bills, but far more through the channel of foreign bills. But we ought to state that the portfolio of Swiss bills showed a considerable, although temporary, increase during the last 10 days of December. Nevertheless, in spite of the insignificant amount of Swiss securities, the National Bank could not change the fundamental principles of its discount policy and seek profits by discounting paper which, because it was not sufficiently liquid, ought not to be given place in the portfolio of a bank of issue. Even though the Confederation has recently at times discounted its securities at the bank within the limits fixed by the directors
of the bank, it has done so, not as formerly under the stress of an unusual situation, but merely the better to adapt its financial measures to the conditions of the moment, and to meet the temporary needs of the treasury, which were greater than its immediate receipts.

The advances on securities, which have at times reached a very high figure in comparison with the domestic bill portfolio, declined during the course of the year to about 41,000 ,000 francs, to rise again temporarily to 72 ,000,000 francs in the last week in December. * * *

## GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913-1925

The total gold stocks of the principal countries of the world amounted to about \$9,343,399,000 at the end of 1925, a decline of about $\$ 40,000,000$ from the total for the same countries at the end of 1924 , as shown by the table on the following page. The largest reductions were those of $\$ 139,000,000$ for the United States and of $\$ 54,000,000$ for England; the largest increase was that of $\$ 107,000,000$ in the stock of the German Reichsbank, whose holdings are now above the figure recorded at the end of 1913. Lesser reductions were reported for the Netherlands, Switzerland, South Africa, and Japan, and increases for Russia, Java, Australia, and Canada. Except for the countries enumerated above, the net changes were mostly small.

The stock of European countries as a group increased slightly. The holdings of England declined by $\$ 54,000,000$, those of the Nether-
lands by $\$ 25,000,000$, and of Switzerland by about $\$ 7,500,000$; on the other hand Germany added $\$ 107,000,000$ to its holdings, Russia $\$ 21,000,000$, Poland $\$ 6,000,000$, and Hungary $\$ 3,000,000$. As changes in other European countries were small, it appears that the total gold reserves of Europe showed a net increase of about $\$ 50,000,000$ in the course of 1925. In addition to this increase in monetary stocks, a certain amount of gold coin was put into circulation during the year in Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The holdings of the European banks of issue included in the table were, therefore, about $\$ 3,128,000,000$ at the end of 1925 and about $\$ 300,000,000$ above the total reported holdings of such institutions at the end of 1913, representing an increase of approximately 10 per cent over that year.

GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913-1925
[In thousands of dollars, converted at par of exchange]


[^0]${ }^{3}$ Includes $54,912,948.87$ zlote $(\$ 10,598,000)$ held abroad.
4 Conversion fund.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{Mar} .31,1914$.
6 Includes a small amount of gold held abroad.
4 Includes $\$ 9,704,000$ in banking department.
8 Includes $\$ 36,990,000$ in banking department.


[^0]:    1 Austrian account only.

