.....	3.0	14.5	20.0	12.0	4.8	17.5	19.1	13.5
2.....	7.0	6.5	6.0	9.0	5.1	7.1	3.0	12.0
3.....	13.0	18.0		15.4	13.3	15.6		14.5
5.....	6.7			6.7	3.8			3.8
6.....	0			0	0			0
8.....				4.2				4.5
Average for all districts.....	6.0	14.0	17.3	11.0	5.8	1.6	16.4	12.1

¹ The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics at the request of the Federal Reserve Board prepares a monthly survey for the industry. The results of the inquiries are herewith presented in tabular form. The secretary of the association makes the following statement concerning the tabulation:

The accompanying figures are compiled from statistics furnished by 32 out of 57 member firms of this association. It is probably fair to state that in the absence of having specific detail at hand, but according to our best estimate it is probably well within the fact that the figures given for the various classes of work would cover, approximately, the following percentages of the entire industry: White goods, 70 per cent; dyed goods, 62 per cent; printed goods, 30 per cent. The figures given represent reports from exactly the same finishers for the two months, both for the totals and for the subdivisions, and, therefore, are strictly comparable.

NOTE.—Many plants were unable to give details under the respective headings of white goods, dyed goods, and printed goods, and reported their totals only; therefore the column headed "Total" does not always represent the total of the subdivisions, but is a correct total for the district

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

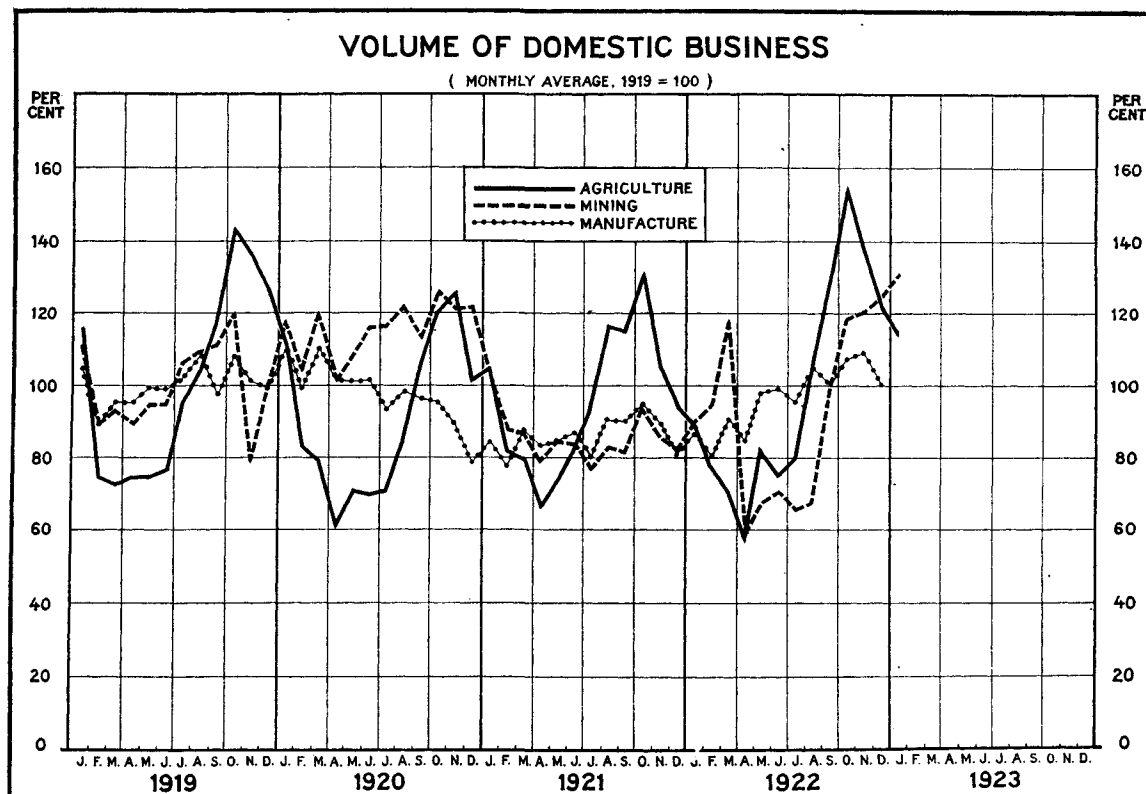
Further increases in the volume of business during January are shown by the statistics provided on the following pages. The seasonal downward trend in the index of agricultural movements continued into January, and the greater part of certain crops have now been marketed. The mineral index moved upward for the sixth consecutive month and reached a point exceeding all previous records in the post-war period. Production of manufactured goods also increased during January, after a largely seasonal decline in December, and almost equaled the high point reached in November.

Movements of wheat during January were retarded by the unfavorable European situation, and receipts and shipments at interior centers and at seaports were less than during December. Stocks accumulated at these centers and by the end of January were fairly large. Both receipts and shipments of other grains were fairly well maintained during January, and stocks showed seasonal increases. Live-stock movements were larger during January than in December but cotton receipts and tobacco sales declined.

Among the minerals, figures for the produc-

tion of pig iron, copper, and zinc were the largest since 1920, and the output of petroleum broke all previous records. Stocks of zinc declined to the lowest point since the middle of 1920, but supplies of crude petroleum were increased to another high point.

Production of steel ingots, which fell off in December, exceeded in January the output for all months since early in 1920, and unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation rose above the previous high point for the current movement, which was reached last October. The January output of passenger automobiles, despite the season, exceeded the figures for every month last year but three, and shipments also were unusually large. Locomotive completions and orders continued to increase. The production of all building materials during January was abnormally high for the season, and available statistics of orders and shipments reflect the prospective as well as the present activity in building. Mill consumption of cotton during January was the largest since May, 1917, and activity in other textile lines has also increased since the first of the year. In the manufacture of food products, the moderate activity prevailing during recent months was maintained during January.



INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

[Monthly average of 1919=100.]

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS.

Date.	Total agricul- ture. ¹	Total ani- mals.	Total grains.	Cotton.	Fruit.	Leaf to- bacco.
1922.						
January.....	88.9	91.8	83.8	76.8	96.1	113.2
February.....	77.7	76.5	92.3	43.3	55.5	101.2
March.....	70.7	79.2	73.0	42.8	130.4	27.5
April.....	57.4	71.8	49.6	37.0	103.0	5.5
May.....	82.6	90.2	92.5	50.1	105.7	3.9
June.....	75.1	88.7	77.1	43.0	93.8	1.5
July.....	79.8	81.2	106.4	33.4	59.3	12.3
August.....	106.7	96.5	153.8	48.3	43.1	55.2
September.....	128.8	106.6	150.6	139.5	38.0	85.7
October.....	154.2	132.0	135.7	227.8	40.6	144.7
November.....	137.9	122.2	118.2	204.1	49.0	96.3
December.....	121.3	104.6	128.5	139.2	100.1	97.3
1923.						
January.....	106.6	107.7	116.4	80.2	99.7	75.1

¹ Combination of 14 independent series.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Date.	Total min- eral products. ¹	Bitu- minous coal.	An- thra- cite coal.	Crude petro- leum.	Iron.	Cop- per.	Zinc.	Lead.
1922.								
January.....	91.3	98.5	85.1	137.1	64.3	24.1	60.3	101.0
February.....	95.4	107.3	92.0	129.7	63.9	34.8	57.3	93.4
March.....	117.5	131.5	119.1	149.1	79.9	58.0	67.5	93.0
April.....	59.5	41.3	.3	141.9	81.3	71.7	65.6	88.8
May.....	67.9	53.1	.6	147.7	90.5	83.7	69.8	89.0
June.....	70.6	58.4	1.1	143.8	92.6	89.0	72.6	89.1
July.....	65.4	44.5	1.6	148.0	94.2	85.0	81.2	84.4
August.....	67.5	58.3	2.2	147.1	71.1	93.9	79.9	96.7
September.....	99.9	107.3	67.7	143.8	79.8	89.8	84.3	95.3
October.....	118.5	118.3	116.1	150.1	103.5	96.7	101.6	108.3
November.....	120.1	118.6	114.1	152.1	111.8	95.8	102.3	113.2
December.....	124.5	121.7	114.7	139.3	121.1	95.9	109.0	108.9
1923.								
January.....	131.4	131.4	118.5	163.5	126.7	103.0	117.8	110.1

¹ Combination of 7 independent series.

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Date.	Total man- ufacture. ¹	Steel.	Lum- ber.	Pa- per.	Petro- leum.	Tex- tiles.	Leath- er.	Food.	To- bacco.
1922.									
January.....	87.0	63.4	100.7	95.0	119.0	11.22	88.2	91.3	90.6
February.....	80.2	69.3	95.4	90.0	108.6	96.8	78.1	88.5	83.8
March.....	90.9	94.3	102.5	108.4	123.9	107.6	78.5	96.5	98.4
April.....	84.7	97.0	98.1	99.9	124.4	91.3	70.7	84.9	89.6
May.....	98.1	107.8	121.1	112.3	132.2	108.9	70.4	96.8	108.1
June.....	99.1	104.8	104.4	110.6	133.8	107.1	72.4	98.9	119.8
July.....	95.3	98.9	104.3	99.9	146.2	95.0	72.1	97.5	114.8
August.....	104.6	88.1	116.2	110.7	141.2	115.7	80.4	104.5	134.1
September.....	100.3	94.4	101.5	107.8	139.1	110.7	79.5	97.8	121.6
October.....	107.5	114.2	115.3	112.8	147.2	120.0	82.7	106.7	115.0
November.....	109.4	118.9	112.9	113.4	149.7	125.6	79.1	114.0	112.4
December.....	100.0	110.5	103.6	106.8	152.7	113.3	78.5	107.1	89.4
1923.									
January.....	108.7	129.3	105.8	117.3	.....	128.6	88.5	104.1	115.3

¹ Combination of 34 independent series. ² Partly estimated.

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Grain and Flour.			
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	38,122	48,016	20,341
Corn (bushels).....	37,496	37,044	55,080
Oats (bushels).....	24,511	22,511	18,323
Rye (bushels).....	7,176	7,121	1,267
Barley (bushels).....	3,766	4,215	2,235
Total grain (bushels).....	111,081	118,907	97,265
Flour (barrels).....	1,993	2,426	1,768
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	120,051	129,825	105,222
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	18,278	24,389	12,212
Corn (bushels).....	21,083	14,032	29,167
Oats (bushels).....	21,155	15,682	12,148
Rye (bushels).....	4,592	6,648	3,360
Barley (bushels).....	2,315	2,244	1,435
Total grain (bushels).....	67,423	62,995	55,322
Flour (barrels).....	3,331	4,243	2,896
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	82,411	82,039	68,353
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	33,787	21,473	26,671
Corn (bushels).....	15,533	11,945	16,836
Oats (bushels).....	26,027	26,889	52,900
Rye (bushels).....	8,241	5,652	3,855
Barley (bushels).....	1,830	1,436	1,620
Total grain (bushels).....	85,468	67,395	101,882
Total visible supply of grain east of the Rocky Mountains (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	50,361	41,027	47,221
Corn (bushels).....	22,908	17,706	29,068
Oats (bushels).....	33,165	34,725	71,602
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	24,693	26,766	18,037
Corn (bushels).....	8,211	8,788	17,532
Oats (bushels).....	2,407	2,889	2,306
Rye (bushels).....	6,031	4,315	1,104
Barley (bushels).....	1,454	2,250	648
Total grain (bushels).....	42,796	45,008	39,627
Flour (barrels).....	1,849	2,691	1,601
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	51,115	57,119	46,833
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):			
Wheat (bushels).....	10,162	9,646	13,157
Corn (bushels).....	4,228	4,055	3,959
Oats (bushels).....	3,252	3,638	1,751
Rye (bushels).....	2,115	2,696	2,609
Barley (bushels).....	2,596	2,716	2,230
Total grain (bushels).....	22,353	22,761	23,706
Wheat flour production (barrels, 000 omitted):			
.....	10,137	11,041	9,496
Live Stock.			
Receipts at 57 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves.....	1,843	1,812	1,584
Hogs.....	5,191	4,974	4,168
Sheep.....	1,620	1,475	1,728
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	83	44	46
Total.....	8,737	8,305	7,526

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Live Stock—Continued.			
Shipments at 52 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves	743	840	663
Hogs	1,855	1,648	1,735
Sheep	723	669	867
Horses and mules (43 markets)	82	42	45
Total	3,402	3,199	3,310
Shipments of stockers and feeders from 33 markets (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle and calves	274	352	231
Hogs	62	44	2
Sheep	170	253	179
Total	506	649	435
Slaughter at principal centers under Federal inspection (head, 000 omitted):			
Cattle	745	779	642
Calves	351	309	288
Hogs	5,134	5,201	3,985
Sheep	1,021	858	954
Total	7,252	7,147	5,869
Meats, cold storage holdings first of following month (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Beef	113,415	116,221	78,295
Pork products	686,825	567,312	546,100
Lamb and mutton	3,283	4,528	3,914
Exports of certain meat products (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Beef			
Canned	168	143	155
Fresh	320	425	491
Pickled and other cured	1,205	1,346	1,765
Hog products—			
Bacon	43,350	39,486	26,095
Hams and shoulder	31,080	28,156	22,012
Lard	107,786	78,596	73,194
Pork, pickled	3,806	3,220	3,772
Dairy Products.			
Receipts at 5 principal markets (000 omitted):			
Butter (pounds)	48,123	38,475	41,697
Cheese (pounds)	12,887	13,749	10,684
Eggs (cases)	853	486	805
Cold-storage holdings first of following month (000 omitted):			
Creamery butter (pounds)	16,121	26,819	35,047
American cheese (pounds)	26,594	33,617	21,430
Eggs (cases)	213	1,311	179
Fishery Products.			
Fish landed by American fishing vessels, total catch (pounds, 000 omitted):	7,574	9,505	13,539
Cold-storage holdings, frozen and cured fish, on 15th of month (pounds, 000 omitted)	67,781	75,653	67,062
Other Agricultural Products.			
Cottonseed (tons):			
Received at mills	213,235	376,860	133,373
Crushed	469,783	447,885	339,132
Stocks at mills at close of month	527,839	784,386	414,122
Cottonseed oil (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Production	145,292	140,369	103,646
Stocks	92,129	109,988	97,567
Oleomargarine consumption (pounds, 000 omitted)	20,633	19,965	16,887
Tobacco sales at loose leaf warehouses (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Dark belt—Virginia	6,294	6,896	5,306
Bright belt—			
Virginia	4,669	8,199	9,543
North Carolina	9,264	17,617	16,718
South Carolina			
Burley	25,621	19,185	27,575
Western dark	11,615	18,688	20,992

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Other Agricultural Products—Contd.			
Sale of revenue stamps for manufacture of tobacco, excluding Porto Rico and Philippine Islands (000,000 omitted):			
Cigars (large)	559	561	443
Cigars (small)	52	41	61
Cigarettes (small)	5,350	3,545	3,706
Manufactured tobacco (pounds)	34	24	31
Fruit shipments (carloads):			
Grapefruit	2,451	1,549	1,929
Oranges	7,009	8,047	6,292
Lemons	586	368	595
Apples	8,171	8,229	4,208
Vegetable shipments:			
White potatoes (carloads)	16,477	11,589	16,663
Onions (carloads)	1,909	1,526	1,781
Rice (pounds, 000 omitted)	101,552	94,032	86,255
Sugar, all ports (long tons) (American Sugar Bulletin):			
Receipts	274,507	138,438	345,181
Meltings	270,600	233,391	321,405
Raw stock at close of month	485,772	512,449	723,877
Forest Products.			
Lumber:			
Number of mills—			
National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.	553	583	462
Southern Pine Assn.	172	174	174
Western Pine Assn.	51	45	54
West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.	122	135	119
Production (feet, 000,000 omitted)—			
National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.	1,066	1,103	835
Southern Pine Assn.	409	365	373
Western pine Assn.	64	51	35
West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.	314	368	327
Shipments (feet, 000,000 omitted)—			
National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.	1,282	1,281	782
Southern pine Assn.	477	410	320
Western pine Assn.	129	91	83
West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.	373	402	309
Naval stores at 3 southeastern ports:			
Spirits of turpentine (casks)—			
Receipts	10,326	24,513	7,119
Stocks at close of month	38,758	45,742	53,423
Rosin (barrels)—			
Receipts	67,967	105,574	355,421
Stocks at close of month	338,957	62,186	327,932
Fuel and Power.			
Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted):			
Bituminous coal production (estimated)	50,178	46,450	37,604
Anthracite coal production (estimated)	8,713	8,430	6,258
Anthracite coal shipments	6,672	6,455	4,848
Coke			
Bee-hive production (estimated)	1,478	1,233	496
By-product production (estimated)	3,100	3,063	1,879
Petroleum, crude (barrels, 000 omitted):			
Production	51,467	50,137	43,141
Stocks at close of month	264,675	264,578	196,228
Producing oil wells completed (number)	1,208	1,197	1,151
Oil refineries: ¹			
Production (000,000 omitted)—			
Crude oil run (barrels)	47	44	39
Gasoline (gallons)	585	567	439
Kerosene (gallons)	226	234	170
Gas and fuel oils (gallons)	972	892	866
Lubricating oils (gallons)	90	89	83
Stocks (000,000 omitted)—			
Crude oil run (barrels)	34	33	26
Gasoline (gallons)	884	777	586
Kerosene (gallons)	281	258	341
Gas and fuel oils (gallons)	1,305	1,352	1,331
Lubricating oils (gallons)	236	226	217
Electric power produced by public utility plants (000,000 kilowatt hours):			
Produced by water power	1,580	1,424	1,297
Produced by fuels	3,129	3,195	2,512
Total	4,709	4,619	3,810

¹ Figures for December, 1922; November, 1922; December, 1921.² Figures for West Coast Lumbermen's Association formerly published as Douglas fir.

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Metals.			
Iron and steel:			
Pig-iron production (long tons, 000 omitted) ²	2,994	3,230	1,630
Steel-ingot production (long tons, 000 omitted) ²	2,919	3,252	1,745
Unfilled orders, U. S. Steel Corporation (long tons, 000 omitted) ²	7,284	6,911	4,141
Fabricated structural steel orders (tonnage).....	164,404	128,439	72,100
Steel barrels (number)—			
Shipments.....	206,021	201,319	89,216
Unfilled orders.....	518,463	424,107	204,204
Steel castings—bookings (net tons).....	103,161	68,889	34,459
Silver production (troy ounces, 000 omitted).....	5,190	5,052	3,938
Copper production (pounds, 000 omitted).....	110,589	103,003	25,848
Zinc production (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Production.....	92,634	85,682	47,412
Stocks, close of month.....	33,148	36,504	131,356
Shipments.....	95,990	88,172	49,272
Tin (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Deliveries to factories.....	14,840	10,909	9,576
Stocks at close of month.....	3,354	8,297	2,981
Textiles.			
Cotton (bales, 000 omitted):			
Sight receipts.....	872	1,510	865
American spinners' takings.....	687	1,190	623
Stocks at mills.....	1,987	1,921	1,668
Stocks at warehouses.....	3,482	4,075	4,621
Visible supply.....	3,359	3,812	4,202
Consumption by mills.....	610	528	527
Spindles active during month (number, 000 omitted).....	35,241	34,968	34,441
Wool:			
Consumption (pounds, 000 omitted).....	63,348	58,367	52,280
Percentage of active machinery to total reported—			
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	80.9	81.1	65.7
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	85.7	82.7	72.8
Sets of cards.....	85.8	85.2	74.0
Combs.....	83.8	83.1	81.7
Spinning spindles, woolen.....	84.5	84.5	73.0
Spinning spindles, worsted.....	89.5	89.2	85.7
Percentage of active hours to total reported—			
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	86.7	84.5	64.8
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	83.7	73.3	68.0
Sets of cards.....	95.1	94.4	75.4
Combs.....	103.0	103.8	96.3
Spinning spindles, woolen.....	91.6	90.5	74.6
Spinning spindles, worsted.....	95.4	98.6	86.1
Raw silk:			
Consumption (bales).....	34,680	31,042	33,842
Stocks at close of month (bales).....	47,087	49,174	31,139
Hides and Leather.			
Sales of raw hides and skins during month (number, 000 omitted):			
Cattle hides.....	1,937	1,548	1,280
Calfskins.....	770	880	677
Kip skins.....	205	231	250
Goat and kid.....	1,086	1,789	986
Cabretta.....	99	91	41
Sheep and lamb.....	3,408	2,816	1,613
Stocks of raw hides and skins at close of month (number, 000 omitted):			
Cattle hides.....	6,384	6,346	6,053
Calfskins.....	2,937	3,298	2,897
Kip skins.....	1,149	1,164	1,045
Goat and kid.....	8,938	8,730	8,998
Cabretta.....	1,079	930	500
Sheep and lamb.....	9,188	9,151	12,281
Production of leather (000 omitted):			
Sole leather (backs, bends and sides).....	1,674	1,484	1,692
Skivers (dozens).....	36	32	19
Oak and union harness (sides stuffed).....	144	131	60

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Hides and Leather—Continued.			
Boots and shoes output (pairs, 000 omitted):			
Men's.....	8,954	8,235	7,771
Women's.....	9,396	8,379	7,976
Other.....	11,644	11,239	9,373
Total.....	29,994	27,853	25,119
Building Materials.			
Brick (000 omitted):			
Clay fire brick—			
Production.....	64,804	53,637	30,121
Shipments.....	57,569	54,502	31,301
Stocks, close of month.....	163,977	155,011	138,574
New orders.....	64,883	50,884	31,222
Unfilled orders.....	75,421	67,400	23,751
Face brick—			
Production.....	43,240	45,181	25,331
Shipments.....	28,853	30,653	14,902
Stocks in sheds and kilns.....	129,428	118,626	154,285
Unfilled orders, close of month.....	74,718	54,812	31,799
Silica brick—			
Production.....	14,308	13,653	6,581
Shipments.....	14,281	10,977	8,246
Stocks, close of month.....	46,174	45,081	36,344
Cement (barrels, 000 omitted):			
Production.....	7,704	8,671	4,291
Shipments.....	5,419	4,858	2,931
Stocks, close of month.....	11,426	9,142	13,316
Oak flooring:			
Production.....	27,473	23,473	19,262
Shipments.....	24,162	24,510	14,970
Orders booked.....	30,137	23,948	13,606
Stocks.....	25,447	21,230	27,487
Unfilled orders.....	50,398	40,925	21,330
Maple flooring:			
Production.....	13,929	13,648	11,024
Shipments.....	13,269	12,762	8,533
Orders booked.....	24,481	14,444	7,051
Stocks.....	25,023	25,156	33,329
Unfilled orders.....	36,084	22,324	12,226
Enameled ware:			
Baths—			
Shipments.....	85,703	79,204	48,425
Stocks at close of month.....	40,530	34,517	53,422
New orders.....	133,198	95,633	58,420
Lavatories—			
Shipments.....	91,116	91,592	63,047
Stocks at close of month.....	60,535	59,595	102,190
New orders.....	170,693	124,052	80,124
Sinks—			
Shipments.....	116,539	103,418	73,877
Stocks at close of month.....	59,580	64,908	129,586
New orders.....	195,984	132,847	84,791
Miscellaneous ware—			
Shipments.....	53,255	47,336	38,831
Stocks at close of month.....	57,616	56,284	83,242
New orders.....	93,427	65,199	54,545
Miscellaneous Manufactures.			
Wood pulp (short tons):			
Production.....	314,834	277,071	266,921
Consumption.....	257,879	237,507	220,064
Shipments.....	53,518	51,043	40,667
Stocks, end of month.....	116,738	113,301	176,113
Paper (short tons):			
Newsprint—			
Production.....	127,452	119,404	105,898
Stocks, end of month.....	23,004	19,208	26,550
Book paper—			
Production.....	97,318	88,489	73,466
Stocks, end of month.....	38,882	36,231	38,463
Paper board—			
Production.....	209,473	185,397	145,198
Stocks, end of month.....	57,434	54,693	62,173
Wrapping paper—			
Production.....	82,703	74,822	65,791
Stocks, end of month.....	48,123	64,625	54,506
Fine paper—			
Production.....	34,906	30,932	27,405
Stocks, end of month.....	38,822	36,742	35,331

² Figures for February, 1923; January, 1923; February, 1922.

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Miscellaneous Manufactures—Contd.			
Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):			
Consumption by tire manufacturers.	34,186	18,149	6,625
Pneumatic tires (000 omitted):			
Production	3,127	2,657	2,055
Shipments (domestic)	2,994	2,934	1,587
Stocks	4,696	4,599	4,174
Inner tubes (000 omitted):			
Production	3,952	3,411	2,343
Shipments, domestic	3,749	3,826	1,890
Stocks	5,833	5,732	5,247
Solid tires (000 omitted):			
Production	83	77	40
Shipments, domestic	61	65	33
Stocks	262	244	182
Automobiles:			
Production (number)—			
Passenger cars	223,653	207,483	81,614
Trucks	18,913	19,640	9,162
Shipments—			
Railroads (carloads)	33,900	26,900	15,357
Driveways (machines)	31,400	27,500	7,479
Boat (machines)	800	1,300	143
Locomotives (number):			
Domestic shipped	217	194	11
Foreign completed	12	16	63
Total	229	210	74
Unfilled orders—			
Domestic	1,699	1,498	147
Foreign	89	94	62
Total	1,788	1,592	209
Vessels built in United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation:			
Number	36	65	71
Gross tonnage	14,292	43,294	52,764
Transportation.			
Railroad operating statistics: ¹			
Net ton-miles, revenue and non- revenue (000,000 omitted)	36,222	38,046	25,723
Net tons per train	681	719	608
Net tons per loaded car	28.6	28.2	26.8

¹ Figures for December, 1922, November, 1922, December, 1921.

INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	January, 1923.	Decem- ber, 1922.	January, 1922.
Transportation—Continued.			
Revenue freight loaded and received from connections, classified according to nature of products (cars, loaded, 000 omitted):			
Grain and grain products	212	220	208
Live stock	155	146	134
Coal	889	815	697
Coke	62	56	32
Forest products	301	247	202
Ore	49	41	18
Merchandise l. c. l.	925	914	872
Miscellaneous	1,239	1,196	871
Total	3,813	3,635	3,034
Revenue freight loaded, classified ac- cording to geographical divisions:			
Eastern	910	920	736
Allegheny	820	781	606
Pocahontas	143	125	130
Southern	591	529	463
Northwestern	500	456	399
Central western	573	554	470
Southwestern	278	270	230
Total	3,813	3,635	3,034
Freight car surplus (number):			
Total	26,588	9,719	415,053
Box	6,976	2,245	172,568
Coal	7,208	2,704	186,160
Freight car shortage (number):			
Total	73,269	99,954	513
Box	26,815	47,045	203
Coal	38,477	39,750	23
Bad order cars, total	209,471	216,011	313,190
Vessels cleared in foreign trade (tons, 000 omitted):			
American	1,873	2,132	2,051
Foreign	2,679	2,643	1,935
Total	4,552	4,775	3,986
Percentage of American to total	41.2	44.6	51.4
Panama Canal traffic (tons, 000 omitted): ¹			
Total cargo traffic	1,535	1,427	953
American vessels	881	651	343
British vessels	443	379	349

BUILDING STATISTICS.**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 168 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 (15 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (5 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (168 cities).
1922.													
January.....	879	4,688	1,623	1,794	2,188	2,155	3,931	1,141	523	1,330	1,653	8,298	30,203
July.....	2,597	7,761	3,029	4,680	3,756	2,978	10,385	2,291	2,125	2,467	2,238	9,415	53,722
August.....	2,873	7,828	3,044	5,093	4,018	3,130	11,112	2,354	2,244	2,778	2,534	11,596	58,604
September.....	2,734	8,424	3,860	4,789	3,997	3,114	10,553	2,373	1,932	2,629	2,223	11,291	57,919
October.....	2,911	9,672	3,169	5,064	3,930	3,335	11,988	2,492	2,029	2,906	2,470	12,254	62,230
November.....	2,301	9,022	2,504	4,150	3,433	3,010	9,437	2,048	1,437	2,668	2,184	10,490	52,685
December.....	1,285	7,456	1,639	2,666	2,458	2,070	6,620	1,653	698	1,601	1,510	7,767	37,453
1923.													
January.....	905	6,243	1,486	2,946	2,787	2,975	6,310	1,985	722	2,276	2,554	10,313	41,502

VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED (000 OMITTED).

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	District No. 5	District No. 6	District No. 7	District No. 8	District No. 9	District No. 10	District No. 11	District No. 12	Total
1922.													
January.....	\$7,381	\$53,095	\$6,879	\$6,038	\$8,353	\$3,673	\$18,641	\$2,580	\$2,110	\$5,024	\$4,960	\$22,873	\$141,607
July.....	9,175	47,144	15,899	26,559	15,515	7,516	38,151	5,699	7,663	8,041	5,861	22,391	209,613
August.....	16,634	49,211	15,353	22,037	11,605	7,985	40,453	5,816	8,285	9,793	5,010	29,424	221,606
September.....	8,656	56,670	15,869	25,077	12,970	6,326	31,550	5,334	4,761	8,352	4,980	23,968	204,564
October.....	9,159	66,063	13,806	14,907	11,292	8,049	34,088	6,353	4,717	8,989	4,765	29,338	211,527
November.....	8,388	66,684	15,357	14,713	9,519	5,125	41,425	5,812	5,273	8,278	3,960	26,200	210,634
December.....	7,252	80,400	10,640	13,050	14,486	5,156	53,134	10,115	3,686	6,923	9,570	22,035	236,446
1923.													
January.....	5,661	73,574	9,767	16,458	11,083	7,265	31,022	7,936	3,739	6,903	6,248	26,164	205,820

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

(F. W. Dodge Co.)

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS (000 OMITTED).

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9. ¹	District No. 10. ²	Total.
1922.											
February.....	\$14,799	\$60,152	\$11,829	\$20,603	\$16,518	.....	\$32,344	.....	\$5,193	.....	\$161,439
August.....	26,780	80,811	43,819	50,812	20,984	.....	56,954	.....	8,250	.....	288,410
September.....	29,245	64,299	24,948	34,635	22,997	.....	62,220	.....	5,868	.....	244,262
October.....	25,305	65,061	20,440	35,165	19,685	.....	52,048	.....	4,523	.....	222,226
November.....	25,298	77,700	16,929	29,337	19,848	.....	45,429	.....	4,810	.....	219,351
December.....	19,740	58,685	18,706	28,042	15,677	.....	45,128	.....	5,285	.....	191,263
1923.											
January.....	21,806	65,233	16,770	25,691	17,633	\$22,051	43,137	\$17,864	4,524	\$7,845	* 242,554
February.....	13,759	58,614	18,780	38,546	20,219	34,775	46,764	21,193	12,199	12,531	* 277,380

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (000 OMITTED).

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9. ¹	District No. 10. ²	Total.
1922.											
February.....	\$4,180	\$38,657	\$5,648	\$5,545	\$7,300	.....	\$9,389	.....	\$962	.....	\$71,681
August.....	11,945	29,092	8,829	13,409	6,320	.....	18,833	.....	2,536	.....	90,964
September.....	11,510	34,537	8,142	12,737	8,596	.....	15,012	.....	2,454	.....	92,986
October.....	13,553	33,238	10,072	13,730	7,416	.....	20,291	.....	2,228	.....	100,528
November.....	13,667	51,892	7,397	11,405	7,998	.....	22,308	.....	2,847	.....	117,515
December.....	13,963	42,981	11,526	17,809	5,003	.....	17,949	.....	2,046	.....	111,278
1923.											
January.....	14,469	47,702	5,722	11,803	7,815	\$10,223	14,567	\$5,884	2,072	\$2,120	* 122,376
February.....	4,587	10,849	9,128	13,751	7,930	10,065	18,315	6,476	6,703	3,288	* 90,462

¹ Montana not included.² Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona not included.³ Figures for Districts 6, 8, and 10, not available for previous months, included in total.

RETAIL TRADE.

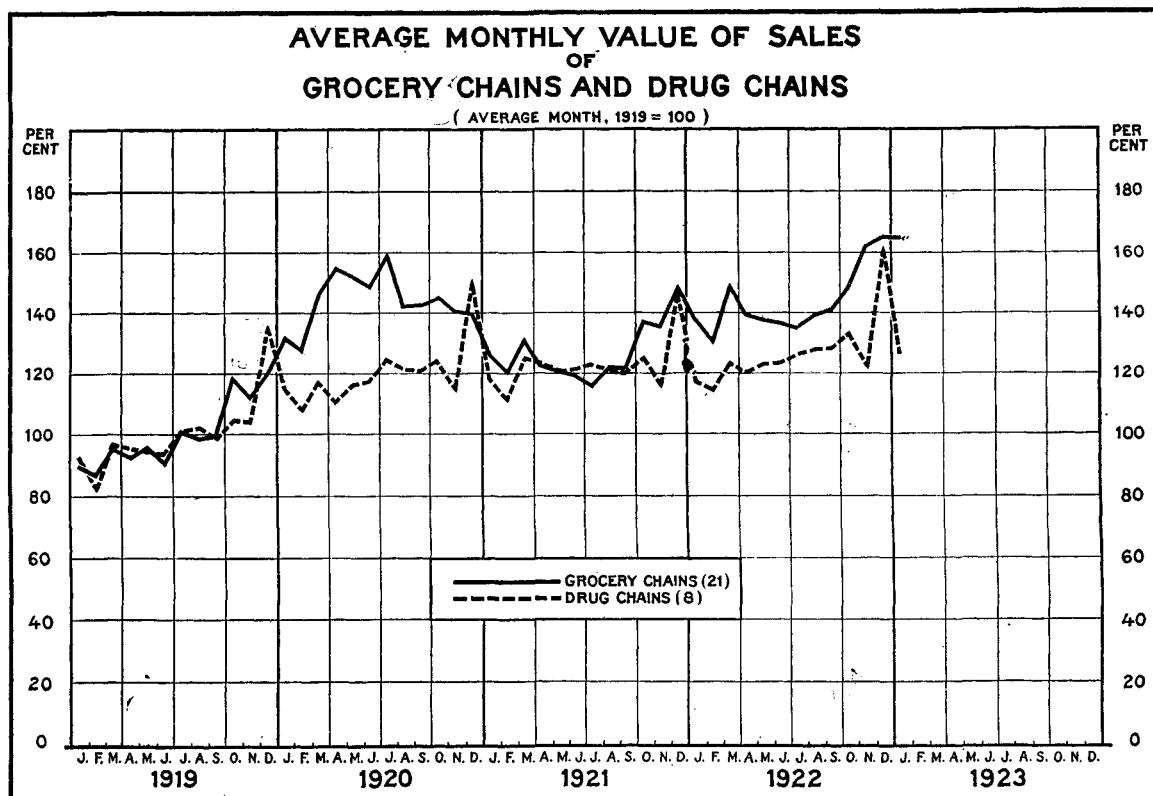
Retail trade in January was substantially larger than in January, 1922, in all reporting lines and in all sections of the United States. The largest gain is shown in sales of grocery chains, but this was due primarily to the opening of a large number of additional stores by many reporting chains during 1922. The large increase in sales of mail-order houses, department stores, and 5 and 10 cent stores, on the other hand, may be ascribed to an improvement in the buying power of consumers. This improvement was most pronounced in the New York and San Francisco districts. The dollar value of department-store business in January, 1923, was about the same as in the highest previous January on record, that of 1920, in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco districts, but was much smaller in the Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas districts.

A comparison of January trade with that of the immediately preceding months shows that sales were considerably smaller than in any month since September, except in the case of grocery stores, but the value of sales in January is always lower than in the fall months, due to the reaction from large Christmas purchasing and to the widespread clearance sales at reduced prices. Sales of music stores, shoe

stores, department stores, and 5 and 10 cent stores were only about one half as large in January as in December, while sales of grocery stores, mail-order houses, and drug stores showed much smaller declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of business of grocery chains and drug chains during the past four years. It will be noted that neither grocery nor drug sales have a very large seasonal movement, except that sales of drug stores have a moderate peak in December. The larger relative increase in grocery sales than in drug sales since 1919 is due to the fact that there has been a much more rapid expansion of the chain store form of organization in the grocery line than in the drug line during this period.

Commencing this month the BULLETIN will cease to publish detailed information of changes in trade conditions for cities, as it is publishing tables showing the trend of department sales and stocks by Federal reserve districts for a uniform number of stores calculated on a 1919 base, which are believed to give a broader and more valuable analysis of retail business by sections. The information for cities will still be released to the press and may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board or banks.



RETAIL TRADE BY REPORTING LINES.

[Average monthly sales, 1919=100.]

	Department stores (176 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.					
			Grocery (21 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (8 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).	Shoe (5 chains).	Music (4 chains).
1922.								
January.....	87.2	65.3	137.5	94.6	117.4	111.0	79.9	71.8
February.....	80.0	59.4	130.3	100.8	114.8	109.3	80.6	75.0
March.....	101.5	83.5	149.2	118.4	123.4	124.3	103.8	80.6
April.....	111.9	77.1	139.2	134.9	120.5	124.5	156.1	78.9
May.....	113.9	69.9	137.9	129.6	123.2	128.8	126.9	80.9
June.....	105.8	68.8	136.7	127.0	123.8	123.4	121.7	81.3
July.....	78.4	58.4	135.1	126.3	126.2	127.3	101.2	83.0
August.....	84.8	57.2	139.1	130.4	128.2	126.9	86.7	99.1
September.....	102.5	75.1	141.0	136.1	128.7	135.4	117.7	118.2
October.....	131.2	108.7	148.6	156.6	133.1	127.1	121.1	118.8
November.....	129.4	110.4	162.4	152.3	122.4	126.9	121.9	120.7
December.....	188.2	107.8	165.5	279.2	161.0	178.7	164.7	203.7
1923.								
January.....	99.9	88.7	165.1	115.9	128.3	115.6	85.5	95.0

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[Average month, 1919=100.]

	District No. 1—Boston (24 stores).	District No. 2—New York (64 stores).	District No. 3—Philadelphia (18 stores).	District No. 5—Richmond (19 stores).	District No. 6—Atlanta (9 stores).	District No. 9—Minneapolis (10 stores).	District No. 11—Dallas (16 stores).	District No. 12—San Francisco (18 stores).
1922.								
January.....	100.1	97.2	96.6	75.0	75.4	68.5	73.9	100.3
February.....	84.3	84.3	87.8	72.0	76.9	60.3	71.9	84.5
March.....	110.1	108.3	111.8	93.9	85.6	73.6	90.7	110.4
April.....	124.9	117.8	132.1	105.8	100.4	92.3	85.7	108.8
May.....	122.5	117.0	126.4	103.3	98.0	89.9	96.4	135.4
June.....	121.6	113.4	108.7	103.0	85.1	87.9	85.7	111.8
July.....	81.7	77.2	86.8	71.0	68.2	73.6	64.0	98.1
August.....	87.1	77.7	94.9	72.9	79.7	78.7	66.2	122.6
September.....	115.1	106.3	107.2	90.8	88.7	84.7	98.8	113.0
October.....	134.0	144.5	143.8	119.1	117.8	102.1	103.9	137.9
November.....	134.4	141.1	146.8	122.3	113.9	96.5	103.7	132.0
December.....	198.0	205.2	185.8	184.7	171.3	142.4	148.8	204.0
1923.								
January.....	105.6	111.3	106.1	83.9	84.0	76.1	79.2	114.2

TREND OF DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS.

(Average monthly stocks, 1919=100.)

	District No. 1—Boston (24 stores).	District No. 2—New York (64 stores).	District No. 5—Richmond (19 stores).	District No. 6—Atlanta (9 stores).	District No. 9—Minneapolis (10 stores).	District No. 11—Dallas (16 stores).	District No. 12—San Francisco (18 stores).	Index for United States (160 stores).
1922.								
January.....	99.1	105.1	90.8	103.1	92.7	101.8	108.4	102.1
February.....	103.2	108.5	102.4	112.7	93.3	113.5	113.3	107.2
March.....	110.3	120.7	111.7	120.2	102.4	126.9	120.7	117.0
April.....	111.6	121.6	110.6	120.8	101.3	117.7	122.6	116.9
May.....	110.4	116.5	107.0	115.4	100.9	114.7	119.1	113.3
June.....	105.7	110.4	103.7	107.9	95.8	105.3	108.9	106.9
July.....	103.3	104.5	99.8	108.8	90.9	103.4	109.3	103.7
August.....	103.6	109.1	105.0	114.0	94.4	113.4	113.4	108.0
September.....	115.4	120.2	119.5	123.7	99.5	119.9	119.3	118.0
October.....	123.4	124.5	130.3	125.5	102.5	123.2	121.5	130.1
November.....	128.4	131.4	126.0	128.0	103.9	122.0	125.1	126.3
December.....	109.7	110.4	103.2	102.4	89.8	96.5	106.0	105.4
1923.								
January.....	103.5	106.6	99.6	109.8	90.3	99.5	105.6	103.7

CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN JANUARY, 1923, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1922.

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.	
	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.....	-12.9	42	18.9	8	-6.7	11	6.7	10	.....	.....	15.0	6	.....	.....	-9.4	6	.....	.....
No. 3.....	-4.7	63	11.1	21	-15.6	33	-24.7	12	.....	.....	16.0	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-6.6	32	14.2	16	2.4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5.....	1.4	44	74.2	14	27.2	17	-1.4	21	-1.8	9	33.2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.....	2.6	42	69.1	27	9.4	28	9.5	12	-13.0	17	33.9	3	.....	.....	5.8	4	-5.9	6
No. 7.....	-5.0	38	41.9	14	6.5	18	-19.5	11	.....	.....	17.4	12	10.5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 8.....	-9.6	19	68.7	7	15.8	6	5.1	10	.....	.....	23.2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9.....	-1.2	49	58.6	5	2.7	12	5.2	6	-5.4	4	13.5	5	27.5	2	.....	.....	12.3	10
No. 10.....	-8.3	7	66.8	4	-16.3	10	.....	.....	-10.1	2	28.9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.7	5
No. 11.....	-0.2	12	124.1	10	14.7	12	.....	.....	-10.1	2	28.9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.7	5
No. 12.....	6.1	29	36.6	15	5.3	20	-9.4	14	-14.5	16	3.6	10	-10.6	20	-10.4	26	13.8	23

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN JANUARY, 1923, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1922.

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Automobile supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.	
	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.....	24.4	42	18.0	8	39.3	11	33.4	10	.....	.....	17.4	6	.....	.....	13.2	6	.....	.....
No. 3.....	17.9	63	23.8	21	33.6	33	48.9	21	.....	.....	21.6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4.....	15.7	32	29.6	16	55.1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5.....	18.5	44	64.0	14	46.3	17	30.9	21	57.4	9	25.0	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.....	25.2	42	58.2	27	42.9	28	26.6	12	76.4	17	42.5	3	.....	.....	25.2	4	96.9	6
No. 7.....	5.4	38	24.0	14	87.6	18	19.3	11	.....	.....	22.6	12	86.4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 8.....	2.1	19	54.3	7	61.9	6	28.4	10	.....	.....	18.6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9.....	8.3	49	-1.6	5	62.6	12	19.3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156.4	10
No. 10.....	2.5	7	29.5	4	44.2	10	.....	.....	38.3	4	18.1	5	31.4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 11.....	21.2	12	60.5	10	38.9	12	.....	.....	16.2	2	19.9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	189.4	5
No. 12.....	7.9	29	33.4	15	35.9	20	19.1	14	18.4	16	10.2	10	9.1	20	22.4	26	66.1	23

BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

DISCOUNTS AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING JANUARY, 1923.

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.		January, 1923.	January, 1922.
Boston.....	\$261,832,065	\$28,495,972	\$5,636,760	\$116,545,700	.....	\$412,510,497	\$191,714,066
New York.....	2,612,835,316	49,228,071	53,080,300	459,234,500	.....	3,174,378,187	1,102,997,367
Philadelphia.....	176,622,603	18,607,315	1,045,500	91,871,500	.....	288,146,918	265,135,123
Cleveland.....	88,757,106	10,626,130	463,900	295,696,500	.....	395,543,636	195,952,637
Richmond.....	113,295,905	215,000	50,000	90,500,000	.....	204,060,905	205,839,710
Atlanta.....	37,342,471	3,110,398	1,505,050	55,791,500	.....	97,749,419	83,174,110
Chicago.....	142,684,873	15,438,167	7,070,200	243,324,500	.....	408,517,740	244,002,110
St. Louis.....	72,251,748	4,706,203	2,508,500	71,299,000	.....	150,765,451	75,950,526
Minneapolis.....	10,960,181	131,663	4,874,100	44,179,000	.....	60,144,944	26,079,265
Kansas City.....	41,374,013	.....	6,000	70,003,000	.....	111,383,013	46,254,158
Dallas.....	17,906,083	2,670,385	1,100,000	19,000,000	.....	40,676,468	39,195,873
San Francisco.....	115,396,452	19,525,465	.....	157,500,000	.....	292,421,917	176,298,482
Total: January, 1923.....	3,691,258,816	152,754,769	77,340,310	1,714,945,200	.....	5,636,299,095	2,652,593,427
January, 1922.....	2,345,364,902	103,910,496	62,157,500	141,100,500	\$60,029	.....	.....

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING JANUARY, 1923, 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.....	\$672,800	\$109,488,800	.....	\$151,291,075	\$316,748	\$4,500	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	198,129	2,438,766,600	.....	173,232,392	291,449	3,148	\$44,050	.....	\$50,000
Philadelphia.....	55,500	142,086,452	.....	34,185,855	159,589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	580,092	61,502,145	890,000	23,787,853	104,394	88,538	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	108,210	99,430,509	1,827,500	9,415,838	2,246,672	10,300	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	85,412	7,036,200	390,100	26,762,157	2,763,345	149,467	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	18,140	110,648,245	178,547	27,175,067	4,481,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	218,915	62,302,050	.....	8,536,917	979,743	22,248	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	5,631	4,218,875	1,373,907	2,452,402	1,691,531	1,217,835	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	47,957	36,601,475	.....	1,758,682	1,134,722	1,831,177	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	1,209	9,014,000	519,560	4,090,856	2,045,880	2,129,528	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	239,350	71,117,272	14,596,427	26,204,987	1,394,236	915,420	291,711	\$284,256	.....
Total: January, 1923.....	2,231,345	3,152,212,623	18,940,041	488,894,081	17,609,789	6,372,161	335,761	284,256	50,000
December, 1922.....	4,411,000	2,669,818,506	21,078,496	583,534,265	24,314,716	8,160,516	122,245	19,870	.....
January, 1922.....	19,939,058	1,658,227,251	34,675,118	574,395,327	38,957,950	12,524,464	.....	872,497	.....
December, 1921.....	34,494,036	2,643,303,761	38,970,549	1,370,207,221	52,253,709	17,040,568	.....	2,238,365	.....

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 Jan. 31.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston		\$58, 142	\$261, 832, 065	\$363, 061, 014	9. 8	427	182	42. 6
New York	\$110, 000	139, 548	2, 612, 835, 316	1, 237, 512, 808	33. 5	812	332	40. 9
Philadelphia		135, 207	176, 622, 603	254, 511, 868	6. 9	715	285	39. 9
Cleveland		2, 604, 084	88, 757, 106	158, 135, 741	4. 3	882	240	27. 2
Richmond		256, 876	113, 295, 905	181, 026, 762	4. 9	632	255	40. 3
Atlanta		155, 790	37, 342, 471	240, 086, 318	6. 5	541	212	39. 2
Chicago		183, 394	142, 684, 873	517, 631, 878	14. 0	1, 442	598	41. 5
St. Louis		191, 875	72, 251, 748	128, 755, 300	3. 5	613	192	31. 3
Minneapolis			10, 980, 181	101, 817, 553	2. 8	1, 013	274	27. 0
Kansas City			41, 374, 013	127, 271, 272	3. 4	1, 149	257	22. 4
Dallas		105, 050	17, 906, 083	131, 161, 994	3. 6	863	207	24. 0
San Francisco		388, 793	115, 396, 452	250, 286, 308	6. 8	822	260	31. 6
Total: January, 1923.....	110, 000	4, 218, 759	3, 691, 258, 816	3, 691, 258, 816	100. 0	9, 911	3, 294	33. 2
December, 1922.....	19, 000	4, 113, 677	3, 315, 592, 291	.....	.....	9, 914	3, 873	39. 1
January, 1922.....		5, 773, 237	2, 345, 364, 902	.....	.....	9, 850	5, 350	54. 3
December, 1921.....		10, 057, 626	4, 168, 565, 865	.....	.....	9, 855	5, 676	57. 6

¹ Total multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (6.08) for system.

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING JANUARY, 1923, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal reserve bank.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Boston.....	\$261,832,065		\$261,832,065	4.00	8.44
New York.....	2,612,835,316		2,612,835,316	4.00	2.88
Philadelphia.....		\$176,622,603	176,622,603	4.50	8.77
Cleveland.....		88,757,106	88,757,106	4.50	10.84
Richmond.....		113,295,905	113,295,905	4.50	9.72
Atlanta.....		37,342,471	37,342,471	4.50	39.11
Chicago.....		142,684,873	142,684,873	4.50	22.07
St. Louis.....		72,251,748	72,251,748	4.50	10.84
Minneapolis.....		10,960,181	10,960,181	4.50	56.51
Kansas City.....		41,374,013	41,374,013	4.50	18.71
Dallas.....		17,906,083	17,906,083	4.50	44.56
San Francisco.....	115,396,452		115,396,452	4.00	13.19
Total: January, 1923.....	2,990,063,833	701,194,983	3,691,258,816	4.25	6.08
December, 1922.....	2,242,443,363	1,073,148,928	3,315,592,291	4.30	9.00

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING JANUARY, 1923, 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.....	\$16,592,548	\$10,993,424	\$910,000	\$28,495,972				\$28,495,972	\$17,010,055	11.1
New York.....	38,242,534	9,246,231	850,000	48,338,765	\$889,306		\$889,306	49,228,071	26,006,490	17.0
Philadelphia.....	12,953,308	5,089,261	564,746	18,607,315				18,607,315	38,450,421	25.2
Cleveland.....	8,199,825	2,341,305	85,000	10,626,130				10,626,130	15,616,275	10.2
Richmond.....		215,000		215,000				215,000	298,064	.2
Atlanta.....	2,255,598	854,800		3,110,398				3,110,398	3,786,898	2.5
Chicago.....	8,544,972	6,578,195	315,000	15,438,167				15,438,167	24,486,816	16.0
St. Louis.....	3,342,899	1,088,304	275,000	4,706,203				4,706,203	6,909,377	4.5
Minneapolis.....	131,663			131,663				131,663	69,169	.1
Kansas City.....										
Dallas.....	2,272,761	372,624	25,000	2,670,385				2,670,385	3,507,694	2.3
San Francisco.....	11,866,132	7,126,776	532,557	19,525,465				19,525,465	16,615,510	10.9
Total: January, 1923.....	104,402,240	43,905,920	3,557,303	151,865,463	889,306		889,306	152,754,769	152,754,769	100.0
December, 1922.....	139,502,677	54,613,082	8,012,300	202,128,059	438,772		438,772	202,566,831		
January, 1922.....	68,832,538	29,535,526	5,426,498	103,794,562	71,787	\$44,147	115,934	103,910,496		
December, 1921.....	155,482,374	53,331,146	21,079,169	229,892,689	208,664		208,664	230,101,353		

¹ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (37.74) for system.

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING JANUARY, 1923, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal reserve bank.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
									<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Boston.....	\$10,017,961	\$16,352,808	\$1,797,699	\$327,504				\$28,495,972	4.04	22.53
New York.....	5,216,554	41,517,100	1,327,710	263,603	\$3,531	\$689,713	\$209,860	49,228,071	4.09	19.94
Philadelphia.....	200,000	16,844,002	1,432,463	130,850				18,607,315	4.07	77.99
Cleveland.....	3,704,684	4,715,285	1,687,275	501,532	1,054	16,300		10,626,130	4.09	55.47
Richmond.....			215,000					215,000	4.18	52.32
Atlanta.....	469,591	1,112,798	50,000			1,478,009		3,110,398	4.31	45.95
Chicago.....	3,358,230	6,971,936	4,940,741	92,260	75,000			15,438,167	4.11	59.86
St. Louis.....	1,135,513	3,508,968		61,722				4,706,203	4.05	55.41
Minneapolis.....	131,663							131,663	3.93	19.83
Kansas City.....										
Dallas.....	499,188	1,924,722	116,033	130,437				2,670,385	4.06	49.58
San Francisco.....	3,750,209	4,170,902	11,043,234	546,192	14,928			19,525,465	4.12	32.11
Total: January, 1923.....	28,483,593	97,118,521	22,610,160	2,054,100	94,513	2,184,022	209,860	152,754,769	4.09	37.74
December, 1922.....	18,402,501	142,571,491	32,747,504	3,207,665	266,256	3,911,891		202,566,831	4.11	39.14

¹ Includes \$39,857, \$15,678, \$81,331, \$3,915, \$1,089,887, \$147,493, \$20,165, and \$61,147 of acceptances purchased at 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4½, and 5½ per cent respectively.

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.

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING JANUARY, 1923.

Federal reserve bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.
Boston.....	\$97,099,404	\$45,159,041	\$18,957,950	\$32,982,413	\$319,041	\$153,548	\$63,971	\$101,522	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
New York.....	342,594,442	188,090,841	36,872,877	117,630,724	1,130,491	638,026	123,320	368,245	3.87	4.00	3.97	3.62
Philadelphia.....	99,343,092	49,639,731	22,877,471	32,825,890	357,893	166,802	78,089	113,002	3.89	4.00	3.94	3.69
Cleveland.....	110,806,624	28,915,540	44,851,258	37,039,826	373,543	110,423	153,149	109,971	4.24	4.50	4.01	4.05
Richmond.....	48,121,340	42,263,849	1,010,140	4,847,351	175,156	161,502	3,579	10,075	3.97	4.50	4.02	3.50
Chicago.....	36,895,123	23,518,290	9,052,900	4,323,843	138,642	92,785	36,834	12,023	4.29	4.50	4.17	2.45
St. Louis.....	137,918,124	65,267,140	13,079,816	59,571,168	475,294	249,490	44,885	181,419	4.29	4.50	4.26	3.17
Minneapolis.....	56,071,525	17,617,562	14,202,498	24,251,465	198,507	67,336	48,816	82,355	4.06	4.50	4.00	3.59
Kansas City.....	32,080,467	19,420,901	7,473	12,632,538	118,300	74,783	25	43,417	4.17	4.50	4.05	4.00
Dallas.....	64,560,599	23,005,708	165,548	41,389,343	227,806	83,009	642	139,155	4.34	4.53	3.88	4.05
San Francisco.....	51,971,799	16,148,932	23,187,448	12,635,419	178,187	61,671	79,086	37,430	4.15	4.50	4.56	3.96
	113,755,540	35,948,556	36,467,718	41,339,266	384,982	121,240	125,185	138,557	4.04	4.50	4.02	3.49
Total: Jan., 1923.....	1,191,218,079	548,996,091	220,733,187	421,469,246	4,077,842	1,986,515	754,081	1,337,171	3.99	4.00	4.04	3.95
Dec., 1922.....	1,304,432,639	663,560,427	261,070,046	379,765,422	4,492,708	2,419,362	852,146	1,221,082	4.03	4.27	4.01	3.74
Jan., 1922.....	1,304,164,715	968,971,172	98,740,965	236,149,385	5,114,751	4,106,475	372,758	634,122	4.06	4.29	3.84	3.79
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	4.44	3.16

NOTE.—The figures in the first, fifth, and ninth columns include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings, and annual rate of earnings thereon, as follows: Minneapolis, \$19,555, \$75, and 4.49 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.

[End of January 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.	Other-wise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	51,342	745	23,112	.....	26,594	781	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
New York.....	251,864	450	230,162	.....	20,627	327	.....	107	.....	20	10	161
Philadelphia.....	51,807	152	41,747	.....	9,378	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
Cleveland.....	20,223	784	10,745	.....	6,766	434	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032
Richmond.....	37,863	296	15,328	608	16,707	4,159	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	648
Atlanta.....	21,303	30	2,426	149	12,297	5,814	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	358
Chicago.....	56,666	169	19,706	94	16,002	20,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407
St. Louis.....	15,804	83	9,810	.....	3,584	2,101	123	.....	10	.....	.....	93
Minneapolis.....	18,909	15	2,087	436	2,196	6,979	7,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
Kansas City.....	16,609	72	2,866	.....	2,426	4,564	6,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	16,820	13	1,837	258	4,839	4,365	5,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
San Francisco.....	38,041	135	14,712	6,864	9,951	3,377	2,320	310	180	50	.....	142
Total: Jan. 31, 1923.....	597,251	2,944	374,538	8,409	131,367	53,552	22,445	417	190	70	10	3,309
Dec. 30, 1922.....	617,780	3,618	328,172	10,035	185,616	63,510	21,655	200	130	.....	19	4,825
Jan. 31, 1922.....	838,885	22,495	341,091	16,837	281,387	121,702	45,919	249	931	.....	.....	8,274
Dec. 31, 1921.....	1,144,346	41,511	443,722	17,752	452,331	129,037	49,670	50	288	.....	5	9,980

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

[End of January 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.....	14,951	14,851	100	14,851	9,508	4,983	360	100	.....	100
New York.....	28,083	27,785	298	26,854	21,761	4,498	595	1,229	1,068	161
Philadelphia.....	26,935	26,768	167	26,768	19,945	5,851	972	167	.....	167
Cleveland.....	37,408	36,376	1,032	36,376	32,535	3,471	370	1,032	.....	1,032
Richmond.....	1,379	731	648	731	200	531	.....	648	.....	648
Atlanta.....	7,856	7,498	358	7,498	3,578	3,920	.....	358	.....	358
Chicago.....	9,909	9,502	407	9,502	6,815	2,527	160	407	.....	407
St. Louis.....	14,652	14,549	103	14,559	10,353	3,331	875	93	.....	93
Minneapolis.....	324	132	192	132	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192
Kansas City.....	85	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	21,300	21,291	9	21,291	17,763	1,748	1,780	9	.....	9
San Francisco.....	29,680	28,998	682	29,458	23,022	5,426	1,010	222	80	142
Total: Jan. 31, 1923.....	192,562	.....	.....	188,105	145,612	36,371	6,122	4,457	1,148	3,309
Dec. 30, 1922.....	277,296	.....	.....	271,274	196,121	65,410	9,743	6,022	1,149	4,873
Jan. 31, 1922.....	84,389	.....	.....	76,013	49,470	20,558	5,985	8,376	99	8,277
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 31, 1923.....	.....	188,566	.....	187,428	145,195	36,181	6,052	1,138	1,138	.....
Dec. 30, 1922.....	.....	272,122	.....	270,944	195,921	65,280	9,743	1,178	1,130	48
Jan. 31, 1922.....	.....	74,935	.....	74,533	49,221	19,627	5,985	102	99	3
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 31, 1923.....	.....	.....	3,996	677	417	190	70	3,319	10	3,309
Dec. 30, 1922.....	.....	.....	5,174	1,380	200	130	.....	4,844	19	4,825
Jan. 31, 1922.....	.....	.....	9,454	1,180	249	931	.....	8,274	.....	8,274

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

[End of January 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.	Nonnational.			
Boston.....	14,851	9,114	2,998	1,170	1,061	508
New York.....	26,854	7,867	7,851	4,022	5,096	2,018
Philadelphia.....	26,768	11,163	7,214	3,447	3,375	1,569
Cleveland.....	36,376	11,398	11,500	3,943	6,804	2,731
Richmond.....	731	516	.....	140	75	.....
Atlanta.....	7,498	1,779	4,249	1,316	95	59
Chicago.....	9,502	4,180	4,138	1,091	93	.....
St. Louis.....	14,559	5,581	4,552	2,254	868	1,304
Minneapolis.....	132	32	100	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	21,291	9,046	7,404	2,358	1,323	1,160
San Francisco.....	29,458	8,419	7,781	3,651	5,464	3,163
Total: Jan. 31, 1923.....	188,105	70,180	57,767	23,392	24,254	12,512
Dec. 30, 1922.....	271,274	97,268	92,065	38,036	27,057	16,848
Jan. 31, 1922.....	76,013	33,314	27,993	6,113	2,586	6,007
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 31, 1923.....	187,428	69,826	57,605	23,392	24,189	12,416
Dec. 30, 1922.....	270,944	97,128	92,048	38,036	27,012	16,720
Jan. 31, 1922.....	74,533	33,101	27,275	5,864	2,586	6,007
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 31, 1923.....	677	354	162	.....	65	96
Dec. 30, 1922.....	330	140	17	.....	45	128
Jan. 31, 1922.....	1,180	213	718	249	.....	.....

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES, FEBRUARY AND JANUARY, 1923.

(Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.)

Federal reserve bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Boston.....	236,864	237,419	130,587	132,490	198,974	198,919	71.9	71.6
New York.....	1,022,159	991,720	738,236	733,291	562,725	564,187	78.6	78.4
Philadelphia.....	225,380	240,788	114,731	117,858	202,729	204,597	71.0	74.7
Cleveland.....	314,660	305,603	159,328	165,489	232,318	233,168	80.3	78.6
Richmond.....	115,126	113,331	63,559	65,245	89,534	93,373	75.2	71.4
Atlanta.....	149,340	145,320	59,620	60,829	120,912	121,482	82.7	79.7
Chicago.....	536,204	552,392	282,294	279,846	387,691	400,054	80.0	81.3
St. Louis.....	117,298	119,603	77,130	77,426	87,213	89,133	71.4	71.7
Minneapolis.....	82,571	87,109	52,907	55,175	56,056	57,660	75.8	77.2
Kansas City.....	104,970	101,314	88,917	91,558	66,159	67,743	67.7	63.6
Dallas.....	44,018	45,421	56,052	56,334	31,921	35,714	50.0	49.3
San Francisco.....	260,092	262,149	146,396	146,176	208,501	222,497	73.3	71.1
Total: 1923.....	3,208,682	3,201,969	1,969,757	1,981,717	2,244,733	2,288,527	76.1	75.0
1922.....	3,070,045	3,043,984	1,814,446	1,800,989	2,176,529	2,272,057	76.9	74.7
1921.....	2,343,537	2,287,274	1,804,476	1,822,600	3,068,578	3,177,656	149.6	147.5
1920.....	2,053,422	2,098,498	2,002,503	2,027,861	2,946,865	2,887,846	143.3	144.9
1919.....	2,183,641	2,164,167	1,855,124	1,825,147	2,462,941	2,540,642	152.5	152.0

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

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 21, 1923.

RESOURCES.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Gold and gold certificates:													
Jan. 31.....	292,664	16,893	131,725	21,029	14,022	6,228	5,934	51,809	2,911	7,700	2,868	11,131	20,414
Feb. 7.....	307,567	17,124	146,336	21,267	14,120	6,454	5,587	52,185	3,011	7,726	2,851	11,190	19,716
Feb. 14.....	302,189	17,287	141,130	21,409	14,148	6,639	5,605	52,385	1,937	7,745	2,869	11,190	19,845
Feb. 21.....	302,668	17,254	137,726	21,638	14,008	6,826	5,597	52,565	5,360	7,775	2,906	11,160	19,853
Gold settlement fund—F. R. board:													
Jan. 31.....	561,403	41,884	173,276	15,573	96,995	28,633	18,215	46,220	17,368	28,695	36,301	18,318	39,925
Feb. 7.....	569,278	39,410	224,594	22,746	76,931	27,490	21,765	35,692	11,772	24,511	35,481	12,979	35,907
Feb. 14.....	572,152	46,893	194,542	28,888	87,540	28,423	25,021	36,684	14,825	26,952	39,047	11,754	31,583
Feb. 21.....	574,857	44,387	221,827	28,912	78,960	24,410	20,315	45,077	9,511	24,700	32,201	10,783	33,774
Gold with F. R. agents:													
Jan. 31.....	2,174,677	163,244	645,414	171,567	195,851	70,522	109,879	418,276	79,004	47,702	59,836	14,787	198,595
Feb. 7.....	2,139,375	159,951	635,202	155,256	196,919	68,487	108,593	412,924	80,154	47,392	58,715	14,687	201,095
Feb. 14.....	2,144,036	158,121	635,023	160,158	201,889	67,038	111,109	406,528	81,040	47,738	58,119	14,663	202,610
Feb. 21.....	2,142,076	154,892	634,868	157,269	205,973	65,368	110,814	414,572	82,095	47,489	59,328	14,783	194,625
Gold redemption fund:													
Jan. 31.....	47,066	5,649	5,895	6,600	4,668	2,374	1,224	8,871	1,498	2,035	2,528	1,012	4,712
Feb. 7.....	59,856	7,971	8,998	9,211	2,660	3,101	1,790	12,919	2,105	1,832	3,079	1,306	4,884
Feb. 14.....	60,120	8,803	7,069	6,314	2,987	3,318	1,559	18,170	2,168	1,142	3,090	1,268	4,232
Feb. 21.....	55,641	11,099	9,895	7,667	4,167	3,642	981	8,508	2,058	875	1,204	1,215	4,330
Total gold reserves:													
Jan. 31.....	3,075,810	227,670	956,310	214,769	311,536	107,757	135,252	525,176	100,781	86,132	101,533	45,248	263,646
Feb. 7.....	3,076,076	224,456	1,015,130	208,480	290,630	105,532	137,735	513,720	97,042	81,461	100,126	40,162	261,602
Feb. 14.....	3,078,497	231,104	977,764	216,769	306,564	105,418	143,294	513,767	99,970	83,577	103,125	38,875	258,270
Feb. 21.....	3,075,242	227,632	1,004,316	215,486	303,108	100,246	137,707	520,722	99,024	80,839	95,639	37,941	252,582
Reserves other than gold:													
Jan. 31.....	151,322	11,091	27,558	15,120	13,381	12,092	9,763	26,516	17,528	1,632	5,116	5,850	5,675
Feb. 7.....	143,288	10,048	26,139	12,937	12,042	12,211	9,626	25,330	18,181	836	5,015	5,308	5,615
Feb. 14.....	140,464	9,922	25,000	10,852	12,421	12,335	9,984	24,255	18,541	767	5,541	5,517	5,329
Feb. 21.....	128,367	9,143	20,409	9,300	11,132	12,674	8,528	22,080	18,714	875	5,150	5,492	4,870
Total reserves:													
Jan. 31.....	3,227,132	238,761	983,868	229,889	324,917	119,849	145,015	551,692	118,309	87,764	106,649	51,098	269,321
Feb. 7.....	3,219,364	234,504	1,041,269	221,417	302,672	117,743	147,361	539,050	115,223	82,297	105,141	45,470	267,217
Feb. 14.....	3,218,961	241,026	1,002,764	227,621	318,985	117,753	153,278	538,022	118,511	84,344	108,666	44,392	263,599
Feb. 21.....	3,203,609	236,775	1,024,725	224,786	314,240	112,920	146,235	542,802	117,738	81,714	100,789	43,433	257,452

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 31 TO
FEBRUARY 21, 1923—Continued.**

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars].

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Nonreserve cash:													
Jan. 31.....	54,463	3,041	9,853	2,025	3,634	3,455	6,013	10,544	2,284	1,022	2,852	4,547	5,193
Feb. 7.....	67,770	10,676	10,001	2,781	4,204	3,347	8,727	7,885	3,795	2,230	4,286	4,783	5,055
Feb. 14.....	67,789	10,860	9,484	3,185	4,434	3,268	9,065	6,897	4,285	2,153	4,283	5,151	4,724
Feb. 21.....	68,108	9,186	9,350	2,448	3,895	3,355	8,134	6,972	4,145	2,103	4,038	4,397	10,085
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 31.....	377,482	23,857	230,612	41,899	11,529	15,624	2,456	19,875	9,893	2,102	2,938	1,850	14,847
Feb. 7.....	344,646	27,350	193,109	39,839	13,724	15,981	2,387	22,012	7,638	1,490	3,324	1,312	16,480
Feb. 14.....	428,724	27,721	259,758	42,084	23,680	16,009	1,819	23,394	6,897	731	4,328	1,308	20,995
Feb. 21.....	368,241	22,774	194,473	42,670	22,899	18,024	2,753	28,332	8,431	779	4,181	1,778	21,147
Other bills dis- counted—													
Jan. 31.....	219,769	27,485	21,252	9,908	8,694	22,239	18,847	36,791	5,911	16,807	13,671	14,970	23,194
Feb. 7.....	224,663	26,783	27,924	12,407	11,125	23,048	16,477	33,607	5,324	17,884	14,750	14,129	21,205
Feb. 14.....	224,715	23,093	34,492	15,170	9,867	22,358	14,443	33,140	5,828	16,342	13,748	14,279	21,955
Feb. 21.....	259,682	36,872	45,974	15,241	11,437	25,057	15,321	33,365	7,765	18,014	13,506	15,002	22,128
Bills bought in open market:													
Jan. 31.....	188,566	14,851	27,785	26,768	36,376	731	7,498	9,502	14,549	132	85	21,291	28,998
Feb. 7.....	184,945	14,585	27,410	26,578	32,301	466	6,562	13,863	13,657	1,982	85	21,074	26,382
Feb. 14.....	184,476	14,160	29,793	25,021	31,282	451	7,074	13,821	11,495	4,012	85	22,598	24,684
Feb. 21.....	182,353	12,796	27,312	26,357	30,506	220	7,615	17,194	9,202	5,108	85	21,420	24,538
U. S. bonds and notes:													
Jan. 31.....	162,952	6,480	25,041	24,591	12,326	1,341	510	6,851	18,228	9,411	26,928	3,629	27,616
Feb. 7.....	166,086	5,968	25,509	24,470	12,291	1,341	1,276	8,682	18,072	10,402	26,930	3,529	27,616
Feb. 14.....	163,240	6,055	24,047	24,469	12,339	1,341	583	8,185	17,971	10,414	26,930	3,289	27,617
Feb. 21.....	167,420	6,493	23,461	24,438	12,338	1,341	483	8,275	18,236	10,914	30,730	3,089	27,622
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Jan. 31.....	190,783	22,589	54,028	4,593	13,998	.....	3,031	61,114	8,528	530	11,593	3,629	7,150
Feb. 7.....	187,088	22,144	26,797	4,628	23,998	.....	4,531	66,256	10,806	530	11,593	8,629	7,126
Feb. 14.....	190,283	22,189	29,188	4,628	24,067	.....	4,531	66,994	10,809	529	11,593	8,629	7,126
Feb. 21.....	186,614	22,205	20,129	4,629	23,214	.....	9,531	66,129	10,756	544	11,723	8,629	7,125
Total earning assets:													
Jan. 31.....	1,139,552	95,262	358,718	107,759	82,923	39,935	32,342	134,133	57,109	28,982	55,215	45,369	101,805
Feb. 7.....	1,107,378	96,830	309,749	107,922	93,439	40,836	31,233	144,420	55,497	32,288	56,682	48,673	98,809
Feb. 14.....	1,191,438	93,218	377,278	111,372	101,235	40,159	23,450	145,534	53,000	32,028	56,684	50,103	102,377
Feb. 21.....	1,164,310	101,140	311,349	113,335	102,394	44,642	35,703	153,295	54,390	35,359	60,225	49,918	102,560
Bank premises:													
Jan. 31.....	46,471	4,434	10,515	660	7,450	2,617	2,061	8,321	919	980	4,736	1,937	1,841
Feb. 7.....	46,640	4,434	10,515	660	7,522	2,617	2,091	8,328	919	1,017	4,736	1,937	1,864
Feb. 14.....	46,777	4,434	10,515	660	7,580	2,617	2,091	8,329	919	1,017	4,790	1,937	1,888
Feb. 21.....	47,042	4,434	10,516	660	7,635	2,617	2,183	8,361	919	1,051	4,790	1,937	1,939
5 per cent redem- ption fund against F. R. bank notes:													
Jan. 31.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	200	46	.....
Feb. 7.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	200	46	.....
Feb. 14.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	200	46	.....
Feb. 21.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	200	46	.....
Uncollected items:													
Jan. 31.....	530,431	47,631	107,435	44,192	52,504	46,871	21,461	68,737	35,205	11,950	38,434	21,612	34,399
Feb. 7.....	524,349	44,974	108,509	46,012	54,118	49,635	21,965	63,452	32,633	12,251	34,659	22,423	33,713
Feb. 14.....	676,813	55,654	153,980	64,442	76,621	51,691	23,692	90,408	37,893	14,117	37,367	28,368	42,580
Feb. 21.....	606,809	55,733	133,845	54,261	62,889	50,230	24,782	73,192	36,709	13,966	38,318	22,674	40,210
All other resources:													
Jan. 31.....	15,180	382	1,875	500	631	421	292	1,132	548	1,690	869	1,904	4,968
Feb. 7.....	15,823	455	1,846	547	948	438	317	1,216	506	1,766	863	1,934	4,987
Feb. 14.....	16,045	427	1,928	572	758	470	302	1,422	530	1,765	914	1,959	4,998
Feb. 21.....	16,566	448	1,976	625	991	434	335	1,340	538	1,804	1,027	2,095	4,953
Total resources:													
Jan. 31.....	5,013,540	389,511	1,472,264	385,025	472,059	213,148	207,184	774,624	214,374	132,388	208,955	126,513	417,495
Feb. 7.....	4,981,635	391,873	1,472,889	379,339	462,903	214,616	211,694	764,416	208,573	131,849	206,567	125,271	411,645
Feb. 14.....	5,218,134	405,619	1,555,949	407,852	509,613	215,958	216,878	790,677	215,138	135,424	212,904	131,956	420,166
Feb. 21.....	5,106,755	407,716	1,491,761	396,115	492,044	214,198	217,372	786,027	214,439	135,997	209,387	124,500	417,199

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 31 TO
FEBRUARY 21, 1923—Continued.**

LIABILITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Capital paid in:													
Jan. 31.....	107,703	8,123	28,737	9,332	11,711	5,610	4,379	14,843	4,837	3,580	4,614	4,187	7,750
Feb. 7.....	107,810	8,154	28,749	9,332	11,711	5,611	4,380	14,902	4,837	3,580	4,614	4,187	7,753
Feb. 14.....	108,373	8,165	28,983	9,332	11,960	5,612	4,382	14,906	4,867	3,586	4,622	4,187	7,771
Feb. 21.....	108,874	8,046	29,126	9,602	11,950	5,649	4,419	14,970	4,900	3,586	4,666	4,184	7,776
Surplus:													
Jan. 31.....	218,369	16,312	59,800	18,749	23,495	11,288	8,942	30,398	9,665	7,473	9,488	7,496	15,263
Feb. 7.....	218,369	16,312	59,800	18,749	23,495	11,288	8,942	30,398	9,665	7,473	9,488	7,496	15,263
Feb. 14.....	218,369	16,312	59,800	18,749	23,495	11,288	8,942	30,398	9,665	7,473	9,488	7,496	15,263
Feb. 21.....	218,369	16,312	59,800	18,749	23,495	11,288	8,942	30,398	9,665	7,473	9,488	7,496	15,263
Deposits:													
Government—													
Jan. 31.....	46,014	2,476	11,046	4,717	2,068	3,609	2,833	3,979	4,563	2,627	2,290	1,923	3,883
Feb. 7.....	35,131	3,697	13,657	1,636	1,799	1,104	2,036	2,299	2,552	2,017	2,178	1,326	1,891
Feb. 14.....	43,492	4,998	12,679	1,932	2,137	2,317	3,118	3,928	2,020	2,581	1,912	2,071	3,799
Feb. 21.....	46,306	7,300	9,383	2,854	2,330	1,513	2,212	4,820	3,696	3,307	2,305	1,396	5,190
Member bank— reserve ac- count—													
Jan. 31.....	1,913,446	125,148	720,929	114,890	159,283	61,252	54,433	283,311	74,002	48,552	77,846	54,968	138,832
Feb. 7.....	1,905,530	124,649	719,607	112,271	152,748	63,435	57,439	278,166	72,742	48,525	82,072	54,078	139,798
Feb. 14.....	1,964,561	127,504	755,686	113,327	163,919	62,425	57,923	275,902	72,254	51,367	87,540	54,361	142,353
Feb. 21.....	1,897,685	121,258	707,279	112,450	157,631	60,813	57,481	281,931	72,681	51,050	82,460	54,055	138,606
Other deposits—													
Jan. 31.....	31,602	846	12,182	542	1,966	154	451	1,369	751	1,795	3,576	471	7,199
Feb. 7.....	23,780	730	10,659	482	1,799	144	320	965	664	1,422	2,174	434	3,987
Feb. 14.....	22,639	632	10,129	709	1,502	133	355	949	590	1,387	1,469	375	4,409
Feb. 21.....	21,917	465	11,088	430	1,274	168	503	1,306	593	902	1,143	336	3,709
Total deposits:													
Jan. 31.....	1,991,062	128,470	744,157	120,149	163,317	65,015	57,717	288,659	79,316	52,974	84,012	57,362	149,914
Feb. 7.....	1,964,441	129,076	743,923	114,389	155,285	64,683	59,795	281,430	75,958	51,964	86,424	55,838	145,676
Feb. 14.....	2,030,692	133,134	778,494	115,968	167,558	64,875	61,396	280,779	74,864	55,335	90,921	56,807	150,561
Feb. 21.....	1,965,908	129,023	727,740	115,734	161,235	62,494	60,196	288,057	76,970	55,259	85,908	55,787	147,505
F. R. notes in actual circulation:													
Jan. 31.....	2,203,701	192,349	551,029	196,191	224,610	88,985	115,408	382,693	85,996	55,540	65,677	32,679	212,544
Feb. 7.....	2,217,817	197,381	554,344	196,947	227,249	89,536	118,668	383,252	85,909	56,077	66,580	32,617	209,257
Feb. 14.....	2,243,603	198,457	560,010	201,224	234,687	89,034	122,441	386,353	87,500	55,854	65,981	31,832	207,230
Feb. 21.....	2,260,497	201,331	569,795	205,045	237,050	89,011	121,472	389,883	86,594	55,939	65,684	31,314	207,379
F. R. bank notes in circulation—netli- ability:													
Jan. 31.....	3,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	2,123	718	.....
Feb. 7.....	3,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	2,172	797	.....
Feb. 14.....	3,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	2,251	427	.....
Feb. 21.....	3,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	.....	2,243	430	.....
Deferred availability items:													
Jan. 31.....	479,551	43,928	86,443	40,151	48,197	41,815	20,145	56,805	33,872	11,965	42,624	22,532	31,074
Feb. 7.....	459,255	40,606	83,873	39,368	44,369	43,035	19,298	53,028	31,526	11,866	36,833	22,765	32,688
Feb. 14.....	602,878	49,190	126,130	59,025	71,066	44,708	19,119	76,683	37,519	12,287	39,222	29,592	38,337
Feb. 21.....	538,329	52,513	102,572	46,313	57,454	45,281	21,744	61,173	35,589	12,848	40,940	23,671	38,231
All other liabilities:													
Jan. 31.....	10,049	329	2,098	453	729	435	593	962	688	856	417	1,539	950
Feb. 7.....	10,634	344	2,200	554	794	463	611	1,066	678	889	456	1,571	1,008
Feb. 14.....	11,145	361	2,532	554	847	441	598	1,162	723	889	419	1,615	1,004
Feb. 21.....	11,712	491	2,728	672	860	475	599	1,153	721	892	458	1,618	1,045
Total liabilities:													
Jan. 31.....	5,013,540	389,511	1,472,264	385,025	472,059	213,148	207,184	774,624	214,374	132,388	208,955	126,513	417,495
Feb. 7.....	4,981,635	391,873	1,472,889	379,339	462,903	214,616	211,694	764,416	208,573	131,849	206,567	125,271	411,645
Feb. 14.....	5,218,134	405,619	1,555,949	407,852	509,613	215,958	216,878	790,677	215,138	135,424	212,904	131,956	420,166
Feb. 21.....	5,106,755	407,716	1,491,761	396,115	492,044	214,198	217,372	786,027	214,439	135,997	209,387	124,500	417,199
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities com- bined—per cent:													
Jan. 31.....	76.9	74.4	76.0	72.7	83.8	77.8	83.8	82.2	71.6	80.9	71.2	56.7	74.3
Feb. 7.....	77.0	71.8	80.2	71.1	79.1	76.3	82.6	81.1	71.2	76.2	68.7	51.4	75.3
Feb. 14.....	75.3	72.7	74.9	71.1	79.3	76.5	83.4	80.6	73.0	75.9	69.3	50.1	73.7
Feb. 21.....	75.8	71.7	79.0	70.1	78.9	74.5	80.5	80.1	72.0	73.5	66.5	49.9	72.5
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign corres- pondents:													
Jan. 31.....	34,390	2,505	12,667	2,745	2,814	1,682	1,235	4,084	1,613	927	1,647	892	1,579
Feb. 7.....	31,898	2,328	11,712	2,551	2,615	1,562	1,148	3,795	1,499	861	1,531	829	1,467
Feb. 14.....	31,888	2,392	8,660	2,743	3,445	1,659	1,308	4,434	1,404	1,058	1,372	1,148	2,265
Feb. 21.....	31,883	2,392	8,655	2,743	3,445	1,659	1,308	4,434	1,404	1,058	1,372	1,148	2,265

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS 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. 31.....	597,251	453,690	34,946	46,589	38,258	23,768
Feb. 7.....	569,309	430,152	36,917	46,593	31,777	23,870
Feb. 14.....	653,439	524,616	28,607	45,800	32,284	22,132
Feb. 21.....	627,923	484,614	31,901	53,490	36,738	21,180
Bills bought in open market:						
Jan. 31.....	188,566	65,983	41,654	45,442	27,565	7,922
Feb. 7.....	184,945	65,080	34,940	42,551	32,354	10,020
Feb. 14.....	184,476	70,346	33,080	43,982	26,498	10,570
Feb. 21.....	182,353	59,427	34,755	44,669	35,210	8,292
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
Jan. 31.....	190,783	11,048	-----	83,201	-----	96,534
Feb. 7.....	187,038	4,872	-----	48,213	-----	133,953
Feb. 14.....	190,283	13,286	38,933	18,500	-----	119,564
Feb. 21.....	186,614	4,684	46,992	15,000	-----	119,938

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 21, 1923.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
Jan. 31.....	3,566,210	293,531	1,144,431	274,534	288,388	130,782	204,298	549,171	132,409	71,913	95,473	57,941	323,339
Feb. 7.....	3,535,806	290,238	1,139,369	270,223	284,957	128,746	203,013	543,819	131,059	71,602	94,351	57,350	321,079
Feb. 14.....	3,528,348	288,408	1,130,522	270,125	287,126	127,297	203,528	547,863	131,235	70,949	94,115	56,826	320,354
Feb. 21.....	3,527,052	303,579	1,120,100	267,236	283,910	128,186	202,733	551,107	130,700	70,200	93,325	56,447	319,529
F. R. notes on hand:													
Jan. 31.....	933,483	82,700	398,690	55,200	40,490	31,080	80,769	101,200	26,140	12,600	21,360	21,529	61,725
Feb. 7.....	916,048	77,300	398,690	52,200	40,490	31,480	78,829	95,520	25,190	12,360	20,760	21,504	61,725
Feb. 14.....	895,173	73,700	386,690	47,000	34,960	29,860	77,494	104,360	25,990	11,000	20,760	21,504	61,725
Feb. 21.....	874,173	89,100	361,690	39,600	33,290	30,020	75,704	105,560	24,590	10,890	20,560	21,444	61,725
F. R. notes outstanding:													
Jan. 31.....	2,632,727	210,831	745,741	219,334	247,898	99,702	123,529	447,971	106,269	59,313	74,113	36,412	261,614
Feb. 7.....	2,619,758	212,938	740,679	218,023	244,467	97,266	124,184	448,299	105,869	59,242	73,591	35,846	259,354
Feb. 14.....	2,633,175	214,708	743,832	223,125	252,136	97,337	126,034	443,503	105,245	59,949	73,355	35,322	258,629
Feb. 21.....	2,632,879	214,479	758,410	227,636	250,620	98,166	127,029	445,547	106,110	59,310	72,765	35,003	257,804
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Jan. 31.....	339,809	15,300	270,531	7,000	13,275	-----	2,400	-----	11,780	13,052	-----	6,471	-----
Feb. 7.....	329,799	15,300	260,531	7,000	13,275	-----	2,400	-----	11,780	13,052	-----	6,461	-----
Feb. 14.....	330,809	15,300	260,531	7,000	13,275	-----	2,400	-----	12,790	13,052	-----	6,461	-----
Feb. 21.....	327,398	15,300	260,530	7,000	13,275	-----	2,400	-----	9,380	13,052	-----	6,461	-----
Gold redemption fund—													
Jan. 31.....	133,752	19,944	33,883	14,678	12,576	1,727	7,479	16,632	4,724	1,650	3,476	2,316	14,667
Feb. 7.....	130,567	16,651	33,671	10,367	13,644	2,692	6,193	15,279	4,374	1,340	4,355	2,226	19,775
Feb. 14.....	128,130	14,821	33,492	11,269	13,614	4,243	4,709	15,883	4,750	1,686	3,759	2,202	17,702
Feb. 21.....	126,833	11,592	33,338	13,380	12,698	2,573	7,914	16,928	4,215	1,437	4,968	2,322	15,468
Gold fund—F. R. Board—													
Jan. 31.....	1,701,116	128,000	341,000	149,889	170,000	68,795	100,000	401,644	62,500	33,000	56,360	6,000	183,928
Feb. 7.....	1,679,009	128,000	341,000	137,889	170,000	65,795	100,000	397,645	64,000	33,000	54,360	6,000	181,320
Feb. 14.....	1,685,097	128,000	341,000	141,889	175,000	62,795	104,000	390,645	63,500	33,000	54,360	6,000	184,908
Feb. 21.....	1,687,845	128,000	341,000	136,889	180,000	62,795	100,500	397,644	68,500	33,000	54,360	6,000	179,157
Eligible paper—Amount required—													
Jan. 31.....	458,050	47,587	100,327	47,767	52,047	29,180	13,650	29,695	27,265	11,611	14,277	21,625	63,019
Feb. 7.....	480,383	52,987	105,477	62,767	47,548	28,779	15,591	35,375	25,715	11,850	14,876	21,159	58,250
Feb. 14.....	489,139	56,587	108,809	62,967	50,247	30,299	14,925	36,975	24,025	12,211	15,236	20,659	56,019
Feb. 21.....	510,803	59,587	123,542	70,367	44,647	32,798	16,215	30,975	24,015	11,821	13,437	20,220	63,179
Excess amount held—													
Jan. 31.....	295,065	18,606	156,475	23,321	4,274	7,982	15,138	36,387	3,088	7,000	2,417	16,403	3,974
Feb. 7.....	240,897	15,731	119,660	8,208	9,067	10,153	9,823	34,107	885	8,988	3,267	15,228	5,780
Feb. 14.....	311,283	8,387	192,656	8,951	12,308	7,135	8,403	33,083	15	8,425	2,925	17,428	11,567
Feb. 21.....	249,438	12,855	111,117	916	18,491	9,213	9,468	47,837	1,383	11,621	4,335	17,616	4,586

CONDITION OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

In continuation of the tables appearing on page 27 of the January, 1923, number of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, two memorandum items are printed at the end of this table giving, by weeks, the amounts due to and due from other banks and bankers, as shown on the books of reporting member banks located in Federal reserve bank cities. These items will be shown regularly in future issues of the BULLETIN.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM JANUARY 24 TO FEBRUARY 14, 1923.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Number of reporting banks:													
Jan. 24.....	780	46	107	56	84	78	39	108	36	30	78	52	66
Jan. 31.....	780	46	107	56	84	78	39	108	36	30	78	52	66
Feb. 7.....	780	46	107	56	84	78	39	108	36	30	78	52	66
Feb. 14.....	778	46	106	56	84	78	39	107	36	30	78	52	66
Loans and discounts, gross:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 24.....	277,368	15,548	92,937	19,822	31,247	10,657	7,712	42,881	18,222	7,818	8,283	5,891	16,350
Jan. 31.....	276,332	15,694	92,132	20,743	31,176	10,756	7,640	42,423	17,840	7,850	8,175	5,712	16,191
Feb. 7.....	270,225	14,507	88,871	20,781	31,209	10,682	7,644	40,523	18,104	7,768	8,552	5,641	15,943
Feb. 14.....	273,484	14,450	91,594	20,457	31,807	10,602	7,571	40,580	17,911	8,267	8,421	5,569	16,255
Secured by stocks and bonds—													
Jan. 24.....	3,732,869	251,311	1,665,628	229,859	368,252	123,708	58,598	564,149	139,931	45,649	77,662	48,886	159,236
Jan. 31.....	3,723,182	253,162	1,676,444	232,257	371,370	123,152	59,228	539,754	136,503	45,674	77,801	49,213	158,624
Feb. 7.....	3,677,189	247,097	1,632,283	238,656	368,528	123,156	59,500	535,916	138,591	46,567	77,018	49,770	160,107
Feb. 14.....	3,727,947	244,281	1,663,022	236,624	369,598	124,592	61,475	553,696	137,786	45,984	78,281	51,184	161,424
All other loans and discounts—													
Jan. 24.....	7,394,740	585,602	2,310,395	327,937	650,800	312,231	335,599	1,064,036	303,421	200,455	355,146	211,177	737,941
Jan. 31.....	7,440,484	592,358	2,338,942	330,151	655,596	314,040	336,415	1,079,362	295,932	193,023	357,803	207,463	738,499
Feb. 7.....	7,491,963	601,523	2,358,719	331,991	653,427	311,131	334,530	1,094,026	303,599	191,899	359,040	208,966	743,112
Feb. 14.....	7,507,265	605,922	2,367,660	334,153	657,876	313,054	335,812	1,087,442	302,898	190,915	360,107	206,319	745,107
Total loans and discounts:													
Jan. 24.....	11,404,977	852,461	4,068,960	577,618	1,050,299	446,596	401,909	1,671,066	461,574	253,922	441,091	265,954	913,527
Jan. 31.....	11,439,998	861,214	4,107,518	583,151	1,058,142	447,948	403,283	1,661,539	450,275	247,447	443,779	262,388	913,314
Feb. 7.....	11,439,377	863,127	4,078,873	591,428	1,053,164	444,969	401,674	1,670,455	460,294	246,234	444,610	264,377	919,162
Feb. 14.....	11,508,696	864,653	4,122,276	591,234	1,059,281	448,248	404,558	1,681,718	455,595	245,166	446,809	263,072	922,786
U. S. pre-war bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	279,481	12,775	48,906	11,344	47,345	30,027	14,508	23,661	15,440	8,311	12,092	18,755	36,317
Jan. 31.....	280,684	12,798	48,550	11,344	47,645	30,472	14,461	23,651	15,324	8,321	12,069	19,809	36,240
Feb. 7.....	281,103	12,514	48,462	11,344	48,128	30,486	14,440	23,963	15,324	8,561	11,973	19,653	36,246
Feb. 14.....	281,716	12,797	48,461	11,464	48,128	30,480	14,361	23,788	15,324	8,818	12,073	19,775	36,247
U. S. Liberty bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	1,076,703	80,708	487,054	48,499	120,044	31,345	11,708	103,936	25,162	17,401	45,722	12,909	92,220
Jan. 31.....	1,069,378	79,197	485,010	48,328	120,397	31,629	12,266	100,504	24,777	16,753	46,357	12,516	91,644
Feb. 7.....	1,067,563	77,693	486,849	47,785	119,111	32,506	12,137	98,743	24,198	16,590	46,533	11,684	93,734
Feb. 14.....	1,071,655	77,636	486,415	47,725	121,163	32,783	11,929	98,418	24,802	16,300	46,042	12,788	95,654
U. S. Treasury bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	148,335	8,226	48,466	5,735	9,576	5,241	2,103	33,677	9,865	1,995	5,212	4,046	14,193
Jan. 31.....	151,220	7,108	50,219	5,006	12,440	4,683	2,044	36,354	9,590	1,897	4,891	3,773	13,215
Feb. 7.....	145,115	6,182	48,954	4,753	9,456	4,946	3,365	33,300	9,931	1,772	4,668	4,157	13,631
Feb. 14.....	142,068	6,135	46,444	4,656	9,279	4,725	3,092	33,068	9,742	2,474	4,827	2,995	14,631
U. S. Victory notes and Treasury notes:													
Jan. 24.....	934,384	34,609	521,466	59,685	52,068	13,078	7,317	114,912	26,076	22,938	21,405	13,697	47,133
Jan. 31.....	931,752	31,449	515,865	57,862	47,040	12,621	6,629	128,365	26,711	22,809	22,023	13,993	46,385
Feb. 7.....	936,390	29,582	515,173	56,209	51,871	11,554	5,697	130,923	25,018	25,099	21,512	14,825	48,927
Feb. 14.....	938,102	29,471	514,350	53,573	55,670	10,776	5,659	134,493	24,850	23,507	21,210	15,033	49,510
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Jan. 24.....	193,758	4,975	109,701	2,998	15,365	3,297	7,624	29,406	3,800	1,703	4,844	3,767	11,278
Jan. 31.....	193,617	9,394	98,622	2,051	15,168	3,273	7,373	30,594	4,640	1,950	5,753	3,213	11,586
Feb. 7.....	180,335	9,239	93,275	1,656	12,430	3,257	6,985	26,555	3,886	1,963	5,798	4,031	11,260
Feb. 14.....	165,482	9,138	81,901	1,578	11,890	3,252	5,239	25,481	3,709	2,583	5,411	3,237	12,088
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Jan. 24.....	2,205,945	172,871	753,204	157,815	298,120	52,767	36,876	362,054	87,128	30,707	60,131	8,591	155,681
Jan. 31.....	2,221,957	173,087	766,717	188,066	297,117	53,257	35,335	359,748	91,535	30,806	59,013	8,291	158,985
Feb. 7.....	2,192,888	175,070	747,381	186,895	257,219	52,565	36,205	362,691	87,960	31,367	59,472	8,715	157,345
Feb. 14.....	2,191,415	175,496	746,565	186,667	290,407	52,373	36,130	360,740	90,363	30,884	59,862	8,747	153,181
Total loans and discounts and investments:													
Jan. 24.....	16,248,583	1,166,625	6,097,757	893,694	1,592,817	582,351	482,040	2,338,712	629,045	336,977	590,497	327,719	1,270,349
Jan. 31.....	16,238,606	1,174,247	6,072,501	895,806	1,597,949	583,883	481,391	2,340,755	622,552	329,983	593,885	323,983	1,271,369
Feb. 7.....	16,242,771	1,173,407	6,019,967	900,070	1,581,379	580,286	480,512	2,346,640	626,611	331,586	594,566	327,442	1,280,305
Feb. 14.....	16,299,134	1,175,326	6,046,412	896,897	1,595,818	582,637	481,268	2,357,706	627,385	329,707	596,234	325,647	1,284,097

**PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM
JANUARY 24 TO FEBRUARY 14, 1923—Continued.**

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

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Reserve balance with F. R. bank:													
Jan. 24.....	1,442,854	87,507	656,699	72,376	114,859	39,175	34,083	207,522	41,618	24,216	47,490	24,530	92,779
Jan. 31.....	1,444,013	84,880	655,977	71,560	116,243	36,047	35,363	214,831	45,399	23,095	44,865	27,580	88,173
Feb. 7.....	1,429,953	85,019	651,822	70,119	103,401	37,886	35,609	207,613	43,962	22,602	49,215	27,289	95,416
Feb. 14.....	1,483,766	88,270	685,323	70,333	114,863	36,690	35,670	205,120	49,843	25,892	54,152	26,935	96,675
Cash in vault:													
Jan. 24.....	288,102	19,175	82,941	16,432	31,783	14,030	10,788	55,944	7,522	6,167	12,294	9,135	21,891
Jan. 31.....	274,952	18,755	80,037	15,058	29,555	13,076	10,288	52,408	7,563	6,099	11,994	9,726	20,393
Feb. 7.....	284,237	18,563	83,134	15,904	31,457	13,305	10,233	52,593	8,143	6,042	11,719	9,271	23,873
Feb. 14.....	287,336	18,399	82,539	16,762	31,526	13,993	10,913	55,318	8,330	6,213	11,740	9,686	21,967
Net demand deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	11,519,108	836,527	4,954,074	699,323	929,591	343,392	288,735	1,501,843	379,425	220,051	456,183	239,260	670,704
Jan. 31.....	11,536,958	839,642	4,925,632	703,453	943,270	343,285	289,314	1,527,981	378,922	214,403	460,828	239,686	670,542
Feb. 7.....	11,485,233	825,922	4,935,499	699,540	915,982	344,210	285,883	1,516,831	380,930	212,258	459,775	238,140	672,263
Feb. 14.....	11,612,418	841,874	4,967,862	702,812	933,893	344,848	293,789	1,528,733	384,705	214,589	469,444	244,442	685,427
Time deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	3,714,607	240,640	745,459	65,273	543,412	148,781	164,267	753,325	182,474	86,164	124,847	72,136	587,829
Jan. 31.....	3,728,502	241,585	744,304	68,864	548,435	148,871	163,802	757,734	182,383	84,389	124,775	72,638	590,722
Feb. 7.....	3,722,762	243,491	734,670	73,833	547,010	149,495	162,828	758,559	175,441	84,882	125,358	73,181	594,014
Feb. 14.....	3,727,654	243,274	731,402	74,433	548,677	149,263	164,557	756,270	184,571	85,085	125,614	71,230	593,278
Government deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	181,009	13,581	76,434	13,620	10,581	8,662	4,588	25,034	7,277	5,627	1,980	2,462	11,160
Jan. 31.....	149,836	11,001	61,958	14,260	7,854	6,886	3,632	20,865	5,719	4,571	1,604	1,933	9,553
Feb. 7.....	134,371	9,920	55,891	12,870	7,015	6,196	3,216	18,726	5,159	4,023	1,449	1,744	8,162
Feb. 14.....	114,254	8,484	47,779	10,999	5,893	5,235	2,818	15,534	4,410	3,446	1,240	1,490	6,926
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. bank:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 24.....	259,666	11,963	171,320	14,340	11,495	8,747	935	19,320	2,344	323	3,530	954	14,395
Jan. 31.....	287,301	12,023	210,107	21,961	3,538	9,291	936	9,877	3,517	1,595	1,820	750	11,886
Feb. 7.....	257,239	16,678	173,381	20,013	4,751	10,293	927	12,015	2,044	865	2,086	600	13,586
Feb. 14.....	343,083	16,403	239,241	23,013	16,121	10,184	444	14,394	1,401	115	2,999	529	18,239
All other—													
Jan. 24.....	99,335	21,919	21,155	4,478	5,004	12,016	7,643	9,703	1,650	1,805	2,791	3,687	7,484
Jan. 31.....	92,093	20,662	16,971	6,375	4,493	10,873	6,622	9,300	2,069	1,073	2,246	3,621	7,788
Feb. 7.....	99,574	19,838	23,825	9,141	6,855	11,461	4,429	7,561	1,357	3,224	3,580	2,351	5,952
Feb. 14.....	103,161	16,994	30,799	12,143	6,167	10,848	2,857	8,399	1,747	1,415	2,657	2,187	6,948

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

Number of reporting banks:													
Jan. 24.....	262	23	64	43	8	10	6	50	13	6	16	8	15
Jan. 31.....	262	23	64	43	8	10	6	50	13	6	16	8	15
Feb. 7.....	262	23	64	43	8	10	6	50	13	6	16	8	15
Feb. 14.....	260	23	63	43	8	10	6	49	13	6	16	8	15
Loans and discounts, gross:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 24.....	188,651	12,740	82,985	18,037	6,798	2,039	2,120	33,932	14,217	4,998	2,293	1,916	6,576
Jan. 31.....	188,882	12,928	82,900	18,961	6,683	2,070	2,079	33,580	13,997	5,008	2,307	1,762	6,607
Feb. 7.....	182,157	11,716	79,509	18,972	6,732	2,232	2,095	31,197	14,118	4,979	2,339	1,800	6,468
Feb. 14.....	184,150	11,649	82,284	18,620	6,644	2,204	2,107	31,216	13,929	4,942	2,333	1,750	6,472
Secured by stocks and bonds—													
Jan. 24.....	2,728,132	199,769	1,491,211	208,866	137,925	20,544	10,733	430,786	105,202	25,085	21,157	10,494	66,360
Jan. 31.....	2,722,321	200,588	1,505,086	211,211	141,818	20,770	10,593	407,277	102,274	25,380	21,661	10,623	65,040
Feb. 7.....	2,673,580	197,668	1,458,253	217,532	138,565	20,450	10,416	403,604	103,507	25,923	21,111	10,864	65,687
Feb. 14.....	2,713,356	195,158	1,487,579	215,762	138,632	20,252	10,516	418,528	102,309	25,964	22,260	10,588	65,808
All other loans and discounts—													
Jan. 24.....	4,529,520	443,079	2,019,062	296,396	297,590	64,530	51,672	614,489	174,393	99,878	117,805	53,970	296,656
Jan. 31.....	4,577,966	451,108	2,045,041	298,686	300,708	65,793	52,246	626,026	172,003	97,351	118,835	53,265	296,904
Feb. 7.....	4,620,248	454,354	2,063,837	301,144	303,979	64,210	53,874	639,577	174,964	92,932	119,865	52,621	298,891
Feb. 14.....	4,626,272	457,965	2,070,708	302,859	304,916	64,708	56,690	630,548	172,274	92,528	120,360	52,274	300,442
Total loans and discounts:													
Jan. 24.....	7,446,303	655,588	3,593,255	523,299	442,313	87,113	64,525	1,079,207	293,812	129,961	141,255	66,380	369,592
Jan. 31.....	7,489,169	664,624	3,633,027	528,858	449,209	88,633	64,918	1,066,883	288,274	127,739	142,803	65,650	368,551
Feb. 7.....	7,475,985	663,738	3,601,599	537,648	449,276	86,892	66,385	1,074,378	292,589	123,834	143,315	65,285	371,046
Feb. 14.....	7,523,778	664,772	3,640,571	537,241	450,192	87,164	69,313	1,080,292	288,512	123,434	144,953	64,612	372,722
U. S. pre-war bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	97,874	2,321	38,276	7,233	4,580	1,805	2,937	2,245	8,278	3,031	2,126	3,875	21,167
Jan. 31.....	98,370	2,344	37,920	7,233	4,580	1,875	2,937	2,245	8,224	3,031	2,123	4,675	21,183
Feb. 7.....	98,169	2,060	37,836	7,233	4,580	1,875	2,925	2,415	8,224	3,031	2,026	4,775	21,189
Feb. 14.....	98,826	2,343	37,835	7,358	4,580	1,825	2,937	2,245	8,224	3,288	2,126	4,875	21,190
U. S. Liberty bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	658,292	37,953	417,820	37,697	25,203	3,910	1,008	46,726	15,817	5,377	19,985	4,593	42,203
Jan. 31.....	650,521	36,206	415,392	37,508	25,538	3,709	1,008	43,335	15,506	5,777	20,174	4,593	41,975
Feb. 7.....	651,721	34,417	418,288	36,920	25,913	3,602	1,003	40,959	15,138	6,166	20,763	4,594	43,948
Feb. 14.....	650,564	34,178	417,205	36,900	25,889	3,773	310	40,389	15,658	6,275	20,378	4,593	45,016

**PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM
JANUARY 24 TO FEBRUARY 14, 1923—Continued.**

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
U. S. Treasury bonds:													
Jan. 24.....	93,909	5,074	37,693	4,870	1,937	365	359	26,243	7,610	968	1,374	1,903	5,513
Jan. 31.....	93,449	3,606	37,721	4,142	1,902	103	349	28,933	7,610	1,033	1,113	1,797	5,140
Feb. 7.....	88,067	3,129	36,631	3,889	1,912	298	349	25,958	7,605	1,033	892	1,103	5,268
Feb. 14.....	87,932	3,168	36,628	3,792	1,902	194	105	25,750	7,768	1,030	1,074	1,103	5,418
U. S. Victory notes and Treasury notes:													
Jan. 24.....	714,476	26,630	490,623	55,791	9,204	840	898	66,811	17,914	6,369	8,482	6,763	24,151
Jan. 31.....	722,893	23,738	486,255	53,871	9,180	1,099	310	83,923	17,911	7,394	8,738	6,281	24,193
Feb. 7.....	724,298	21,718	485,620	52,741	9,173	1,100	310	87,006	16,614	8,670	8,617	6,715	26,014
Feb. 14.....	722,601	21,557	483,293	50,614	9,142	1,095	310	90,284	16,244	8,613	9,072	6,650	25,727
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Jan. 24.....	144,983	3,956	106,238	2,509	2,171	1,878	2,499	18,908	2,422	324	826	1,504	1,748
Jan. 31.....	133,295	2,539	96,131	1,975	2,171	1,840	2,472	18,470	2,489	571	1,419	1,437	1,781
Feb. 7.....	123,012	2,499	90,860	1,580	2,171	1,820	1,472	14,171	2,477	574	1,403	2,255	1,730
Feb. 14.....	109,360	2,500	79,459	1,502	2,171	1,820	903	13,369	2,464	995	1,021	1,461	1,695
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Jan. 24.....	1,201,823	80,568	552,583	151,595	65,698	5,965	3,125	189,758	55,440	13,315	11,564	1,705	70,507
Jan. 31.....	1,210,942	80,020	565,391	151,692	62,473	5,939	3,190	186,264	56,229	13,164	11,374	1,599	73,607
Feb. 7.....	1,196,192	82,100	546,777	150,412	64,817	5,701	3,781	187,752	56,716	13,808	11,268	1,697	71,363
Feb. 14.....	1,193,008	82,956	545,068	149,987	65,749	5,711	3,256	184,977	58,646	13,706	11,146	1,497	70,309
Total loans and discounts and investments:													
Jan. 24.....	10,357,660	812,090	5,236,491	782,994	551,106	101,876	75,351	1,429,898	401,293	159,345	185,612	86,723	534,881
Jan. 31.....	10,398,639	813,077	5,271,837	785,279	555,053	103,198	75,184	1,430,053	396,243	158,509	187,744	86,032	536,430
Feb. 7.....	10,357,444	809,661	5,217,621	790,423	557,842	101,288	76,225	1,432,639	398,963	157,116	188,284	86,424	540,558
Feb. 14.....	10,386,069	811,474	5,240,059	787,394	559,625	101,582	77,134	1,437,306	397,516	157,341	189,770	84,791	542,077
Reserve balance with F. R. bank:													
Jan. 24.....	1,037,505	69,242	610,497	65,099	36,043	7,026	5,744	148,931	26,905	12,309	15,390	6,667	33,652
Jan. 31.....	1,033,460	67,283	608,194	65,783	33,202	6,337	5,127	151,487	29,851	11,931	15,128	7,766	31,371
Feb. 7.....	1,020,843	66,917	605,697	64,566	28,986	6,523	5,989	144,996	28,708	10,389	15,298	8,031	34,803
Feb. 14.....	1,063,838	71,223	632,955	65,013	37,343	6,741	6,139	141,513	28,474	14,217	18,454	7,326	34,440
Cash in vault:													
Jan. 24.....	149,811	8,471	69,579	13,107	8,769	1,089	2,093	30,924	3,482	2,004	2,473	1,312	6,508
Jan. 31.....	141,721	8,494	67,197	11,979	7,846	854	2,102	28,614	3,320	1,881	2,158	1,395	5,882
Feb. 7.....	144,875	8,419	69,280	12,634	7,885	876	2,036	28,909	3,559	1,910	2,128	1,359	5,979
Feb. 14.....	149,013	8,166	68,822	13,344	9,137	867	1,991	30,932	3,850	1,955	2,293	1,470	6,276
Net demand deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	7,946,330	649,359	4,462,330	625,058	233,793	62,224	46,830	1,028,820	254,910	109,086	161,225	63,882	248,813
Jan. 31.....	7,930,887	652,659	4,438,679	620,230	235,040	61,830	46,756	1,036,336	253,496	106,646	164,164	65,688	249,368
Feb. 7.....	7,899,994	640,450	4,447,343	616,519	229,783	60,518	45,306	1,026,432	255,436	102,249	164,819	63,738	247,401
Feb. 14.....	7,962,409	653,155	4,466,069	619,878	240,555	61,146	50,118	1,021,857	257,354	105,443	169,026	65,800	250,708
Time deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	1,777,734	101,183	493,238	48,454	314,329	25,242	21,121	365,727	103,417	36,368	16,208	11,809	240,638
Jan. 31.....	1,787,100	101,357	493,608	52,088	317,680	25,104	21,221	367,254	102,874	36,542	16,180	11,878	241,214
Feb. 7.....	1,784,732	102,061	482,738	56,979	319,179	25,210	21,464	366,694	103,761	36,770	16,265	12,377	241,234
Feb. 14.....	1,780,372	101,154	480,123	57,504	320,326	25,312	21,436	364,006	103,334	36,927	16,306	13,556	240,388
Government deposits:													
Jan. 24.....	133,524	10,999	70,579	12,360	2,298	480	746	16,547	6,193	2,887	947	1,125	8,363
Jan. 31.....	110,463	8,907	57,159	13,241	1,281	385	602	13,244	4,943	2,348	768	911	6,776
Feb. 7.....	99,541	8,029	51,584	11,950	1,141	350	513	11,951	4,368	2,022	693	822	6,118
Feb. 14.....	85,070	6,868	44,099	10,213	951	299	463	10,193	3,732	1,732	594	708	5,221
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. bank:													
Jan. 24.....													
Jan. 31.....													
Feb. 7.....													
Feb. 14.....													
Secured by Government obligations—													
Jan. 24.....	194,711	9,400	151,545	13,190		768	500	4,380	462	123	1	700	13,642
Jan. 31.....	237,107	9,260	189,385	21,336		999	500	1,461	2,179	315	2		11,700
Feb. 7.....	205,093	12,600	153,615	18,638	200	813	658	3,671	1,706	115	2	300	12,775
Feb. 14.....	273,917	12,975	213,930	22,003		1,019		5,910	406	115	156		17,343
All other—													
Jan. 24.....	61,670	21,657	15,237	4,478	1,812	2,874	546	5,184	1,229	459	231	1,990	5,973
Jan. 31.....	56,467	20,470	8,362	6,375	937	2,473	600	6,586	1,077	260	213	1,996	6,518
Feb. 7.....	62,535	19,563	14,122	9,141	2,323	2,448		5,753	1,175	2,164	242	605	4,844
Feb. 14.....	70,511	16,724	19,953	12,143	3,351	2,780	402	7,291	1,089	427	257	430	5,664
MEMORANDA.													
Bank deposits:													
Due to banks—													
Jan. 24.....	2,063,656	117,151	941,333	163,090	46,647	36,233	16,554	353,163	94,405	50,852	119,827	26,780	97,621
Jan. 31.....	2,060,668	110,936	966,362	156,141	45,905	34,244	17,483	357,379	93,885	49,309	117,041	28,054	93,929
Feb. 7.....	2,051,973	113,851	936,964	157,797	43,962	35,405	17,361	363,075	93,224	49,888	116,732	28,633	95,081
Feb. 14.....	2,057,271	115,890	928,037	160,844	49,521	34,013	13,977	370,264	92,216	47,837	116,463	28,909	99,330
Due from banks—													
Jan. 24.....	530,289	49,190	76,384	49,080	18,969	13,985	7,526	143,570	26,545	16,199	55,333	21,048	52,551
Jan. 31.....	520,338	36,551	75,106	51,965	18,400	12,439	7,186	138,875	26,083	18,163	49,810	22,085	63,725
Feb. 7.....	499,333	33,094	72,524	47,787	19,850	14,206	10,546	134,966	23,725	21,473	49,310	20,290	51,562
Feb. 14.....	545,841	36,393	80,236	53,995	17,528	15,579	11,121	167,153	22,415	12,319	49,438	25,601	54,063

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES.

In addition to the usual weekly summary showing debits to individual accounts, by Federal reserve districts, for those cities for which comparable figures are available for the past year, there is presented below a monthly summary for the 141 cities for which comparable figures are available since January, 1919. A similar summary will appear regularly in the BULLETIN hereafter. Corresponding monthly figures for each Federal reserve district and for each of the 141 cities for the years 1919-1921 will be found on pages 276-297 of the Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1921. Similar data for 1922 will appear in the board's 1922 annual report, which will become available about April 15, 1923.

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 141 SELECTED CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Number of cities.	December, 1922.	January, 1923.	February, 1923.	December, 1921.	January, 1922.	February, 1922.
No. 1—Boston.....	11	2,126,314	2,197,997	1,889,899	2,005,698	1,928,021	1,611,605
No. 2—New York.....	7	21,546,408	22,763,018	19,595,761	21,178,533	19,644,551	17,029,426
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	10	1,939,197	1,914,857	1,648,925	1,766,389	1,583,008	1,431,593
No. 4—Cleveland.....	13	2,430,467	2,305,963	1,949,930	1,873,095	1,709,252	1,538,886
No. 5—Richmond.....	7	753,942	746,047	631,628	793,239	630,971	535,864
No. 6—Atlanta.....	15	989,297	1,005,714	827,440	831,379	774,821	676,960
No. 7—Chicago.....	21	4,615,171	4,810,899	4,383,007	4,195,461	3,858,652	3,523,914
No. 8—St. Louis.....	5	1,145,954	1,178,722	952,802	957,258	858,795	739,485
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	9	710,631	647,312	510,811	573,961	492,323	455,305
No. 10—Kansas City.....	14	1,181,287	1,202,253	996,426	992,594	950,759	872,689
No. 11—Dallas.....	11	605,692	605,258	494,600	577,461	526,519	460,149
No. 12—San Francisco.....	18	2,392,621	2,374,873	2,043,173	2,252,118	1,979,295	1,709,434
Total.....	141	40,436,981	41,752,913	35,924,402	37,997,186	34,936,967	30,585,310
New York City.....	1	20,851,135	22,087,156	19,019,491	20,574,899	19,064,575	16,543,428
Other cities.....	140	19,585,846	19,665,757	16,904,911	17,422,287	15,872,392	14,041,882

WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 221 CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Number of centers included.	1923 Week ending—				1922 Week ending—			
		Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
No. 1—Boston.....	15	480,084	544,078	465,281	530,389	468,703	457,333	408,124	401,740
No. 2—New York.....	12	4,873,119	5,330,938	4,375,255	5,401,868	4,501,172	4,255,989	3,839,097	4,010,141
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	18	453,685	454,322	414,898	490,283	415,279	407,062	356,300	368,446
No. 4—Cleveland.....	14	569,455	618,391	502,622	570,985	446,344	478,519	419,814	386,945
No. 5—Richmond.....	21	255,627	284,980	244,573	260,278	214,413	224,319	214,649	181,168
No. 6—Atlanta.....	21	214,538	231,762	195,928	209,475	183,829	182,080	167,951	155,562
No. 7—Chicago.....	31	1,014,662	1,035,598	920,617	1,121,086	935,120	917,460	834,611	818,128
No. 8—St. Louis.....	11	253,509	256,223	251,395	275,505	204,445	200,074	198,045	180,422
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	16	145,166	156,050	122,300	134,689	119,339	124,507	113,512	114,828
No. 10—Kansas City.....	24	267,145	267,303	249,454	269,734	226,714	236,971	228,549	208,680
No. 11—Dallas.....	13	154,730	159,726	133,944	156,296	139,197	142,468	129,452	125,335
No. 12—San Francisco.....	25	518,493	537,464	481,253	567,055	434,855	448,014	414,560	431,931
Total.....	221	9,205,213	9,876,835	8,357,520	9,987,643	8,289,410	8,074,796	7,324,664	7,383,326

DATA FOR EACH CITY.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1923 Week ending—				1922 Week ending—			
	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor, Me.....	3,144	3,564	3,213	2,771	2,995	3,098	2,770	2,797
Boston, Mass.....	327,004	376,548	314,908	357,052	333,230	319,174	274,966	279,434
Brockton, Mass.....	3,871	4,810	4,830	5,362	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	8,615	8,167	7,754	8,053	7,180	6,546	5,771	4,732
Hartford, Conn.....	23,779	26,141	22,713	28,016	19,284	22,254	17,300	17,766
Holyoke, Mass.....	3,779	3,910	3,542	3,977	2,885	2,840	2,560	2,573
Lowell, Mass.....	4,505	5,200	4,643	4,778	4,166	4,473	3,897	3,887
Lynn, Mass.....	3,888	4,391	4,704	4,686	4,859	4,828	5,390	4,879
Manchester, N. H.....	3,765	5,021	3,988	4,438	3,995	4,167	4,013	3,246
New Bedford, Mass.....	6,711	7,976	7,686	7,981	5,823	5,692	6,721	6,069
New Haven, Conn.....	17,221	19,891	16,018	21,214	15,799	15,924	14,265	13,878
Portland, Me.....	8,752	9,809	7,893	9,611	6,860	6,670	6,044	5,866

DATA FOR EACH CITY—Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

	1923 Week ending—				1922 Week ending—			
	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
District No. 1—Boston—Continued.								
Providence, R. I.	33,039	35,615	32,935	37,100	30,994	29,628	32,337	26,372
Springfield, Mass.	15,751	16,132	14,137	16,650	12,323	12,808	11,583	11,287
Waterbury, Conn.	5,768	7,505	6,868	7,681	5,183	5,667	8,354	7,387
Worcester, Mass.	14,363	14,208	14,279	16,381	13,127	13,564	12,153	11,567
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany, N. Y.	19,164	20,746	23,179	27,951	24,355	22,310	18,444	17,751
Binghamton, N. Y.	4,116	4,862	3,998	4,578	3,961	4,235	3,708	3,255
Buffalo, N. Y.	59,199	66,198	57,783	71,389	57,473	47,820	47,178	48,329
Elmira, N. Y.	3,281	4,303	2,864	3,734	2,629	2,837	3,326	2,305
Jamestown, N. Y.	3,412	3,952	3,362	3,927	3,105	2,957	2,787	2,857
Montclair, N. J.	2,538	2,672	2,223	2,801	2,438	3,419	1,779	2,327
Newark, N. J.	58,944	57,240	46,706	65,009				
New York, N. Y.	4,689,679	5,130,097	4,208,646	5,192,277	4,330,748	4,096,131	3,694,540	3,866,176
North New Jersey Clearing House Association	37,555	39,358	27,298	36,214	30,166	30,360	26,713	26,840
Passaic, N. J.	7,136	5,922	5,325	5,600	4,789	4,580	4,361	4,297
Rochester, N. Y.	31,991	34,055	26,874	34,609	27,263	26,525	23,802	23,429
Stamford, Conn.	2,339	2,754	2,172	2,475	2,492	2,161	1,939	1,721
Syracuse, N. Y.	12,709	16,019	11,531	16,313	11,753	12,654	10,520	10,854
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Allentown, Pa.	5,439	5,836	5,229	6,253	5,384	5,032	4,667	4,613
Altoona, Pa.	3,655	3,308	3,842	3,818	2,798	2,675	2,396	2,081
Camden, N. J.	10,904	10,099	9,953	9,935	9,863	8,920	8,420	7,643
Chester, Pa.	4,534	4,880	3,933	5,608	3,523	3,799	3,403	3,432
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,884	7,031	6,138	8,826	7,300	6,587	5,604	5,970
Hazleton, Pa.	2,458	2,623	2,117	2,647	2,352	2,035	2,063	1,620
Johnstown, Pa.	5,674	4,704	4,808	5,345	4,422	4,122	3,475	3,393
Lancaster, Pa.	5,707	5,677	5,110	6,244	3,963	4,250	4,604	3,988
Lebanon, Pa.	1,464	1,254	1,242	1,358	995	1,004	1,028	885
Norristown, Pa.	767	869	726	816	617	774	550	492
Philadelphia, Pa.	345,575	342,783	312,174	373,961	320,460	316,292	267,429	284,598
Reading, Pa.	8,437	9,045	8,080	9,279	6,561	6,760	6,397	6,351
Scranton, Pa.	19,204	16,059	15,447	17,253	14,014	13,330	12,867	12,460
Trenton, N. J.	11,909	12,969	14,080	15,939	10,875	10,573	12,081	9,791
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9,992	8,892	7,870	7,795	8,359	7,632	8,095	7,126
Williamsport, Pa.	4,374	5,974	3,560	3,884	3,291	3,628	3,765	4,262
Wilmington, Del.	7,582	7,524	6,856	7,251	6,445	6,233	6,257	6,446
York, Pa.	4,036	4,815	3,778	4,071	3,617	3,516	3,199	3,295
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron, Ohio	15,455	15,001	16,420	14,228	11,034	12,834	11,446	9,152
Butler, Pa.	2,343	2,552	2,320	2,429		1,576	2,051	1,556
Canton, Ohio	10,533	9,015	9,296	8,675		5,874	5,787	5,437
Cincinnati, Ohio	75,901	69,880	63,192	83,150	59,355	61,230	53,962	52,376
Cleveland, Ohio	148,075	140,417	123,748	144,384	113,585	115,053	114,280	98,964
Columbus, Ohio	32,330	30,449	29,507	29,308	23,947	41,420	45,690	25,878
Cornellville, Pa.	1,489	1,281	1,322	1,419			956	774
Dayton, Ohio	14,467	15,289	13,251	15,020	11,216	12,328	11,445	10,452
Erie, Pa.	6,445	6,504	6,426	7,436	5,134	5,066	5,123	4,595
Greensburg, Pa.	4,259	4,586	4,702	4,981	9,964	2,645	3,464	2,321
Homestead, Pa.	4,667	4,882	547	839		707	479	534
Lexington, Ky.	8,366	9,459	8,779	8,927		5,530	5,988	5,309
Lima, Ohio	3,917	3,935	3,050	3,871	3,760	2,775	3,301	2,659
Lorain, Ohio	1,134	1,208	1,042	956		869	989	827
New Brighton, Pa.	2,258	2,269	2,234	2,322		1,611	1,585	1,310
Oil City, Pa.	3,079	3,294	2,536	3,619	2,540	2,375	2,001	2,211
Pittsburgh, Pa.	197,494	260,650	177,993	201,147	150,003	161,855	118,335	133,028
Springfield, Ohio	4,607	4,399	4,381	4,748	3,156	3,246	3,285	3,015
Toledo, Ohio	34,007	35,973	31,047	35,084	37,118	39,948	29,933	26,234
Warren, Ohio	3,193	2,669	2,705	2,954		1,955	2,664	1,927
Wheeling, W. Va.	10,892	10,345	8,474	8,215	8,084	6,840	5,959	6,495
Youngstown, Ohio	14,078	12,145	12,166	10,738	7,448	8,149	8,892	6,915
Zanesville, Ohio	2,587	3,112	2,375	2,929		1,654	2,010	1,622
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Asheville, N. C.	4,659	5,291	4,694	4,718				
Baltimore, Md.	81,400	92,500	75,600	83,400	78,876	74,225	73,942	62,306
Charleston, S. C.	10,498	9,978	9,151	11,001	6,001	6,895	5,674	6,010
Charleston, W. Va.	9,164	8,115	8,066	8,578	6,100	6,674	6,891	6,213
Charlotte, N. C.	7,718	8,801	9,022	8,354	5,572	6,330	6,382	4,792
Columbia, S. C.	5,048	6,320	5,350	5,800	4,591	5,220	4,990	3,963
Cumberland, Md.	1,721	1,698	1,835	1,825	1,554	1,671	1,822	1,357
Danville, Va.	3,222	2,844	2,314	2,257	1,905	2,173	2,059	1,474
Durham, N. C.	4,072	4,962	3,920	4,197				
Greensboro, N. C.	5,109	6,055	5,179	4,798	3,558	3,397	3,384	2,762
Greenville, S. C.	5,900	6,600	5,500	5,700	2,882	3,422	2,865	2,452
Hagerstown, Md.	1,838	1,984	1,922	2,070	1,443	1,726	1,510	1,385
Huntington, W. Va.	5,582	6,108	5,602	6,646	3,979	3,921	3,990	3,632
Lynchburg, Va.	4,200	5,634	4,303	4,729	4,384	4,391	4,409	3,595
Newport News, Va.	1,681	1,666	1,636	1,516	1,392	1,562	1,588	943
Norfolk, Va.	16,417	17,401	15,595	15,772	13,528	13,902	13,050	10,500
Raleigh, N. C.	7,800	5,700	6,000	6,000	3,750	4,380	3,900	3,065
Richmond, Va.	29,467	33,818	27,148	29,212	25,057	26,521	23,456	21,254
Roanoke, Va.	5,197	5,857	4,195	5,511	4,306	4,702	3,732	3,892
Spartanburg, S. C.	2,188	2,676	2,347	2,466	2,054	1,933	1,798	1,565
Washington, D. C.	39,835	47,796	41,995	41,956	34,628	42,144	40,158	32,375
Wilmington, N. C.	5,042	6,084	4,462	4,808	4,030	4,319	4,413	3,835
Winston-Salem, N. C.	7,320	7,395	7,351	7,879	4,823	4,811	4,648	3,798

DATA FOR EACH CITY—Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

	1923 Week ending—				1922 Week ending—			
	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Albany, Ga.....	910	1,111	1,037	1,093	961	1,114	1,082	732
Atlanta, Ga.....	29,476	31,461	26,840	31,816	25,275	21,980	20,600	19,712
Augusta, Ga.....	6,744	7,447	6,478	7,010	5,521	5,196	4,725	4,212
Birmingham, Ala.....	23,296	24,719	25,442	23,676	11,645	15,940	15,512	13,585
Brunswick, Ga.....	553	638	648	596	443	819	506	449
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	7,192	8,502	7,541	8,476	6,595	6,603	6,944	5,995
Columbus, Ga.....	2,690	3,031	2,847	2,940	1,846	2,067	2,128	2,055
Cordele, Ga.....	279	379	399	327			213	214
Dothan, Ala.....	891	860	615	810	426	530	424	368
Elberton, Ga.....	191	263	209	198	141	200	184	114
Jackson, Miss.....	2,832	3,141	3,024	3,193			3,455	2,695
Jacksonville, Fla.....	10,860	13,143	11,428	13,732	9,131	10,075	10,117	9,182
Knoxville, Tenn.....	6,336	7,066	5,823	7,388	5,375	6,450	5,699	5,684
Macon, Ga.....	4,062	5,997	4,676	4,449	3,081	3,265	3,240	3,144
Meridian, Miss.....	1,867	2,121	2,608	2,753				2,040
Mobile, Ala.....	7,142	7,690	5,562	5,927	5,695	7,127	5,824	5,043
Montgomery, Ala.....	4,971	5,241	4,968	5,282	3,223	3,525	3,113	2,756
Nashville, Tenn.....	15,058	15,924	15,845	17,680	15,286	14,809	13,842	12,505
Newnan, Ga.....	439	676	483	425		267	277	323
New Orleans, La.....	71,793	76,270	55,846	57,330	69,230	61,057	55,503	53,930
Pensacola, Fla.....	1,634	1,583	1,544	1,900	1,094	1,308	2,144	917
Savannah, Ga.....	11,253	10,184	8,830	9,529	8,418	8,704	8,160	7,622
Tampa, Fla.....	6,398	7,282	6,776	6,881	8,023	8,498	5,584	5,311
Valdosta, Ga.....	1,104	1,242	1,470	1,099	729	1,127	974	799
Vicksburg, Miss.....	1,984	2,108	1,503	1,663	1,691	1,706	1,646	1,447
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Adrian, Mich.....	758	742	554	778	580	703	539	500
Aurora, Ill.....	2,619	2,853	2,717	2,569	1,766	2,765	2,090	1,983
Bay City, Mich.....	2,221	2,243	2,065	2,147	1,987	2,235	1,843	2,244
Bloomington, Ill.....	2,579	2,474	2,486	2,080	2,098	1,935	2,037	2,012
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	4,986	5,280	4,868	6,165	7,600	8,300	6,220	6,629
Chicago, Ill.....	640,422	643,199	571,943	704,669	639,468	608,715	540,204	531,061
Danville, Ill.....	2,900	2,600	2,400	3,900	2,500	2,400	2,400	1,800
Davenport, Iowa.....	7,214	9,888	6,453	6,472	5,906	8,398	5,580	6,323
Decatur, Ill.....	2,982	3,072	2,895	3,280	2,647	2,842	2,793	2,332
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16,306	18,184	16,033	18,018	12,272	14,680	13,619	13,227
Detroit, Mich.....	131,581	138,536	123,578	169,824	97,689	92,139	97,945	100,990
Dubuque, Iowa.....	3,052	3,234	2,475	3,322	2,538	2,796	2,756	2,475
Flint, Mich.....	6,197	6,789	5,724	7,323	4,100	4,670	3,250	4,350
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	7,280	7,099	6,461	8,583	5,782	6,409	5,567	6,049
Gary, Ind.....	3,306	2,620	3,732	2,504	2,237	1,761	2,467	1,627
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	15,357	14,975	13,163	15,231	13,281	12,686	12,712	10,802
Green Bay, Wis.....	2,255	2,591	2,096	2,294				
Hammond, Ind.....	3,310	3,012	2,850	3,417				
Indianapolis, Ind.....	37,073	36,199	33,180	32,231	26,718	27,752	28,684	26,812
Jackson, Mich.....	4,663	4,063	3,426	4,506	3,158	3,074	2,445	2,589
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	4,387	4,590	3,809	4,997	4,072	3,428	3,588	3,277
Lansing, Mich.....	6,700	6,800	6,400	8,400	5,815	4,186	3,601	4,154
Mason City, Iowa.....	2,188	2,477	1,823	2,069	1,691	1,786	1,546	1,562
Milwaukee, Wis.....	58,826	64,331	58,368	62,015	53,691	62,288	52,721	46,642
Moline, Ill.....	1,613	1,938	1,547	1,975	1,337	1,641	1,435	1,582
Muscatine, Iowa.....	1,167	1,562	1,147	1,180	878	1,141	977	996
Oshkosh, Wis.....	2,200	2,500	2,100	2,300	1,951	2,022	1,700	1,800
Peoria, Ill.....	8,046	8,497	8,053	7,050	6,922	7,567	7,422	6,693
Rockford, Ill.....	4,954	4,606	2,093	4,639	3,985	4,498	4,032	3,618
Saginaw, Mich.....	4,667	4,659	4,677	5,108				
Sioux City, Iowa.....	15,317	15,905	15,191	16,196	11,432	10,804	11,519	10,933
South Bend, Ind.....	7,529	7,069	7,333	7,156	4,339	5,341	4,819	6,175
Springfield, Ill.....	6,349	6,616	5,175	6,138	5,309	5,319	5,172	4,321
Terre Haute, Ind.....	5,315	5,457	6,121	6,238				
Waterloo, Iowa.....	3,830	3,877	3,425	3,354	2,671	3,179	2,908	2,570
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock Yards, Ill.....	10,788	9,845	9,403	9,430	8,467	8,293	8,952	6,800
Evansville, Ind.....	7,737	6,669	7,713	8,795	4,943	4,764	5,214	4,757
Fort Smith, Ark.....	2,369	2,782	2,529	2,996				
Greenville, Miss.....	1,576	1,459	1,037	812	1,111	980	891	880
Helena, Ark.....	1,503	1,252	1,162	985	915	899	905	776
Little Rock, Ark.....	12,506	12,499	13,016	13,454	9,508	11,888	9,581	8,043
Louisville, Ky.....	33,033	35,487	40,974	43,129	28,884	28,481	33,985	27,302
Memphis, Tenn.....	39,855	35,152	32,784	35,296	22,698	21,372	19,745	19,219
Owensboro, Ky.....	1,397	2,016	1,679	1,690	1,656	1,741	1,394	1,378
Quincy, Ill.....	1,988	2,722	2,506	2,583	1,806	1,957	1,789	1,639
St. Louis, Mo.....	139,841	145,804	138,277	156,288	121,408	116,520	112,924	107,358
Springfield, Mo.....	3,285	3,318	2,844	3,043	3,049	3,179	2,665	2,270
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	986	1,077	724	881	981	1,055	936	902
Billings, Mont.....	1,860	1,630	1,280	1,800	1,593	1,562	1,416	1,155
Dickinson, N. Dak.....	287	276	226	283	223	223	129	217
Duluth, Minn.....	14,566	14,572	12,912	12,726	10,665	11,640	10,534	9,983
Fargo, N. Dak.....	2,356	2,312	1,781	2,090	2,020	2,232	1,838	1,484
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	1,476	1,064	1,152	1,436	1,132	1,263	1,088	902
Helena, Mont.....	2,101	3,181	2,135	2,601	2,321	2,388	2,256	1,661
Jamestown, N. Dak.....	515	445	367	367	294	446	333	293

DATA FOR EACH CITY—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1923 Week ending—				1922 Week ending—			
	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
District No. 9—Minneapolis—Continued.								
La Crosse, Wis.	2,559	2,530	2,083	2,750	---	---	---	---
Lewistown, Mont.	1,122	978	809	794	776	701	686	802
Minneapolis, Minn.	71,490	72,348	62,343	66,948	57,402	65,687	61,342	59,090
Minot, N. Dak.	850	861	633	581	600	643	499	618
Red Wing, Minn.	459	453	324	478	449	421	348	455
St. Paul, Minn.	41,176	49,471	31,803	37,481	35,992	31,048	27,196	32,088
Sioux Falls, S. C.	3,356	3,456	3,407	3,188	2,728	2,809	2,664	3,043
Superior, Wis.	1,638	2,002	1,600	1,731	1,389	1,529	1,423	1,386
Winona, Minn.	928	1,384	796	1,304	774	860	824	794
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison, Kans.	1,344	1,486	1,483	1,340	981	1,101	1,108	1,185
Bartlesville, Okla.	6,118	2,998	2,188	2,306	2,028	1,783	1,996	1,599
Casper, Wyo.	2,731	3,763	3,274	3,100	2,453	3,091	1,919	2,388
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,461	2,178	2,393	2,292	2,460	2,922	3,351	1,744
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2,106	2,898	2,557	2,739	2,394	2,432	2,221	2,144
Denver, Colo.	35,883	37,015	32,740	34,014	34,637	30,666	29,104	31,211
Enid, Okla.	2,871	2,885	3,111	2,840	---	---	---	---
Fremont, Nebr.	772	1,206	861	856	---	---	---	---
Grand Island, Nebr.	1,093	1,212	1,051	1,111	1,042	1,103	1,092	1,077
Grand Junction, Colo.	427	646	426	549	515	500	555	459
Guthrie, Okla.	723	810	792	613	733	577	557	485
Hutchinson, Kans.	2,693	2,646	2,665	3,183	2,986	3,787	3,500	2,700
Independence, Kans.	2,430	1,758	1,896	1,905	---	---	---	---
Joplin, Mo.	2,774	2,737	3,364	3,618	1,918	1,940	2,397	1,778
Kansas City, Kans.	4,210	3,818	3,553	3,317	3,160	3,262	3,009	2,771
Kansas City, Mo.	75,606	76,082	70,005	80,340	49,368	65,008	61,428	58,942
Lawrence, Kans.	956	995	819	773	828	883	806	710
McAlester, Okla.	858	1,083	704	627	1,082	822	965	786
Muskogee, Okla.	6,561	5,772	5,355	6,253	5,187	5,516	5,415	4,898
Oklahoma City, Okla.	16,527	17,884	18,489	18,928	16,693	18,145	16,717	15,157
Okmulgee, Okla.	1,812	2,026	1,992	2,255	---	1,941	2,532	1,592
Omaha, Nebr.	44,962	45,022	40,260	49,850	38,193	39,900	37,433	38,607
Parsons, Kans.	695	1,114	867	850	648	939	634	747
Pittsburg, Kans.	1,741	1,383	1,548	1,135	---	936	1,407	1,031
Pueblo, Colo.	3,446	2,945	2,899	3,223	3,601	4,307	3,220	2,416
St. Joseph, Mo.	14,199	14,802	14,173	14,759	15,594	10,941	13,240	11,240
Topeka, Kans.	2,989	3,866	3,457	3,129	2,825	4,236	3,608	2,605
Tulsa, Okla.	25,809	24,432	26,534	22,199	28,544	24,339	24,431	13,832
Wichita, Kans.	10,974	11,099	9,376	10,621	8,844	8,771	9,843	9,109
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1,843	2,339	1,660	2,298	1,583	1,931	1,550	1,611
Austin, Tex.	4,024	4,058	3,849	3,503	2,552	3,443	2,429	2,126
Beaumont, Tex.	3,792	4,317	3,611	4,142	3,481	3,712	3,860	3,548
Corsicana, Tex.	1,339	1,058	1,241	1,398	---	1,356	1,178	1,492
Dallas, Tex.	39,507	40,191	34,743	42,639	33,457	34,801	29,866	31,890
El Paso, Tex.	6,830	7,838	6,242	7,439	7,885	7,463	6,838	5,731
Fort Worth, Tex.	28,412	28,664	23,800	27,328	32,599	31,947	30,427	32,146
Galveston, Tex.	18,750	21,271	17,401	17,927	15,954	15,831	11,963	11,812
Houston, Tex.	29,605	27,526	21,302	26,705	23,871	22,695	22,540	20,397
Roswell, N. Mex.	370	497	473	528	---	595	713	526
San Antonio, Tex.	5,862	7,554	6,614	7,085	5,359	6,329	5,552	5,192
Shreveport, La.	8,275	7,699	6,276	7,453	6,370	6,911	8,201	5,410
Texarkana, Tex.	2,010	2,011	3,564	3,216	1,172	1,756	1,436	1,572
Tucson, Ariz.	1,551	1,686	1,399	1,900	1,359	2,357	1,470	1,400
Waco, Tex.	4,269	4,572	3,453	4,661	3,555	3,292	3,300	2,500
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Bakersfield, Calif.	3,244	2,452	1,884	2,633	---	---	---	---
Bellingham, Wash.	1,359	1,610	1,453	1,438	1,115	1,180	1,206	1,278
Berkeley, Calif.	3,806	4,274	3,316	4,121	2,829	4,214	2,715	5,204
Boise, Idaho.	2,654	2,788	2,417	2,371	3,267	2,573	2,385	2,035
Eugene, Oreg.	1,820	1,845	2,287	2,215	1,196	1,471	1,846	1,241
Fresno, Calif.	11,499	10,127	9,639	11,153	8,654	9,201	8,745	7,887
Long Beach, Calif.	10,708	13,033	10,973	11,700	6,341	6,666	5,630	6,099
Los Angeles, Calif.	141,212	147,611	131,610	161,874	118,452	112,873	102,257	97,950
Oakland, Calif.	23,874	27,230	24,246	25,621	16,416	21,403	16,400	16,928
Ogden, Utah.	7,293	6,232	7,335	6,018	4,522	4,796	3,595	3,581
Pasadena, Calif.	6,901	7,431	6,014	7,266	5,301	5,886	4,739	5,106
Phoenix, Ariz.	4,022	4,354	3,441	4,726	3,666	4,424	3,595	3,119
Portland, Oreg.	27,163	32,188	29,832	32,232	29,235	30,656	26,318	24,167
Reno, Nev.	1,907	2,362	1,790	2,160	1,930	2,302	1,861	1,791
Ritzville, Wash.	140	179	128	144	144	144	121	111
Sacramento, Calif.	10,206	9,906	10,309	11,391	10,171	12,152	10,159	11,790
Salt Lake City, Utah.	15,315	13,522	11,816	15,432	11,465	12,582	9,577	9,391
San Bernardino, Calif.	1,439	1,851	1,474	1,652	1,560	1,419	1,279	1,244
San Diego, Calif.	9,941	10,186	9,955	11,334	7,597	8,116	7,766	7,692
San Francisco, Calif.	174,520	172,332	161,045	186,416	148,534	144,184	144,782	172,435
San Jose, Calif.	4,370	4,944	4,296	5,319	4,201	4,730	4,129	3,958
Seattle, Wash.	34,089	35,884	34,487	36,773	26,193	30,485	33,140	29,349
Spokane, Wash.	10,171	11,166	9,719	10,327	8,532	11,275	7,374	7,728
Stockton, Calif.	4,780	5,300	4,307	5,114	4,140	4,857	4,752	3,533
Tacoma, Wash.	7,617	8,375	7,383	8,280	7,108	7,691	7,811	6,187
Yakima, Wash.	1,687	2,734	1,976	1,973	2,286	2,734	2,378	2,127

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS DURING JANUARY, 1923.

[Numbers in thousands. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other Federal reserve banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.				Number of member banks at end of month.		Number of nonmember banks at end of month.			
	In Federal reserve bank or branch city.		Outside Federal reserve bank or branch city.										Number.		Amount.				On par list.		Not on par list. ¹	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Boston.....	659	668,029	3,962	456,600	146	20,949	4,767	1,145,578	232	52,890	.....	.....	4,999	4,353	1,198,468	985,201	427	436	259	258	.....	.....
New York.....	2,408	4,177,630	5,633	734,123	1,271	131,897	9,312	5,043,650	1,326	150,215	25	6,193	10,663	8,146	5,200,058	4,046,236	727	713	263	256	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	222	107,338	492	57,663	21	3,635	735	168,636	157	27,451	36	18,409	928	817	214,496	168,138	85	85	79	78	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	1,221	905,859	2,476	313,230	166	32,011	3,863	1,251,100	532	103,033	.....	.....	4,395	4,584	1,354,133	1,051,195	715	709	492	469	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	899	333,662	1,492	175,783	74	9,286	2,465	518,731	65	5,845	30	6,905	2,560	1,712	531,481	324,838	312	318	518	513	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	253	347,076	917	97,772	72	11,434	¹ 1,253	² 458,186	16	6,390	17	4,300	1,286	1,052	468,876	191,236	226	222	313	320	.....	1
Pittsburgh.....	616	644,962	1,062	114,746	45	6,905	1,723	766,613	97	42,881	37	10,154	1,857	1,429	819,648	326,977	344	343	254	249	.....	.....
Richmond.....	139	199,037	2,172	328,297	72	20,330	2,383	547,664	188	64,335	40	10,008	2,611	2,160	622,007	432,887	471	466	697	720	564	585
Baltimore.....	285	165,976	809	75,494	67	10,572	1,161	252,042	158	40,925	83	8,284	1,402	1,070	301,251	229,655	161	160	263	266	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	147	126,713	395	50,789	40	6,706	582	184,208	39	11,159	29	4,651	650	518	200,018	115,988	227	228	89	98	457	492
Birmingham.....	76	56,990	220	18,072	13	4,478	309	79,540	24	15,271	35	37,653	368	407	132,464	69,392	93	76	36	33	142	119
Jacksonville.....	75	67,496	205	21,915	12	3,311	292	92,722	47	7,987	10	2,104	349	274	102,813	45,998	78	74	60	65	149	144
Nashville.....	64	98,217	239	23,200	16	6,703	319	128,120	6	1,269	10	2,690	335	284	132,079	50,098	88	87	144	145	159	159
New Orleans.....	83	50,210	134	17,187	40	18,499	257	85,896	50	12,387	7	936	314	258	99,219	73,471	55	55	50	50	224	228
Chicago.....	1,212	828,369	4,375	357,528	438	73,106	6,025	1,259,003	409	36,558	12	2,977	6,446	5,030	1,298,538	883,826	1,318	1,321	3,985	3,975	.....	.....
Detroit.....	300	192,128	583	57,101	43	4,807	926	254,036	23	5,154	5	937	954	756	260,127	181,346	124	124	258	259	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	414	378,862	1,567	99,697	183	22,598	2,164	501,157	44	4,436	11	1,904	2,219	1,731	507,497	298,960	388	372	1,696	1,728	.....	.....
Little Rock.....	76	49,362	367	26,414	13	4,242	456	80,018	2	803	8	835	466	356	81,656	41,660	71	69	233	232	.....	.....
Louisville.....	120	187,046	481	29,687	46	13,802	647	230,535	11	340	2	142	660	533	231,517	82,135	95	94	348	340	.....	.....
Memphis.....	87	46,455	220	16,988	18	5,027	325	68,470	1	290	3	254	329	243	69,014	41,267	59	56	189	187	159	165
Minneapolis.....	269	125,267	1,678	88,820	39	6,245	¹ 1,991	² 225,005	93	18,515	1	97	2,085	1,606	243,617	189,132	825	824	2,410	2,421	179	177
Helena.....	28	9,237	135	10,063	11	2,837	174	22,137	5	2,107	2	1,191	181	231	25,435	26,006	188	200	184	213	10	.....
Kansas City.....	446	231,985	1,447	106,187	76	10,146	1,969	348,318	266	41,312	77	14,495	2,312	1,844	404,125	372,932	328	330	1,412	1,452	6	.....
Denver.....	160	53,585	399	28,028	27	4,223	586	85,836	85	18,852	51	15,248	722	569	119,936	88,518	162	161	251	275	5	.....
Oklahoma City.....	74	57,809	1,062	79,224	10	1,215	1,146	138,248	58	7,890	21	7,941	1,225	1,000	154,079	125,384	411	368	412	473	7	23
Omaha.....	187	59,716	654	36,320	27	2,678	¹ 869	² 99,142	47	5,218	24	5,821	940	691	110,181	81,436	248	253	901	893	149	197
Dallas.....	254	100,788	1,478	216,169	35	5,480	1,767	322,437	97	11,885	44	5,434	1,908	1,531	339,756	267,707	660	654	726	796	52	31
El Paso.....	49	10,754	139	10,077	18	1,580	206	22,411	14	1,829	8	1,441	228	205	25,681	23,001	64	69	58	69	.....	.....
Houston.....	35	47,853	388	34,908	15	2,090	488	84,851	19	2,802	4	1,120	511	433	88,773	73,413	139	133	255	263	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	349	425,267	749	48,780	37	120,085	1,185	594,132	41	4,530	40	4,035	1,266	858	602,697	202,068	192	209	271	277	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	424	161,864	1,694	125,925	61	24,300	2,179	312,089	141	21,578	66	9,095	2,386	1,753	342,762	237,495	158	172	193	167	.....	.....
Portland.....	76	33,205	238	12,502	31	11,873	345	57,580	7	1,391	38	4,323	390	319	63,294	48,741	136	132	137	165	26	.....
Salt Lake City.....	59	30,646	420	29,119	19	6,219	498	65,984	14	3,147	12	1,986	524	461	71,117	59,312	161	175	102	103	.....	.....
Seattle.....	143	41,213	258	17,209	42	16,981	443	75,403	26	6,359	45	5,164	514	418	86,926	64,182	66	62	92	96	.....	.....
Spokane.....	47	19,596	200	10,595	15	4,793	262	34,984	16	2,799	19	2,807	297	247	40,590	34,792	109	102	147	162	1	.....
Total:																						
January.....	12,006	11,040,202	33,740	3,926,212	3,309	631,043	54,072	15,604,462	4,356	740,333	852	199,534	59,280	47,879	16,544,329	11,534,523	9,911	9,852	17,777	18,071	2,289	2,321
December.....	13,048	9,896,396	40,198	3,939,759	3,086	562,907	56,348	14,404,974	4,381	722,883	852	191,986	61,581	50,984	15,319,843	11,018,371	9,915	9,827	17,822	18,217	2,288	2,263

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.² Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks as follows: Cincinnati, 11,000 items, \$1,904,000; Minneapolis, 5,000 items, \$4,673,000; Omaha, 1,000 items, \$428,000. Total, 17,000 items, \$7,005,000.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for Richmond, Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Nashville, New Orleans, Little Rock, and Memphis was 25, and for other Federal reserve bank and branch cities 26 days.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Gold.				Silver.			
	January—		Seven months ending January—		January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
IMPORTS.								
Denmark.....	\$1,157,528		\$3,427,531	\$1,115,469			\$844	\$987
France.....	1,874,799	\$1,079,032	119,202,809	15,799,727	\$19,037	\$19,010	114,097	75,793
Germany.....			19,919,482	29,707	553,118	21,751	5,624,379	55,764
Greece.....			5,003	4,798,294				21,156
Netherlands.....	9,896	96,273	4,186,976	10,044,247			1,669	
Norway.....	660,000		662,885	543,592			7,767	11,732
Spain.....	10,900		306,124	36,182	24,838		25,281	74,109
Sweden.....	4,275,999		28,011,345	1,326,923			1,354	1,180
United Kingdom—England.....	10,467,791	9,403,211	110,308,645	106,473,074	23,210	42,304	30,325	154,008
Canada.....	2,381,294	18,279,316	14,149,796	20,910,811	805,911	825,058	2,369,061	5,264,165
Central America.....	537,567	177,566	4,004,774	1,844,160	55,565	192,553	1,029,670	921,325
Mexico.....	469,303	423,750	3,261,271	3,286,137	3,781,575	3,576,350	27,219,435	27,312,692
West Indies.....	312,920	51,105	2,614,115	462,111	211,418	20,207	440,014	171,757
Bolivia.....	100	1,662	7,682	3,434	80,465	73,186	299,294	525,874
Chile.....	21,358	21,233	373,931	109,852	395,470	233,684	1,139,625	1,354,154
Colombia.....	1,365,937	448,707	6,873,387	3,552,603	31,600	13,714	124,566	124,684
Peru.....	111,123	117,524	1,107,793	1,018,617	450,319	566,301	3,302,855	4,884,987
Uruguay.....	15,058		3,862,964	8,939			25,347	2,167
Venezuela.....	36,749	73,494	511,977	427,575	642	68	1,441	1,749
China.....	168,108	525,393	3,894,520	5,848,896	91	275	1,582	10,924
British India.....			14,863,765				11,718	
Dutch East Indies.....	181,718	339,283	1,124,624	1,208,612	45,238	141,495	296,997	478,111
Philippine Islands.....	69,744	92,244	891,360	592,827	1,209	1,233	12,680	7,984
British Oceania.....	2,106,707	226,482	11,658,304	997,677	70	123	1,263	1,102
Egypt.....	224,878	1,010,679	7,099,802	3,244,607	58		227	12,730
Portuguese Africa.....		277,571	253,735	552,746		19,063	15,978	140,673
All other.....	111,894	175,638	9,262,349	740,414	15,904	78,262	140,597	129,493
Total.....	26,571,371	32,820,163	371,876,949	184,977,253	6,495,758	5,824,637	42,288,066	41,739,300
EXPORTS.								
Netherlands.....				19,000				1,645
Spain.....	208,000		233,200	20,000				
Sweden.....	78,000		2,721,013					600
Switzerland.....		1,325,000	3,123	1,347,379				
United Kingdom—England.....		105,307		126,297	131,870	2,243,196	5,947,813	6,953,957
Canada.....	101,512	95,509	1,874,330	21,657,046	186,215	118,286	3,478,826	1,140,310
Central America.....						1,100	6,543	3,950
Mexico.....	339,071	479,775	3,411,915	2,550,715	106,950	46,708	1,051,450	1,055,731
West Indies.....		15	350	899		1,840	19,735	11,742
Colombia.....				500,000				10,000
Venezuela.....							285,000	
China.....				350,200	1,600,562	2,291,010	11,528,775	12,887,193
British India.....		6,388,929	1,179,000	6,493,929		2,028,149	1,557,099	9,028,558
Dutch East Indies.....				75,000				
French Indo-China.....					897,600		2,745,600	
Hongkong.....	136,400	77,645	8,561,125	2,059,160	1,053,578	190,713	6,326,771	6,471,529
All other.....		18	79,740	2,998	343		1,563,310	2,200
Total.....	862,983	8,472,198	18,063,796	35,202,623	3,977,118	6,921,002	34,510,922	37,567,415

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 28, 1923.

Federal reserve bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.					Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 90 days, but within 6 months.
	Secured by—		Trade acceptances.	Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.			
	Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	United States bonds and Victory notes.					
Boston.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....	4½	
New York.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Philadelphia.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Cleveland.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Richmond.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Atlanta.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Chicago.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
St. Louis.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Minneapolis.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Kansas City.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Dallas.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	
San Francisco.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM JANUARY 26, 1923, TO FEBRUARY 21, 1923, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in fund at close of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	5,000		500,701	516,017		10,316	44,386
New York.....	6,000	100	1,767,742	1,840,821		67,179	221,827
Philadelphia.....	2,000		555,393	553,580	3,813		28,912
Cleveland.....			508,917	502,620	6,297		78,960
Richmond.....		3,000	419,276	410,528	5,748		24,410
Atlanta.....	1,000	1,000	214,281	217,072		2,791	20,315
Chicago.....		4,000	904,764	877,596	23,168		45,077
St. Louis.....	1,000		441,992	443,417		425	9,512
Minneapolis.....	1,100		124,541	116,412	9,229		24,701
Kansas City.....	1,000	1,000	318,994	307,945	11,049		32,201
Dallas.....		1,000	195,575	190,341	4,234		10,782
San Francisco.....		7,000	229,964	205,791	17,173		33,774
Total, four weeks ending—							
Feb. 21, 1923.....	17,100	17,100	6,182,140	6,182,140	80,711	80,711	574,857
Jan. 25, 1923.....	240,000	240,000	7,062,412	7,062,412			559,854
Feb. 23, 1922.....	93,000	93,000	4,883,964	4,883,964			518,152
Jan. 26, 1922.....	82,475	82,475	5,123,081	5,123,081			503,703

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

[Source: United States Treasury Department circulation statement.]

	Stock of money in the United States	Money held by the U. S. Treasury and the Federal reserve system.	Money in circulation.	
			Amount.	Per capita.
Gold coin and bullion.....	¹ \$3,937,561,887	\$3,536,450,110	\$401,111,777	\$3.62
Gold certificates.....	² (690,313,009)	388,942,550	301,370,459	2.72
Standard silver dollars.....	454,554,404	394,994,287	59,560,117	.54
Silver certificates.....	² (372,811,081)	78,475,019	294,336,062	2.66
Treasury notes of 1890.....	² (1,479,683)	1,000	1,478,683	.01
Subsidiary silver.....	260,102,927	28,160,897	240,942,030	2.18
United States notes.....	346,681,016	67,817,463	278,863,553	2.52
Federal reserve notes.....	2,632,726,815	448,274,791	2,184,452,024	19.74
Federal reserve bank notes.....	38,348,000	5,480,785	32,867,215	.30
National bank notes.....	763,750,961	49,605,363	714,145,598	6.45
Total.....	8,442,726,010	³ 4,998,202,265	4,509,127,518	40.74
Comparative totals:				
Jan. 1, 1923.....	8,614,433,297	³ 4,935,436,211	4,732,898,901	42.81
Feb. 1, 1922.....	8,070,226,057	³ 4,707,080,893	4,352,538,440	39.91
Apr. 1, 1917.....	5,312,109,272	³ 3,896,318,653	4,100,590,704	39.54
July 1, 1914.....	3,738,288,871	³ 1,843,452,323	3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879.....	1,007,084,483	³ 212,420,402	816,266,721	16.92

¹ Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.² These amounts are not included in the total, since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.³ Includes gold held in trust against gold certificates and standard silver dollars held in trust against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, the aggregate of which should be deducted from the sum of money held by the United States Treasury and the Federal reserve system and money in circulation to arrive at the stock of money in the United States. The amounts of such gold and silver held in trust as of the date of this statement are shown in parentheses in the first column.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

[General index for February, 1923 (preliminary), 66; for January, 1923, 68; for February, 1922, 69. Noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York as published by Treasury. In cents per unit of foreign currency.]

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹	
			February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	5.1100	5.1200	5.6600	6.8100	5.3955	6.0765	27.91	31.48
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	18.6400	18.7300	19.5200	20.5500	19.0905	19.7938	71.23	73.86
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	5.9200	5.8200	6.4500	7.4100	6.1459	6.6769	31.84	34.60
Great Britain.....	Pound.....	486.65	466.4600	463.3100	472.1900	467.7300	469.0809	463.4611	96.39	95.65
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.7300	4.7000	4.8900	5.1700	4.8177	4.8792	24.96	25.28
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	39.1900	39.3700	39.6900	39.7200	39.5273	39.5642	98.33	98.42
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	18.4000	18.4100	18.6600	19.0500	18.5518	18.6665	69.22	69.65
Spain.....	Peseto.....	19.30	15.5900	15.5300	15.8100	15.7900	15.6577	15.6600	81.13	81.14
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	26.5200	26.6600	26.7600	27.0200	26.5959	26.8610	99.24	100.23
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	18.7200	18.5800	18.9100	18.9500	18.7977	18.7831	97.40	97.32
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	98.1094	98.8750	98.9201	99.6181	98.6724	99.0943	98.67	99.09
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	83.8200	83.5700	84.8600	85.6800	84.2164	84.7354	87.29	87.83
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	11.2000	11.1900	11.5900	11.6700	11.4282	11.3796	35.23	35.08
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	² 19.53	11.7300	11.9800	12.2800	13.3200	11.9941	12.8177	61.41	65.63
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	² 66.85	71.2100	70.7300	74.0400	72.8500	71.8191	71.9331	107.43	107.60
India.....	Rupce.....	48.66	31.5700	31.1100	32.0800	33.2000	31.8495	31.7282	65.45	65.20
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	48.3600	48.3000	48.5100	48.9600	48.4359	48.7454	97.16	97.78

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.01	0.01
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6000	.6586	.6900	.7143	.6372	.6947	3.30	3.60
Czechoslovakia.....	Crown.....		2.8720	2.7705	2.9780	3.0925	2.9580	2.8556		
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	2.4906	2.4689	2.7328	2.5100	2.6226	2.4807	13.50	12.85
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.0024	.0021	.0052	.0139	.0038	.0073	.02	.03
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	1.0811	1.1588	1.2194	1.2863	1.1739	1.2206	6.08	6.32
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.0343	.0378	.0395	.0411	.0381	.0392	.19	.19
Poland.....	Polish mark.....		.0020	.0027	.0029	.0057	.0025	.0043		
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	4.2400	4.4600	4.5000	4.7900	4.3582	4.6050	4.03	4.26
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.4208	.3728	.5164	.5906	.4769	.5194	2.47	2.69
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....	19.30	.8875	.6955	1.0040	1.0864	.9681	.9560	5.02	4.95
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.9250	99.9000	100.0125	100.0000	99.9554	99.9508	99.96	99.95
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.8958	48.5417	49.1875	49.2031	49.0234	48.9082	98.34	98.11
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	82.5300	82.3100	84.7000	85.6400	83.1582	84.6050	80.41	81.81
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	² 48.11	51.5200	51.7100	53.7500	52.7500	52.0505	52.2985	108.19	108.71
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	² 47.77	52.5200	52.7700	54.0200	53.9600	52.9691	53.4246	110.88	111.84
Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	54.5800	52.9600	55.0000	54.7100	54.8532	54.1412	96.61	95.35

¹ Based on average.² 1913 average.

SILVER.

[Average price per fine ounce.]

	February.	January.
London (converted at average rate of exchange).....	\$0.65221	\$0.66978
New York.....	.64716	.66094

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 29, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (39 banks).	District No. 2 (136 banks).	District No. 3 (58 banks).	District No. 4 (116 banks).	District No. 5 (68 banks).	District No. 6 (143 banks).	District No. 7 (379 banks).	District No. 8 (121 banks).	District No. 9 (130 banks).	District No. 10 (43 banks).	District No. 11 (199 banks).	District No. 12 (207 banks).	Total United States (1,639 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.....	523,896	2,213,602	207,080	717,628	130,065	255,389	1,182,048	301,992	83,491	79,559	77,881	691,496	6,464,127
Overdrafts.....	183	827	64	293	175	1,704	612	551	211	181	584	899	6,284
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	11,857	115,767	84	2,694	1,966	10,570	15,426	1,165	.....	288	.....	4,268	164,085
United States Government securities.....	77,248	539,223	52,701	91,635	5,537	9,956	171,368	36,538	4,835	25,138	4,614	116,598	1,135,391
Stock of Federal reserve banks	2,398	11,822	2,417	4,629	835	1,422	5,924	1,742	395	443	586	2,790	35,403
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	122,357	517,261	117,710	206,888	15,047	25,031	295,556	67,395	9,152	14,150	1,865	124,939	1,517,351
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	14,063	74,103	11,728	28,780	5,361	16,428	34,502	12,048	2,566	3,030	3,694	35,090	241,393
Other real estate.....	1,837	5,274	3,157	16,570	1,418	2,815	6,002	2,429	1,514	447	2,096	4,631	48,190
Gold and gold certificates.....	1,323	4,520	361	322	87	338	1,779	252	133	182	115	1,093	10,505
All other cash in vault.....	13,401	43,617	6,029	19,099	3,663	7,228	35,041	8,183	2,263	1,641	2,813	17,043	160,021
Reserve with Federal reserve banks.....	50,199	350,572	23,477	59,842	6,812	19,832	111,871	23,468	4,837	10,712	6,131	50,428	718,181
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.....	12,829	68,638	6,183	21,817	5,873	9,944	21,561	13,475	1,550	7,252	1,305	9,707	180,134
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	18,307	77,961	13,581	39,229	11,250	36,754	89,628	35,372	11,538	17,145	14,893	58,518	424,176
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	14,961	433,053	5,580	13,936	1,806	9,025	54,204	8,195	803	2,147	1,166	12,807	557,683
Outside checks and other cash items.....	1,600	11,326	885	4,052	478	1,293	13,413	1,863	275	580	473	19,531	55,769
United States securities borrowed.....	20	86	1,392	4,295	980	554	5,409	6,129	151	1	314	140	19,471
Other securities borrowed.....	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,773	15	.....	.....	14	160	2,012
Other assets.....	6,458	102,269	3,261	10,050	444	8,475	26,066	3,064	290	8,001	3,398	5,065	176,841
Total.....	872,937	4,569,961	455,690	1,241,769	191,797	416,758	2,072,183	523,876	124,004	170,897	121,942	1,155,203	11,917,017
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	38,600	196,695	28,177	71,965	16,860	29,201	107,732	35,273	9,527	10,660	13,665	66,301	624,656
Surplus fund.....	41,471	189,673	53,324	83,869	11,124	18,151	90,707	22,859	3,575	3,929	5,140	26,928	550,750
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	14,611	84,225	17,758	23,133	4,671	6,316	40,731	8,915	1,830	3,079	1,988	15,229	222,486
Amount reserved for interest and taxes accrued.....	3,595	18,776	1,450	3,687	745	937	11,817	1,817	192	255	228	2,523	46,022
Due to Federal reserve banks	1,400	4,636	3,007	999	470	137	264	46	2	9	521	10	11,501
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	20,957	334,926	11,873	56,403	19,888	53,912	86,959	48,434	10,768	34,886	8,757	37,954	725,717
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	9,312	258,410	2,228	11,772	2,285	3,544	33,771	7,890	1,750	2,355	1,237	16,505	351,059
Demand deposits.....	474,376	2,455,751	232,606	418,534	65,621	163,391	725,773	204,739	37,832	80,682	70,039	354,144	5,283,488
Time deposits.....	207,988	631,233	78,505	532,633	55,242	101,022	859,940	158,568	50,976	27,122	16,651	607,078	3,326,958
United States deposits.....	7,791	78,988	12,681	11,271	1,465	5,711	23,703	4,770	555	3,588	164	9,318	160,005
Total deposits.....	721,824	3,768,944	340,900	1,031,612	144,971	327,717	1,730,410	424,447	101,883	148,642	97,369	1,025,009	9,858,728
Bills payable, including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts.....	7,595	49,088	8,039	8,357	3,261	3,685	20,608	6,711	4,185	732	835	6,053	119,149
Notes and bills rediscounted, including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement.....	29,181	83,021	778	6,678	6,839	16,021	23,439	9,324	2,618	822	1,892	4,563	185,176
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	93	9,422	75	19	.....	697	89	182	3	76	8	92	10,756
Acceptances executed for customers.....	11,685	117,645	84	2,688	1,966	11,752	15,249	1,150	.....	211	.....	4,265	166,695
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	834	8,976	.....	.....	.....	11	185	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,021
United States securities borrowed.....	20	86	1,392	4,295	1,012	555	5,398	6,156	150	1	314	150	19,523
Other securities borrowed.....	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,773	15	.....	.....	14	160	2,012
Other liabilities.....	3,428	48,370	3,713	5,456	348	1,715	24,045	7,018	41	2,490	489	3,930	101,043
Total.....	872,937	4,569,961	455,690	1,241,769	191,797	416,758	2,072,183	523,876	124,004	170,897	121,942	1,155,203	11,917,017

**ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
ON DECEMBER 29, 1922, BY CLASSES OF BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.			Other reserve city banks (197 banks).	Country banks (1,398 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (29 banks).	Chicago (15 banks).	Total (44 banks).			Dec. 29, 1922, (1,639 banks).	June 30, 1922 (1,648 banks).
RESOURCES.							
Loans and discounts.....	1,672,283	491,842	2,164,125	2,700,097	1,599,905	6,464,127	6,036,226
Overdrafts.....	655	61	716	2,802	2,766	6,284	4,458
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	114,943	15,347	130,290	29,354	4,441	164,085	122,941
United States Government securities.....	401,025	57,718	458,743	452,441	224,207	1,135,391	964,523
Stock of Federal reserve banks.....	8,972	2,408	11,380	15,168	8,855	35,403	34,272
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	281,733	104,474	386,207	688,932	442,212	1,517,351	1,503,923
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	51,293	3,020	54,313	117,481	69,599	241,393	227,911
Other real estate.....	2,415	2,263	4,678	29,011	14,501	48,190	44,327
Gold and gold certificates.....	3,508	705	4,213	2,800	3,492	10,505	8,888
All other cash in vault.....	26,903	9,840	36,743	68,761	54,517	160,021	130,329
Reserve with Federal reserve banks.....	292,773	59,370	352,143	246,607	119,431	718,181	683,511
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.....	48,303	12,831	61,134	94,571	24,429	180,134	137,669
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	45,790	38,223	84,013	204,527	135,636	424,176	405,597
Exchanges from clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	422,196	39,227	461,423	80,725	15,535	557,683	520,047
Outside checks and other cash items.....	8,705	7,964	16,669	33,037	6,063	55,769	45,457
United States securities borrowed.....	86	86	86	10,507	8,878	19,471	20,353
Other securities borrowed.....	40	40	40	1,972	2,012	488	488
Other assets.....	96,116	22,032	118,148	42,847	15,846	176,841	135,162
Total.....	3,477,739	867,325	4,345,064	4,819,668	2,752,285	11,917,017	11,026,082
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock paid in.....	139,400	38,050	177,450	258,612	188,594	624,656	605,761
Surplus fund.....	150,775	42,220	192,995	248,883	108,872	550,750	535,806
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	61,262	24,463	85,725	78,212	58,549	222,486	186,213
Amount reserved for interest and taxes accrued.....	13,420	8,922	22,342	14,784	8,896	46,022	39,093
Due to Federal reserve banks.....	1,359	1,359	4,157	4,157	5,985	11,501	6,792
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	299,121	54,250	353,371	306,269	66,077	725,717	641,858
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	250,082	25,223	275,285	58,605	17,169	351,059	332,567
Demand deposits.....	1,935,113	373,180	2,308,293	1,853,483	1,121,712	5,283,488	5,103,154
Time deposits.....	284,164	242,236	526,400	1,752,663	1,047,895	3,326,958	3,063,838
United States deposits.....	67,884	11,595	79,482	65,731	14,792	160,005	54,142
Total deposits.....	2,837,706	706,487	3,544,190	4,040,908	2,273,630	9,858,728	9,202,351
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts).....	20,975	2,755	23,730	45,050	50,369	119,149	68,654
Notes and bills rediscounted, including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement.....	74,078	8,125	82,203	62,238	40,735	185,176	145,338
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	9,411	50	9,461	1,260	35	10,756	21,325
Acceptances executed for customers.....	116,821	15,221	132,042	30,273	4,380	166,695	124,796
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of re- porting banks.....	8,976	185	9,161	880	-----	10,021	6,593
United States securities borrowed.....	86	86	86	10,507	8,930	19,523	22,562
Other securities borrowed.....	40	40	40	1,972	2,012	488	488
Other liabilities.....	44,792	20,847	65,639	28,081	7,323	101,043	67,102
Total.....	3,477,739	867,325	4,345,064	4,819,668	2,752,285	11,917,017	11,026,082
Ratio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net deposit liability (per cent).....	14.0	13.1	13.9	10.0	7.3	10.8	10.8

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DECEMBER 29, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (39 banks).	District No. 2 (136 banks).	District No. 3 (58 banks).	District No. 4 (116 banks).	District No. 5 (68 banks).	District No. 6 (143 banks).	District No. 7 (379 banks).	District No. 8 (121 banks).	District No. 9 (130 banks).	District No. 10 (43 banks).	District No. 11 (199 banks).	District No. 12 (207 banks).	Total United States (1,639 banks).
On demand:													
Not secured by collateral....	34,489	86,471	14,208	29,460	3,295	10,532	38,595	19,370	4,590	1,588	3,205	27,084	272,887
Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.....	2,766	16,994	4,201	4,838	394	893	6,821	2,376	47	14	13	870	40,227
Secured by other collateral..	82,904	639,370	101,990	132,884	13,260	43,990	162,144	53,516	5,655	3,567	7,572	28,372	1,275,224
On time:													
Not secured by collateral....	218,246	720,267	42,747	226,106	63,429	92,417	408,595	100,350	25,978	28,769	21,407	182,584	2,130,895
Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.....	7,226	35,824	4,000	8,845	1,695	3,624	12,379	3,648	414	1,794	1,782	4,902	86,133
Secured by other collateral..	78,870	511,751	21,043	105,724	34,785	78,899	262,833	78,682	26,791	33,641	33,045	85,513	1,351,577
Secured by real-estate deeds of trust or other real-estate liens	91,018	100,414	18,823	208,312	12,393	21,037	277,811	41,452	19,722	10,176	8,989	354,907	1,165,054
Acceptances of other banks dis- counted.....	7,244	83,468	.....	211	626	2,387	10,958	1,204	.....	.....	282	7,013	113,393
Acceptances of reporting banks purchased or discounted.....	1,133	18,559	.....	1,248	188	1,434	262	1,296	294	.....	.....	119	24,533
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit.....	.....	484	68	.....	.....	.....	25	18	.....	.....	.....	103	698
Loans and discounts not classi- fied.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	1,625	80	.....	10	1,586	31	3,508
Total loans and discounts.	523,896	2,213,602	207,080	717,628	130,065	255,389	1,182,048	301,992	83,491	79,559	77,881	691,498	6,464,129

**ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 29, 1922
(INCLUDING 8,220 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,639 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (429 banks).	District No. 2 (803 banks).	District No. 3 (716 banks).	District No. 4 (880 banks).	District No. 5 (630 banks).	District No. 6 (536 banks).	District No. 7 (1,440 banks).	District No. 8 (608 banks).	District No. 9 (1,000 banks).	District No. 10 (1,142 banks).	District No. 11 (855 banks).	District No. 12 (820 banks).	Total United States (9,859 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.	1,387,057	5,035,670	1,078,160	1,674,724	895,049	713,144	2,758,740	801,790	693,023	864,517	606,749	1,552,836	18,061,459
Overdrafts.....	560	1,826	266	958	976	2,350	2,311	1,401	1,323	2,171	2,732	2,454	19,328
Customers' liability on account of ac- ceptances.....	55,157	217,288	13,595	4,759	8,863	12,414	33,595	2,199	2,783	832	3,707	17,358	372,550
United States Gov- ernment securities ¹	253,433	1,341,970	265,864	380,023	145,898	100,957	466,366	156,852	102,473	150,101	112,186	312,264	3,788,387
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ²	327,989	1,194,660	493,099	524,119	111,653	68,327	534,498	162,921	87,649	100,945	28,420	265,049	3,899,329
Banking house, fur- niture, and fix- tures.....	43,887	143,009	49,188	87,487	43,184	39,980	99,886	31,098	26,431	37,387	32,678	77,699	711,917
Other real estate....	10,700	9,687	6,804	22,462	6,758	6,128	14,541	5,736	9,456	7,462	11,820	11,800	123,354
Cash in vault.....	40,124	117,467	41,510	64,174	29,504	25,898	96,459	25,447	19,485	29,921	23,457	48,130	561,576
Reserve with Fed- eral reserve banks.	129,027	756,020	116,132	153,239	61,123	55,669	277,731	69,732	49,024	81,143	54,457	135,731	1,939,028
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collec- tion.....	47,720	169,980	55,233	62,592	41,123	24,131	77,377	41,493	12,436	41,211	25,648	36,982	635,926
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	85,972	169,438	109,103	159,714	86,156	115,426	296,525	122,420	113,987	206,544	130,690	209,604	1,805,579
Exchanges for clear- ing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	45,131	1,040,422	50,911	32,254	16,426	16,751	106,523	21,476	10,497	17,981	9,189	37,560	1,405,121
Outside checks and other cash items...	6,165	24,940	4,529	7,649	4,132	3,873	19,351	4,059	6,243	4,966	4,166	27,890	117,963
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.....	2,554	4,516	2,971	5,079	3,200	2,156	4,421	2,182	1,698	2,321	2,525	3,177	36,800
United States secu- rities borrowed....	20	86	1,392	4,295	980	554	5,409	6,129	151	1	314	140	19,471
Other securities bor- rowed.....	.....	40	.....	10	.....	1,773	15	.....	.....	.....	14	160	2,012
Other assets.....	29,475	237,784	11,831	14,419	2,810	9,273	37,646	4,508	3,954	9,596	4,999	16,476	382,771
Total.....	2,464,971	10,464,803	2,300,588	3,197,957	1,457,835	1,197,031	4,833,155	1,459,458	1,140,613	1,557,099	1,053,751	2,755,310	33,882,571

¹Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

²Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 29, 1922 (INCLUDING 8,220 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,639 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES)—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (429 banks).	District No. 2 (803 banks).	District No. 3 (716 banks).	District No. 4 (880 banks).	District No. 5 (630 banks).	District No. 6 (536 banks).	District No. 7 (1,440 banks).	District No. 8 (608 banks).	District No. 9 (1,000 banks).	District No. 10 (1,142 banks).	District No. 11 (855 banks).	District No. 12 (820 banks).	Total United States (9,839 banks).
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.	143,557	455,218	121,844	199,895	107,616	87,839	281,189	103,841	76,793	100,978	91,715	170,431	1,940,916
Surplus fund.....	127,795	493,980	193,181	193,100	77,966	55,791	206,882	56,137	40,316	51,276	46,196	83,145	1,625,765
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid *.....	69,837	236,082	68,396	86,445	37,611	24,730	120,556	31,007	23,886	27,183	23,838	47,662	797,233
Due to Federal re- serve banks.....	5,028	11,460	5,651	3,544	7,851	907	1,560	318	155	9	2,196	931	39,610
Due to banks, bank- ers, and trust com- panies.....	147,806	1,202,958	198,245	221,832	125,779	131,992	505,842	194,272	122,933	251,963	125,692	223,459	3,452,773
Certified and cash- iers' or treasurers' checks outstand- ing.....	24,173	604,711	17,318	23,039	10,337	7,868	58,360	13,293	14,711	27,387	12,776	43,261	857,234
Demand deposits....	1,210,365	5,104,682	1,002,140	1,242,257	532,809	490,886	1,888,796	603,323	385,660	723,724	540,408	1,090,457	14,815,507
Time deposits.....	510,961	1,438,246	521,677	1,005,547	399,175	281,241	1,433,100	340,447	390,583	273,040	120,460	930,404	7,644,881
United States de- posits.....	25,124	218,392	30,622	35,701	13,095	13,395	49,121	14,731	9,002	12,542	14,648	25,426	461,799
Total deposits.....	1,923,457	8,580,449	1,775,653	2,531,920	1,089,046	926,289	3,936,779	1,166,384	923,044	1,288,665	816,180	2,318,938	27,271,804
Bills payable, in- cluding all obliga- tions representing money borrowed other than redis- counts.....	24,591	153,847	47,319	32,353	31,691	9,505	47,975	22,362	17,759	14,853	6,028	21,647	429,930
Notes and bills re- discounted, in- cluding accept- ances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement.....	62,178	118,116	9,067	25,583	35,119	31,416	68,584	15,465	20,501	21,020	13,972	26,576	447,597
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstand- ing.....	236	11,437	129	233	73	711	1,852	217	26	180	36	498	15,628
Acceptances exe- cuted for custom- ers.....	51,639	215,950	12,246	4,756	8,696	13,914	32,883	2,214	2,366	757	3,569	17,549	366,539
Acceptances exe- cuted by other banks for account of reporting banks	6,191	22,885	2,090	53	71	218	1,238	15	423	.....	100	368	33,652
National bank notes outstanding.....	49,881	87,168	58,396	99,709	63,109	42,637	87,713	42,977	33,526	45,784	49,540	62,877	723,317
United States secu- rities borrowed....	1,212	2,859	4,462	15,727	4,229	1,284	8,305	9,637	406	1,833	998	3,186	54,138
Other securities bor- rowed.....	27	90	.....	718	122	175	1,874	388	11	491	122	942	4,960
Other liabilities.....	4,370	86,722	7,805	7,465	2,486	2,522	37,325	8,814	1,556	4,079	1,457	6,491	171,092
Total.....	2,464,971	10,464,803	2,300,588	3,197,957	1,457,835	1,197,031	4,833,155	1,459,458	1,140,613	1,557,099	1,053,751	2,755,310	33,882,571

*Includes amounts reserved for interest and taxes accrued.

**ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DECEMBER 29, 1922.
BY CLASSES OF BANKS (INCLUDING 8,220 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,639 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.			Other reserve city banks (574 banks).	Country banks (9,202 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (58 banks).	Chicago (25 banks).	Total (83 banks).			Dec. 29, 1922 (9,859 banks).	June 30, 1922 (9,892 banks).
RESOURCES.							
Loans and discounts.....	3,764,127	1,036,257	4,800,384	6,255,257	7,005,818	18,061,459	17,282,290
Overdrafts.....	1,310	179	1,489	5,772	12,067	19,328	13,653
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	215,053	32,475	247,528	111,952	13,070	372,550	299,179
United States Government securities ¹	1,008,895	138,966	1,147,861	1,211,340	1,429,186	3,788,387	3,246,824
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ²	553,434	155,910	709,344	1,208,404	1,981,581	3,899,329	3,815,247
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	87,519	14,894	102,413	263,901	345,603	711,917	680,225
Other real estate.....	3,170	2,334	5,504	52,205	65,645	123,354	108,695
Cash in vault.....	69,365	28,265	97,630	171,785	292,161	561,576	464,614
Reserve with Federal reserve banks.....	624,956	144,185	769,141	620,807	549,080	1,939,028	1,835,116
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.	125,558	43,050	168,608	379,457	87,861	635,926	493,335
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	78,019	117,868	195,887	737,542	872,150	1,805,579	1,646,773
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	1,019,819	77,066	1,096,885	251,663	56,573	1,405,121	1,350,390
Outside checks and other cash items.....	19,122	9,195	28,317	58,708	30,943	117,963	110,377
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.	1,913	29	1,942	9,433	25,425	36,800	36,741
United States securities borrowed.....	86	.....	86	10,507	8,878	19,471	20,353
Other securities borrowed.....	40	.....	40	.....	1,972	2,012	488
Other assets.....	227,998	30,514	258,512	93,342	30,917	382,771	319,650
Total.....	*7,800,384	1,831,187	9,631,571	11,442,070	12,808,930	33,882,571	31,723,950
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock paid in.....	314,230	87,530	401,760	639,401	899,755	1,940,916	1,912,227
Surplus fund.....	390,130	83,325	473,455	553,777	598,533	1,625,765	1,584,092
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ³	165,184	57,906	223,090	239,378	334,765	797,233	717,600
Due to Federal reserve banks.....	1,573	.....	1,573	10,945	27,092	39,610	26,644
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	1,119,972	336,076	1,456,048	1,589,723	407,002	3,452,773	3,123,741
Certified and cashiers' and treasurers' checks outstanding	557,971	40,490	628,461	143,840	84,927	857,234	789,324
Demand deposits.....	3,921,252	828,966	4,750,218	4,807,170	5,258,119	14,815,507	14,251,855
Time deposits.....	534,287	278,975	813,262	2,618,276	4,213,343	7,644,881	7,175,005
United States deposits.....	197,876	25,935	223,811	175,398	62,590	461,799	150,118
Total deposits.....	6,362,981	1,510,442	7,873,423	9,345,358	10,053,073	27,271,804	25,516,687
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts).....	97,707	7,670	105,377	129,815	194,738	429,930	297,135
Notes and bills rediscounted, including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement.....	103,427	18,238	121,665	157,291	168,641	447,597	425,609
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	11,398	1,723	13,121	2,238	269	15,628	29,560
Acceptances executed for customers.....	213,911	31,835	245,746	107,801	12,992	366,539	297,683
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of re- porting banks.....	22,634	1,156	23,790	9,473	389	33,652	23,087
National bank notes outstanding.....	35,667	575	36,242	185,395	501,680	723,317	725,265
United States securities borrowed.....	2,564	.....	2,564	29,314	22,260	54,138	65,037
Other securities borrowed.....	40	.....	40	1,354	3,566	4,960	3,385
Other liabilities.....	80,561	30,787	111,348	41,475	18,269	171,092	126,583
Total.....	7,800,384	1,831,187	9,631,571	11,442,070	12,808,930	33,882,571	31,723,950
Ratio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net de- mand deposit liability (per cent).....	13.6	13.5	13.6	10.2	7.6	10.2	10.6

¹Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

²Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

³Includes amounts reserved for interest and taxes accrued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A summary of banking and financial conditions abroad is presented statistically in the accompanying tables.

ENGLAND.

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Note accounts and Bank of England deposits.				Nine London clearing banks. ³				London bankers' clearing house returns—total clearings.	Government floating debt.			Discount rates.			Capital issues in United Kingdom. ⁴	Index numbers of securities prices. ⁵	Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £. ⁶
	Gold and silver, coin and bullion. ¹	Bank notes in circulation. ²	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Total deposits.	Money at call and short notice.	Discounts and advances.	Investments.	Total deposits.		Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	Three months' Treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.			
Average of end of month figures:													Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
1913.....	38	29	348	57	.....	.....	.....	1,370	15	.....	.....	.....	6½	4½	4½	21	.....	99.6
1920.....	146	103	327	136	97	1,176	309	1,768	2,911	1,078	183	1,322	4½	6½	7½	33	99.2	110.1
1921.....	157	108	327	136	107	1,068	372	1,727	3,097	796	165	961	2½	5½	6½	49	111.7	120.6
1922, end of—	156	103	296	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	157	102	298	138	111	1,152	357	1,802	3,088	957	112	1,069	2½	3½	4½	71	105.8	118.0
March.....	157	103	300	151	103	1,097	369	1,747	3,452	882	148	1,030	2½	3½	4½	40	107.3	118.3
April.....	157	102	303	134	107	1,065	378	1,737	3,305	758	193	951	2½	2½	4½	100	113.3	118.0
May.....	157	103	298	130	109	1,061	392	1,745	3,307	771	172	943	2½	2½	4½	52	113.4	118.2
June.....	157	103	295	131	113	1,070	388	1,755	2,917	760	205	965	1½	2½	3½	29	112.8	118.2
July.....	154	104	296	122	110	1,056	386	1,730	3,236	755	159	914	1½	2½	3½	43	114.4	120.3
August.....	154	103	293	124	105	1,020	390	1,688	2,885	715	153	868	2½	2½	3½	31	114.7	121.3
September.....	154	101	289	121	104	1,007	381	1,660	2,690	724	148	872	2½	2½	3½	7	114.0	122.7
October.....	154	101	287	125	105	1,033	370	1,686	3,124	740	179	919	2½	2½	3½	31	115.1	123.0
November.....	154	102	288	121	98	1,031	365	1,667	2,989	732	179	911	2½	2½	3½	19	114.1	124.6
December.....	154	104	301	133	106	1,030	360	1,684	2,769	719	222	941	2½	2½	3½	15	113.2	125.8
1923, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	154	101	280	121	108	1,046	357	1,692	.....	715	206	922	2	2½	3½	34	114.2	123.4
February.....	155	102	279	131	103	1,023	349	1,644	.....	698	154	852	2	2½	3½	19	.....	126.0

¹ Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve.² Less notes in currency notes account.³ Average weekly figures.⁴ Statist.⁵ Bankers Magazine.⁶ Excluding Germany.

FRANCE.

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France.					Bons de la Défense Nationale.	Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente.	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.	Savings banks, excess of deposits (+) or withdrawals (-).	New stock and bond issues.	
	Gold reserves. ¹	Silver reserves.	War advances to the Government.	Note circulation.	Total deposits.					Value.	Average rate of return.
Average of end of month figures:											
1913.....	3,343	629	.....	5,565	830	.....	86.77	59	-65	.....	.....
1920.....	3,586	253	26,000	38,066	3,527	.....	57.34	554	+48	702	6.70
1921.....	3,568	274	25,300	37,404	2,927	.....	56.56	550	+67	1,100	6.70
1922.....	3,597	285	23,042	36,177	2,307	.....	58.48	525	+53	574	6.41
1922, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	3,576	280	23,000	36,433	2,392	59,168	56.55	489	+41	791	6.66
February.....	3,577	281	22,500	36,151	2,429	.....	59.55	489	+100	344	6.61
March.....	3,578	282	21,500	35,528	2,236	60,839	56.70	455	+49	377	6.57
April.....	3,579	283	22,100	35,787	2,412	61,528	57.60	411	+58	459	6.45
May.....	3,579	284	23,100	35,982	2,303	62,890	57.70	454	+55	644	6.37
June.....	3,580	285	23,300	36,039	2,448	63,809	57.95	474	+53	947	6.30
July.....	3,582	285	23,000	36,050	2,432	62,525	58.25	562	+62	485	6.02
August.....	3,583	286	23,900	36,385	2,170	62,936	60.10	512	+66	151	6.32
September.....	3,584	287	24,000	36,603	2,199	63,404	61.10	484	+58	636	6.36
October.....	3,635	288	23,600	36,694	2,170	.....	58.25	556	+17	421	6.41
November.....	3,636	289	22,900	36,114	2,184	.....	59.00	783	+43	179	6.59
December.....	3,670	289	23,600	36,359	2,309	.....	59.02	630	+33	1,453	6.22
1923, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	3,671	290	23,100	36,780	2,208	.....	58.80	726	.....	.....	.....
February.....	3,671	291	23,200	37,055	2,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Not including gold held abroad.

ITALY.

[Amounts in millions of lire.]

	Banks of issue.					Leading private banks. ¹					Short-term treasury bills.	Index numbers of security prices. ²	
	Reserves.		Loans and discounts.	Note circulation.		Total deposits.	Cash.	Loans and discounts including treasury bills.	Due from correspondents.	Participations.			Total deposits.
	Gold.	Total.		For account of commerce.	For account of the State.								
Average of end of month figures: 1913 ³	1,375	1,661	857	2,284	.....	318	129	1,093	914	55	1,674	.....	.....
1920.....	1,043	2,088	6,335	7,035	10,581	2,474	1,308	10,594	5,945	446	15,810	13,200	.....
1921.....	1,074	2,020	7,586	9,304	9,064	2,475	1,200	10,677	5,575	465	16,001	.....	87.12
1922.....													
1921, end of—													
November.....	1,089	1,948	7,888	9,435	8,485	2,388	1,174	8,862	3,981	293	12,778	.....	83.99
December.....	1,092	1,999	10,088	10,304	8,505	3,108	1,997	8,012	3,785	316	12,502	21,926	80.13
1922, end of—													
January.....	1,109	1,996	10,225	10,183	8,570	3,082	1,426	7,782	3,552	317	11,616	.....	96.61
February.....	1,100	1,971	10,095	9,631	8,626	2,794	1,081	8,169	3,275	315	11,482	.....	94.10
March.....	1,118	1,956	9,899	9,589	8,523	2,890	965	8,250	3,157	316	11,403	24,442	88.82
April.....	1,122	1,964	10,181	9,360	8,350	2,663	908	8,572	3,180	317	11,708	.....	88.43
May.....	1,104	1,963	9,391	9,259	8,061	2,751	841	8,500	3,232	316	11,698	.....	93.13
June.....	1,106	1,976	9,573	9,615	8,049	2,935	845	8,800	3,180	318	11,863	23,862	94.83
July.....	1,125	1,991	9,118	9,947	8,050	2,681	861	8,846	3,272	337	11,896	.....	95.19
August.....	1,125	2,024	9,142	9,695	8,050	2,779	763	.....	3,286	337	11,833	.....	103.01
September.....	1,125	2,024	8,858	9,924	8,066	2,661	769	8,706	3,460	337	11,897	25,574	105.68
October.....	1,136	2,039	9,082	9,782	8,075	2,638	781	8,659	3,568	339	11,960	.....	109.90
November.....	1,141	2,034	8,680	9,892	8,074	2,634	781	8,797	3,554	336	12,045	.....	111.94
December.....	1,126	2,044	9,303	9,886	8,077	2,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.91

¹ Includes Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma, and until November, 1921, Banca Italiana di Sconto.² Figures for 1921 based on quotations of Dec. 31, 1920=100; those for 1922 on quotations of Dec. 31, 1921=100.³ End of December figures.

GERMANY.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank.						Darlehns- kassen- scheine in cir- culation.	Treasury bills out- standing.	Value of new stock and bond issues placed on Ger- man market.	Index of security prices. ¹	
	Gold reserve.	Note cir- culation.	Total deposits.	Discounts.		Total clear- ings.				25 stocks.	10 do- mestic bonds.
				Treasury bills.	Commer- cial bills.						
Average of end of month figures:										Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	1,068	1,958	668			6,136		¹ 220			
1920.....	1,092	53,964	17,702	47,980		57,898	13,145				
1921.....	1,056	80,952	20,213	83,133		89,297	8,861	192,832	2,655		
1922.....	1,002	339,677	108,633	338,147	72,211	530,647	11,217	475,835			
1922, end of—											
January.....	996	115,376	23,412	126,161	1,592	116,680	8,046	255,678	4,831	100	100
February.....	996	120,026	26,526	134,252	1,857	109,816	7,977	262,817	2,101		
March.....	997	130,671	33,358	146,531	2,152	170,357	8,701	271,935	6,416		
April.....	1,001	140,420	31,616	155,618	2,403	175,977	9,183	280,935	3,992	121	105
May.....	1,003	151,949	33,128	167,794	3,377	179,370	9,440	289,246	4,152		
June.....	1,004	169,212	37,174	186,126	4,752	191,414	10,374	311,600	2,762		
July.....	1,005	189,795	39,976	207,858	8,122	243,493	12,234	307,810	2,330	85	106
August.....	1,005	238,147	56,124	249,766	21,704	374,856	13,383	331,000	2,468		
September.....	1,005	316,870	110,012	349,770	50,234	473,715	13,995	451,000	7,937		
October.....	1,005	469,457	140,779	477,201	101,155	789,341	14,009	614,000	7,187	169	105
November.....	1,005	754,086	240,969	672,222	246,949	1,463,766	13,809	839,000	15,223		
December.....	1,007	1,280,095	530,526	1,184,464	422,235	2,078,969	13,450	1,495,000		1,334	312
1923, end of—											
January.....	1,005	1,984,496	762,264	1,609,081	697,216	3,826,206	13,395	2,082,000		1,378	322
February.....	1,005	3,512,788	1,582,981	2,947,364	1,829,341		12,625	3,588,000		4,668	726

¹ End of March, 1913.² Recalculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, using as base (100) prices for January, 1922, instead of for January, 1921, and eliminating the five bonds in foreign currencies. Figures are as of beginning of month.

SWEDEN.

[Amounts in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.				Joint-stock banks.		Value of stock issues registered during month.	Index number of stock prices.	Index number of foreign exchange value of krona.
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Total deposits.	Clearings.	Loans and discounts.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.			
Averages of end of month figures:									
1913 ¹	102	235	108	585	2,287	139	24	258	112.9
1920.....	269	733	226	3,596	6,005	176	61	176	121.8
1921.....	280	661	193	2,715	5,948	389	31	121	121.8
1922.....	274	579	269	2,109	5,317	340	29	103	128.4
1922, end of—									
January.....	275	563	337	2,332	5,654	421	18	109	126.6
February.....	274	579	346	2,122	5,572	429	18	94	129.2
March.....	274	626	312	2,354	5,474	447	23	89	128.3
April.....	274	582	301	1,936	5,430	404	15	100	126.6
May.....	274	567	293	2,162	5,378	380	50	115	124.8
June.....	274	585	247	2,118	5,388	320	63	113	125.6
July.....	274	551	243	2,015	5,268	307	35	113	127.0
August.....	271	559	213	1,803	5,221	293	22	110	128.8
September.....	274	605	180	1,902	5,181	288	14	103	130.5
October.....	274	569	178	1,995	5,149	206	15	98	131.7
November.....	274	575	191	1,979	5,099	252	59	90	132.2
December.....	274	584	389	2,588	4,984	331	12	96	129.9
1923, end of—									
January.....	274	520	321	.....	4,888	214	.....	93	129.9
February.....	274	538	.....	.....	4,903	175	.....	.....	.....

¹ End of December figures.

CANADA.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	Chartered banks. ¹						Gold reserves against Dominion notes.	Dominion note circulation.	Bank clearings. ²
	Gold coin and bullion. ¹	Current loans and discounts.	Money at call and short notice.	Public and railway securities.	Note circulation.	Individual deposits—demand and time.			
Average of end of month figures:									
1921.....	72	1,403	282	369	195	2,125	85	272	1,454
1922.....	75	1,272	280	332	166	2,009	90	240	1,353
1922, end of—									
January.....	70	1,287	261	361	163	1,925	81	255	1,349
February.....	70	1,299	273	352	164	1,987	81	247	1,149
March.....	70	1,301	267	354	163	1,981	81	241	1,346
April.....	70	1,314	278	343	165	2,000	81	242	1,193
May.....	70	1,285	288	313	156	2,059	83	222	1,497
June.....	70	1,266	274	319	166	2,053	85	233	1,323
July.....	70	1,248	272	323	152	2,016	87	231	1,278
August.....	70	1,248	277	331	155	1,979	89	229	1,172
September.....	71	1,250	279	322	177	1,985	91	235	1,253
October.....	87	1,276	304	310	179	2,020	93	240	1,497
November.....	92	1,255	303	317	170	2,036	96	251	1,619
December.....	93	1,230	284	341	176	2,061	129	257	1,555

¹ Includes gold in central gold reserve but not gold held abroad.² Total for month.

ARGENTINA.

[Amounts in millions of pesos.]

	Banco de la Nación.				Commercial banks. ¹				Caja de Conversión.		Clearings in Buenos Aires (paper).
	Cash.		Dis- counts and advances (paper).	Total deposits (paper).	Cash.		Dis- counts and advances (paper).	Total deposits (paper).	Gold reserve.	Note cir- culation (paper).	
	Gold.	Paper.			Gold.	Paper.					
End of—											
1913.....	32	180	478	541	62	435	1,541	1,464	263	823	1,471
1919.....	39	288	676	1,250	66	771	2,113	3,010	2 399	1,177	2,805
1920.....	25	406	804	1,412	46	1,081	2,505	3,530	470	1,363	3,612
1921.....	23	410	866	1,310	36	1,087	2,543	3,375	470	1,363	3,482
1921, end of—											
October.....	23	448	803	1,311	36	1,172	2,467	3,391	470	1,363	2,909
November.....	23	463	840	1,293	36	1,150	2,501	3,359	470	1,363	2,133
December.....	23	410	866	1,310	36	1,087	2,543	3,375	470	1,363	3,482
1922, end of—											
January.....	23	419	887	1,310	36	1,064	2,529	3,362	470	1,363	3,014
February.....	23	383	913	1,310	36	994	2,565	3,362	470	1,363	2,593
March.....	23	383	884	1,272	36	981	2,512	3,313	470	1,363	3,298
April.....	23	393	887	1,283	36	999	2,489	3,304	470	1,363	.....
May.....	23	386	906	1,294	35	1,016	2,461	3,278	470	1,363	3,016
June.....	23	395	933	1,329	35	1,060	2,461	3,326	470	1,363	2,716
July.....	23	399	920	1,322	35	1,013	2,473	3,308	470	1,363	2,814
August.....	23	407	946	1,353	35	1,041	2,491	3,356	470	1,363	2,570
September.....	23	402	950	1,346	35	1,048	2,514	3,379	470	1,363	2,725
October.....	23	405	921	1,328	35	1,028	2,549	3,354	470	1,363	2,827
November.....	23	396	934	1,345	35	1,053	2,557	3,394	470	1,363	2,827
December.....	23	340	1,036	1,389	35	1,025	2,664	3,456	470	1,363	2,954

¹ Includes Banco de la Nación.² Figures for 1919 include 79,000,000 pesos, and for succeeding years 4,000,000 pesos, held in foreign legations.

JAPAN.

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.						Tokyo banks.						Capital issues in Japan.	Index of security prices. ²
	Specie re- serve for notes. ¹	Loans and dis- counts.	Ad- vances on foreign bills.	Note cir- culation.	Gov- ern- ment depos- its in Japan.	Pri- vate depos- its in Japan.	Cash on hand.	Total loans.	Total depos- its.	Total clear- ings.	Aver- age dis- count rate.			
Average of end of month figures:														
1913.....	216	47	33	363	.....	7	.....	333	.....	361	8.38	32	.....	.....
1921.....	1,200	107	39	1,226	297	50	.....	1,932	.....	2,572	9.00	186	.....	194
1922.....	1,172	208	94	1,291	409	36	129	1,961	1,789	2,831	9.31	.....	.....	.....
1922, end of—														
January.....	1,241	224	56	1,377	277	35	110	1,984	1,743	2,246	9.02	83	.....	196
February.....	1,223	172	26	1,246	328	27	113	1,950	1,751	2,438	9.02	200	.....	188
March.....	1,289	248	58	1,289	422	29	141	1,963	1,749	3,099	9.09	163	.....	182
April.....	1,263	267	61	1,226	520	30	130	1,980	1,761	2,809	9.34	217	.....	160
May.....	1,203	178	50	1,203	469	33	120	1,973	1,748	3,143	9.42	110	.....	168
June.....	1,223	179	98	1,344	377	43	122	1,998	1,798	3,178	9.45	121	.....	170
July.....	1,220	133	82	1,224	427	35	127	1,971	1,802	2,766	9.38	101	.....	165
August.....	1,132	241	90	1,280	488	30	115	1,928	1,783	2,582	9.42	93	.....	165
September.....	1,069	134	115	1,237	382	29	145	1,921	1,822	2,750	9.38	150	.....	152
October.....	1,068	160	142	1,236	437	33	126	1,926	1,812	2,697	9.38	98	.....	160
November.....	1,066	183	141	1,241	445	40	126	1,929	1,828	2,971	9.45	.....	.....	161
December.....	1,064	375	205	1,590	333	66	169	2,011	1,869	3,329	9.34	.....	.....	.....
1923, end of—														
January.....	1,062	180	159	1,308	380	34	113	2,002	1,860	2,246	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1,060	157	140	1,261	396	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes gold credits abroad, gold coin and bullion in Japan.² Tokyo market.

CONDITION OF PRINCIPAL BANKS OF ISSUE, 1913-1922.

BANK OF ITALY.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Italy.]

[In thousands of lire.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold.....	1, 107, 633	1, 118, 188	1, 077, 364	899, 686	835, 852	817, 759	804, 824	819, 316	850, 006	883, 906
Silver.....	94, 607	107, 890	104, 803	72, 655	87, 410	77, 148	75, 096	74, 985	74, 351	75, 828
Total metallic vault reserve.....	1, 202, 240	1, 226, 078	1, 182, 167	972, 341	923, 262	894, 907	879, 920	894, 301	924, 357	959, 734
Notes of Italian Government and of other, including foreign, banks of issue.....	4, 517	57, 774	104, 204	142, 509	179, 229	338, 457	475, 611	381, 456	466, 156	349, 818
Other cash and cash equivalents.....	6, 652	17, 032	14, 112	25, 736	31, 985	42, 494	62, 853	62, 920	64, 874	62, 738
Bills payable in Italy.....	505, 968	705, 839	473, 728	539, 828	757, 137	886, 834	1, 355, 917	3, 158, 819	3, 895, 824	4, 635, 264
Bills payable in foreign countries, includ- ing foreign treasury bills.....	72, 736	87, 088	20, 901	20, 810	22, 125	315, 391	21, 568	20, 685	9, 435	10, 003
Bills received for collection.....	35, 287	24, 083	25, 354	20, 448	3, 524	10, 914	8, 964	11, 864	14, 882	64, 203
Advances, ordinary.....	126, 063	151, 195	192, 582	307, 013	436, 380	762, 704	1, 365, 320	2, 294, 159	4, 176, 175	2, 533, 048
Advances to the Government or for ac- count of the Government.....		518, 812	1, 608, 534	1, 830, 749	4, 327, 128	5, 244, 870	7, 771, 975	8, 036, 723	6, 407, 527	6, 111, 907
Securities.....	218, 650	204, 591	204, 916	219, 760	223, 121	204, 884	212, 668	214, 176	533, 685	407, 113
Debtors in current account:										
In Italy.....	35, 508	40, 025	10, 975	11, 082	12, 454	381, 772	369, 534	1, 130, 388	640, 459	486, 134
In foreign countries.....	46, 524	42, 460	148, 458	388, 488	467, 924	775, 363	771, 955	777, 438	702, 084	726, 754
Bank premises.....	26, 737	27, 794	28, 498	29, 259	28, 302	29, 239	29, 817	35, 024	46, 892	58, 758
In fiscal account with the Government and provincial administration.....	11, 740	5, 122	8, 822	7, 250	95, 252	252, 358	519, 125	348, 531	375, 544	351, 386
Sundry assets.....	190, 610	175, 496	427, 183	733, 995	4, 011, 591	2, 344, 626	2, 656, 223	1, 682, 119	1, 399, 085	1, 304, 797
Total.....	2, 483, 252	3, 283, 369	4, 450, 434	5, 247, 288	11, 519, 414	12, 484, 813	16, 501, 450	19, 048, 603	19, 656, 979	18, 061, 657
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in.....	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000	180, 000
Surplus.....	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000
Extraordinary and special reserves.....	13, 025	22, 025	22, 025	17, 525	28, 946	46, 623	68, 615	79, 528	100, 676	117, 226
Circulation:										
For account of commerce.....	1, 764, 433	1, 643, 637	1, 431, 642	2, 045, 993	2, 212, 067	3, 978, 488	4, 919, 805	7, 400, 199	8, 439, 883	7, 809, 680
For account of the Government.....		518, 812	1, 608, 534	1, 830, 749	4, 327, 128	5, 244, 870	7, 771, 975	8, 036, 723	6, 407, 527	6, 111, 907
Demand and time deposits.....	207, 885	549, 923	745, 888	865, 933	1, 449, 077	1, 596, 656	2, 084, 850	2, 081, 569	2, 440, 511	1, 810, 145
In fiscal account with the Government and provincial administration.....	158, 831	208, 912	112, 226	86, 258	290, 327	265, 954	44, 823	354, 839	1, 140, 411	693, 756
Sundry liabilities.....	111, 078	112, 060	302, 119	172, 830	2, 983, 869	1, 124, 222	1, 383, 382	867, 745	899, 971	1, 290, 943
Total.....	2, 483, 252	3, 283, 369	4, 450, 434	5, 247, 288	11, 519, 414	12, 484, 813	16, 501, 450	19, 048, 603	19, 656, 979	18, 061, 657
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	60.95	45.20	31.22	20.50	11.56	8.27	5.95	5.10	5.35	6.10

BANK OF SWEDEN.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Sweden.]

[In thousands of kronor.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold coin and bullion.....	102, 133	108, 537	124, 572	183, 520	244, 457	285, 566	281, 158	281, 777	274, 743	273, 984
Silver and other metallic reserve.....	5, 203	1, 888	2, 134	2, 339	1, 600	365	1, 015	2, 733	11, 317	19, 253
Total metallic reserve.....	107, 336	110, 425	126, 706	185, 859	246, 057	285, 931	282, 173	284, 510	286, 060	293, 237
Checks and sight drafts, including foreign.....	11, 043	13, 328	18, 030	17, 170	25, 210	35, 464	37, 859	48, 653	48, 319	33, 996
Current account deposits held abroad.....	30, 458	16, 751	51, 084	39, 070	19, 150	45, 667	48, 750	73, 561	55, 351	129, 020
Government securities.....	27, 490	24, 574	52, 156	62, 910	59, 856	54, 618	48, 359	12, 696	15, 497	92, 648
Securities of domestic corporations.....	3, 411	3, 002	5, 334	5, 692	5, 539	5, 046	5, 046	4, 488	5, 183	5, 176
Bills payable in Sweden.....	157, 268	174, 938	113, 620	121, 623	186, 345	280, 306	453, 369	541, 188	525, 060	432, 581
Bills payable abroad.....	69, 804	43, 400	91, 141	122, 413	110, 129	70, 494	66, 976	31, 332	72, 395	34, 033
Advances in current account.....	3, 303	2, 505	2, 289	2, 498	1, 396	1, 202	1, 377	1, 126	3, 394	2, 025
Other advances.....	19, 576	42, 694	24, 880	52, 898	121, 296	180, 544	101, 391	15, 895	39, 448	56, 128
Sundry assets.....	608	71, 973	63, 964	66, 390	85, 030	92, 310	29, 959	4, 070	3, 573	1, 990
Total.....	430, 297	503, 590	549, 204	676, 523	860, 008	1, 051, 582	1, 075, 259	1, 017, 519	1, 054, 280	1, 080, 834
LIABILITIES.										
Capital.....	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000
Surplus.....	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500
Notes in circulation.....	234, 472	304, 058	327, 886	417, 517	572, 722	813, 534	747, 562	759, 877	627, 699	584, 192
Deposits.....	109, 361	108, 144	129, 069	173, 130	197, 448	141, 424	221, 469	176, 773	336, 105	332, 560
Due to foreign banks.....	5, 918	9, 019	9, 955	4, 810	1, 934	318	5, 016	4, 899	3, 924	4, 612
Bank orders.....	1, 972	2, 049	2, 608	3, 598	8, 821	11, 477	10, 351	5, 361	4, 469	5, 259
Dividends due and payable to the Gov- ernment.....	7, 058	8, 800	8, 760	8, 120					3, 500	12, 000
Sundry liabilities.....	9, 016	9, 020	8, 426	6, 848	16, 583	22, 329	28, 361	8, 109	16, 083	19, 711
Total.....	430, 297	503, 590	549, 204	676, 523	860, 008	1, 051, 582	1, 075, 259	1, 017, 519	1, 054, 280	1, 080, 834
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	31.22	26.79	27.73	31.47	31.95	29.94	29.12	30.38	29.68	30.02

NATIONAL BANK OF COPENHAGEN (DENMARK).

[From monthly statements of the National Bank of Copenhagen.]

[In thousands of kroner.]

	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.	Dec. 30, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold coin and bullion.....				159,877	173,922	194,624	226,892	227,582	228,330	228,257
Silver and other metallic reserve.....				1,669	2,462	2,438	3,308	2,603	3,542	4,466
Total metallic vault reserve.....	79,434	95,184	111,312	161,546	176,384	197,062	230,200	230,185	231,872	232,723
Foreign credits.....	12,240	37,170	38,736	41,959	44,918	89,563	29,522	9,405	22,684	5,933
Danish Government securities.....				31,686	26,882	16,652	42,232	36,339	24,877	4,003
Other Danish securities.....	10,296	12,042	36,990	6,123	6,417	9,708	11,546	10,716	10,520	5,772
Foreign Government securities.....				9,138	8,624	3,996	4,259	4,087	4,000	3,818
Notes of and credits with other banks of issue.....		162		48	31	29,603	25,518	32,119	16,623	1,588
Domestic bills.....				57,220	33,580	56,020	176,905	187,749	136,714	249,608
Foreign bills.....	197,452	119,718	102,132	10,411	9,907	9,395	15,232	3,624	3,447	1,525
Loans and discounts.....				23,304	21,882	24,498	53,554	52,816	79,231	67,709
Real estate.....				2,480	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,089	4,173	4,000
Other assets.....				77,890	153,428	175,435	163,362	232,012	183,928	148,756
Total.....				421,805	485,110	614,887	755,367	802,191	718,069	725,435
LIABILITIES.										
Capital.....	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Surplus and special reserves.....				10,693	15,431	20,249	27,743	32,495	39,457	42,522
Notes in circulation.....	151,560	206,622	220,446	284,894	337,864	450,035	489,347	556,706	470,964	459,354
Government deposits.....				3,426	3,317	3,204	3,087	2,996	2,840	2,711
Current account deposits.....	6,894	11,934	15,570	60,871	54,977	99,323	71,920	65,210	128,458	163,557
Other deposits and creditors.....				28,570	43,548	14,658	135,371	117,359	48,811	30,218
Due to foreign central banks of issue.....				5,718	2,877					
Other liabilities.....				663	96	418	899	455	539	73
Total.....				421,805	485,110	614,887	755,367	802,191	718,069	725,435
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....				42.77	40.11	34.74	32.90	31.01	35.61	35.49

¹ Includes also some "other assets."

BANK OF NORWAY.

[From annual reports and monthly statements of the Bank of Norway.]

[In thousands of kroner.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 30, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold in vault.....	47,933	38,394	51,630	123,236	116,393	121,980	147,724	147,284	147,292	147,291
Total metallic vault reserve.....	47,933	38,394	51,630	123,236	116,393	121,980	147,724	147,284	147,292	147,291
Due from Scandinavian banks of issue.....		3,327	15,638	3,089	3,365	3,230	4,775			
Due from other foreign banks.....	26,269	27,884	63,240	79,206	76,921	69,786	71,419	38,294	42,452	42,408
Loans and discounts, domestic.....	71,382	119,650	86,343	159,711	409,783	433,841	410,604	504,660	467,927	479,354
Foreign bank notes.....	3,453	804	310	551	665	241	114	40	11	
Real estate loans.....	1,623	1,512	1,385	1,256	1,102	998	910	815	708	
Securities.....	8,823	8,963	13,394	13,440	13,091	13,221	10,563	9,077	10,101	9,415
Guarantees.....									20,445	
Sundry assets.....	6,370	6,540	2,428	7,486	840	1,073	1,257	7,250	3,988	
Total.....	165,858	207,074	234,368	387,975	622,160	644,370	647,366	727,420	692,924	
LIABILITIES.										
Capital.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Surplus.....	13,609	13,362	11,944	11,453	17,366	17,048	15,374	14,000	15,342	
Debetredere account.....					4,000	17,000	21,658	35,341	43,141	
Notes in circulation.....	107,612	134,182	162,211	257,854	326,319	436,212	454,281	482,611	409,812	384,775
Deposits.....	12,582	21,140	27,274	83,307	226,451	127,530	109,742	133,288	145,483	163,429
Guarantee account as per contra.....									20,445	
Sundry liabilities.....	7,055	13,390	7,939	10,361	13,024	11,580	11,311	27,180	23,701	
Total.....	165,858	207,074	234,368	387,975	622,160	644,370	647,366	727,420	692,924	
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	39.88	24.72	27.25	36.12	21.06	21.64	26.19	23.91	26.53	

CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA.

[From official monthly returns of the chartered banks, supplement to the Canada Gazette.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold and silver in vault.....	25,945	38,746	42,583	44,506	55,349	60,928	62,553	62,582	59,651	78,616
Gold held abroad.....	19,478	23,824	25,413	26,666	26,684	18,388	17,535	20,106	19,200	15,174
Dominion notes.....	104,778	138,056	145,548	124,750	167,509	175,745	172,964	177,489	195,731	182,687
Deposited with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,651	6,733	6,775	6,861	5,770	5,558	5,947	6,302	6,529	6,450
Deposit in central gold reserve:										
Gold.....	7,597	9,700	6,210	11,960	19,680	8,500	10,500	11,503	10,503	14,002
Securities.....	14,777	13,063	11,150	31,740	77,590	122,400	115,300	101,850	57,950	47,200
Notes of other banks.....	60,899	48,991	15,103	19,702	24,079	31,379	36,138	53,502	50,880	43,921
Cheques on other banks.....	988,032	955,449	968,081	1,009,341	1,088,020	1,323,018	1,559,777	1,669,562	1,504,999	1,397,653
Loans and discounts.....	115,985	85,013	137,158	173,878	134,483	150,248	172,232	211,443	169,859	185,654
Call and short loans outside of Canada.....	4,538	6,188	6,632	5,761	4,859	4,543	4,528	6,636	8,444	7,069
Overdue debts.....										
Due from banks and bankers in Canada and in the United Kingdom.....	14,127	17,901	43,792	32,063	20,367	19,705	24,787	30,771	19,027	15,078
Due from banks and bankers elsewhere.....	25,601	35,427	74,144	50,449	51,356	43,221	60,794	82,327	62,324	61,578
Government, municipal, and other public securities.....	33,290	33,605	55,727	198,671	412,797	460,453	405,020	311,662	323,642	298,269
Railway and other stocks and bonds.....	74,108	72,056	66,769	64,108	55,609	53,138	54,958	46,495	44,021	42,320
Bank premises, other real estate, and mortgages.....	45,475	51,893	54,459	57,018	58,860	60,238	64,046	67,364	77,348	82,014
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit.....	8,556	12,248	9,126	9,131	21,981	33,670	51,188	43,751	22,986	20,267
Sundry assets.....	4,426	6,667	5,517	4,604	2,571	2,042	3,583	3,664	4,324	4,158
Total.....	1,554,263	1,555,560	1,737,996	1,948,045	2,323,163	2,689,833	2,967,374	3,056,979	2,746,733	2,618,638
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in.....	114,809	113,917	113,988	113,346	111,674	109,492	119,199	128,067	129,317	125,292
Reserve.....	112,118	113,071	112,457	113,383	114,101	116,016	124,713	133,049	128,073	130,675
Notes in circulation.....	108,646	105,970	122,200	148,785	192,924	224,501	232,487	228,759	184,603	176,201
Due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	32,309	41,554	47,117	43,069	82,781	269,684	243,960	137,989	150,161	78,583
Other deposits.....	1,109,971	1,111,641	1,279,330	1,467,076	1,740,199	1,876,353	2,116,822	2,307,275	2,052,471	2,010,667
Due to banks and bankers in Canada and in the United Kingdom.....	20,603	24,623	22,364	12,729	13,667	14,502	18,956	17,471	18,407	20,240
Due to banks and bankers elsewhere.....	8,267	7,916	10,800	17,595	19,842	23,794	33,913	29,218	30,236	30,164
Bills payable.....	16,537	7,961	3,850	5,242	3,480	917	6,381	10,415	11,167	8,507
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	8,556	12,248	9,071	8,131	21,981	33,670	51,188	43,751	22,986	20,267
Sundry liabilities.....	3,866	2,729	4,551	4,381	6,861	4,830	3,009	3,431	2,319	2,886
Total¹.....	1,308,755	1,314,647	1,499,283	1,706,948	2,081,735	2,448,251	2,706,716	2,778,309	2,472,350	2,347,465

¹ Exclusive of capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

BANK OF JAVA.

[From weekly statements of the Bank of Java.]

[In thousands of florins.]

	Dec. 27, 1913.	Jan. 2, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1916.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 29, 1917.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 25, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 30, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold.....	25,866	37,606	43,819	73,263	86,824	108,017	171,976	219,439	146,089	152,502
Silver.....	27,834	26,201	32,400	24,588	18,548	14,682	3,286	9,484	30,132	57,389
Total metallic reserve.....	53,700	63,807	76,219	97,851	105,372	122,699	175,262	228,923	176,221	209,891
Loans, discounts, and advances.....	53,096	40,283	50,212	65,658	78,286	91,487	175,497	161,537	159,034	132,589
Foreign bills.....	11,076	8,973	22,795	35,031	33,789	18,045	12,445	26,644	15,448	27,151
Advances to the Government.....	859	28,149				57,555		21,149	55,583	
Investments.....	9,235	9,097	8,985	9,245	9,568	8,877	9,196	8,688	10,118	11,297
Bank premises and furniture.....	1,264	1,276	1,315	1,491	1,511	1,698	1,571	2,753	3,575	5,989
Sundry assets.....	2,519	12,768	24,524	10,987	23,028	14,435	63,408	58,294	9,293	22,736
Total.....	131,749	164,353	184,050	220,263	251,554	314,796	437,379	507,988	429,272	409,653
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Surplus.....	3,071	3,337	3,530	3,171	3,654	3,645	3,942	3,982	4,913	4,790
Notes in circulation.....	110,577	131,806	136,480	156,593	168,026	197,634	310,842	359,057	281,547	261,843
Government deposits.....			13,742	5,303	7,140		12,783			11,433
Other deposits.....	7,307	17,233	16,818	39,562	53,332	94,919	87,267	111,174	114,563	90,516
Other certificates (bank assignation).....	1,051	1,871	3,344	3,306	5,807	4,318	3,916	2,638	4,643	1,991
Sundry liabilities.....	3,743	4,106	4,636	6,328	7,595	8,280	12,629	15,137	17,604	33,080
Total.....	131,749	164,353	184,050	220,263	251,554	314,796	437,379	507,988	429,272	409,653
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	45.16	42.81	45.77	48.55	46.11	41.94	42.65	47.67	44.49	57.70

BANK OF JAPAN.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Japan.]

[In thousands of yen.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 26, 1914.	Dec. 25, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 29, 1917.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 25, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 30, 1922.
ASSETS.										
Gold and silver, coin and bullion held at home and abroad.....	225,568	218,834	249,269	413,702	655,931	725,621	968,533	1,234,894	1,247,031	1,153,791
Domestic bills discounted.....	78,772	25,448	27,524	74,242	60,659	99,195	289,510	109,233	296,313	372,628
Foreign bills discounted.....	44,835	39,467	13,366	122,066	209,007	420,847	340,525	73,478	76,215	205,995
Advances to the Government (Laws of 1888 and 1890).....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	36,300
Other advances.....	32,872	39,109	43,861	60,108	48,995	48,537	55,864	65,743	40,811	51,856
Due from agents and offices.....	181,749	162,214	335,308	340,167	477,908	833,293	1,005,796	820,318	742,668	305,506
Due from banks and correspondents.....	1,054	351	168	97	89	26	143	36	157	115
Due from branches.....	6,326	5,527	10,127	5,676	7,315	5,822	18,522	45,100	36,334	6,255
Government securities.....	55,530	55,922	43,951	36,724	34,774	32,043	77,453	190,568	191,915	318,431
Government securities held as cover for fractional currency.....					19,825	91,210	145,300	200,000	216,500	158,577
Real estate, including bank premises.....	2,622	2,623	2,588	2,504	2,485	2,291	2,268	2,392	2,367	3,634
Total.....	651,328	571,495	748,162	1,077,286	1,538,988	2,280,385	2,925,914	2,763,762	2,872,311	2,613,091
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in.....	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
Surplus and undivided profits.....	33,318	34,140	35,062	39,075	41,811	50,212	60,799	62,436	52,965	74,156
Notes in circulation.....	426,389	360,441	396,334	610,539	824,105	1,090,910	1,460,327	1,311,234	1,546,546	1,590,692
Government deposits.....	85,739	78,194	185,820	331,426	550,566	921,395	1,117,279	940,956	886,659	685,715
Other deposits.....	4,959	14,610	25,564	29,210	33,869	53,624	43,078	98,581	40,509	66,445
Funds for amortization of and interest on national debt.....	32,233	46,540	67,807	29,522	31,239	35,425	61,139	97,763	88,394	
Due to the Government on account of loans issued.....	296				1		1	15,262	3,222	
Due to banks and correspondents.....	30,894	70	25	14	72	109	491	30	16	6
Due to branches.....										
Government securities held as cover for fractional currency as per contra.....					19,825	91,210	145,300	200,000	216,500	158,577
Total.....	651,328	571,495	748,162	1,077,286	1,538,988	2,280,385	2,925,914	2,763,762	2,872,311	2,613,091
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	43.63	48.29	41.01	42.60	46.54	35.12	36.97	52.55	50.41	49.25

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK.

[From weekly statements of the South African Reserve Bank.]

[In thousands of pounds.]

	July 2, 1921. ¹	Dec. 31, 1921.	July 1, 1922.	Dec. 30, 1922.
ASSETS.				
Gold coin and bullion.....		30	133	383
Gold certificates.....	5,187	4,716	7,829	10,052
Subsidiary coin.....				250
Total metallic reserve.....	5,187	4,746	7,962	10,685
Bills discounted:				
Domestic.....	250		45	2,694
Foreign.....				451
Loans and advances to the Government.....		2,200	2,200	1,300
Other loans and advances.....	500		26	1,063
Investments.....		600	1,000	
Sundry assets.....	1	34	34	119
Total.....	5,938	7,580	11,267	16,312
LIABILITIES.				
Capital paid in.....	233	1,000	1,000	1,000
Reserve.....			2	2
Notes in circulation.....			4,568	10,014
Deposits (bankers').....	5,699	6,520	5,640	5,157
Sundry liabilities.....	6	60	57	139
Total.....	5,938	7,580	11,267	16,312
Ratio of metallic reserve to note and deposit liabilities combined—per cent.....	91.00	72.79	77.98	70.44

¹ First statement issued by the South African Reserve Bank.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

