

NELSON ALDRICH

Monetary Commission

MISCELLANY

[Incomplete]

Assuming it to be the intent of the law creating your honorable body, as well as your desire, that you should take into consideration and study the question of the reform of our monetary system, not only from the standpoint of experience in our own country but also by becoming well informed as to prevailing methods in foreign lands, and, being much imbued with the belief that, whatever value certain features of foreign note issues may possess, it will still remain that no system now employed abroad, including that of Canada, can ever be adopted in this country, I make bold to present for your thoughtful consideration, a plan that I can but believe should commend itself, not only because it would be most effective, but because of the ease and simplicity with which it could be put into operation. I will not undertake to prove to you the lack of adaptability of foreign methods to this country for the investigations of your committee abroad the past summer have doubtless served to convince the gentlemen composing that committee that, excepting, possibly certain features or details, methods acceptable and efficacious there, whether or not they would be efficacious, would not be acceptable here.

The thing you are expected to put into shape for this country, is not the creation of something new and novel, it is that you shall perfect a plan to be embodied in a proposed law, whereby there may be made available and utilized the already existing resources and wealth, or part of the, that the country possesses and which will stand the test of banking economics.

In doing this, you should eliminate from your minds any assumed rights or prerogatives, based upon privileges heretofore en-

joyed, of banks, national or otherwise, to issue currency and also the much urged idea, that the government should not be in the banking business. You should consider the subject solely from the standpoint of what method, or arrangement of this matter, will best accomplish the desired end of a currency that is uniform, secure, ample in volume and elastic whether or not in so doing the note issuing function of the banks is done away with or the government is still further put into the, so called, banking business.

In January last I prepared a short article on this subject which may or may not have come under your observation, but, lest it may not, I shall take the liberty of herein setting forth the points therein urged in addition to such others as occur to me.

Before proceeding to set forth the method that I would recommend, we may with propriety consider some of the objections that may be urged.

First. What is the objection to the government being in the banking business, so called?

It is that the treasury of the United States, in its operations incident to the handling of the people's money, is a great absorber of the current funds of the country, in the shape of taxes that it collects, which at times accumulate very large sums; and, as the treasury is supposedly not a lender of the money that it thus absorbs, which is the floating capital of the country, the result is a contraction of available money that should by right be at the command of business generally. If the situation, by reason of this contraction, becomes serious, the treasury, seeking to relieve the stress that has been caused, makes deposits

of the funds it has withdrawn from the channels of business, with the banks, taking therefor security and thus to some extent the situation is relieved.

And this is called being in the banking business, because the treasury, through the collection of taxes absorbs money and then through the stress of circumstances that that has caused, deposits in the banks, funds that it has accumulated in the ordinary course of its business.

As long as the treasury is the recipient of taxes and the government has financial business to transact, this condition is bound to exist and continual harping on getting the government out of the banking business is simply beside the question. It is not a question of whether the government is in the banking business or not but how can matters be so arranged that the business community is independent of and indifferent to the operations of the treasury.

What these people that talk in this way, really mean to say is:- The treasury should not be the custodian of its own funds at all, but all its receipts should be deposited in the banks the same as individuals and corporations deposit in banks and as these funds are needed by the government, it should check against its deposits. This would unquestionably do away with so-called "locking up" of money by the treasury, but does anyone suppose Congress would ever consent to any scheme such as putting all the government money into banks would involve?

Even if this were done, it would not provide any additional resource. It might delay for a little the acute pressure of times of money stringency, but in that event, the money would then be in use and there would be no relief in sight, not even a treasury to

appeal to. No; the trouble with our money markets is that the banks, have, until the passage of the Aldrich Vreeland Act, been unable in times of stringency to utilize their resources. From now on there should be no such periods of stringency as we have seen in the past and under the operation of that law, the increase and decrease of currency should be automatic whether the treasury is absorbing funds or not or whether it makes deposits or not. The great trouble with this law is that it provides for still another variety of note issues of which there are already too many.

Second, -- Some of those who object to making larger use of the treasury as the solution of our monetary muddle, conceive that the true method is the establishment of a large central institution corresponding to the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany. This would undoubtedly serve the purpose were it possible, but there are many objections to the establishment of such an institution. We have made the attempt twice with failure in each instance, not because the principle was not sound enough, but because in its nature the United States Bank was a monopoly and was continually the subject of attack by politicians. Then too, while the capital of \$30,000,000 of the United States Bank might have been quite sufficient for its day, such a bank to day would require a capital of such proportions that the cry of monopoly of those days would be as nothing compared with the cry that would go up today. Furthermore, in this day when enormous capitalization is synonymous with crime and fraud, does anyone suppose that Congress would grant a charter to a bank with appropriate capital and accord it the sole author to issue bank notes?

There is only one group of men that can be permitted unchallenged to exercise this great privilege and that is the people, and the only way the people can exercise it is through their own treasury. Call it monopoly if you choose, but no one can complain when he himself is one of the monopoly. The objection to a monopoly is that one man enjoys a privilege that another has not. If we all are a part of it, the cry of monopoly cannot obtain.

In a book on banking John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency under Grant, Hays, and Arthur administrations, in a chapter dealing with the failure of the Bank of the United States to secure a renewal of its charter and comparing the present National Bank system with the Bank, said:-

"The old National Bank was a great and powerful private monopoly, useful no doubt, and safe except when it mixed with politics. It was a foreign importation, and as a monopoly opposed to the genius of American institutions."

"The Treasury itself has taken its place to a very great extent, in the province of receiving, keeping and disbursing the revenues. It is fast assuming the function of a bank as an exclusive issuer of currency, and if a law should be passed authorizing loans on the products of the country, the Treasury would be in itself an almost exact copy of the old Bank of the United States, managed by the political party in power instead of by a private corporation."

Here then is a very good authority for the contention that the United States Treasury might be utilized in the place of a bank and by extending its functions to the making of loans to banks, secure all the advantages that a Central Bank would afford without the controversy incident to the granting of a charter and defining its privileges. In the plan that I shall lay out, this making of loans is confined to the National Banks, the issues to them by the terms being most elastic, involving probably in ordinary times no issues at all.

Again, Secretary Cortelyou, in his last report to Congress makes use of the following:-

"The increase in our population, the development of industry, both national and international, present problems which cannot be solved by a blind adherence to all the details of a system which, though in many ways well adapted to our requirements and of great service to our people, as it has been, was yet primarily the outgrowth of the exigencies of a time of civil strife. The changed conditions call for modifications of the existing system or for the ultimate establishment, if it can be safeguarded so as to keep it out of the domain of politics on the one hand and the control of great monied interests on the other, of a central institution of issue and reserve".

Here again is the suggestion that the way out of our difficulty is that the power of issue shall rest with some central authority and if that be conceded what other authority can there be so well calculated to do it well and without jealousy, as the people themselves through the already established agency of the Treasury of the United States?

The Treasury is an existing fact, it requires no law to bring it into being, it requires no board of directors, no charter is required and no controversy can arise as to where it shall be located. It already is exercising many of the functions that would be necessary to a central institution, and to these need only be added a little larger scope of authority and all the machinery for the proper handling of this momentous affair is at once available.

Third: Now let us look at it from the standpoint of the banks, --primarily it is no proper function of a bank to issue notes, its functions are the receiving of deposits and the lending of those deposits; the issuance of notes is an act solely of sufferance, the

inherent right resting with the sovereign power, the government, in the same manner as does the coinage of gold and silver. The exercise of the note issuing privilege by the banks is solely due to the abrogation by the government of its sole right and granting that privilege to the banks. This privilege having been granted, what is it that gives currency to the notes of the national banks? The fact that they have behind them government bonds?

Possibly, to some extent, but more than that it is, because the government guarantees them and the words "United States" are printed on their face. Divested of all the mysteries that becloud the ordinary mind on this supposedly most obstruse subject, the national bank currency is nothing more or less than a loan on the part of the government of its credit for which it exacts from the banks a deposit of collateral to insure the redemption of the notes, which redemption the government makes. These notes therefore are in reality, obligations of the government and might just as well or better bear on their face the promise to pay by the government entirely eliminating any mention whatever of a bank, the bank being looked to or thought of by anyone nor has it anything to do with their redemption.

This being so there is no reason why it should not, and there is every reason that the government should prohibit any further payment over their counters by the banks of national bank notes, but in lieu thereof and by virtue of this prohibition, compel the retirement of all the national bank notes and substitute in place thereof notes of the government payable upon demand in gold.

This would eliminate one of the various forms of currency we now have in use.

Having eliminated the national bank notes and having secured in their place a government note, we will now take up, one by one the government issues outstanding.

1. The Gold Certificates. These are unequivocal obligations on the part of the government to pay on demand gold. No man can expect of another or his government to do more than fulfil his promise or obligation and therefore as long as the necessary gold is forthcoming upon presentation, there is no reason why a government obligation that reads "On demand the United States will pay one dollar in gold" should not be quite as good and acceptable as one that reads, "This is to certify that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one gold dollar which will be paid to the bearer on demand".

Conceding this there is no reason why all of the outstanding gold certificates should not be called in and government notes payable on demand in gold issued in lieu of them. This would do away with our second variety of currency and to that extent contribute to uniformity and equal in virtue to that done away with.

2. The silver certificates. These as every one knows were issued because the silver they represent would not circulate. They are intrinsically worth about 50 cents on the dollar but by virtue of the Acts of Congress which provide that every dollar shall be of equal value to every other dollar, they in fact become an obligation on the part of the government to pay an equal amount of gold.

This being so, the government is putting itself in no worse position than it now occupies, should it fall in every outstanding silver certificate and issue in lieu thereof notes payable on demand

in gold and thus do away with the third variety of currency and to that extent contribute to uniformity.

3. Treasury notes of 1890 and Greenbacks. The Treasury Notes are the remnant of the issue in payment of silver purchases while the Greenbacks are the legacy of the civil war, both are redeemable in gold, the latter, however, without any stated time or place of payment. Against these latter is a reserve fund of \$150,000-000 in Gold.

For both of these issues there might well be substituted a distinct obligation on the part of the government to pay on demand in gold.

These things having been accomplished, we would have only one currency specifically naming gold as the metal of redemption and with a fixed obligation to pay on demand. Nor would this be any new or more burdensome obligation to be assumed by the government. It rests under the obligation to day to redeem on demand in gold, every one of the five varieties of currency enumerated.

What then is the sense of continuing this absurd variety? Why not face the situation as it exists, say in plain terms what the government obligates itself to do and have a currency that is uniform?

Having done this where do we stand?

Taking as a basis the Treasury Department's circulation statement of December 1st, the government would have outstanding demand notes payable in gold, those issued in lieu of:

National bank notes	\$667,178,177
Gold certificates	863,262,869
Silver certificates	488,125,000
Treasray notes of 1890	4,649,000

United States Notes (Greenbacks)	<u>\$346,681,016</u>
Total	\$2, 369,896,062

Against this the government would hold as a reserve fund:

Gold Coin and Bullion in Reserve Fund	150,000,000
Gold Coin held against Gold Certificates	863,262,869
Silver dollars held against Silver Certificates,	

\$488,125,000

Silver dollars of 1890	<u>4,649,000</u>
	492,774,000

which at 50¢ would be	<u>246,387,000</u>
	\$1,259,649,869

a total in gold or gold value of

which is a reserve fund of over 53 % or, owing to the fact that the notes issued to retire the national bank notes would have back of them as security the government bonds deposited by the banks in exactly the same manner as now obtains in reference to the national bank notes, in calculating the reserve per centage the amount of notes issued to banks against deposits of government bonds, might fairly be eliminated. In that event the outstanding obligations of the government against which reserves should be figured would be reduced to \$1,702,717,885

the reserves remaining the same 1,259,649,869

which make the reserve fund more than 73 % of the liabilities.

Thus much as showing how easy it would be to have a uniform currency all issued by the government amply protected by reserves entirely independent of that larger security that rests upon the credit of a nation of 88,000,000 inhabitants.

This however adds nothing whatever to flexibility over what now exists nor does it at all provide for a larger currency in cases of emergency.

With that end in view, if you will but concede that it is the province of the government to deal with this subject, instead of and to the exclusion of the banks, then it is only necessary to apply the rule of what is a proper banking reserve and you get the following result.

As previously shown, the Reserve Fund in the treasury would be	\$1,259,649,869
which on a basis of 40 % reserve would admit	
of a note issue of	3,149,124,672
against which there would be outstanding government notes, exclusive of those issued to banks against deposits of government bonds or if these notes are not excluded	1,702,717,885 2,369,896,062

In the first instance there is left a margin for loans to banks on security other than government bonds 1,446,406,787 or in the second instance 779,228,610 either one of which would be likely to be more than any emergency would call for, for a long time to come and all this outside of the value of the security pledged by the banks for the loan made to them on other than government bonds.

Then the question arises how is this emergency issue to be gotten out?

It is by loan of government notes to the banks secured by collateral as provided by the Aldrich Vreeland law, for in the final analysis there can be but little question that the use of credit which finds its expression in the resources of the banks, is the asset that should be available for this purpose.

If the Aldrich-Vreeland law will have served no other purpose, it has solved the question of the kind of security the banks may employ in securing loans from the treasury and has recognized the propriety and virtue of something other than government bonds.

Summarizing therefore:

I would have transferred to the \$150,000,000 Reserve Fund of the treasury all of the gold coin and bullion now held in the treasury against the gold certificates also all of the silver dollars now held against the silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.

I would call in, cancel and issue in lieu of these certificates, and also in lieu of all the Treasury Notes of 1890 and the outstanding greenbacks, United States notes payable on demand in gold.

- I would prohibit after a certain fixed date the payment over their counters by national banks of any national bank note and by virtue of this prohibition, compel the banks to accept in lieu of their circulation, United States gold notes for which the bonds now on deposit to secure the circulation, shall remain as security for the government notes issued to them and upon the same terms of taxation as now applies to national bank note circulation.

I would permit the banks to have furnished to them such additional government notes as they may desire in the manner provided by the Aldrich -Vreeland law.

I would permit the banks to retire their loans whether secured by government bonds or Aldrich-Vreeland security whenever they

Submitted by *Alfred R. Justice,*
607 Chestnut St
Phila

Proposed law to provide a sound currency which will expand and contract with the requirements of trade. Be it enacted etc.

Sec. I. On and after July 1st, 1906, State or Municipal Bonds, bearing not less than 3-1/2% Interest, issued by any State, City or Borough, not debarred by the conditions of Sect. VI of this act, may be deposited in multiples of Ten thousand dollars with the Treasury Department at Washington, and that U. S. Treasury notes, in convenient denominations to the amount of 90% of the face value of such securities, shall be issued therefore to the owner of said Bonds.

Sec. II. The borrower shall pay to the Treasury Department in advance for the use of such currency, Three per cent interest annually.

Sec. III. The amount received in interest, shall be held by the Treasury Department as an insurance fund to guarantee the integrity of the value of all the Bonds deposited.

Sec. IV. Whenever such insurance funds shall reach in amount a sum equal to 10% of the face value of said Bonds, all excess above this amount shall be covered into the Treasury and become available for Government uses.

Sec. V. Should any State, City or Borough default in payment of interest, it shall be the duty of the U. S. Treasurer to sell the Bonds at public sale to the highest bidder: The sale to be advertised for not less than one week prior to the sale, in each of the following cities, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and place of issue. The difference between the price realized at the sale and the amount loaned on said Bonds, shall be paid to the Treasury Department out of the insurance fund provided for in Sec. III of this act; and currency equal in amount to the sum loaned on said Bonds retired and the borrower released from any further interest payments.

Sec. VI. The U. S. Treasurer shall exclude the Bonds of any State, City or Borough from the privileges of this act, for any of the following causes.

1st. For default in the payment of interest on their Bond issues, provided that any State, City or Borough which has paid interest on its Bonds continuously for Five years following date of such default, shall be re-instated to the privileges of this act.

2nd. Any City or Borough whose total Bond issue exceeds in amount 7% of the assessed valuation of the Real Estate in said City or Borough, at a fair valuation.

3rd. Any City or Borough which has not issued Bonds and paid interest thereon continuously for a period of Five years.

Sec. VII. Any borrower who has taken out currency under the provisions of this act, may redeem the Bonds deposited at any interest period by the payment to the Treasury Department of the amount of the loan, and currency thus received shall be retired.

Sec. VIII. All currency issued under this act shall be a full legal tender for all debts public or private.

Some of the advantages of the proposed legislation.

1st. The currency would be sound.

2nd. No inflation could follow upon the issue of this currency to any amount as the securities are worth in excess of the amount loaned.

3rd. The currency would expand and contract with the demands of trade: when conditions were normal, there would be no profit in taking out the currency; but should an incipient panic or stringency in the money market develop, currency would at once be available to relieve the tendency.

4th. The interest rate would not interfere with the Banks' discount rate, as it is not customary for manufacturers or merchants seeking bank credit to offer this class of collateral.

5th. The proposed legislation would be of great benefit to every State, City or Borough and would doubtless exert a healthy stimulus to municipal improvements extending to all parts of the United States, but not exceeding the safe borrowing capacity of said Cities or Boroughs. It ought therefore to appeal to every patriotic congressman irrespective of party.

Submitted by Alfred R Justice
607 Chestnut St
Phila

Proposed law to provide a sound currency which will expand and contract with the requirements of trade. Be it enacted etc.

Sec. I. On and after July 1st, 1906, State or Municipal Bonds, bearing not less than 3-1/2% Interest, issued by any State, City or Borough, not debarred by the conditions of Sect. VI of this act, may be deposited in multiples of Ten thousand dollars with the Treasury Department at Washington, and that U. S. Treasury notes, in convenient denominations to the amount of 90% of the face value of such securities, shall be issued therefore to the owner of said Bonds.

Sec. II. The borrower shall pay to the Treasury Department in advance for the use of such currency, Three per cent interest annually.

Sec. III. The amount received in interest, shall be held by the Treasury Department as an insurance fund to guarantee the integrity of the value of all the Bonds deposited.

Sec. IV. Whenever such insurance funds shall reach in amount a sum equal to 10% of the face value of said Bonds, all excess above this amount shall be covered into the Treasury and become available for Government uses.

Sec. V. Should any State, City or Borough default in payment of interest, it shall be the duty of the U. S. Treasurer to sell the Bonds at public sale to the highest bidder: The sale to be advertised for not less than one week prior to the sale, in each of the following cities, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and place of issue. The difference between the price realized at the sale and the amount loaned on said Bonds, shall be paid to the Treasury Department out of the insurance fund provided for in Sec. III of this act; and currency equal in amount to the sum loaned on said Bonds retired and the borrower released from any further interest payments.

Sec. VI. The U. S. Treasurer shall exclude the Bonds of any State, City or Borough from the privileges of this act, for any of the following causes.

1st. For default in the payment of interest on their Bond issues, provided that any State, City or Borough which has paid interest on its Bonds continuously for Five years following date of such default, shall be re-instated to the privileges of this act.

2nd. Any City or Borough whose total Bond issue exceeds in amount 7% of the assessed valuation of the Real Estate in said City or Borough, at a fair valuation.

3rd. Any City or Borough which has not issued Bonds and paid interest thereon continuously for a period of Five years.

Sec. VII. Any borrower who has taken out currency under the provisions of this act, may redeem the Bonds deposited at any interest period by the payment to the Treasury Department of the amount of the loan, and currency thus received shall be retired.

Sec. VIII. All currency issued under this act shall be a full legal tender for all debts public or private.

Some of the advantages of the proposed legislation.

1st. The currency would be sound.

2nd. No inflation could follow upon the issue of this currency to any amount as the securities are worth in excess of the amount loaned.

3rd. The currency would expand and contract with the demands of trade: when conditions were normal, there would be no profit in taking out the currency; but should an incipient panic or stringency in the money market develop, currency would at once be available to relieve the tendency.

4th. The interest rate would not interfere with the Banks' discount rate, as it is not customary for manufacturers or merchants seeking bank credit to offer this class of collateral.

5th. The proposed legislation would be of great benefit to every State, City or Borough and would doubtless exert a healthy stimulus to municipal improvements extending to all parts of the United States, but not exceeding the safe borrowing capacity of said Cities or Boroughs. It ought therefore to appeal to every patriotic congressman irrespective of party.

Mr. Victor Morawetz.

C O P Y

In a progressive country like ours a very considerable expansion of bank credits is necessary to meet the requirements of business and enterprise. The problem is how to secure the largest safe expansion of credits for legitimate business purposes, while preventing any expansion that would imperil the safety of the banks and possibly result in panic and disaster.

The point to which bank credits may be expanded with safety depends upon many circumstances and varies from time to time. No rule of mechanical application can be laid down, and no automatic system can be devised. Obviously, no plan that provides merely for expansion can be sound. A means must be provided of contracting credits when necessary for safety as well as of expanding them when expansion is desirable. Recent experience has shown that while the minimum reserves required under the National Banking Act are sufficient in ordinary times they are not sufficient at all times. Credits may be expanded beyond the limit of safety although the reserves of the banks be kept in excess of the minimum now prescribed by law. On the other hand, an extraordinary expansion of bank credits or of the currency may be necessary as a temporary measure of relief to meet extraordinary conditions, as when an excessive stringency of bank credits, or a financial panic, is caused or is threatened, on account of the withdrawal of unusual amounts of currency to be hoarded by depositors who have lost confidence in the banks. It is not sufficient to consider merely Wall Street, or even the financial conditions and prospects of the United States. The whole world must be considered. The financial and commercial relations between the leading countries of the world are so close that any shock to financial conditions in one country is speedily felt by them all.

Bank credits can be kept within the limit of safety and

be adjusted to meet the necessities of exceptional conditions, only by vesting in some competent authority charged with the supervision of the entire credit situation the power to force a contraction of credits, or to allow an expansion when necessary.

CENTRAL BANK PLAN.

In the leading countries of Europe bank credits and reserves are regulated and the financial situation is kept sound and safe by means of large central banks, which are considered charged with the general supervision of financial conditions, subject, however, to Government control. In England this control is exercised, by the Bank of England, by increasing or lowering the rate of interest which it charges on loans and discounts, thereby increasing or reducing the reserves of the bank against its deposit liabilities. Except about seventeen million pounds of notes issued against Government securities, the Bank of England cannot issue notes except against a like amount of gold, so that Bank of England notes are really similar to our gold certificates. In France and Germany, however, the control of the credit situation is exercised by large central banks through the issue of bank notes. Both in France and in Germany, however, the reserves of the issuing banks are always kept very large, the Bank of France sometimes keeping a reserve of 75 per cent. and the Imperial Bank of Germany a reserve of 50 per cent. of the deposit liabilities and outstanding notes.

There is probably no country in the world where the volume of currency in circulation and the demand for bank loans and credits fluctuate more widely than in the United States. This is due to the great expense of country, to the annual requirements of the agricultural sections at harvest

time, to the prevailing business activity and enterprise, and to the rapid and unequal increase of population and business in different sections of the country. There is probably no country in the world where intelligent control over bank credits and bank reserves is more needed than in the United States. We have more than six thousand National banks scattered throughout the country, besides thousands of State banks and trust companies. Each of these institutions acts for its individual interest alone, independently of the others, and the prevailing tendency of each institution is to expand its credits at all times to the limit permitted by law. The country banks deposit their surplus with the banks in the larger cities, and the banks in the principal money centers commonly lend out on call such sums as they cannot with safety use in discounting commercial paper and in making time loans, because any interest they can make on these call loans is so much gain to them. As a matter of fact, the demand for bank credits during periods of business activity and speculation appears to be limited only by the ability of banks to grant credits and the high rate of interest resulting from the competition for credits, so that any increase of the power of the banks to grant credits would in fact produce an actual expansion of credits throughout the country.

I believe that the establishment of a large central bank, clothed with the necessary duties and powers to supervise and control the credit situation, would not be practicable or desirable in the United States. In order to make such a bank successful, it would be necessary that it should be of immense magnitude, that it should be the depository of the public moneys, and that it should have the power of issuing notes to be used as currency. Past experience shows that the people of the United States would not consent to the establishment of such a central bank. You could never convince

the people of the United States that it would be desirable or safe to vest in any man, or set of men, the vast power of directing the operations of such a bank and of controlling the finances of the whole country. Even if the control of such a bank were placed in the hands of the wisest and most honorable men of the country, you could never satisfy the people that the vast powers of the bank were exercised impartially and for the best interest of all the people. Such a bank could not be established in the United States because it would not be in harmony with our political methods and our business habits.

JOINT ISSUE ASSOCIATION PLAN.

Can the beneficial results of a large central bank be obtained without its objectionable features? The following plan is suggested:

Let the National banks form an association, in the nature of a large Clearing-House Association, for the purpose of enabling each member of the Association to issue notes upon the joint credit of the associated banks, upon depositing with the Association a proper reserve for the redemption of these notes, and security in the form of a guaranty of an approved clearing-house association, or bonds or ordinary banking assets, but preferable the latter, for the difference between the deposited reserve and the amount of the notes.

The Association should be controlled by a board of managers elected by the associated banks, each bank voting in proportion to its capital stock.

The reserve against the notes should be entirely distinct from the reserve of the banks against their deposit liabilities, and it should be deposited with the Joint Issue Association and be used by it for redeeming the notes.

I should make the minimum reserve to be kept up by each

bank against its notes 25 per cent., but the Managing Board should have power from time to time to increase the percentage, each bank being required at all times to keep up its reserve at the prescribed percentage of its outstanding notes. I should give the Government power to control the note issues by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury at any time to increase the percentage of the reserves to be kept by the banks against their note issues. Either the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Managing Board of the Joint Issue Department (which would express the judgment of the bankers throughout the country), could, at any time, force a contraction of the outstanding notes and of bank credits generally by requiring an increase of the note redemption fund. The Government would thus have the power at any time to force the retirement of all or any part of the notes.

The great function of the Board of Managers of the Association would be to regulate from time to time the percentage of the reserve to be kept up by the several banks against their outstanding notes. By increasing or diminishing the percentage of this reserve, the Board of Managers could control the volume of the outstanding notes, and to some extent the Board could regulate and equalize the prevailing rate of interest and hinder the export of gold, if this is threatened by a temporary redundancy of the bank reserves.

The Association would have no purpose or business except to provide for and regulate the issue of the notes on the joint credit of the banks. The Association would have no capital, would not receive deposits, and would not do a banking business.

Each bank should be allowed to issue notes to an amount not exceeding its capital stock, less any bond-secured notes outstanding, and a progressive tax should be imposed upon

the average amount of the new notes which each bank has outstanding. A part of this tax, however, should be set apart by the Government as a safety fund for the redemption of notes of any banks that make default in providing for their payment.

No really sound currency plan can ever be put in force in the United States as long as the issue of the present bond-secured National bank notes is continued. Any good plan must therefore make provision for stopping the further issue of the bond-secured notes and for ultimately retiring those which are now outstanding. It is just, however, that the banks which have invested in Government bonds, relying on the permission of the Government to issue notes against these bonds, should be protected from loss. It is therefore suggested that each bank which has acquired Government bonds, upon using these bonds as a basis for the issue of Joint Issue Association notes, should receive an allowance in respect of taxes imposed on these notes sufficient to maintain approximately the present value of their bonds.

Under this plan, intelligent control over the credit situation would be vested in a board of leading bankers chosen from different parts of the country, while the Government also would have ample powers of supervision and control.

The plan would provide for a really elastic issue of notes, with a proper reserve for their payment when presented. One of the most dangerous fallacies in banking is the idea that the deposit of ample security in the form of bonds or anything else is sufficient to make an issue of bank notes sound and safe, and that it is possible to have a really elastic issue of notes without providing a considerable cash reserve for their payment when presented.

The plan would avoid the political dangers inherent in any plan under which the Government is to lend its credit

to the banks. Having regard to the uncertainty of our politics and the financial heresies which have prevailed and still prevail in various sections of the country, any extension of the present system of issuing bank notes upon the credit of the Government would set a very dangerous precedent and probably would result in many future schemes for the inflation of the currency.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS.

OTHO S. KING

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR CENTRAL BANKS.

CORPORATION

To be National, with large unlimited capital, which must be invested in such bonds or securities as the government would require from the National banks for circulation. To be located in such cities as the business interests of the country may demand and justify.

STOCK

To be held by banks and by the government, (if advisable) each bank to be limited and required to take one-tenth of its Capital stock; and the government limited to one-fourth of the whole amount of stock.

CAPITAL

The capital should not be limited, as there is a constant fluctuation of capital in the banks of the country; and all should have the right to be stockholders, but all the investments in bonds, of the capital must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, the same as are the securities of the national banks. To be held for such needs as may arise from the conditions of business and monetary affairs.

BUSINESS

To receive deposits from National banks and such other organizations as may be under control of the government and state officials that submit to the examinations of these officials or a special examiner appointed by the directorate of the association; and who come under such laws as may be passed by congress in giving charters to these organizations, and from the government, and from state officials. What funds the association may have to loan must first supply the demands of its depositors upon such securities as may be named in the Charter or by its governing board, either the directors, or the discount board, and if any funds accumulate above these needs then such funds may be invested in such securities as the U. S. government would receive for security for circulation from National Banks, such funds, when invested, to be held for needs.

A law allowing the life of such Banks a
for all ill.

Digitized for FRASER

<http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/>

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS

OTHO S. KING

CIRCULATION

The Capital Securities held for needs, together with such securities as may be on hand are to be used for currency issue in case of any extraordinary occurrence as may develop and the directorate are to be the judges as to whether the then existing crisis demands that the capital and other securities are to be pledged to the United States for a short term issue of currency, same as the National Banks now have but to be termed as emergency currency.

CONTROL

If the government becomes a stockholder to the extent of one-fourth of the capital, then through some one of its officials, selected as it may seem best, it should name ^{A NUMBER} of the directors; and the share holders the remaining number.

NET EARNINGS

Not to exceed a stated per cent, shall first be paid stockholders as a dividend, and all earnings above the dividend shall be invested and deposited as the Capital to provide a fund for future needs. This fund is to accumulate for a Guarantee to depositors in banks that may fail, who are shareholders of the association up to the amount then on hand, and the stock owned by the failed bank shall be held by the association as security against any payments this association may have to make from the guarantee fund; and if this guarantee fund shall reach the sum of dollars, then the net earnings shall be disposed of by the board of directors.

RECEIVERSHIP

This association must be appointed Receiver of any bank that fails, that is a stockholder in this association so that it could protect its guarantee fund and save all the expense it could and wind up failed banks in as short time as possible under the state laws of such states wherein the banks are located.

Otho S King
Mason City
Ill

a law allowing the life of such Banks will be a
cure for all ills

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS.

OTHO S. KING

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR CENTRAL BANKS.

CORPORATION

Monetary

To be National, with large unlimited capital, which must be invested in such bonds or securities as the government would require from the National banks for circulation. To be located in such cities as the business interests of the country may demand and justify.

STOCK

To be held by banks and by the government, (if advisable) each bank to be limited and required to take one-tenth of its Capital stock; and the government limited to one-fourth of the whole amount of stock.

CAPITAL

The capital should not be limited, as there is a constant fluctuation of capital in the banks of the country; and all should have the right to be stockholders, but all the investments in bonds, of the capital must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, the same as are the securities of the national banks. To be held for such needs as may arise from the conditions of business and monetary affairs.

BUSINESS

To receive deposits from National banks and such other organizations as may be under control of the government and state officials that submit to the examinations of these officials or a special examiner appointed by the directorate of the association; and who come under such laws as may be passed by congress in giving charters to these organizations, and from the government, and from state officials. What funds the association may have to loan must first supply the demands of its depositors upon such securities as may be named in the Charter or by its governing board, either the directors, or the discount board, and if any funds accumulate above these needs then such funds may be invested in such securities as the U. S. government would receive for security for circulation from National Banks, such funds, when invested, to be held for needs.

CIRCULATION

The Capital Securities held for needs, together with such securities as may be on hand are to be used for currency issue in case of any extraordinary occurrence as may develop and the directors are to be the judges as to whether the then existing crisis demands that the capital and other securities are to be pledged to the United States for a short term issue of currency, same as the National Banks now have but to be termed as emergency currency.

CONTROL

If the government becomes a stockholder to the extent of one-fourth of the capital, then through some one of its officials, selected as it may seem best, it should name ^{A NUMBER} of the directors; and the share holders the remaining number.

NET EARNINGS

Not to exceed a stated per cent, shall first be paid stockholders as a dividend, and all earnings above the dividend shall be invested and deposited as the Capital to provide a fund for future needs. This fund is to accumulate for a Guarantee to depositors in banks that may fail, who are shareholders of the association up to the amount then on hand, and the stock owned by the failed bank shall be held by the association as security against any payments this association may have to make from the guarantee fund; and if this guarantee fund shall reach the sum of _____ dollars, then the net earnings shall be disposed of by the board of directors.

RECEIVERSHIP

This association must be appointed Receiver of any bank that fails, that is a stockholder in this association so that it could protect its guarantee fund and save all the expense it could and wind up failed banks in as short time as possible under the state laws of such states wherein the banks are located.

Otho S King

0. WVA

CONSIDERATIONS RESPECTING DOCUMENTARY REPRINTS ON MONEY AND BANKING BY THE MONETARY
COMMISSION.

The number of Congressional documents respecting money and banking is very great; their importance as affecting any historical view of the development of banking and currency legislation in the United States is admitted. They are used, however, with difficulty, being scattered, as they are, through the document sets of the various Congresses. Many of them are practically lost in a sheep-bound obscurity. Certain of this documentary material relating to money and banking has been reprinted. Among reprints to be noted are the following:

American State Papers. Finance. 5 vols. Folio. The documents embraced cover the period April 11, 1789-May 16, 1826.

Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-1849. 7 vols. Washington, 1837-1851. This reprint contained Hamilton's reports on public credit, a national bank, manufactures, and the establishment of a mint.

M. St. Clair Clarke and D. A. Hall's "Legislative and documentary history of the Bank of the United States," Washington, 1832. The latest Congressional documents in this compilation are House and Senate reports made in 1830 on the Bank of the United States and the currency. The legislative and documentary material growing out of the later aspects of the bank war and the removal of the deposits, consequently, is not included.

Jonathan Elliot's "Funding system of the United States and Great Britain," Washington, 1845. This compilation includes extracts from various documents or documents printed complete, some 155 in number, regarding the funding system of the United States.

"Documentary history of the coinage act of Feb. 12, 1873," printed in the Report of the Director of the Mint, 1896, p. 461-573.

Possibilities regarding reprints at the present time include the following:

I. A selection of documents, to include such papers as Hamilton's reports; Gallatin's reports; ^{Dallas's reports;} Crawford on the currency, 1820; Ingham's report, 1830; Taney, on the removal of

the deposits, 1833; Taney on deposit banks, 1834; Woodbury, on public money, 1834; Senate and House reports respecting the Bank of the United States, the Independent Treasury, the National Bank Act, currency and the coinage.

The difficulty in making a compilation of this kind is, of course, to be sufficiently comprehensive and yet keep within limits. There is always the danger of sins of both commission and omission.

II. A series of volumes, as comprehensive as possible, issued under such heads as the following:

- Coinage.
- Currency.
- First and Second Banks of the United States.
- Independent Treasury.
- National banking system.
- State banking before the civil war.

III. A reprint of Clarice and Hall's "Legislative and documentary history of the Bank of the United States," supplemented by the material which came into existence after the publication of the original volume in 1832.

IV. A continuation of the Finance volumes of the American state papers. The compiling and publishing of this great work was a huge undertaking. The series as it now stands comprises 38 volumes, divided as follows:

- Foreign relations, 6 vols.
- Indian affairs, 2 vols.
- Finance, 5 vols.
- Commerce and navigation, 2 vols.
- Military affairs, 7 vols.
- Naval affairs, 4 vols.
- Post Office Department, 1 vol.
- Public lands, 3 vols.
- Claims, 1 vol.
- Miscellaneous, 2 vols.

Twenty-one volumes were prepared under act of March 2, 1831, and joint resolution of March 2^d, 1833; 17 volumes under act of June 12, 1858. The last named act provided \$340,000 for the continuation of the work to March 4, 1859. The sum, apparently, was not sufficient, for the volumes in the various classes under which the papers were printed conclude with documents much earlier than this date, those in the Finance volume^s coming down only to 1828.

There are said to be 2,464 documents in the entire collection. Of these, 924 are in the five volumes on Finance, each volume comprising about 1000 folio pages. Many of the financial documents, of course, have to do with revenues, taxation, etc., but they are likewise inclusive of those on banking and currency from 1789 to 1828. Documents are reprinted in extenso. A single document of 1824, giving correspondence relating to public deposits, occupies nearly 600 pages, or over half of one of these bulky folio volumes.

There are errors in this compilation, probably not many of a serious nature. There are also omissions, more especially as to the early Congresses. It might be a question whether, in bringing together documents on money and banking, those papers on these subjects should be extracted from the present compilation and placed in the new one, or whether the new undertaking should commence at the date at which the old one left off. The committee of historical experts which reported in 1909 on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government especially recommended the continuation of the American State Papers, and advised the inclusion of departmental correspondence, still remaining in manuscript, with special reference to the letters exchanged with the President, the heads of Departments, and the chairmen of the chief committees of Congress. Papers by Jackson, VanBuren, Polk, ^{Gallatin,} Corwin, Chase, and others, are in the Library of Congress, while the papers in the Treasury Department include a file of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President.

These facts are set forth in the report of the committee on documentary historical publications which has been referred to. A copy of this report, with passages marked, is annexed to this memorandum.

In one place in the report (p. 11) the cost is given of certain of the Government's historical publications, among them the following:

Official Records of the War of the Rebellion	\$1, 881, 821
Official Records of the War, Naval,	205, 314
Messages and papers of the Presidents, 10 vols.	257, 899
Moore's Digest of International Law, 8 vols.	56, 181

An estimate of the cost of printing and binding a volume of 1000 pages of quarto size (the result would be a volume of about the size of a Commerce and Navigation Report) is furnished by the Public Printer, as follows:

For 1000 copies	\$9,868.58
2000 "	10,751.72
3000 "	11,704.27

These figures, of course, do not include the cost of compiling. How many volumes would be necessary, I can not say.

Of the various suggestions in this memorandum, the one respecting a new edition of the "Legislative and documentary history of the Bank of the United States," including the material necessarily omitted in the original issue, appears to be quite feasible. The continuation, or revision and continuation of the American State Papers, so far as the subjects of money and banking are concerned, would be at a very great cost. It would likewise be a notable undertaking, and of very great service to students of those subjects with which the volumes would deal.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Slade.

16717

2
Pages

CONTENTS.

M

Savings departments of national banks and real estate loans - - *97*

Form of circular letter sent to the banks Oct. 9, 1911. - - -

Abstract of replies received - - -

Summary of replies arranged by geographical sections, - - -

Pertinent extracts from letters of officers of banks
accompanying formal answers to the inquiries, - - -

~~_____~~

Double Lead

16717

3

Savings Departments of National Banks and Real Estate Loans.

201
copies

In view of the questionable accuracy of available statistics in relation to the volume of savings deposits in national banks, ^{and} the operation of savings departments by the ^{institutions} ~~association~~, and ~~for~~ ^{the} purpose of obtaining more accurate data in the future, together with the views of bankers generally with respect to the desirability of amendments to the National Bank Act authorizing the establishment in national banks ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~association~~ of savings departments and investment of a definite portion of their funds in loans secured by mortgages or other liens on realty, a circular letter was sent to every national bank under date of October 9, in which the desired information was requested.

Double Lead



OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
ADDRESS REPLY TO
"COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

16717

October 9, 1911.

4

To the Cashier:

For the information of this Department and of the Commission having under consideration amendments to the National Banking Laws, the data hereafter indicated, as shown by the books of your bank as of *rom* October 14, 1911, are desired. Please answer all direct questions either "Yes" or "No." All other questions should be answered fully. You are respectfully requested to send in your report to the Comptroller promptly after the date indicated, and on the accompanying form, under cover of the inclosed postage-free envelope.

Yours, very respectfully,

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Charter No.

(Location) *rom*

(State) *rom*

To the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.

Reply to your inquiry of October 9:

"Yes" or "No."

1. Does your bank receive savings deposits?
 If so, is your savings department operated as a separate division, with separate books, etc.?
 Is your savings department operated in the same room with the commercial department?
 Are your savings deposits subject to withdrawal by check?
 Or only upon presentation of pass books?
 Or only upon surrender of certificates of deposit?
 Do your regulations provide for notice of withdrawals?
 If so, do you enforce such regulations?
2. Would you favor an amendment to the law allowing national banks to invest a certain percentage of their deposits in real estate mortgages?
 If so, what per cent? Please answer fully.
 A.

3. Would you favor an amendment to the law specifically authorizing the establishment of savings departments in national banks?
4. Would you favor restricting real estate loans to a certain percentage of the deposits in such savings department?
 If so, to what percentage?
 A.

5. Would you favor the segregation of savings deposits and the restriction of their investment as provided by the mutual savings bank laws of certain States?

slig
National Bank of *rom*

Cashier.

Savings deposits may be defined as deposits (a) which may be withdrawn only on presentation of the pass book, or other similar form of receipt which permits successive deposits or withdrawals to be entered thereon; or (b) which at the option of the bank may be withdrawn only at the expiration of a stated period after notice of intention to withdraw has been given; or (c) upon which no interest is allowed until the funds have remained on deposit for at least three months.

16717

5

Double Lead

Abstract of Replies received. *js*

The replies received were accompanied in a number of instances with a letter entering fully into the subject, and while many national banks are so situated as to confine their business to strictly local lines, they recognize the fact that banks otherwise situated are surrounded by a class of customers requiring accommodations on collateral other than that ordinarily handled by commercial banks, that is, mortgages or other liens on realty.

An abstract of the replies has been made, a summary of which is as follows:

527 table

16717

RESULT OF INQUIRIES SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL BANKS ON OCTOBER 9, 1911.

Number of banks to which questions were sent.....7,301
 Number of banks replying to questions.....6,813
 Number of banks not replying..... 488

Question 1.

Does your bank receive savings deposits?
 The number receiving savings deposits is approximately 51% of
 all the national banks, or3,502
 Of the 3,502 receiving savings deposits, the number that oper-
 ate this department as a separate division is2,269
 The number of national banks operating the savings department
 in the same room with the commercial department is3,416
 Deposits in savings departments are subject to withdrawal by
 check from bank in 810
 The presentation of pass books is required in2,329
 Surrendered certificates of deposit is required in1,959
 Of the 3,502 banks receiving deposits the regulations provide
 for notice of withdrawal in2,062
 The regulations are enforced however in only 462

Question 2.

Would you favor an amendment to the law allowing
 national banks to invest a certain percentage of
 their deposits in real estate?
 The number of national banks favoring an amendment to the law
 allowing banks to invest a certain percentage of their
 deposits in real estate is 81% or5,543
 Of this number, an average of 25% of all deposits was favored by ..4,928
 The number of banks not favoring such an amendment is 17% or.....1,186

Question 3.

Would you favor an amendment to the law specifically authorizing the establishment of savings departments in national banks?

The number of national banks favoring an amendment to the law specifically authorizing the establishment of savings departments in national banks, is 68% or4,662

The number of banks not favoring such an amendment is 29% or1,979

Question 4.

Would you favor restricting real estate loans to a certain percentage of the deposits in such savings department?

The number of national banks favoring restricting real estate loans to a certain percentage of their savings deposits is 59% or4,034

Of this number, an average of 40% is favored by 54% or3,692

The number of banks not favoring this restriction is 30% or2,044

Question 5.

Would you favor the segregation of savings deposits and the restriction of their investment as provided by the Mutual Savings Bank laws of certain states?

The number of national banks favoring the segregation of savings deposits and restriction of their investment is 33% or...2,241

The number of banks not favoring this restriction is 54% or3,495

The following table shows the result of the questions, in geographical divisions.

Set to (Summary of Replies Arranged by Geographical Division)

Subjects

ST : N.E. : East : South : Middle : West : Pac. : Is. : U.S.

16717

	ST	N.E.	East	South	Middle	West	Pac.	Is.	U.S.
No. banks reporting.....	431	1,561	1,318	1,952	1,138	411	2	6,813	
No. banks receiving savings deposits.....	127	1,100	581	1,051	408	233	2	3,502	
No. banks operating Savings Department separately.....	86	808	369	688	198	140	0	2,289	
No. banks operating Savings Department in same room with commercial department.....	125	1,073	569	1,025	388	234	2	3,416	
No. banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal by check.....	23	303	211	183	74	16	0	810	
No. banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal only on presentation of pass book.....	105	767	287	762	224	182	2	2,329	
No. banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal on surrender of certificate of deposit.....	47	576	320	616	251	147	2	1,959	
No. banks whose regulations provide for notice of withdrawal:	81	684	327	613	172	183	2	2,062	
No. banks that enforce such regulations.....	5	252	63	90	31	21	0	462	
No. banks favoring amendment allowing investment in real estate mortgages.....	224	1,136	1,061	1,810	968	342	2	5,543	
No. banks favoring such investments.....	204	1,021	941	1,604	857	301	-	4,928	
Average percentage favored by above.....	25	25	26	27	22	29	-	25	
No. banks that do not favor such investment.....	199	389	251	131	149	67	0	1,186	
No. banks favoring amendment authorizing establishment of Savings Departments.....	211	1,014	897	1,468	776	314	2	4,682	
No. banks who do not favor amendment authorizing establishment of Savings Departments.....	209	523	402	439	324	82	0	1,979	
No. banks favoring restriction of real estate loans to a certain per cent. of Savings deposits.....	280	980	748	1,144	628	252	2	4,034	
No. banks favoring investment of certain percentage of such loans to deposits.....	250	910	682	1,090	529	229	2	3,692	
Average percentage favored by the above.....	41	32	38	43	42	51	85	40	
No. banks not favoring restriction of real estate loans to certain percentage of savings deposits.....	112	414	412	656	336	114	0	2,044	
No. banks favoring segregation of savings deposits and restriction of investment.....	203	434	431	593	410	170	0	2,241	
(above as provided by Mutual Savings Banking Laws)									
No. banks not favoring the above.....	201	1,008	595	1,080	442	167	2	3,495	

21

2 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 2 1/2 2 3

6th 9th

PT

(Copy)

A national bank investing April 1, 1890 \$12,500., par value, in U.S. Government 4 per cent bonds, redeemable July 1, 1907, at a price of 122, under the following conditions, realizes the accompanying rates of interest on the investment:

The interest at 4 per cent on the par value of the bonds to be reinvested quarterly at the market rate.

The interest, at the market rate, on the circulation, 100 per cent of the par value, less 5 per cent of this for the redemption fund, to be reinvested quarterly at the market rate.

The one-fourth per cent tax to be payable and reinvested semi-annually.

The cost of redemption, averaging \$1.4549 per thousand, payable and reinvested annually.

Profit on Circulation.

Market rate of money.	Rate realized on investment.	Gain.
5%	6.296%	1.296
6%	7.093%	1.093
7%	7.974%	.974
8%	8.741%	.741
No Tax.		
5%	6.383%	1.383
6%	7.317%	1.317
7%	8.187%	1.187
8%	8.946%	.946

(Signed) Jos. S. McCoy,

Government Actuary.

TABLE I.

STATISTICS OF A BANK BASED ON ASSETS and LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS.

<u>Assets.</u>		<u>Liabilities.</u>	
Cash	1100	Capital	125
Bonds	700	Treasury	100
Discounts	125	Deposits	1000
Gold	---	Circulation	700
		Gold Ctfs.	---
	<u>\$1925</u>		<u>\$1925</u>

Notes and Certificates to Cash.

Notes and Certificates to Cash.						Liabilities to C			
Percentages adding Gold Ctfs. for --against Deposits of Gold %without incr						Note Cir- culation.	Dis- counts	Depos- its	%without Incr & Ctfs
+1500	+1250	+1000	+750	+500	G.Ctfs.				
118.18	120.51	123.53	127.59	133	157	700	125	1000	61.10
113.04	114.63	116.67	119.36	123	137 ¹ / ₂	800	225	1100	58
108.08	109.30	110.53	112.12	114	122.22	900	325	1200	55
104.	104.44	105.	105.72	106	110	1000	425	1300	52.38
100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	1100	525	1400	50
96.30	95.92	95.46	94.87	94	91.67	1200	625	1500	47.83
92.86	92.16	91.30	90.24	88.89	84.62	1300	725	1600	45.83
89.66	88.68	87.50	86.55	84.21	78.57	1400	825	1700	44
86.67	85.45	84.	82.22	80.	73 ¹ / ₃	1500	925	1800	42.31
83.87	82.46	80.77	78.72	76.19	68.75	1600	1025	1900	40.74
81.25	79.66	77.78	75.51	72.73	64.71	1700	1125	2000	39.29
78.79	77.05	75	72.55	69.57	61.11	1800	1225	2100	37.97
76.47	74.06	72.41	69.81	66 ² / ₃	57.89	1900	1325	2200	36 ² / ₃
74.29	72.31	70	67.27	64	55	2000	1425	2300	35.48
72.22	70.15	67.74	64.91	61.54	52.38	2100	1525	2400	34.38
70.27	68.12	65.63	62.71	59.26	50	2200	1625	2500	33 ¹ / ₃
55.32	52.81	50.	46.83	43.24	34.37	3200	2625	3500	25.58
54.17	51.65	48.44	45.68	42.11	33 ¹ / ₃	3300	2725	3600	25
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	1	2	3

TABLE I.

ASSETS and LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS.

Liabilities.	
Capital	125
Treasury	100
Deposits	1000
Circulation	700
Gold Ctfs.	---
	<u>\$1925</u>

Deposits of Gold + 500	%without incr G.Ctfs.	Note Cir- culation	Dis- counts	Depos- its	Liabilities to Cash.					
					%without Incr & Ctfs	Percentages + 500	with + 750	Deposits of + 1000	in G of + 1250	ag- + 1500
133	157	700	125	1000	61.10	69.57	72.55	75	77.05	78.80
123	137 ¹ / ₂	800	225	1100	58	66 ² / ₃	69.81	72.41	74.60	76.47
114	122.22	900	325	1200	55	64	67.27	70	72.31	74.29
106	110	1000	425	1300	52.38	61.54	64.91	67.74	70.15	72.22
100.	100.	1100	525	1400	50	59.26	62.71	65.63	68.12	70.27
94	91.67	1200	625	1500	47.83	57.15	60.66	63.64	66.20	68.42
88.89	84.62	1300	725	1600	45.83	55.17	58.73	61.76	64.38	66.67
84.21	78.57	1400	825	1700	44	53 ¹ / ₃	56.92	60	62.67	65
80.	73 ¹ / ₃	1500	925	1800	42.31	51.61	55.22	58.33	61.04	63.41
76.19	68.75	1600	1025	1900	40.74	50	53.62	56.76	59.49	61.90
72.73	64.71	1700	1125	2000	39.29	48.48	52.11	55.26	58.02	60.47
69.57	61.11	1800	1225	2100	37.97	47.06	50.68	53.85	56.63	59.09
66 ² / ₃	57.89	1900	1325	2200	36 ² / ₃	45.71	49.33	52 ¹ / ₂	55.29	57.78
64	55	2000	1425	2300	35.48	44.44	48	51.22	54.02	56.52
61.54	52.38	2100	1525	2400	34.38	43.24	46.84	50	52.81	55.32
59.26	50	2200	1625	2500	33 ¹ / ₃	42.11	45.68	48.84	51.65	54.17
43.24	34.37	3200	2625	3500	25.58	33 ¹ / ₃	36.63	39.62	42.34	44.83
42.11	33 ¹ / ₃	3300	2725	3600	25	32.65	35.92	38.89	41.59	44.07
11	10	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

STATISTICS OF A BANK WITH ASSETS and LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS.

Assets.
 Cash 1100
 Bonds 700
 Discounts 125

\$1925

Liabilities.
 Capital 125
 Deposits 1000
 Treasury 100
 Circulation 700
 Gold Ctfs. ---

\$1925

TABLE II (a)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	1	2	3	4
+ 1500	+1250	+1000	+750	+500	without incr. G.Circ.	Notes	Discounts	Depos- its.	without incr. Gold circ.	+ 500
118.17	120.51	123.52	127.59	133 ¹ / ₃	157.14	700	125	1000	61.11	69.56
119.05	121.62	125	129.63	136.36	166.67	600	125	900	58.82	68.18
120	122.86	126 ² / ₃	132	140	180	500	125	800	56.25	66 ² / ₃
121.05	124.24	128.57	134.78	144.44	200	400	125	700	53 ¹ / ₃	65
122.22	125.81	130.77	138.10	150	233.33	300	125	600	50	63.16
123.53	127.59	133.33	142.11	157.14	300	200	125	500	46.15	62.22
125	129.63	136.36	147.06	166 ² / ₃	500	100	125	400	41 ² / ₃	58.82
							125	300	36.36	56.25
							125	200	30	53.33

TABLE II (b)

157.14

700

125

1000

61.11

69.56

225

55.56

65.22

325

50

60.87

425

44.44

56.62

525

38.89

52.17

625

33.33

47.83

1

2

3

4

LIABILITIES AS FOLLOWS.

<u>Liabilities.</u>	
Capital	125
Deposits	1000
Treasury	100
Circulation	700
Gold Ctfs.	---
	<u>\$1925</u>

9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Notes	Discounts	Deposits.	without incr. Gold circ.	+ 500	+750	+1000	+1250	+1500
700	125	1000	61.11	69.56	72.55	75	77.05	78.79
600	125	900	58.82	68.18	71.43	74.07	76.27	78.13
500	125	800	56.25	66 ² / ₃	70.21	73.07	75.44	77.42
400	125	700	53 ¹ / ₃	65	68.89	72	74.55	76 ² / ₃
300	125	600	50	63.16	67.44	70.83	73.58	75.86
200	125	500	46.15	62.22	65.85	69.56	72.55	75
100	125	400	41 ² / ₃	58.82	64.10	68.18	71.43	74.07
	125	300	36.36	56.25	62.16	66.67	70.21	73.08
	125	200	30	53.33	60	65	68.89	72
700	125	1000	61.11	69.56	72.55	75	77.05	78.79
	225		55.56	65.22	68.63	71.43	73.77	75.76
	325		50	60.87	64.71	67.86	70.49	72.73
	425		44.44	56.62	60.78	64.29	67.21	69.70
	525		38.89	52.17	56.86	60.71	63.93	66 ² / ₃
	625		33.33	47.83	52.94	57.14	60.66	63.64
	1	2	3	4	5	6		

TABULAR SUMMARY OF

	Bank of England (1694). (£=\$4,8665.)	Bank of France (1 franc=\$.193.)
1. CAPITAL AND STOCKHOLDERS.		
Amount of capital, reserve liability, and surplus.....	Capital, £14,553,000 (\$70,822,175). No reserve liability. Surplus, called "rest," about \$17,000,000, but fluctuates from week to week; by unwritten custom is never reduced below £3,000,000 (\$14,599,500). (Value of bank buildings, perhaps \$25,000,000, not carried in account.)	Capital, 182,500,000 francs (\$35,222,500). No res
Legal provisions as to surplus.....	None.	Various requirements, including profits from dis the value of central bank building, etc.
Number of stockholders.....	Over 10,000. Number of shares, 145,530 of £100 (\$486.65) each, par value.	32,442 (Dec. 24, 1910).
Character of stockholders.....		11,312 have not more than 1 share each, and 1,46
Restrictions upon ownership and transfer of stocks.....	None.	None, except that 6,028 shares belonging to n marked "not transferable."
Restrictions upon voting power.....	Stockholder to vote must have 5 shares (par \$486.65 each), but can have only 1 vote, no matter how many additional shares he may own.	Only 200 largest shareholders vote. Foreigners m to vote.
Powers of stockholders.....	Elect governor, deputy governor, and directors, and vote by-laws.	Meet once a year, elect regents and censors, who
Restrictions upon profits of stockholders.....	None (except such as are due to taxes mentioned later).	None, except that the Government receives three- count rate above 5 per cent, also certain taxes tioned later.
Average annual dividends, 1901-1910.....	9.3 per cent.	13.9 per cent. In 1908, 16 per cent; in 1910, 14 p
2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.		
Chief officials:	Governor and deputy governor, elected by stockholders (practically selected by directors).	Governor and 2 deputy governors, appointed by c
By whom appointed.....		
For what time.....	1 year, customarily reelected a second year. Deputy succeeds governor.	No fixed period; removable at will of chief of stat
From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.....	From directors (who are generally merchant bankers or financiers). Governor must hold 40 shares (£4,000), deputy governor 30 shares (£3,000).	Can not be members of Chamber or Senate. Govern governors 50 shares each.
Functions.....	Governor directs general policy, supervises business of head office. Deputy governor supervises branch business.	Governor directs general policy of bank. Deput management.
Board of directors:		
Number.....	24.	General council consists of governor, deputy gove (auditors).
By whom selected.....	By stockholders holding 5 or more shares (but candidates practically nominated by board of directors).	Elected by 200 largest shareholders.
For what time.....	1 year, but customarily reelected; 8 of the directors retire every year.	Regents for 5 years; censors for 3 years.
From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.....	Usually merchant bankers or financiers, but can not be directors of other banks, bill discounters, or brokers.	5 regents and the 3 censors must come from com regents must come from general paying treasurer
Functions.....	Meet weekly, serve on various committees (decide with governors upon changes in bank rate).	Meet once per week. Vote upon changes in the ra
Other committees		The general council (governor, deputy governors, into 5 committees. The discount committee of 1 holders who are merchants or manufacturers, as v
3. BRANCHES.		
Number of branches in central city.....	2.	None.
Number of branches in other cities.....	9.	200 branches and auxiliary bureaus.
Number of head branches.....	All of same class.	128 succursales (branches).
Number of subbranches.....	No subbranches.	72 bureaux auxiliaires.
Number of agencies.....	No agencies.	312 villes rattachees (agencies).
Functions of head branches.....	Same as of head office.	Same as of central institution.
Functions of subbranches.....	None.	Same as of central institution except that all discou branch.
Functions of agencies.....	None.	Only collect bills.
Managers of branches, how appointed.....	Selected by governor and directors.	By chief of state from 3 candidates proposed by gov
Measure of discretion allowed.....	Discretion subject to supervision from head office. Current London rates telegraphed each morning to branches.	Subject to parent institution as regards rate of di managers are assisted by local board.
4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.		
Government ownership of stock.....	None held by Government.	None held by Government.
Selection of officials.....	Government has no choice.	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy gerno
Frequency and character of reports required.....	Weekly statements required in form prescribed by act of 1844, but no separation of loans, discounts, and securities, and no distinction between bankers' balances and other deposits. No annual reports published.	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements volun but with no separation of bankers' balances from o published with statistics.
Methods and mechanism for government inspection	No Government inspection.	No regular examination, but minister of finance ca desires, and no resolution of the general council the hand of the governor, representing the State.
Participation in profits.....	In 1910, £186,731 (\$908,726) for net profits on note issue in excess of £14,000,000.	General and special taxation totals about two-third holders.

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS, PRACTICES, AND STATISTICS

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

[DE]

	Bank of France (1800). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Reichsbank (1876). (\$1=4.20 marks.)	Bank
	Capital, 182,500,000 francs (\$35,222,500). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$8,206,234.	Capital, 180,000,000 marks (\$42,857,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$16,610,000.	Capital, 50,000,000 kroner (\$13,400,000), \$3,350,000.
	Various requirements, including profits from discount rate in excess of 5 per cent, the value of central bank building, etc.	10 per cent of excess profits over a dividend of 3½ per cent assigned to increasing reserve.	So long as surplus is under 25 per cent assigned to surplus.
	32,442 (Dec. 24, 1910).	18,748 (December 31, 1910).	There are no stockholders. Bank
	11,312 have not more than 1 share each, and 1,468 over 20 shares each.	All classes or occupations, especially banks, bankers, and merchants. (16,628 native, 2,120 foreign.)	No stockholders. Administration
	None, except that 6,028 shares belonging to married women, minors, etc., are marked "not transferable."	None, except that officials of the Reichsbank are prohibited from possessing shares.	liament.
1 vote.	Only 200 largest shareholders vote. Foreigners may own stock, but are not allowed to vote.	Each share of 1,000 marks gives 1 vote, provided that no more than 300 votes be united in one hand.	No stockholders.
	Meet once a year, elect regents and censors, who meet usually once a week.	At annual meeting elect Central-Ausschuss, an advisory body, which meets once a month.	No stockholders.
	None, except that the Government receives three-fourths of all profit from raising discount rate above 5 per cent, also certain taxes and royalties on circulation mentioned later.	Shareholders receive 3½ per cent dividends and (from January 1, 1911) only 20 per cent of excess profits.	No stockholders.
	13.9 per cent. In 1908, 16 per cent; in 1910, 14 per cent.	6.93 per cent.	Average annual assignments to pub
ed by	Governor and 2 deputy governors, appointed by chief of state.	The Direktorium, consisting of president, vice-president, and 8 managing directors appointed by Emperor on recommendation of Bundesrat.	Administration managed by 7 direc
	No fixed period; removable at will of chief of state.	For life.	Crown. From the board itself
must	Can not be members of Chamber or Senate. Governor must own 100 shares; deputy governors 50 shares each.	No legal provisions.	several departments. Chairman
deputy	Governor directs general policy of bank. Deputy governors look after details of management.	The Direktorium manages the bank and fixes the discount rate.	Nominally for parliamentary term
	General council consists of governor, deputy governors, 15 regents, and 3 censors (auditors).	Central-Ausschuss, 15 members and 15 alternates, all stockholders.	Chairman of board may not be one
ed by	Elected by 200 largest shareholders.	Elected by stockholders.	Conduct business of bank.
	Regents for 5 years; censors for 3 years.	Annually, but customarily reelected.	7.
anks,	5 regents and the 3 censors must come from commercial and industrial classes; 3 regents must come from general paying treasurers. Must own 30 shares.	No instructions. In practice, bankers, merchants, landlords, and manufacturers.	A special committee of 24 members names chairman.
es in	Meet once per week. Vote upon changes in the rate of discount.	A consultative body; meets once a month. May limit amount of securities purchased and of loans to Government.	For the duration of each Parliament
	The general council (governor, deputy governors, regents, and censors) is divided into 5 committees. The discount committee of 12 members includes other shareholders who are merchants or manufacturers, as well as members of the council.	Curatorium, 5 members, including imperial chancellor, Prussian minister of finance, and 3 members of Bundesrat selected by that body. Final seat of authority.	During tenure of office may not be di
	None.	1 central bank in Berlin.	Can not be members of council of
	200 branches and auxiliary bureaus.	488 (October, 1911).	Meet weekly to supervise bank opera
	128 succursales (branches).	20 Hauptstellen head offices (1911).	to transact lending business.
	72 bureaux auxiliaires.	76 Bankstellen offices (1911).	Audit committee appointed by Parli
	312 villes rattachees (agencies).	392 Nebenstellen agencies and auxiliary branches (1908) (including 5 warehouses for merchandise).	None.
	Same as of central institution.	Same as of central institution.	26.
	Same as of central institution except that all discounts are referred to nearest head branch.	Auxiliary branches and agencies. All business done (discount and loans) referred to respective head branch.	26.
	Only collect bills.	(See above).	None.
	By chief of state from 3 candidates proposed by governor of bank.	Head managers (directors) of Hauptstellen (head offices) by the imperial chancellor on recommendation of the president; managers of all other branches by the president.	None.
le-	Subject to parent institution as regards rate of discount and important matters; managers are assisted by local board.	Head branches act under supervision of the Direktorium, subbranches under that of the respective head branches.	By central board.
	None held by Government.	None held by Government.	Subject to general and special instr
	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy governors of bank.	Emperor appoints president and members of Direktorium, also 2 members of curatorium, of which Bundesrat selects other 3.	No stock issued; belongs to legislatu
of	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements voluntarily published in some detail but with no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Weekly statements required in some detail, but no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Directors appointed by a special join
es	No regular examination, but minister of finance can call for any information he desires, and no resolution of the general council can be executed unless under the hand of the governor, representing the State.	The curatorium, consisting of government officials, meets every 3 months to supervise conduct of the bank. (Accounts audited by Board of Accounts of German Empire.)	directors. King names chairman o
	General and special taxation totals about two-thirds profits distributed to shareholders.	About two-thirds total profits go to Government. Government receives 70 per cent of profits after payment of 3½ per cent dividend. In 1908 this amounted to \$5,489,000, in 1910 to \$3,826,500.	Weekly principal items belonging to
			detailed statement.
			Inspected by a select committee app
			committee appointed by Parliamer
			All profits not necessary for assignme

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION BY A. PIATT ANDREW.

[DECEMBER, 1911.]

Bank of Sweden (1668). (1 krone=26.8 cents.)	Bank of Italy (1893). (1 lire=\$.193.)	Bank of Switzerland (1819). (1 franc=\$.25)
Capital, 50,000,000 kroner (\$13,400,000). No reserve liability. Surplus (Dec. 31, 1910), \$3,350,000.	Paid capital, 180,000,000 lire (\$34,740,000). Unpaid \$11,580,000. Surplus (ordinary legal, 1908), \$9,264,000 and extraordinary surplus, \$1,930,000. (Each share is 800 lire nominal and 600 paid up.)	December 31, 1908: Paid capital, 25,000,000 francs. Unpaid capital, \$4,825,000.
So long as surplus is under 25 per cent of capital, 10 per cent of yearly profits must be assigned to surplus.	Must equal one-fifth capital.	10 per cent of net profits, not exceeding fund, until the surplus amounts to 30 per cent of capital.
There are no stockholders. Bank belongs to Parliament.	9,927, of which 9,703 in Italy and 224 abroad.	10,004 shareholders (1910). 23 cantons. Balance, 44,692, owned by 9,948 individuals.
No stockholders. Administration under the charge of a commission chosen by Parliament.	All classes, but some of the large credit establishments hold 3,000 or 4,000 shares each.	2/3 of capital reserved by law to the cantons and private individuals.
No stockholders.	None, except in cases of dispute of heritage; the tribunal must consent to the transfer.	Individual shareholders must be Swiss in Switzerland. Every transfer must be registered.
No stockholders.	20 shares required for a vote, but one shareholder can have no more than 50 votes.	Each share officially registered. Shareholder can have more than 100 votes.
No stockholders.	Meet annually and select 4 directors. General annual meeting held at Rome.	30 shareholders, representing 10,000 shares for extraordinary meetings, elect 15 members of 3 members and 3 substitutes, and 30 substitutes.
No stockholders.	Shareholders receive 5 per cent dividend on paid-in capital and two-thirds of profits until 6 per cent and then only one-half of remaining profits, the rest going to the State.	Limited to 4 per cent dividends; the surplus, goes to the Government.
Average annual assignments to public treasury, 11.3 per cent of capital.	3.275 per cent. During these years profits were being put aside to liquidate old obligations.	1907-1910, 4 per cent. Bank organized in 1819.
Administration managed by 7 directors, 6 appointed by legislature, chairman by the Crown. From the board itself 3 members are assigned the management of the several departments. Chairman may not be one of 3 managers.	General manager and submanager elected by superior council, but must be approved by the Government.	Direktorium—3 members—elected (on proposal of local manager and submanager) immediately by Bundesrat.
Nominally for parliamentary term of 3 years, practically longer.	Indefinitely.	6 years.
Chairman of board may not be one of 3 managers.	The general manager is head of the administration of the bank.	Bank managers are not allowed to practice in another banking institution.
Conduct business of bank.	Superior council of 22 members. (General manager, under general manager, and superior council comprise the directory.)	Each has charge of one of the three departments: general management, note issue, and bank council.
A special committee of 24 members of both houses of Parliament appoints 6; King names chairman.	18 elected by the shareholders at a meeting held in turn every 3 years at each head branch and 4 elected annually in Rome by the shareholders.	Bank council, 40 members.
For the duration of each Parliament, 3 years.	Three years.	15 elected by general meeting and 25 by cantons.
During tenure of office may not be directors of any other bank, except savings banks. Can not be members of council of state, or managers of national debt office.	Appoint bank staff upon recommendation of the general manager.	4 years.
Meet weekly to supervise bank operations. Daily attendance of at least 4 is needed to transact lending business.	Committee of 3 or 5 syndics elected yearly by stockholders to supervise general management of bank.	Must be Swiss citizens; not more than 5 more than 5 members of government of cantons.
Audit committee appointed by Parliament.	1 central bank in Rome.	General supervision.
None.	Bank of Sicily and Bank of Naples are independent note-issuing banks, and have their head offices respectively in Palermo and Naples.	Bank committee, 7 members; local committee, 6 members.
26.	11.	Berne center for administration of note issue.
26.	69. The bank is obliged to have either head office or branch in capital of each of 69 Provinces, and in cities where branches of late Tuscan Bank were located.	8 branches (including Berne and Zurich),
None.	22. Many private banks and credit institutions also act as correspondents for the collection of bills and payment of obligations.	None.
None.	Same as central institution.	13 agencies (1910).
Same as head office.	Can not discount directly, but receive deposits, collect bills, redeem notes. Recently "first-class agencies" have authority to discount within certain limits.	No subbranches.
None.	By general manager upon proposal of superior council. He is assisted by a local board of from 8 to 12 councilors or censors, selected every 6 years by assembly of shareholders.	Agencies reimburse notes, discount bills, and act as mediator in all other matters.
None.	Agencies can not undertake discounting operations directly. By a recent modification of the law "first-class agencies" may discount within certain limits through a small discounting committee.	By Federal Council on proposal of council.
By central board.	None held by the Government.	Confederation not allowed to possess any property reserved to the Cantons.
Subject to general and special instructions.	State does not select any officers, but must approve the election of the general manager and submanager.	Federal Council elects the chairman and 23 other members of the council of the directors.
No stock issued; belongs to legislature.	Annual report. Statement required every 10 days on model furnished by Government.	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts before submission to general meeting.
Directors appointed by a special joint committee of Parliament; other officials by directors. King names chairman of board.	A central bureau of inspection at the ministry of the treasury examines the assets. A permanent commission of supervision also passes judgment upon mooted questions.	Special board of inspectors, whose official treasuries, books, and securities are periodically audited.
Weekly principal items belonging to note issue, monthly full balance, annually detailed statement.	Government receives one-third of profits in excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits in excess of 6 per cent. In 1910 this amounted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.
Inspected by a select committee appointed by every regular Parliament. Audit committee appointed by Parliament for bank and each branch.	In addition to general income and stamp taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive circulation, and graded tax on issues in excess of normal maximum, and 7 1/2 per cent on issues beyond the maximum allowed or not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.

BANKS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES.—SHEET 1.

	Bank of Switzerland (1907). <small>(1 franc=\$.193.)</small>	Bank of Belgium (1850). <small>(1 franc=\$.193.)</small>	
1903).			
\$11,580,000. Surplus (ordinary)	December 31, 1908: Paid capital, 25,000,000 francs (\$4,825,000).	(1908) Capital, 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000). No reserve liability. Surplus,	1.
\$1,930,000.	Unpaid capital, \$4,825,000.	\$6,860,216.	Amount of
	10 per cent of net profits, not exceeding 500,000 francs a year, is set aside for surplus fund, until the surplus amounts to 30 per cent of paid-in capital.	10 per cent of net profits in excess of 4 per cent per annum is set aside to meet losses in capital and to insure a dividend of 4 per cent on capital.	Legal pro
	10,004 shareholders (1910). 23 cantons hold 38,772 shares, 33 banks 16,536 shares; balance, 44,692, owned by 9,948 individuals.	50,000 shares. 24,221 nominative shares divided among 889 holders and 25,779 shares to bearer (1908).	Number of
hold 3,000 or 4,000 shares each.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of capital reserved by law to the cantons; $\frac{1}{3}$ to the old banks of issue, and $\frac{2}{3}$ to private individuals.	All classes.	Character
tribunal must consent to the	Individual shareholders must be Swiss citizens, firms, or corporations domiciled in Switzerland. Every transfer must be approved by the bank committee.	No restrictions as to ownership.	Restriction
have no more than 50 votes.	Each share officially registered entitles holder to one vote, but no private shareholder can have more than 100 votes.	10 shares required for a vote, but 1 person can have no more than 5 votes either as a shareholder or a proxy.	Restriction
annual meeting held at Rome.	30 shareholders, representing 10,000 shares, a quorum, meet annually (or when called for extraordinary meetings), elect 15 members of bank council, the audit commission of 3 members and 3 substitutes, and decide all affairs laid before the meeting.	Shareholders' assembly meets twice a year; elects directors and censors. Acts upon all matters placed before them by the council of administration or censors.	Powers of
capital and two-thirds of profits	Limited to 4 per cent dividends; the rest, except for 10 per cent credited to the surplus, goes to the Government.	Shareholders receive 4 per cent of net profits; 25 per cent of remainder goes to State, 10 per cent to reserve, and the rest to the shareholders.	Restriction
ing put aside to liquidate old	1907-1910, 4 per cent. Bank organized in 1907.	(1899-1908) 15.01 per cent.	Average a
rior council, but must be ap	Direktorium—3 members—elected (on proposal of bank council) by the Bundesrat. Local manager and submanager immediately under direktorium, also appointed by Bundesrat.	Governor and deputy governor appointed by the King, 6 directors elected by shareholders.	2. OF
	6 years.	Governor serves 5 years. May be reappointed.	Chief of
	Bank managers are not allowed to practice any other profession or belong to the board of another banking institution. Can not be members of the Nationalrat.	Governor must own 50 shares, directors 25 shares; must reside in Brussels and can not be a member of the legislative body or draw a State pension or belong to board of any other bank.	By w
the bank.	Each has charge of one of the three departments: Discount and giro, management, and note issue.	Each director is intrusted with control of one or more departments of the bank.	For w
, under general manager, and	Bank council, 40 members.	General council, 14 members (governor, 6 directors, and 7 censors).	From
n turn every 3 years at each	15 elected by general meeting and 25 by Bundesrat.	By shareholders.	Func
he shareholders.	4 years.	6 years; may be reelected.	Board of
	Must be Swiss citizens; not more than 5 can be members of Federal Chamber nor more than 5 members of government of Cantons.		Numb
eral manager.	General supervision.	General council exercises general supervision over affairs of bank, appoints discount committee, etc.	By wh
ckholders to supervise general	Bank committee, 7 members; local committees, 3 to 4 members; also audit commission, 6 members.	Council of censors (7), which audits books, etc., chosen by shareholders for 3 years.	For wh
	Berne center for administration of note issue; Zurich center for general management.	1 head office or central institution (Brussels).	From
note-issuing banks, and have	8 branches (including Berne and Zurich), all coordinate.	1 branch at Antwerp.	Func
es.	None.	1 branch at Antwerp (as above).	Number of
branch in capital of each of 69	None.	None.	Number of
can Bank were located.	13 agencies (1910).	39 agencies and 30 discount offices.	Number of
act as correspondents for the	No subbranches.	Apparently the same as at central or head office.	Functions
	Agencies reimburse notes, discount bills, grant loans against deposits, and take over transfers; act as mediator in all other business.	Act as guarantors for much of the paper discounted by the bank. They are usually private partnerships.	Functions
ect bills, redeem notes. Re-	By Federal Council on proposal of council of the bank.	Agents are appointed by the King from a double list furnished by the administrative council.	Managers
count within certain limits.		Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Measure of
l. He is assisted by a local		None held by the Government.	4.
d every 6 years by assembly	Confederation not allowed to possess any shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are reserved to the Cantons.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	Governm
rectly. By a recent modifi-	Federal Council elects the chairman and vice chairman of the bank council and 23 other members of the council of the bank; also on proposal of the council members of general management, directors, and subdirectors of branches.	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Selection
within certain limits through	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts must be approved by Federal Council before submission to general meeting. Required also to publish weekly statement of assets and liabilities.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.	Frequenc
	Special board of inspectors, whose officials are elected by Federal Council; the treasuries, books, and securities are periodically verified.	Receives all profits from a discount above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Methods of
treasury examines the assets.	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of 10 per cent for the surplus and of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910, \$254,296 paid to the Treasury.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Participat
es judgment upon mooted	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.		Taxation.

IG COUNTRIES.—SHEET 1.

Switzerland (1907). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc=\$.193.)	
50,000 francs (\$4,825,000).	(1908) Capital, 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$6,860,216.	1. CAPITAL AND STOCKHOLDERS. Amount of capital, reserve liability, and surplus.
500,000 francs a year, is set aside for surplus per cent of paid-in capital.	10 per cent of net profits in excess of 4 per cent per annum is set aside to meet losses in capital and to insure a dividend of 4 per cent on capital.	Legal provisions as to surplus.
Shareholders hold 38,772 shares, 33 banks 16,536 shares; individuals.	50,000 shares. 24,221 nominative shares divided among 889 holders and 25,779 shares to bearer (1908).	Number of stockholders.
Shares: ½ to the old banks of issue, and ¾ to individuals.	All classes.	Character of stockholders.
Shareholders citizens, firms, or corporations domiciled in Switzerland must be approved by the bank committee.	No restrictions as to ownership.	Restrictions upon ownership and transfer of stocks.
One share holder to one vote, but no private shareholders.	10 shares required for a vote, but 1 person can have no more than 5 votes either as a shareholder or a proxy.	Restrictions upon voting power.
Shareholders, a quorum, meet annually (or when called by the members of bank council, the audit committee, or the board) to decide all affairs laid before the meeting.	Shareholders' assembly meets twice a year; elects directors and censors. Acts upon all matters placed before them by the council of administration or censors.	Powers of stockholders.
Dividend, except for 10 per cent credited to the reserve, is paid in 1907.	Shareholders receive 4 per cent of net profits; 25 per cent of remainder goes to State, 10 per cent to reserve, and the rest to the shareholders.	Restrictions upon profits of stockholders.
Dividend in 1907.	(1899-1908) 15.01 per cent.	Average annual dividends, 1901-1910.
Proposal of bank council) by the Bundesrat. Immediately under direktorium, also appointed by the Bundesrat.	Governor and deputy governor appointed by the King, 6 directors elected by shareholders.	2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. Chief officials: By whom appointed.
Governor must not practice any other profession or belong to the Nationalrat.	Governor serves 5 years. May be reappointed.	For what time.
Departments: Discount and giro, management, and other.	Governor must own 50 shares, directors 25 shares; must reside in Brussels and can not be a member of the legislative body or draw a State pension or belong to board of any other bank.	From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.
By Bundesrat.	Each director is intrusted with control of one or more departments of the bank.	Functions.
5 can be members of Federal Chamber nor of Cantons.	General council, 14 members (governor, 6 directors, and 7 censors).	Board of directors: Number.
Committees, 3 to 4 members; also audit committees.	By shareholders.	By whom selected.
Zurich center for general management.	6 years; may be reelected.	For what time.
All coordinate.	General council exercises general supervision over affairs of bank, appoints discount committee, etc.	From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.
Grant loans against deposits, and take other business.	Council of censors (7), which audits books, etc., chosen by shareholders for 3 years.	Functions.
of the bank.	1 head office or central institution (Brussels).	Other committees.
Shares of the bank; but ¾ of capital are held by the Government.	1 branch at Antwerp.	3. BRANCHES. Number of branches in central city.
Vice chairman of the bank council and other officials must be approved by Federal Council. Required also to publish weekly statements.	1 branch at Antwerp (as above).	Number of branches in other cities.
Officials are elected by Federal Council; the election is periodically verified.	None.	Number of head branches.
Function of 10 per cent for the surplus and the rest paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910, 1911, 1912.	39 agencies and 30 discount offices.	Number of subbranches.
of the bank.	Apparently the same as at central or head office.	Number of agencies.
of the bank.	No subbranches.	Functions of head branches.
of the bank.	Act as guarantors for much of the paper discounted by the bank. They are usually private partnerships.	Functions of subbranches.
of the bank.	Agents are appointed by the King from a double list furnished by the administrative council.	Functions of agencies.
of the bank.	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Managers of branches, how appointed.
of the bank.	None held by the Government.	Measure of discretion allowed.
of the bank.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT. Government ownership of stock.
of the bank.	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Selection of officials.
of the bank.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.	Frequency and character of reports required.
of the bank.	Receives all profits from a discount above 3½ per cent, together with ¼ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Methods and mechanism for government inspection.
of the bank.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of ¼ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Participation in profits.
of the bank.		Taxation.

Managers of branches, how appointed.....	Selected by governor and directors.	By chief of state from 3 candidates proposed by g
Measure of discretion allowed.....	Discretion subject to supervision from head office. Current London rates telegraphed each morning to branches.	Subject to parent institution as regards rate of managers are assisted by local board.
4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.		
Government ownership of stock.....	None held by Government.	None held by Government.
Selection of officials.....	Government has no choice.	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy gove
Frequency and character of reports required.....	Weekly statements required in form prescribed by act of 1844, but no separation of loans, discounts, and securities, and no distinction between bankers' balances and other deposits. No annual reports published.	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements ve but with no separation of bankers' balances fro published with statistics.
Methods and mechanism for government inspection.....	No Government inspection.	No regular examination, but minister of finance desires, and no resolution of the general coun the hand of the governor, representing the Stat
Participation in profits.....	In 1910, £186,731 (\$908,726) for net profits on note issue in excess of £14,000,000.	General and special taxation totals about two-t holders.
Taxation.....	Subject to same local and general taxes as other banks, and to an annual payment of £60,000 (\$291,690) in consideration of exception of bank notes from stamp duty.	Pays general taxes, and special tax of one-twenti circulation, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of "unpr tive means covered by loans and discounts. special taxes, \$289,229.
Other payments required by Government.....		Royalty for use of Crédit Agricole equaling one-e "productive" circulation. Amounted to \$1,41
Permanent loans to Government.....	\$53,604,984 (£11,015,100).	\$54,040,000—\$34,740,000 without interest, includ and \$19,300,000 fixed government debt, law of
Other loans to Government and their limits.....	About \$115,000,000 additional of government securities, including treasury bills, held by bank in August, 1908.	Disposable government bonds, \$19,228,800.
Custody of Government funds, with interest paid.....	Bank is practically the sole depository wherever it has branches. No interest paid.	Bank is sole depository. No interest paid.
Further services rendered to Government and payments for same.....	Manages and pays dividends on public debt, for which services during year ending March, 1910, bank received £195,242 (\$948,876.12), makes temporary advances, acts as agent for the mint. (Receives also £200 annually on every million pounds in securities in issue department.)	Transfers funds, issues treasury bills, pays coupou
Duration of charter.....	The charter of 1694 is perpetual, but subject to modification or repeal by Parliament.	Charter expires in 1920, terminable in 1911; last
5. DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.		
Discounts:	The bank statements do not distinguish between loans, discounts, and non-government securities. These aggregated, December 30, 1908, \$219,413,121. Average amount, 1908, \$144,165,196.	Average, \$188,618,900.
Average amount, 1910.....		
Average and minimum size.....	About \$5,000. No minimum.	(1910) \$119.60. Minimum, \$1 (5 fr.); 55 per cen each.
Average duration.....	40 to 50 days.	1906, 24 days; 1907, 26 days; 1908, 25 days; 19 age for 10 years, 24 days.
Maximum duration allowed.....	Maximum 4 months, exceptionally 6.	3 months, with possible renewal.
For what classes in community.....	Any person, firm, or company having an account (including in reality colonial and foreign exchange banks).	All classes, but about 70 per cent come through b
Number of signatures required.....	2 British names, of which one must be acceptor.	3 names, of which two must be of residents of Fr
Other security accepted.....		Loan collateral acceptable in place of third signa
Loans on collateral:	Not published separate from discounts and non-government securities.	Average for 1910, \$106,227,200 on gold coin, gold b
Average amount, 1910.....		
Average and minimum size.....	\$500 to millions.	Many small. Minimum size 250 francs (\$48.25).
Average duration.....	7 to 90 days.	Mostly for a short period, not less than 2 weeks.
Maximum duration allowed.....	3 months, subject to possible renewal.	3 months with possible renewal.
For what classes in community.....	Any person, firm, or company having a properly constituted account.	All classes.
Kinds of collateral accepted.....	Stock-exchange securities, except mining shares, or exceptionally other securities of ascertainable value.	List published. Principally bonds issued or guar cities, and colonies, gold, bullion, and foreign g
Proportion of loan to collateral.....	Varies according to class of security.	Margin varies according to collateral from 20 per c
Overdrafts	Not allowed except under very exceptional circumstances.	Not allowed.
Loans on real estate	Have only been granted very exceptionally.	Not allowed.
Securities held:	Scarcely any restrictions. In reality the "other securities" are supposed to include railway debentures, bonds of colonial governments, and some corporation stocks.	Only government securities.
What kinds allowed.....		
Average amount, 1910.....	Government securities in banking department, average 1910, \$74,266,000. "Other securities," \$146,577,600, include loans and discounts. Other securities in issue department, 1910, about \$36,133,000.	December 24, 1910. Disposable government sect

	By chief of state from 3 candidates proposed by governor of bank.	on recommendation of the president, managers of all other branches by the president.	By central board.
on rates tele-	Subject to parent institution as regards rate of discount and important matters; managers are assisted by local board.	Head branches act under supervision of the Direktorium, subbranches under that of the respective head branches.	Subject to general and spe
	None held by Government.	None held by Government.	No stock issued; belongs t
	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy governors of bank.	Emperor appoints president and members of Direktorium, also 2 members of curatorium, of which Bundesrat selects other 3.	Directors appointed by a directors. King names
separation of ers' balances	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements voluntarily published in some detail but with no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Weekly statements required in some detail, but no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Weekly principal items b detailed statement.
	No regular examination, but minister of finance can call for any information he desires, and no resolution of the general council can be executed unless under the hand of the governor, representing the State.	The curatorium, consisting of government officials, meets every 3 months to supervise conduct of the bank. (Accounts audited by Board of Accounts of German Empire.)	Inspected by a select com committee appointed by
14,000,000.	General and special taxation totals about two-thirds profits distributed to shareholders.	About two-thirds total profits go to Government. Government receives 70 per cent of profits after payment of 3½ per cent dividend. In 1908 this amounted to \$5,489,000, in 1910 to \$3,826,500.	All profits not necessary for
al payment of stamp duty.	Pays general taxes, and special tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent of "productive" circulation, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of "unproductive" circulation. (Productive means covered by loans and discounts.) General taxes, 1910, \$398,758; special taxes, \$289,229.	Exempted from Government income tax and license fees, but pays real estate tax and 5 per cent tax on all uncovered notes in excess of \$130,900,000, and at end of each quarter of \$178,500,000.	Exempt from paying govern
	Royalty for use of Crédit Agricole equaling one-eighth average discount rate times "productive" circulation. Amounted to \$1,419,901 in 1907.	Until 1925 an indemnity of \$444,000 to Prussian Government.	None. (See preceding.)
	\$54,040,000—\$34,740,000 without interest, including \$7,720,000 for Crédit Agricole, and \$19,300,000 fixed government debt, law of June 9, 1857.	None.	None.
treasury bills,	Disposable government bonds, \$19,228,800.	Treasury bills amounting to \$30,500,000 held December 31, 1910.	The administration of the na balance of 6,500,000 krone
interest paid.	Bank is sole depository. No interest paid.	Bank is sole depository for funds of the Empire, but not for Federal States. No interest paid.	No interest paid.
g year ending advances, acts ion pounds in	Transfers funds, issues treasury bills, pays coupons gratuitously for Government.	Transfers funds, discounts treasury bills, pays coupons.	Makes all government paym
y Parliament.	Charter expires in 1920, terminable in 1911; last renewed in 1897.	Charter runs for 10 years, but terminable at one year's notice before expiration. Renewed in 1909 for 10 years, to 1920.	Indefinite (i. e., nonterminal
l non-govern- 21. Average	Average, \$188,618,900.	Average 1910, local bills, \$114,480,000; remitted bills, \$88,805,000; foreign bills, \$33,488,000. Total, \$236,773,000.	Inland bills, \$31,748,000; all
	(1910) \$119.60. Minimum, \$1 (5 fr.); 55 per cent of discounts less than 180 francs each.	No minimum. Average size, \$465 in 1908; \$524 in 1910.	\$573.
	1906, 24 days; 1907, 26 days; 1908, 25 days; 1909, 22 days; 1910, 24 days. Average for 10 years, 24 days.	1906, 34 days; 1907, 33 days; 1908, 34 days; 1909, 32 days; 1910, 31 days.	About 50 days. (Inland bill
	3 months, with possible renewal.	3 months—in case of farmers, once renewable.	6 months.
colonial and	All classes, but about 70 per cent come through banks.	All classes, but about 60 per cent of discounted bills come through bankers. Of 66,700 customers, 2,400 banks, 24,000 merchants, 21,200 manufacturers, 9,900 farmers, 9,200 miscellaneous.	All classes, provided bills rep
	3 names, of which two must be of residents of France.	2 names.	Must be accepted (i. e., 2 sign
	Loan collateral acceptable in place of third signature.	Loan collateral not acceptable in place of second signature.	No regulation on this point.
	Average for 1910, \$106,227,200 on gold coin, gold bars, and securities.	Average, \$23,439,000.	\$5,337,000, together with \$1, banks.
	Many small. Minimum size 250 francs (\$48.25).	Average 1910, \$7,839. Minimum \$120 for bankers and merchants and \$24 for individuals.	\$10,713.
	Mostly for a short period, not less than 2 weeks.	10 days (1910).	About 45 days.
	3 months with possible renewal.	3 months, with possible renewal.	6 months' certain or in some ca
	All classes.	All classes, especially banks and bankers.	All classes.
er securities	List published. Principally bonds issued or guaranteed by National Government, cities, and colonies, gold, bullion, and foreign gold coins.	Securities, guaranteed by governments, mortgage bonds, discountable bills, merchandise, gold, and silver.	Bonds, shares, or other docume
	Margin varies according to collateral from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.	Margin varies according to collateral—50 and 25 per cent in case of bonds, 5 per cent in case of discountable bills and gold, at most ½ in case of merchandise and foreign securities.	As directors determine.
	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Open credits, on security, are g actually drawn, plus a comm
	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Average amount, 1910, \$993,000
ed to include ation stocks.	Only government securities.	No securities purchased for investment, but government and municipal bonds bought for sale to customers, also treasury bills having an average of 30 days to run.	Foreign government bonds, of r and bonds of the general mor the bonds are quoted on forei
000. "Other ities in issue	December 24, 1910. Disposable government securities amounted to \$19,228,800.	Average (1910), \$27,842,000.	Dec. 31, 1910, bonds held, \$3,47

	By central board.	of shareholders.	
der that	Subject to general and special instructions.	Agencies can not undertake discounting operations directly. By a recent modification of the law "first-class agencies" may discount within certain limits through a small discounting committee.	
	No stock issued; belongs to legislature.	None held by the Government.	Confederation not allowed to reserved to the Cantons.
of cura-	Directors appointed by a special joint committee of Parliament; other officials by directors. King names chairman of board.	State does not select any officers, but must approve the election of the general manager and submanager.	Federal Council elects the chief and 23 other members of the committee of general manager.
balances	Weekly principal items belonging to note issue, monthly full balance, annually detailed statement.	Annual report. Statement required every 10 days on model furnished by Government.	Annual report, balance sheet, before submission to general meeting of assets and liabilities.
to super-German	Inspected by a select committee appointed by every regular Parliament. Audit committee appointed by Parliament for bank and each branch.	A central bureau of inspection at the ministry of the treasury examines the assets. A permanent commission of supervision also passes judgment upon mooted questions.	Special board of inspectors, examines treasuries, books, and securities.
per cent uted to	All profits not necessary for assignment to surplus is disposed of by Parliament.	Government receives one-third of profits in excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits in excess of 6 per cent. In 1910 this amounted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profit of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.
state tax at end of	Exempt from paying government taxes on real estate, income, etc.	In addition to general income and stamp taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive circulation, and graded tax on issues in excess of normal maximum, and 7½ per cent on issues beyond the maximum allowed or not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of tax.
	None. (See preceding.)	Bank contributed \$6,000,000 to Italian Credit Foncier, which is now in liquidation. Bank obliged to pay expense of Government supervision, \$14,000 annually.	None.
	None.	None.	None.
	The administration of the national debt office is granted by the bank on uncovered balance of 6,500,000 kroner (\$402,000).	Bank of Italy obliged to lend Government up to \$22,195,000, in case of need, at 1½ per cent.	None.
ates. No	No interest paid.	Bank is sole depository. Pays interest of 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Government deposits bear interest.
	Makes all government payments and collections free of charge.	Helps in issue of loans. Conducts the business of the treasury gratuitously.	Receives for custody, free of charge, and handles payment of government bonds and board of alcohols.
expiration.	Indefinite (i. e., nonterminable).	30 years. Expires 1923.	20 years; expires 1927.
oreign bills,	Inland bills, \$31,748,000; all bills, \$33,781,000.	\$84,881,400.	Average 1907, \$10,769,400; 1908, \$11,403,000.
	\$573.	Average in 1907, \$269.72. 14 per cent were for amounts below \$20 and about 70 per cent for amounts between \$20 and \$200.	1907, \$1,403; 1908, \$1,201; 1909, \$1,100.
	About 50 days. (Inland bills.)	59 days (1907).	1907, 28 days; 1908, 18 days; 1909, 15 days.
	6 months.	4 months.	90 days.
ankers. Of 9,900	All classes, provided bills represent real business transactions.	Banks, credit societies, and all kinds of institutions, and at the agencies, industrial people, agricultural landowners, and small tradespeople.	All classes, including agricultural transactions.
	Must be accepted (i. e., 2 signatures at least).	At least 2.	2.
	No regulation on this point.	Treasury bills, public warehouse warrants, or loan collateral.	None.
	\$5,337,000, together with \$1,751,000 of special advances to former note-issuing banks.	\$18,837,765.	Loans on collateral, \$3,606,451; 1907, \$3,242,424; 1908, \$3,242,424.
nd \$24 for	\$10,713.		Average size, 1907, \$32,424; 1908, \$32,424.
	About 45 days.		1907, 15 days; 1908, 11 days; 1909, 10 days.
	6 months' certain or in some cases 3 months' notice.	4 months on government securities and 6 months on silk, etc. On treasury bills extendable to 2 years.	90 days.
	All classes.	All classes.	Mostly banks.
bills, mer-	Bonds, shares, or other documentary security, including warrants.	Securities guaranteed by governments, silk, warehouse warrants, and pledges to deliver commodities on a certain date.	Swiss federal, cantonal, and commercial bonds quoted in Switzerland; bonds for bars, coin, drafts.
, 5 per cent and foreign	As directors determine.	From 50 to 100 per cent (the latter on treasury bills only).	On Federal loans, 90 per cent; on foreign securities, 75 per cent.
	Open credits, on security, are granted at the 3 months' discount rate on the amount actually drawn, plus a commission generally of one-half of 1 per cent per annum.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
	Average amount, 1910, \$993,000, or about 19 per cent of the loans.	Not allowed.	Title deeds accepted as collateral.
bonds bought to run.	Foreign government bonds, of readily realizable kinds, Swedish government bonds, and bonds of the general mortgage bank and other Swedish enterprises, provided the bonds are quoted on foreign exchanges.	State securities and securities guaranteed by the State, including Italian rente, not exceeding \$15,000,000.	Interest-bearing bonds of the temporary investment only.
	Dec. 31, 1910, bonds held, \$3,476,000.	December 31, 1910, \$32,642,283.	Average, 1910, \$2,441,000.

operations directly. By a recent modification discount within certain limits through		council.
	Confederation not allowed to possess any shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are reserved to the Cantons.	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.
st approve the election of the general	Federal Council elects the chairman and vice chairman of the bank council and 23 other members of the council of the bank; also on proposal of the council members of general management, directors, and subdirectors of branches.	None held by the Government.
10 days on model furnished by Govern-	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts must be approved by Federal Council before submission to general meeting. Required also to publish weekly statement of assets and liabilities.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.
try of the treasury examines the assets. It also passes judgment upon mooted	Special board of inspectors, whose officials are elected by Federal Council; the treasuries, books, and securities are periodically verified.	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.
excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits allotted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of 10 per cent for the surplus and of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910, \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.
taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive excess of normal maximum, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.	Receives all profits from a discount above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.
at Foncier, which is now in liquidation. Under supervision, \$14,000 annually.	None.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).
	None.	A payment of \$44,390 toward expenses of treasury administration in the Provinces.
up to \$22,195,000, in case of need, at	None.	None.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on deposits in excess of	Government deposits bear interest.	None.
business of the treasury gratuitously.	Receives for custody, free of charge, securities and valuables belonging to Confederation, and handles payments for the Federal Treasury, post office, the customs, and board of alcohols.	Government deposits bear no interest. Treasury funds in excess of requirements of service are invested in commercial securities.
	20 years; expires 1927.	Acts as registrar and transfer officer of the national debt; as custodian of bonds given by public officers and of various special funds, including those of the savings bank. Government's deposits above 5,000,000 francs must be invested and profit credited to State.
	Average 1907, \$10,769,400; 1908, \$12,159,000; 1909, \$17,007,000; 1910, \$21,899,000.	Charter extended in 1900; expires January 1, 1929.
ere for amounts below \$20 and about \$200.	1907, \$1,403; 1908, \$1,201; 1909, \$1,268; 1910, \$1,221.	Discounts December 31, 1908, \$95,237,450.
	1907, 28 days; 1908, 18 days; 1909, 29 days; 1910, 26 days.	Average size accepted paper \$421 and nonaccepted paper \$62.
	90 days.	Average for accepted paper 46 days and for nonaccepted paper 43 days.
stitutions, and at the agencies, industrial and tradespeople.	All classes, including agricultural business, provided bills represent business transactions.	100 days.
	2.	Merchants, manufacturers, and, under certain conditions, farmers.
or loan collateral.	None.	3; but commercial bills with 2 signatures may be admitted under certain conditions approved by minister of finance.
	Loans on collateral, \$3,606,451, as shown by the balance sheet December 31, 1910.	Warehouse receipts, merchandise, or public funds may be pledged in lieu of one signature.
	Average size, 1907, \$32,424; 1908, \$20,458.	Loans on public securities, outstanding December 31, 1908, amounted to \$9,923,890.
	1907, 15 days; 1908, 11 days; 1909, 13 days; 1910, 15 days.	Not stated.
months on silk, etc. On treasury bills	90 days.	10 days to 4 months.
	Mostly banks.	4 months and 1 extension allowed.
ck, warehouse warrants, and pledges to,	Swiss federal, cantonal, and communal loans as far as quoted; loans of foreign States quoted in Switzerland; bonds of first-class Swiss banks, if quoted, etc.; gold in bars, coin, drafts.	Loans on securities to other than merchants are required to be registered at the cost of the borrower at rate of $\frac{2}{10}$ of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan.
ury bills only).	On Federal loans, 90 per cent; on cantonal loans, 80 per cent; other Swiss securities, 75 per cent; foreign securities, 70 per cent.	National bonds, treasury bonds, and other securities guaranteed by the State.
	Not allowed.	Securities accepted as collateral for not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of their current market value.
	Title deeds accepted as collateral for loans.	Current accounts of those who overdraw are canceled by resolution of the council of administration.
y the State, including Italian rente, not	Interest-bearing bonds of the Confederation, the Cantons, or foreign countries for temporary investment only; precious metal in bars and coin.	Not allowed.
	Average, 1910, \$2,441,000.	National public securities and others guaranteed by the State.
		December 31, 1908, Government securities, \$9,633,291.

	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Measure of discretion allowed.
less any shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are	None held by the Government.	4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.
man and vice chairman of the bank council and il of the bank; also on proposal of the council directors, and subdirectors of branches.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	Government ownership of stock.
accounts must be approved by Federal Council eting. Required also to publish weekly state-	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Selection of officials.
the officials are elected by Federal Council; the are periodically verified.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to exam- ine the books, etc.	Frequency and character of reports required.
fter deduction of 10 per cent for the surplus and cent, is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910,	Receives all profits from a discount above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Methods and mechanism for government inspection.
of taxation.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Participation in profits.
	A payment of \$44,390 toward expenses of treasury administration in the Provinces.	Taxation.
	None.	Other payments required by Government.
	None.	Permanent loans to Government.
	Government deposits bear no interest. Treasury funds in excess of requirements of service are invested in commercial securities.	Other loans to Government and their limits.
securities and valuables belonging to Confed- r the Federal Treasury, post office, the customs,	Acts as registrar and transfer officer of the national debt; as custodian of bonds given by public officers and of various special funds, including those of the sav- ings bank. Government's deposits above 5,000,000 francs must be invested and profit credited to State.	Custody of government funds, with interest paid.
	Charter extended in 1900; expires January 1, 1929.	Further services rendered to Government and payments for same.
2,159,000; 1909, \$17,007,000; 1910, \$21,899,000.	Discounts December 31, 1908, \$95,237,450.	Duration of charter.
268; 1910, \$1,221.	Average size accepted paper \$421 and nonaccepted paper \$62.	5. DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.
29 days; 1910, 26 days.	Average for accepted paper 46 days and for nonaccepted paper 43 days.	Discounts:
business, provided bills represent business	100 days.	Average amount, 1910.
	Merchants, manufacturers, and, under certain conditions, farmers.	Average and minimum size.
	3; but commercial bills with 2 signatures may be admitted under certain conditions approved by minister of finance.	Average duration.
	Warehouse receipts, merchandise, or public funds may be pledged in lieu of one signature.	Maximum duration allowed.
own by the balance sheet December 31, 1910.	Loans on public securities, outstanding December 31, 1908, amounted to \$9,923,890.	For what classes in community.
0,458.	Not stated.	Number of signatures required.
3 days; 1910, 15 days.	10 days to 4 months.	Other security accepted.
	4 months and 1 extension allowed.	Loans on collateral:
l loans as far as quoted; loans of foreign States st-class Swiss banks, if quoted, etc.; gold in	Loans on securities to other than merchants are required to be registered at the cost of the borrower at rate of $\frac{3}{100}$ of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan.	Average amount, 1910.
onal loans, 80 per cent; other Swiss securities, er cent.	National bonds, treasury bonds, and other securities guaranteed by the State.	Average and minimum size.
	Securities accepted as collateral for not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of their current market value.	Average duration.
	Current accounts of those who overdraw are canceled by resolution of the council of administration.	Maximum duration allowed.
ans.	Not allowed.	For what classes in community.
ration, the Cantons, or foreign countries for s metal in bars and coin.	National public securities and others guaranteed by the State.	Kinds of collateral accepted.
	December 31, 1908, Government securities, \$9,633,291.	Proportion of loan to collateral.
		Overdrafts.
		Loans on real estate.
		Securities held:
		What kinds allowed.
		Average amount, 1910.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF

	Bank of England (1694). (£=\$4.8665.)	Bank of France (1 franc = \$0.1936)
6. RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.		
Rate of discount:		
Average rate, 1901-1910.....	3.61 per cent.	2.95 per cent.
Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1907), 7 per cent. Minimum (1905-1909), 2½ per cent.	3 to 4 per cent.
Average number of changes per year.....	48 changes in 10 years; not more than 7 nor less than 2 changes in any one year.	4 changes in 10 years.
By whom official rate determined.....	By governor and directors.	By the governor and general council.
How far actual rate conforms.....	Depends on circumstances.	Uniform at bank and branches, but open bank rate.
Rate for loans:		
Average rate, 1901-1910.....	Not stated (but somewhat higher than discount rate).	3.57 per cent. Average, 1910, 3.50 per cent.
Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.....	Not stated.	Maximum (1901-1910), 4½ per cent. Minimum (1901-1910), 3½ per cent.
By whom determined.....	By governors.	By governor and board of central institutions.
Relation to discount rate.....	Depends on circumstances. (Advances on securities usually one-half of 1 per cent above bank rate.)	Generally higher—½ to 1 per cent above bank rate.
Variations according to collateral.....		Same rate for all.
7. NOTE ISSUE.		
Minimum denomination and legal tender power.....	£5 (\$24.33). Legal tender in England and Wales only.	50 francs (\$10). Legal tender since August 1, 1906.
Maximum, minimum, and average amount, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$292,746,960. Minimum (1903), \$217,922,400. Average, \$253,862,100. } Issue Department.	Maximum (1910), \$1,067,397,000. Minimum (1901), \$749,741,900. Average \$885,291,000.
Average amount, 1910.....		\$1,003,168,100.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$57,386,880. Minimum (1902), \$42,354,900. Average, \$48,804,120.	Maximum fluctuation (1910), \$117,363,300. Minimum fluctuation (1904), \$80,017,800. Average fluctuation, \$95,926,800.
Average percentage fluctuation to issue, 1901-1910.....	About 18½ per cent.	10.84 per cent.
Maximum issue allowed.....	No limit if covered by gold coin and gold bullion.	6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) before Feb. 1906; (\$1,119,400,000) since Feb. 1906; was 1897 to 1906. Actual note issue Oct. 12, 1911, \$1,051,220,000.
Maximum uncovered issue allowed.....	\$89,786,925 (£18,450,000).	No special cover required.
Requirements as to covering of note issue.....	\$89,786,925 covered by government debt and securities; balance covered by gold and silver, of which only one-fourth may be silver. (No silver actually held in Issue Department since July 1, 1861.)	No special cover required.
Nature and amount (1910) of taxes upon note issue.....	\$291,990 (£60,000) for exemption from stamp duty, and net profit on all notes in excess of \$68,131,000 issued against securities about \$907,512 (£186,731).	One-twentieth of 1 per cent on amount of issue, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent on remainder; average discount rate on productive issues.
Number of other banks of issue.....	18 in England and Wales at close of 1910. (Notes not legal tender.)	None.
Average amount other bank issues, 1901-1910.....	Average notes of other banks in England and Wales, £609,500 (\$2,952,170).	None.
Percentage of other bank issues to central bank issue, 1901-1910.....	Percentage average circulation other banks of issue in England and Wales to circulation Bank of England, to-day 0.6 per cent.	None.
8. DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS.		
Government deposits:		
Average amount, 1901-1910.....	\$49,698,360.	\$35,898,000.
Average amount, 1910.....	\$63,459,080.	\$25,456,700.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$104,616,360. Minimum (1901), \$40,450,000. Average, \$63,214,020.	Maximum (1901), \$160,711,100. Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.
Interest paid on government deposits.....	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
Approximate percentage government to other deposits.....	31 per cent.	34 per cent.
Other deposits:		
Average amount, 1901-1910.....	\$206,331,300.	\$105,835,400.
Average amount, 1910.....	\$202,997,340.	\$118,328,300.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1903), \$106,634,000. Minimum (1901), \$45,547,920. Average, \$70,650,300.	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS, PRACTICES, AND STATISTICS

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

[DECEMBER 1910]

	Bank of France (1800). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Reichsbank (1876). (\$1=4.20 marks.)	Bank of Sweden (1846). (1 krona=\$.193.)
	2.95 per cent.	4.4 per cent.	5.03 per cent (1902-1910 direct discount)
	3 to 4 per cent.	Maximum (1907-8), 7½ per cent. Minimum (1902-1905), 3 per cent.	Maximum, 7 per cent Dec. 12, 1907, to Oct. 14, 1904, Feb. 15 to Sept. 21, 1910.
	4 changes in 10 years.	38 changes in 10 years. Not more than 7 or less than 1 in any one year.	21 changes in the 10 years. Not exceeding 7 in any one year and 1909, three each).
	By the governor and general council.	By president and Direktorium.	By board of directors.
	Uniform at bank and branches, but open discount rate in Paris sometimes under bank rate.	"Since 1896 one rate for everybody," but in Berlin open rate is generally about 1 per cent lower.	Other banks quote same or ½ per cent higher.
	3.57 per cent. Average, 1910, 3.50 per cent.	5.4 per cent.	Varies with nature of collateral from 4 to 8 per cent.
	Maximum (1901-1910), 4½ per cent. Minimum (1901-1910), 3½ per cent.	Maximum (1907-8), 8½ per cent. Minimum (1902-1905), 4 per cent.	Maximum, 8 per cent; minimum, 4½ per cent.
	By governor and board of central institution.	By president and Direktorium.	By board of directors.
Rate	Generally higher—½ to 1 per cent above discount rates.	Usually 1 per cent higher than discount rate.	Varies from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.
	Same rate for all.	Only in case of gold being pledged the rate is equal to discount rate.	Real estate shares and warrants generally at discount rate, or ½ per cent higher.
	50 francs (\$10). Legal tender since Aug. 12, 1870.	20 marks (\$5). (20, 50, 100, 1,000 marks.) Since January 1, 1910, notes of the Reichsbank have legal-tender power.	Lowest denomination, 5 kronor=\$1.34
	Maximum (1910), \$1,067,397,000. Minimum (1901), \$749,741,900. Average \$885,291,000.	Maximum (1910), \$493,515,714. Minimum (1901), \$248,768,333. Average, \$330,129,286.	Maximum (1910), \$57,422,000. Minimum (1901), \$14,255,000. Average, \$40,471,000.
	\$1,003,168,100.	\$382,353,000.	\$49,137,000.
	Maximum fluctuation (1910), \$117,363,300. Minimum fluctuation (1904), \$80,017,800. Average fluctuation, \$95,926,800.	Maximum (1909), \$175,900,000. Minimum (1901), \$100,229,000. Average, \$132,809,000.	Maximum (1902), \$15,481,000. Minimum (1908), \$9,921,000. Average, \$12,288,000.
	10.84 per cent.	About 40 per cent.	30.4 per cent.
	6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) beginning Jan., 1912; 5,800,000,000 francs (\$1,119,400,000) since Feb. 1906; was 5,000,000,000 francs (\$965,000,000) from 1897 to 1906. Actual note issue Oct. 12, 1911, \$1,051,226,300.	Three times the specie, gold bullion, and government notes held by bank.	No limit when covered with gold or government bonds.
	No special cover required.	From January 1, 1911, 550,000,000 marks (\$130,900,000) of untaxed uncovered notes has been allowed, and for the end of each quarter 750,000,000 marks (\$178,500,000). All further issues must be covered or taxed.	100,000,000 kronor (\$26,810,000) and the 40,000,000 kronor (\$10,724,000) may be covered by government bonds.
Gold in	No special cover required.	One-third by specie, gold bullion or government notes, two-thirds by bills of 3 months or less, bearing 2 signatures.	40,000,000 kronor (\$10,700,000) must be covered by gold or government bonds, at least 30 per cent of all issues in excess of 40,000,000 kronor.
in	One-twentieth of 1 per cent on amount equal to loans and discounts (productive issue), one-fiftieth of 1 per cent on remaining issue, also a royalty of one-eighth of average discount rate on productive issue. (Amounted to \$1,395,769 in 1910.)	5 per cent on issue in excess of 550,000,000 marks (\$130,900,000) and since January, 1911, at the end of each quarter, in excess of 750,000,000 marks (\$178,500,000), not covered by specie, gold bullion, or notes of Government and other banks. (Amounted in 1908 to \$936,029.)	None since 1903. Between 1900 and 1903 the Bank of Sweden.
	None.	4.	None since 1903.
	None.	Average, \$34,640,000.	1901, \$21,283,000; 1904, \$800,000; 1906, \$1,313,000.
tu-	None.	10.5 per cent.	1901, 114.2 per cent; 1906, none.
	\$35,898,000.	\$51,009,000.	\$9,172,000 (1909).
	\$25,456,700.	\$55,969,000.	\$10,473,000 (1910).
	Maximum (1901), \$160,711,100. Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.	Maximum (1909), \$126,737,000. Minimum (1906), \$29,255,000. Average, \$60,304,000.	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,269,000, (1910) \$10,473,000.
	No interest paid.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
	34 per cent.	55.2 per cent.	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits.
	\$105,835,400.	\$92,377,000.	1909, \$1,313,000.
	\$118,328,300.	\$98,484,000.	1910, \$1,108,000.
	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.	Maximum (1910), \$54,368,000. Minimum (1904), \$28,908,000. Average, \$40,549,000.	(1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.
as.	Companies of all sorts and individuals, but especially banks.	From all classes, especially from banks and bankers.	All classes—individuals, firms, etc., and sealed packages.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION BY A. PIATT ANDREW.

[DECEMBER, 1911.]

	Bank of Sweden (1668). (1 krone=26.8 cents.)	Bank of Italy (1893). (1 lire=\$.193.)	Bank of Switzerland (1830). (1 franc=\$.193.)
	5.03 per cent (1902-1910 direct discounts 4.98 per cent; rediscounts 4.68 per cent).	Official rate, 5 per cent (except November and December, 1907, 1908, and 1910, 5½ per cent). Average actual rate, 4.555 per cent.	Average, 1907, 4.93 per cent; 1908, 3.8 per cent.
	Maximum, 7 per cent Dec. 12, 1907, to Jan. 29, 1908; minimum, 4½ per cent Jan. 10, 1902, to Oct. 14, 1904, Feb. 15 to Sept. 22, 1905, Feb. 19 to Oct. 12, 1909, Jan. 24 to Oct. 21, 1910.	Maximum (1907, 1908, and 1910), 5½ per cent. Minimum (1904, 1905, and 1909), 3½ per cent.	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 4 per cent.
	21 changes in the 10 years. Not exceeding three in any one year (1905, 1906, 1908, and 1909, three each).	4 changes since 1894 in official, often in case of reduced rates.	4 changes in 1908; 3 in 1909; 5 in 1910.
	By board of directors.	Can not be changed without the approval of the Minister of the Treasury.	By direktorium, after obtaining opinion of the principal branches.
Discount	Other banks quote same or ½ per cent higher as a rule.	May discount for 1 per cent below official rate, and prime bills may be discounted for minimum rate of 3 per cent. Must discount for cooperative credit societies at reduced rate.	The bank has no right to discount bills.
	Varies with nature of collateral from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.	Sometimes lower than discount rates. Generally the same rate for discount and loans up to a certain point.	Average, 1908, 4.88 per cent; 1909, 3.8 per cent.
	Maximum, 8 per cent; minimum, 4½ per cent.	From 5½ to 3½ per cent.	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 4 per cent.
	By board of directors.	By agreement between the three banks of issue if not less than 3 nor over the official rate.	By direktorium as in case of discounts.
	Varies from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.	Generally the same; sometimes ½ per cent lower.	½ to 1 per cent higher.
	Real estate shares and warrants generally 1 per cent above discount. Certain classes of bonds at discount rate, or ½ per cent above.		Not stated, except that rates for loans on real estate are 1 per cent higher.
Legal tender	Lowest denomination, 5 kroner=\$1.34. Legal tender.	50 lire (\$10). Not legal tender after December 31, 1912.	50 francs (\$10) and, in extraordinary cases, 100 francs issued temporarily. Not declared legal tender, but bank accepts payment.
	Maximum (1910), \$57,422,000. Minimum (1901), \$14,255,000. Average, \$40,471,000.	Maximum (1910), \$301,826,524. Minimum (1901), \$150,733,000. Average, \$206,655,715.	1908-1910: Maximum (1910), \$59,442,470. Minimum (1908), \$23,126,225.
	\$49,137,000.	\$276,019,014.	(1910) \$48,284,450.
	Maximum (1902), \$15,481,000. Minimum (1908), \$9,921,000. Average, \$12,288,000.	Maximum (1910), \$48,867,600. Minimum (1902), \$18,449,449. Average, \$36,826,909.	1908-1910: Maximum (1908), \$23,729,350. Minimum (1909), \$16,711,120.
	30.4 per cent.	About 19.5 per cent.	About 39 per cent.
	No limit when covered with gold or balances on current accounts abroad.	No legal limit to issue covered by metallic reserve.	No limit, if covered by 40 per cent coin.
Issued	100,000,000 kroner (\$26,810,000) and the amount with which the cash (gold) exceeds 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,724,000) may be issued with a covering of bills of exchange and government bonds.	Normal maximum of issue, covered by only 40 per cent cash, Bank of Italy, 660,000,000 lire (\$127,380,000); Bank of Naples, 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000); Bank of Sicily, 48,000,000 lire (\$9,264,000). In addition the Bank of Italy may issue notes up to 150,000,000 lire if covered by only 40 per cent cash upon payment of graduated tax.	60 per cent of issue not covered by metallic reserve; remainder covered by foreign bills.
Reserve	40,000,000 kroner (\$10,700,000) must generally be held in gold in Sweden, and at least 30 per cent of all issues in excess of 60,000,000 kroner (\$16,050,000).	40 per cent must be covered by cash, and of this 400,000,000 lire (\$80,000,000) must be held as special reserve for the notes.	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve, or Swiss legal tender, bills having not more than three months' maturity must be covered by legal tender count bills or foreign bills.
Tax	None since 1903. Between 1900 and 1903 1 per cent on issues of other banks than the Bank of Sweden.	On productive circulation (not covered by cash), one-tenth per cent. Issues in excess of normal maximum as follows: For Bank of Italy 50,000,000 lire (\$10,000,000), Naples 15,000,000 lire (\$3,000,000), Sicily 4,000,000 lire (\$800,000), require tax one-third rate of discount. Similar additional installments, tax two-thirds rate of discount. Similar third installments, tax whole rate of discount. Further issues taxed 7½ per cent unless fully covered by cash.	No tax on note issue.
	None since 1903.	2. Bank of Naples and Bank of Sicily.	None. The 36 note-issuing banks with a total capital of \$50,000,000 and same amount of their notes by June 20, 1910.
	1901, \$21,283,000; 1904, \$800,000; 1906, no longer current.	December 31, 1910—Circulation Bank of Naples, \$78,479,783. December 31, 1910—Circulation Bank of Sicily, \$18,659,626.	June 30, 1907, \$36,677,912; June 30, 1910, \$36,677,912.
	1901, 114.2 per cent; 1906, none.	33 per cent on December 31, 1910.	June 30, 1907, 76.73 per cent; June 30, 1910, 76.73 per cent.
	\$9,172,000 (1909).	\$22,179,560.	Average amount, 1908, about \$2,316,000.
	\$10,473,000 (1910).	\$29,041,192.	Not stated separately in available statistics; deposits, \$9,139,911.
	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,269,000, (1910) \$5,976,000.	Maximum (1901), \$38,113,640. Minimum (1908), \$17,824,515. Average, \$28,575,580.	Not stated separately.
	No interest paid.	Yes; 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Interest is paid on government deposits.
	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits.	About 70 per cent.	About 90 per cent.
	1909, \$1,313,000.	Accounts current, \$15,732,009. Time deposits, \$20,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.
	1910, \$1,108,000.	Accounts current, \$13,811,369. Time deposits, \$24,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$1,108,000.
	(1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.	Accounts current, {Max. (1902), \$10,487,427. Min. (1904), \$5,054,091. Avg., \$7,723,088.} Time deposits, {Max. (1909), \$10,294,041. Min. (1906), \$4,897,568. Avg., \$6,572,615.}	
	All classes—individuals, firms, etc. Receives for safekeeping gold, silver, securities, and sealed packages.	Customers include banks, cooperative credit societies, etc., and at the branches and agencies, agricultural owners, industrial, and small trades people.	Banks, bankers, commercial and industrial.

S OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES.—SHEET 2.

	Bank of Switzerland (1907). <small>(1 franc=\$.193.)</small>	Bank of Belgium (1850). <small>(1 franc=\$.193.)</small>	
umber, 1907, 1908, and 1910, 5½	Average, 1907, 4.93 per cent; 1908, 3.73 per cent; 1909, 3.22 per cent; 1910, 3.51 per cent.	(1899-1908) 3.59+ per cent.	6. RATE
	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 3 per cent.	(1899-1908) Maximum 1907-8, 6 per cent; minimum 1901-1905, and July 13, 1908, 3 per cent.	Rate of
d rates.	4 changes in 1908; 3 in 1909; 5 in 1910.	25 changes in 10 years; 6, the maximum, in 1899; 5 changes in 1908.	Average
ster of the Treasury.	By direktorium, after obtaining opinion of the bank committee and managers of the principal branches.	By council of administration by mutual agreement with the Minister of Finance.	By who
prime bills may be discounted cooperative credit societies at	The bank has no right to discount bills at a rate lower than the official rate.		How fa
ne same rate for discount and	Average, 1908, 4.88 per cent; 1909, 3.88 per cent; 1910, 4.86 per cent.		Rate for
	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 3½ per cent.		Average
less than 3 nor over the official	By direktorium as in case of discounts.	By council of administration, subject to the approval of the council of censors.	Maxim
	½ to 1 per cent higher.		By who
	Not stated, except that rates for loans on gold much lower than for other loans.		Relatio
912.	50 francs (\$10) and, in extraordinary cases, 20 francs (\$4) are permitted to be issued temporarily. Not declared legal tender, but bank and public offices obliged to accept them in payment.	20 francs (\$3.86) legal tender.	Minimum
	1908-1910: Maximum (1910), \$59,442,470. Minimum (1908), \$23,126,225.	Maximum (December 30, 1908), \$154,438,600. Minimum (March 9, 1899), \$98,758,100. Average, \$125,331,003. } 1899-1908.	Maximum,
	(1910) \$48,284,450.	(1908) \$145,350,000.	Average an
	1908-1910: Maximum (1908), \$23,729,350. Minimum (1909), \$16,711,120.	Maximum (1908), \$17,080,500. Minimum (1900), \$8,511,300. Average, \$12,417,000. } 1899-1908.	Maximum,
	About 39 per cent.	(1899-1908) 9.90 per cent.	Average pe
	No limit, if covered by 40 per cent coin and bullion.	No limit, except that a metallic reserve equal to one-third of its notes and other liabilities payable at sight is required. Under certain circumstances reserve permitted to fall below one-third.	Maximum
per cent cash, Bank of Italy, 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000); in addition the Bank of Italy may pay 40 per cent cash upon pay-	60 per cent of issue not covered by metal must be offset by Swiss discount bills or foreign bills.		Maximum
,000,000 lire (\$80,000,000) must	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve consisting of either bar gold, foreign gold coin, or Swiss legal tender, the remainder to be covered with discount bills having not more than three months to run. All short-time liabilities (10 days) must be covered by legal tender, gold bars or foreign gold coins, Swiss discount bills or foreign bills.	The demand liabilities must be covered to the extent of one-third by metallic reserve and the rest by securities easily convertible into cash.	Requirem
one-tenth per cent. Issues in Bank of Italy 50,000,000 lire Sicily 4,000,000 lire (\$800,000), additional installments, tax two-tenths, tax whole rate of discount. paid by cash.	No tax on note issue.	¼ of 1 per cent semiannually on the excess of average circulation above \$53,075,000, amounting in 1908 to \$449,096, together with annual stamp tax of 50 centimes per 1,000 francs on average actual circulation; in 1908 amounting to \$72,674.	Nature an
	None. The 36 note-issuing banks which previously existed in Switzerland with capital of \$50,000,000 and same amount of note issue were required to liquidate their notes by June 20, 1910.	None.	Number o
\$,479,783. \$,659,626.	June, 30, 1907, \$36,677,912; June 30, 1908, \$19,230,520; June 30, 1910, none.	None.	Average a
	June 30, 1907, 76.73 per cent; June 30, 1908, 40.52 per cent; June 30, 1910, none.	None.	Percentag
	Average amount, 1908, about \$2,316,000.	Average 9 years \$2,930,281.	8 Govern Aver
	Not stated separately in available statistics. December 31, 1908, government deposits, \$9,139,911.	(1908) \$3,664,112.	Aver
	Not stated separately.	(1899-1908) \$2,445,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	Maxi 19
	Interest is paid on government deposits.	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Inter
	About 90 per cent.	About 33 per cent.	App
0,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Other Ave
4,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$4,881,995.	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Ave
Max. (1909), \$10,294,041. Min. (1906), \$4,897,568. Avg., \$6,572,615.		Maximum (1908), \$15,092,000. Minimum (1902), \$7,893,700. Average, \$10,793,000. } Current account, eight years.	Max 19
es, etc., and at the branches and all trades people.	Banks, bankers, commercial and industrial firms.	Commercial deposits only.	Fro
			Inte

COUNTRIES.—SHEET 2.

and (1907).	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc=\$.193.)	
ent; 1909, 3.22 per cent; 1910, 3.51	(1899-1908) 3.59+ per cent.	6. RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.
per cent.	(1899-1908) Maximum 1907-8, 6 per cent; minimum 1901-1905, and July 13, 1908, 3 per cent.	Rate of discount:
bank committee and managers of	25 changes in 10 years; 6, the maximum, in 1899; 5 changes in 1908.	Average rate, 1901-1910.
lower than the official rate.	By council of administration by mutual agreement with the Minister of Finance.	Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.
; 1910, 4.86 per cent.		Average number of changes per year.
per cent.		By whom official rate determined.
		How far actual rate conforms.
uch lower than for other loans.		Rate for loans:
0 francs (\$4) are permitted to be		Average rate, 1901-1910.
offices obliged to accept them in		Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.
		By whom determined.
		Relation to discount rate.
		Variations according to collateral.
		7. NOTE ISSUE.
		Minimum denomination and legal tender power.
		Maximum, minimum, and average amount, 1901-1910.
		Average amount, 1910.
		Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
		Average percentage fluctuation to issue, 1901-1910.
		Maximum issue allowed.
		Maximum uncovered issue allowed.
		Requirements as to covering of note issue.
		Nature and amount (1910) of taxes upon note issue.
		Number of other banks of issue.
		Average amount other bank issues, 1901-1910.
		Percentage of other bank issues to central bank issue, 1901-1910.
		8. DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS.
		Government deposits:
		Average amount, 1901-1910.
		Average amount, 1910.
		Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
		Interest paid on government deposits.
		Approximate percentage government to other deposits.
		Other deposits:
		Average amount, 1901-1910.
		Average amount, 1910.
		Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
		From what classes received, requirements, etc.
		Interest paid on other deposits: Demand (current accounts).

Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910 . . .	Maximum (1910), \$107,010,000. Minimum (1901), \$40,450,000. Average, \$63,214,020.	Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.
Interest paid on government deposits	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
Approximate percentage government to other deposits	31 per cent.	34 per cent.
Other deposits: Average amount, 1901-1910	\$206,331,300.	\$105,835,400.
Average amount, 1910	\$202,997,340.	\$118,328,300.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910 . . .	Maximum (1903), \$106,634,000. Minimum (1901), \$45,547,920. Average, \$70,650,300.	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.
From what classes received, requirements, etc.	From all classes, but especially from banks and bankers; also from municipalities, colonial and foreign governments, private firms, etc.	Companies of all sorts and individuals, but (Minimum deposit of 500 francs required to
Interest paid on other deposits: Demand (current accounts), time . . .	No interest paid (but in exceptional cases money borrowed in open market).	No interest paid.
Per cent bankers' balances in other deposits	Not published. (Supposed to average about \$110,000,000, or about half.)	Not published.
Transfer business: Extent of transfer business	Large sums transferred between London banks and their branches through Bank, 1906, \$61,858,000,000 clearings.	(1909), \$41,339,000,000; (1910), \$47,447,600,0
Charges for same		Gratuitous except for transfer from one place counts or advances.
Relation of bank to clearing house	London, metropolitan, and country balances settled at Bank.	Practically clearings are made through the B on the part of accounts holders. The Fren checks.
9. CASH HOLDINGS.		
What is included as cash	Notes and specie in Banking Department.	Gold and silver.
Legal requirements as to cash holdings	None, except that note issue in excess of £18,450,000 must be covered by gold held in Issue Department.	None.
Average amount, 1901-1910	Banking Department, notes and specie, \$121,674,960.	\$748,083,440 (gold and silver reserve).
Average amount, 1910	Average notes and specie in Banking Department, \$131,885,820.	\$22,488,800.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuations, 1901-1910	Maximum (1905), \$67,659,000. Minimum (1904), \$46,043,640. } Fluctuation cash holdings Banking Department. Average, \$54,572,940.	Maximum (1908), \$154,284,200. Minimum (1901), \$30,532,600. Average, \$64,421,470.
Average per cent fluctuation to average cash, 1901-1910	44.8 per cent, Banking Department (notes and specie).	8.61 per cent.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to note issue, 1901-1910.	^a Maximum (1910), 122.5 per cent. Minimum (1901), 53.6 per cent. Average, 86.6 per cent.	Maximum (1905), 89.75 per cent. Minimum (1907), 76.54 per cent. Average, 84.50 per cent.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to demand liabilities, 1901-1910.	^b Maximum (1904), 58.8 per cent. Minimum (1902), 27.9 per cent. Average, 47.4 per cent.	Maximum (1909), 76.09 per cent. Minimum (1907), 66.37 per cent. Average, 72.84 per cent.
10. GENERAL POLICIES.		
Methods of controlling foreign exchange and gold movements	Primarily by discount rate, but sometimes by advancing money free of interest to gold importers, by borrowing money in the open market, by selling consols, by increasing price offered and charged for gold.	Ordinarily by discount rates, sometimes by remi ing transit, by redemption of notes in silver, b
Under what conditions are emergency issues of notes permissible	There are no arrangements for emergency issues.	Can be issued freely up to 6,800,000,000 francs (One-third must be covered by cash.

Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.	Minimum (1906), \$29,255,000. Average, \$60,304,000.	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,269,000, (1910) \$10,534,470,000 (clearings).
No interest paid.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
34 per cent.	55.2 per cent.	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits
\$105,835,400.	\$92,377,000.	1909, \$1,313,000.
\$118,328,300.	\$98,484,000.	1910, \$1,108,000.
Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.	Maximum (1910), \$54,368,000. Minimum (1904), \$28,908,000. Average, \$40,549,000.	(1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.
Companies of all sorts and individuals, but especially banks. (Minimum deposit of 500 francs required to open an account.)	From all classes, especially from banks and bankers.	All classes—individuals, firms, etc. Receipts, and sealed packages.
No interest paid.	No interest paid, though law allows payments on deposits equal to capital and surplus. Minimum balance of \$250 required on accounts of business men.	None as a rule. May, however, open a (banks) which discount with the bank.
Not published.	March 31, 1908, about one-half; varies according to the time. June 15, 1910, 55 per cent.	Not stated.
(1909), \$41,339,000,000; (1910), \$47,447,600,000 (clearings).	\$10,534,470,000 (1910).	In 1910, \$658,278,000 cleared at clearing \$152,819,000, or 23.2 per cent, were adjusted.
Gratuitous except for transfer from one place to another of sums not arising from discounts or advances.	Gratuitous between customers. Otherwise varying tariff.	None.
Practically clearings are made through the Bank of France and consist of transfers on the part of accounts holders. The French public makes but a limited use of checks.	Balances settled at bank. Berlin and all other clearing houses in Reichsbank buildings.	Bank keeps rooms and clerks necessary for
Gold and silver.	Specie, gold bullion, including foreign gold coin, government notes, and for the purpose of the calculation of untaxed note issue, notes of other banks.	Gold, and for certain purposes balances on
None.	One-third note issue.	May generally not be less than 40,000,000 marks and must amount to 30 per cent of all issue.
\$748,083,440 (gold and silver reserve).	\$238,133,000, including government notes.	\$17,327,000 quarterly average (gold).
\$22,488,800.	\$266,688,000.	\$21,515,000 quarterly average (gold).
Maximum (1908), \$154,284,200. Minimum (1901), \$30,532,600. Average, \$64,421,470.	Maximum (1903), \$469,286,000. Minimum (1905), \$100,764,000. Average, \$72,994,000.	Maximum (1901), \$2,762,000, Minimum (1910), \$176,000, Average, \$1,430,000, } quarterly average
8.61 per cent.	30.7 per cent.	8.3 per cent.
Maximum (1905), 89.75 per cent. Minimum (1907), 76.54 per cent. Average, 84.50 per cent.	Maximum (1902), 82 per cent. Minimum (1907), 62.6 per cent. Average, 72.5 per cent.	Maximum (1901), 60.1 per cent. Minimum (1904), 39 per cent. Average, 42.8 per cent.
Maximum (1909), 76.09 per cent. Minimum (1907), 66.37 per cent. Average, 72.84 per cent.	Maximum (1902), 55.8 per cent. Minimum (1907), 45 per cent. Average, 50.4 per cent.	Not stated.
Ordinarily by discount rates, sometimes by remitting interest on gold imports during transit, by redemption of notes in silver, by selling foreign bills.	Ordinarily by discount rate and by selling foreign bills of exchange, sometimes by remitting interest on gold imports during transit, by raising tariff on foreign gold coin, and by selling Treasury bills.	Arrangements with foreign banks or, in many cases, no open market in foreign bills in Sweden yet been necessary.
Can be issued freely up to 6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) after January, 1912. One-third must be covered by cash.	In excess of 550,000,000 marks on payment of 5 per cent tax, but at end of each quarter the untaxed uncovered issue may amount to 750,000,000 marks.	Up to 100,000,000 kroner notes may be issued in payment bonds, if 30 per cent are covered by cash.

ments to circulating notes outside of bank.
ments to circulating notes outside of bank and public and other deposits (including 7-day notes).

annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,269,000, (1910) \$5,976,000.	Minimum (1908), \$17,824,515. Average, \$28,575,580.	Not stated separately.
interest paid.	Yes; 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Interest is paid on government deposits.
average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits.	About 70 per cent.	About 90 per cent.
1909, \$1,313,000.	Accounts current, \$15,732,009. Time deposits, \$20,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.
1910, \$1,108,000.	Accounts current, \$13,811,369. Time deposits, \$24,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$4,881,000.
1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.	Accounts current, {Max. (1902), \$10,487,427. Min. (1904), \$5,054,091. Avg., \$7,723,088.} Time deposits, {Max. (1909), \$10,294,041. Min. (1906), \$4,897,568. Avg., \$6,572,615.}	
classes—individuals, firms, etc. Receives for safekeeping gold, silver, securities, and sealed packages.	Customers include banks, cooperative credit societies, etc., and at the branches and agencies, agricultural owners, industrial, and small trades people.	Banks, bankers, commercial and industrial firms.
as a rule. May, however, open a check account with interest to firms (not banks) which discount with the bank.	May amount to one-third of the official discount rate; law allows two-thirds of rate of postal savings banks, but in practice averages about one-half of 1 per cent.	No interest paid.
not stated.	Not stated.	About 90 per cent.
1910, \$658,278,000 cleared at clearing house. The balances, amounting to \$152,819,000, or 23.2 per cent, were adjusted through Bank of Sweden.	Money orders (vaglia cambiari) very widely used, and payable by every branch of the bank.	(1908) \$2,047,752,002, (1910) \$3,323,327,484.
one.		Free to customers.
bank keeps rooms and clerks necessary for clearings free of charge for the banks.	The Bank of Italy controls and regulates the clearing houses in Rome, Florence, Genoa, and Milan. It clears stocks also.	Clearing houses (6), all under control of the bank.
gold, and for certain purposes balances on current account abroad.	At least 75 per cent must be gold and the rest silver coin of the Latin Union, but foreign bills, certificates of deposit in foreign banks, treasury bills of solvent Governments may be included to 11 per cent.	Gold (including gold bullion and foreign gold) of the Latin Union, besides notes of other countries, counted as cover for notes.
may generally not be less than 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,720,000) gold, held in Sweden, and must amount to 30 per cent of all issues in excess of 60,000,000 kroner.	40 per cent of note issue, and of this \$80,000,000 must always be held as a special reserve for the notes, separate from other funds of bank.	A metallic reserve of 40 per cent of note issue.
7,327,000 quarterly average (gold).	\$156,083,925 (gold and silver).	From July 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, average.
21,515,000 quarterly average (gold).	\$219,269,809 (gold and silver).	(1908) \$20,538,867, (1909) \$27,320,200, (1910) \$31,100,000.
Maximum (1901), \$2,762,000, Minimum (1910), \$176,000, Average, \$1,430,000, } quarterly average.	Maximum (1903), \$31,635,981. Minimum (1909), \$4,766,714. Average, \$13,657,066.	Maximum (1907), \$8,935,900. Minimum (1910), \$7,271,783.
3 per cent.	8.75 per cent.	(1908) 40.9 per cent, (1910) 22.7 per cent.
Maximum (1901), 60.1 per cent. Minimum (1904), 39 per cent. Average, 42.8 per cent.	Maximum (1909), 89.09 per cent. Minimum (1901), 51.37 per cent. Average, 71.84 per cent.	Maximum (1908), 91.45 per cent. Minimum (1908), 51.97 per cent. } 1907-1910. Average, about 70 per cent.
not stated.	Maximum (1909), 79.82 per cent. Minimum (1902), 45.08 per cent. Average, 65.08 per cent.	Maximum (1908), 74.02 per cent. Minimum (1908), 46.70 per cent. } 1907-8. Average, about 61 per cent.
arrangements with foreign banks or, in more serious cases, foreign loans. There is no open market in foreign bills in Sweden. Controlling gold movements has not yet been necessary.	Purchase and sale of foreign bills and bank drafts.	By rate of discount and dealings in foreign exchange.
up to 100,000,000 kroner notes may be issued against bills of exchange or government bonds, if 30 per cent are covered by cash.	The banks of issue have the right to issue notes covered by 40 per cent cash up to certain fixed sum, which can be extended upon payment of a graduated tax proportioned to the rate of discount.	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve.

	Not stated separately.	(1899-1908) \$2,445,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	Maximum, minimum 1910.
	Interest is paid on government deposits.	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Interest paid on g
	About 90 per cent.	About 33 per cent.	Approximate perc
	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Other deposits: Average amount,
	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$4,881,995.	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Average amount,
10,294,041. 1,897,568. 15.		Maximum (1908), \$15,092,000. Minimum (1902), \$7,893,700. Average, \$10,793,000.	Maximum, minimum 1910.
of the branches and e.	Banks, bankers, commercial and industrial firms.	Commercial deposits only.	From what classes
two-thirds of rate of 1 per cent.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.	Interest paid on time.
	About 90 per cent.	Not stated.	Per cent bankers'
by every branch	(1908) \$2,047,752,002, (1910) \$3,323,327,484.	(1908) \$317,497,297, representing 567,201 drafts for transfer of money.	Transfer business Extent of transfer
	Free to customers.	None.	Charges for same.
Rome, Florence,	Clearing houses (6), all under control of the bank.		Relation of bank to
Latin Union, but y bills of solvent	Gold (including gold bullion and foreign gold coins), and silver 5-franc pieces of the Latin Union, besides notes of other banks of issue; the latter can not be counted as cover for notes.	Specie and bullion (also foreign bills).	9. C What is included as ca
held as a special	A metallic reserve of 40 per cent of note issue.	Required to maintain a stock of specie equal to one-third of note circulation and other sight obligations. This requirement may be set aside by the Minister of Finance at his discretion.	Legal requirements as
	From July 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, average, \$17,689,120.	Average 1901 to 1908, \$23,780,000. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 1901-
	(1908) \$20,538,867, (1909) \$27,320,200, (1910) \$31,884,400.	\$29,326,350. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 1910.
	Maximum (1907), \$8,935,900. Minimum (1910), \$7,271,783.	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), \$5,095,000. Minimum (1905), \$1,235,200. Average, \$3,256,875.	Maximum, minimum, s
	(1908) 40.9 per cent, (1910) 22.7 per cent.	Average for 8 years, 13.7 per cent.	Average per cent fluctu
	Maximum (1908), 91.45 per cent. Minimum (1908), 51.97 per cent. Average, about 70 per cent. } 1907-1910.	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), 20.5 per cent. Minimum (1907), 16.8 per cent. Average, 18.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, s 1901-1910.
	Maximum (1908), 74.02 per cent. Minimum (1908), 46.70 per cent. Average, about 61 per cent. } 1907-8.	1901-1908: c Maximum (1908), 18.4 per cent. Minimum (1907), 15.1 per cent. Average, 16.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, liabilities, 1901-1910.
	By rate of discount and dealings in foreign exchange.	By discount rates and by its large holdings of foreign bills. About one-fifth of bills dealt with during last 20 years have been on foreign countries.	10. GE Methods of controlling f
er cent cash up to a graduated tax	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve. Otherwise no limit.	The Minister of Finance may, at his discretion, set aside requirement as to proportion of reserve held against circulation.	Under what conditions

c Government deposits not included.

	(1899-1908) \$2,445,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Interest paid on government deposits.
	About 33 per cent.	Approximate percentage government to other deposits.
	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Other deposits: Average amount, 1901-1910.
	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Average amount, 1910.
	Maximum (1908), \$15,092,000. Minimum (1902), \$7,893,700. Average, \$10,793,000. } Current account, eight years.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
	Commercial deposits only.	From what classes received, requirements, etc.
	No interest paid.	Interest paid on other deposits: Demand (current accounts), time.
	Not stated.	Per cent bankers' balances in other deposits.
	(1908) \$317,497,297, representing 567,201 drafts for transfer of money.	Transfer business: Extent of transfer business.
	None.	Charges for same.
		Relation of bank to clearing house.
	and silver 5-franc pieces of issue; the latter can not be	
	Specie and bullion (also foreign bills).	9. CASH HOLDINGS.
	Required to maintain a stock of specie equal to one-third of note circulation and other sight obligations. This requirement may be set aside by the Minister of Finance at his discretion.	What is included as cash.
\$89,120.	Average 1901 to 1908, \$23,780,000. (Specie and bullion.)	Legal requirements as to cash holdings.
	\$29,326,350. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 1901-1910.
	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), \$5,095,000. Minimum (1905), \$1,235,200. Average, \$3,256,875.	Average amount, 1910.
	Average for 8 years, 13.7 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuations, 1901-1910.
	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), 20.5 per cent. Minimum (1907), 16.8 per cent. Average, 18.6 per cent.	Average per cent fluctuation to average cash, 1901-1910.
	1901-1908: ^c Maximum (1908), 18.4 per cent. Minimum (1907), 15.1 per cent. Average, 16.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to note issue, 1901-1910.
	By discount rates and by its large holdings of foreign bills. About one-fifth of bills dealt with during last 20 years have been on foreign countries.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to demand liabilities, 1901-1910.
		10. GENERAL POLICIES.
otherwise no limit.	The Minister of Finance may, at his discretion, set aside requirement as to proportion of reserve held against circulation.	Methods of controlling foreign exchange and gold movements.
		Under what conditions are emergency issues of notes permissible?

^c Government deposits not included.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF

	Bank of England (1694). (£= \$4.8665.)	Bank of France (1 franc=)
1. CAPITAL AND STOCKHOLDERS.		
Amount of capital, reserve liability, and surplus.....	Capital, £14,553,000 (\$70,822,175). No reserve liability. Surplus, called "rest," about \$17,000,000, but fluctuates from week to week; by unwritten custom is never reduced below £3,000,000 (\$14,599,500). (Value of bank buildings, perhaps \$25,000,000, not carried in account.)	Capital, 182,500,000 francs (\$35,222,500). N
Legal provisions as to surplus.....	None.	Various requirements, including profits from the value of central bank building, etc.
Number of stockholders.....	Over 10,000. Number of shares, 145,530 of £100 (\$486.65) each, par value.	32,442 (Dec. 24, 1910).
Character of stockholders.....		11,312 have not more than 1 share each, and
Restrictions upon ownership and transfer of stocks.....	None.	None, except that 6,028 shares belonging marked "not transferable."
Restrictions upon voting power.....	Stockholder to vote must have 5 shares (par \$486.65 each), but can have only 1 vote, no matter how many additional shares he may own.	Only 200 largest shareholders vote. Foreign to vote.
Powers of stockholders.....	Elect governor, deputy governor, and directors, and vote by-laws.	Meet once a year, elect regents and censors,
Restrictions upon profits of stockholders.....	None (except such as are due to taxes mentioned later).	None, except that the Government receives discount rate above 5 per cent, also certain mentioned later.
Average annual dividends, 1901-1910.....	9.3 per cent.	13.9 per cent. In 1908, 16 per cent; in 1910
2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.		
Chief officials:	Governor and deputy governor, elected by stockholders (practically selected by directors).	Governor and 2 deputy governors, appointed
By whom appointed.....		
For what time.....	1 year, customarily reelected a second year. Deputy succeeds governor.	No fixed period; removable at will of chief
From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.....	From directors (who are generally merchant bankers or financiers). Governor must hold 40 shares (£4,000), deputy governor 30 shares (£3,000).	Can not be members of Chamber or Senate. governors 50 shares each.
Functions.....	Governor directs general policy, supervises business of head office. Deputy governor supervises branch business.	Governor directs general policy of bank. management.
Board of directors:	24.	General council consists of governor, deputy (auditors).
Number.....		
By whom selected.....	By stockholders holding 5 or more shares (but candidates practically nominated by board of directors).	Elected by 200 largest shareholders.
For what time.....	1 year, but customarily reelected; 8 of the directors retire every year.	Regents for 5 years; censors for 3 years.
From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.....	Usually merchant bankers or financiers, but can not be directors of other banks, bill discounters, or brokers.	5 regents and the 3 censors must come from regents must come from general paying tr
Functions.....	Meet weekly, serve on various committees (decide with governors upon changes in bank rate).	Meet once per week. Vote upon changes in
Other committees		The general council (governor, deputy gov into 5 committees. The discount commi holders who are merchants or manufactur
3. BRANCHES.		
Number of branches in central city.....	2.	None.
Number of branches in other cities.....	9.	200 branches and auxiliary bureaus.
Number of head branches.....	All of same class.	128 succursales (branches).
Number of subbranches.....	No subbranches.	72 bureaux auxiliaires.
Number of agencies.....	No agencies.	312 villes rattachees (agencies).
Functions of head branches.....	Same as of head office.	Same as of central institution.
Functions of subbranches.....	None.	Same as of central institution except that a branch.
Functions of agencies.....	None.	Only collect bills.
Managers of branches, how appointed.....	Selected by governor and directors.	By chief of state from 3 candidates propose
Measure of discretion allowed.....	Discretion subject to supervision from head office. Current London rates telegraphed each morning to branches.	Subject to parent institution as regards r managers are assisted by local board.
4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.		
Government ownership of stock.....	None held by Government.	None held by Government.
Selection of officials.....	Government has no choice.	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy
Frequency and character of reports required.....	Weekly statements required in form prescribed by act of 1844, but no separation of loans, discounts, and securities, and no distinction between bankers' balances and other deposits. No annual reports published.	Quarterly reports required; weekly stateme but with no separation of bankers' balan published with statistics.
Methods and mechanism for government inspection.....	No Government inspection.	No regular examination, but minister of desires, and no resolution of the genera the hand of the governor, representing tl
Participation in profits.....	In 1910, £186,731 (\$908,726) for net profits on note issue in excess of £14,000,000.	General and special taxation totals about holders.
Taxation.....	Subject to same local and general taxes as other banks, and to an annual payment of £60,000 (\$291,690) in consideration of exception of bank notes from stamp duty.	Pays general taxes, and special tax of one-circulation, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of tive means covered by loans and disc special taxes, \$289,229.
		Royalty for use of Crédit Agricole equalin

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS, PRACTICES, AND STATISTICS OF

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

[DECEMBER, 1911.]

Bank of France (1800). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Reichsbank (1876). (\$1=4.20 marks.)	Bank of Sweden (1 krone=26.8 cents)
Capital, 182,500,000 francs (\$35,222,500). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$8,206,234.	Capital, 180,000,000 marks (\$42,857,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$16,610,000.	Capital, 50,000,000 kroner (\$13,400,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$3,350,000.
Business requirements, including profits from discount rate in excess of 5 per cent, value of central bank building, etc.	10 per cent of excess profits over a dividend of 3½ per cent assigned to increasing reserve.	So long as surplus is under 25 per cent of capital, to be assigned to surplus.
2 (Dec. 24, 1910).	18,748 (December 31, 1910).	There are no stockholders. Bank belongs to Parliament.
Shareholders have not more than 1 share each, and 1,468 over 20 shares each.	All classes or occupations, especially banks, bankers, and merchants. (16,628 native, 2,120 foreign.)	No stockholders. Administration under the charter of Parliament.
Shareholders, except that 6,028 shares belonging to married women, minors, etc., are not transferable.	None, except that officials of the Reichsbank are prohibited from possessing shares.	No stockholders.
200 largest shareholders vote. Foreigners may own stock, but are not allowed to vote.	Each share of 1,000 marks gives 1 vote, provided that no more than 300 votes be united in one hand.	No stockholders.
Once a year, elect regents and censors, who meet usually once a week.	At annual meeting elect Central-Ausschuss, an advisory body, which meets once a month.	No stockholders.
Shareholders, except that the Government receives three-fourths of all profit from raising discount rate above 5 per cent, also certain taxes and royalties on circulation mentioned later.	Shareholders receive 3½ per cent dividends and (from January 1, 1911) only 20 per cent of excess profits.	No stockholders.
Discount rate, 6 per cent. In 1908, 16 per cent; in 1910, 14 per cent.	6.93 per cent.	Average annual assignments to public treasury, 11 per cent.
Governor and 2 deputy governors, appointed by chief of state.	The Direktorium, consisting of president, vice-president, and 8 managing directors appointed by Emperor on recommendation of Bundesrat.	Administration managed by 7 directors, 6 appointed by Parliament, 1 by Crown. From the board itself 3 members are appointed by several departments. Chairman may not be one of the directors.
Term of office, 5 years; removable at will of chief of state.	For life.	Nominally for parliamentary term of 3 years, practically for life.
Members must be members of Chamber or Senate. Governor must own 100 shares; deputy governors 50 shares each.	No legal provisions.	Chairman of board may not be one of 3 managers.
Governor directs general policy of bank. Deputy governors look after details of management.	The Direktorium manages the bank and fixes the discount rate.	Conduct business of bank.
General council consists of governor, deputy governors, 15 regents, and 3 censors (20 in total).	Central-Ausschuss, 15 members and 15 alternates, all stockholders.	7.
Elects by 200 largest shareholders.	Elected by stockholders.	A special committee of 24 members of both houses of Parliament names chairman.
Term of office, 5 years; censors for 3 years.	Annually, but customarily reelected.	For the duration of each Parliament, 3 years.
Regents and the 3 censors must come from commercial and industrial classes; 3 censors must come from general paying treasurers. Must own 30 shares.	No instructions. In practice, bankers, merchants, landlords, and manufacturers.	During tenure of office may not be directors of any other bank. Can not be members of council of state, or managers of any other bank.
Meet once per week. Vote upon changes in the rate of discount.	A consultative body; meets once a month. May limit amount of securities purchased and of loans to Government.	Meet weekly to supervise bank operations. Daily meetings to transact lending business.
General council (governor, deputy governors, regents, and censors) is divided into 3 committees. The discount committee of 12 members includes other shareholders who are merchants or manufacturers, as well as members of the council.	Curatorium, 5 members, including imperial chancellor, Prussian minister of finance, and 3 members of Bundesrat selected by that body. Final seat of authority.	Audit committee appointed by Parliament.
Head office and auxiliary bureaus.	1 central bank in Berlin.	None.
Head offices (branches).	488 (October, 1911).	26.
Head offices (auxiliaires).	20 Hauptstellen head offices (1911).	26.
Head offices (rattachees (agencies)).	76 Bankstellen offices (1911).	None.
Head office of central institution.	392 Nebenstellen agencies and auxiliary branches (1908) (including 5 warehouses for merchandise).	None.
Head office of central institution except that all discounts are referred to nearest head office.	Same as of central institution.	Same as head office.
Head office of central institution.	Auxiliary branches and agencies. All business done (discount and loans) referred to respective head branch.	None.
Head office of central institution.	(See above).	None.
Head office of central institution.	Head managers (directors) of Hauptstellen (head offices) by the imperial chancellor on recommendation of the president; managers of all other branches by the president.	By central board.
Head office of central institution.	Head branches act under supervision of the Direktorium, subbranches under that of the respective head branches.	Subject to general and special instructions.
Head office of central institution.	None held by Government.	No stock issued; belongs to legislature.
Head office of central institution.	Emperor appoints president and members of Direktorium, also 2 members of curatorium, of which Bundesrat selects other 3.	Directors appointed by a special joint committee of Parliament and King names chairman of board.
Head office of central institution.	Weekly statements required in some detail, but no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Weekly principal items belonging to note issue, monthly detailed statement.
Head office of central institution.	The curatorium, consisting of government officials, meets every 3 months to supervise conduct of the bank. (Accounts audited by Board of Accounts of German Empire.)	Inspected by a select committee appointed by every Parliament and a committee appointed by Parliament for bank and currency.
Head office of central institution.	About two-thirds total profits go to Government. Government receives 70 per cent of profits after payment of 3½ per cent dividend. In 1908 this amounted to \$5,489,000, in 1910 to \$3,826,500.	All profits not necessary for assignment to surplus is distributed to Government.
Head office of central institution.	Exempted from Government income tax and license fees, but pays real estate tax and 5 per cent tax on all uncovered notes in excess of \$130,900,000, and at end of each quarter of \$178,500,000.	Exempt from paying government taxes on real estate, but pays taxes on profits.
Head office of central institution.	Until 1925 an indemnity of \$444,000 to Prussian Government.	

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES

PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION BY A. PIATT ANDREW.

[DECEMBER, 1911.]

Bank of Sweden (1668). (1 krone=26.8 cents.)	Bank of Italy (1893). (1 lire=\$.193.)	Bank of Switzerland (1830). (1 franc=\$.193.)
1,000,000 kroner (\$13,400,000). No reserve liability. Surplus (Dec. 31, 1910), \$350,000.	Paid capital, 180,000,000 lire (\$34,740,000). Unpaid \$11,580,000. Surplus (ordinary legal, 1908), \$9,264,000 and extraordinary surplus, \$1,930,000. (Each share is 800 lire nominal and 600 paid up.)	December 31, 1908: Paid capital, 25,000,000 francs (\$4,825,000). Unpaid capital, \$4,825,000.
Surplus is under 25 per cent of capital, 10 per cent of yearly profits must be added to surplus.	Must equal one-fifth capital.	10 per cent of net profits, not exceeding 500,000 francs a fund, until the surplus amounts to 30 per cent of paid-up capital.
No stockholders. Bank belongs to Parliament.	9,927, of which 9,703 in Italy and 224 abroad.	10,004 shareholders (1910). 23 cantons hold 38,772 shares, balance, 44,692, owned by 9,948 individuals.
Directors. Administration under the charge of a commission chosen by Parliament.	All classes, but some of the large credit establishments hold 3,000 or 4,000 shares each.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of capital reserved by law to the cantons; $\frac{1}{3}$ to the private individuals.
Directors.	None, except in cases of dispute of heritage; the tribunal must consent to the transfer.	Individual shareholders must be Swiss citizens, firms in Switzerland. Every transfer must be approved by the cantons.
Directors.	20 shares required for a vote, but one shareholder can have no more than 50 votes.	Each share officially registered entitles holder to one vote; holder can have more than 100 votes.
Directors.	Meet annually and select 4 directors. General annual meeting held at Rome.	30 shareholders, representing 10,000 shares, a quorum, for extraordinary meetings, elect 15 members of board of directors of 3 members and 3 substitutes, and decide all affairs.
Directors.	Shareholders receive 5 per cent dividend on paid-in capital and two-thirds of profits until 6 per cent and then only one-half of remaining profits, the rest going to the State.	Limited to 4 per cent dividends; the rest, except for surplus, goes to the Government.
Annual assignments to public treasury, 11.3 per cent of capital.	3.275 per cent. During these years profits were being put aside to liquidate old obligations.	1907-1910, 4 per cent. Bank organized in 1907.
Bank managed by 7 directors, 6 appointed by legislature, chairman by the board. From the board itself 3 members are assigned the management of the departments. Chairman may not be one of 3 managers.	General manager and submanager elected by superior council, but must be approved by the Government.	Direktorium—3 members—elected (on proposal of bank council). Local manager and submanager immediately under control of Direktorium.
Term of office for parliamentary term of 3 years, practically longer.	Indefinitely.	6 years.
Chairman of board may not be one of 3 managers.		Bank managers are not allowed to practice any other profession; cannot be members of board of another banking institution. Can not be members of government of Cantons.
Business of bank.	The general manager is head of the administration of the bank.	Each has charge of one of the three departments: Discounting, note issue, and administration.
	Superior council of 22 members. (General manager, under general manager, and superior council comprise the directory.)	Bank council, 40 members.
Committee of 24 members of both houses of Parliament appoints 6; King appoints 6.	18 elected by the shareholders at a meeting held in turn every 3 years at each head branch and 4 elected annually in Rome by the shareholders.	15 elected by general meeting and 25 by Bundesrat.
Term of office of each Parliament, 3 years.	Three years.	4 years.
Term of office may not be directors of any other bank, except savings banks. May be members of council of state, or managers of national debt office.		Must be Swiss citizens; not more than 5 can be members of government of Cantons.
Power to supervise bank operations. Daily attendance of at least 4 is needed to conduct lending business.	Appoint bank staff upon recommendation of the general manager.	General supervision.
Committee appointed by Parliament.	Committee of 3 or 5 syndics elected yearly by stockholders to supervise general management of bank.	Bank committee, 7 members; local committees, 3 to 4 members; mission, 6 members.
	1 central bank in Rome.	Berne center for administration of note issue; Zurich center for discounting.
	Bank of Sicily and Bank of Naples are independent note-issuing banks, and have their head offices respectively in Palermo and Naples.	8 branches (including Berne and Zurich), all coordinated.
	11.	None.
	69. The bank is obliged to have either head office or branch in capital of each of 69 Provinces, and in cities where branches of late Tuscan Bank were located.	None.
	22. Many private banks and credit institutions also act as correspondents for the collection of bills and payment of obligations.	13 agencies (1910).
Head office.	Same as central institution.	No subbranches.
	Can not discount directly, but receive deposits, collect bills, redeem notes. Recently "first-class agencies" have authority to discount within certain limits.	Agencies reimburse notes, discount bills, grant loans over transfers; act as mediator in all other business.
Board.	By general manager upon proposal of superior council. He is assisted by a local board of from 8 to 12 councilors or censors, selected every 6 years by assembly of shareholders.	By Federal Council on proposal of council of the bank.
General and special instructions.	Agencies can not undertake discounting operations directly. By a recent modification of the law "first-class agencies" may discount within certain limits through a small discounting committee.	
Controlled; belongs to legislature.	None held by the Government.	Confederation not allowed to possess any shares of the bank; reserved to the Cantons.
Appointed by a special joint committee of Parliament; other officials by King names chairman of board.	State does not select any officers, but must approve the election of the general manager and submanager.	Federal Council elects the chairman and vice chairman, 23 other members of the council of the bank; also members of general management, directors, and sub-directors.
Principal items belonging to note issue, monthly full balance, annually statement.	Annual report. Statement required every 10 days on model furnished by Government.	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts must be submitted before submission to general meeting. Required a statement of assets and liabilities.
Checked by a select committee appointed by every regular Parliament. Audit committee appointed by Parliament for bank and each branch.	A central bureau of inspection at the ministry of the treasury examines the assets. A permanent commission of supervision also passes judgment upon mooted questions.	Special board of inspectors, whose officials are elected treasurers, books, and securities are periodically verified.
Not necessary for assignment to surplus is disposed of by Parliament.	Government receives one-third of profits in excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits in excess of 6 per cent. In 1910 this amounted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of 10 per cent of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is paid over to the Treasury. \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.
Exempt from paying government taxes on real estate, income, etc.	In addition to general income and stamp taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive circulation, and graded tax on issues in excess of normal maximum, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on issues beyond the maximum allowed or not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.
	Bank contributed \$6,000,000 to Italian Credit Foncier, which is now in liquidation.	

OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES.—SHEET 1.

	Bank of Switzerland (1907). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc=\$.193.)	
Surplus (ordinary)	December 31, 1908: Paid capital, 25,000,000 francs (\$4,825,000). Unpaid capital, \$4,825,000.	(1908) Capital, 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$6,860,216.	1. CAPITAL Amount of capital, res
	10 per cent of net profits, not exceeding 500,000 francs a year, is set aside for surplus fund, until the surplus amounts to 30 per cent of paid-in capital.	10 per cent of net profits in excess of 4 per cent per annum is set aside to meet losses in capital and to insure a dividend of 4 per cent on capital.	Legal provisions as to
	10,004 shareholders (1910). 23 cantons hold 38,772 shares, 33 banks 16,536 shares; balance, 44,692, owned by 9,948 individuals.	50,000 shares. 24,221 nominative shares divided among 889 holders and 25,779 shares to bearer (1908).	Number of stockholder
or 4,000 shares each.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of capital reserved by law to the cantons; $\frac{1}{3}$ to the old banks of issue, and $\frac{2}{3}$ to private individuals.	All classes.	Character of stockhold
ust consent to the	Individual shareholders must be Swiss citizens, firms, or corporations domiciled in Switzerland. Every transfer must be approved by the bank committee.	No restrictions as to ownership.	Restrictions upon own
ore than 50 votes.	Each share officially registered entitles holder to one vote, but no private shareholder can have more than 100 votes.	10 shares required for a vote, but 1 person can have no more than 5 votes either as a shareholder or a proxy.	Restrictions upon votin
held at Rome.	30 shareholders, representing 10,000 shares, a quorum, meet annually (or when called for extraordinary meetings), elect 15 members of bank council, the audit commission of 3 members and 3 substitutes, and decide all affairs laid before the meeting.	Shareholders' assembly meets twice a year; elects directors and censors. Acts upon all matters placed before them by the council of administration or censors.	Powers of stockholders
wo-thirds of profits e rest going to the	Limited to 4 per cent dividends; the rest, except for 10 per cent credited to the surplus, goes to the Government.	Shareholders receive 4 per cent of net profits; 25 per cent of remainder goes to State, 10 per cent to reserve, and the rest to the shareholders.	Restrictions upon profi
le to liquidate old	1907-1910, 4 per cent. Bank organized in 1907.	(1899-1908) 15.01 per cent.	Average annual divid
but must be ap-	Direktorium—3 members—elected (on proposal of bank council) by the Bundesrat. Local manager and submanager immediately under direktorium, also appointed by Bundesrat.	Governor and deputy governor appointed by the King, 6 directors elected by shareholders.	2. ORGANIZA Chief officials:
	6 years.	Governor serves 5 years. May be reappointed.	By whom appointe
	Bank managers are not allowed to practice any other profession or belong to the board of another banking institution. Can not be members of the Nationalrat.	Governor must own 50 shares, directors 25 shares; must reside in Brussels and can not be a member of the legislative body or draw a State pension or belong to board of any other bank.	For what time.
	Each has charge of one of the three departments: Discount and giro, management, and note issue.	Each director is intrusted with control of one or more departments of the bank.	From what classes
eral manager, and	Bank council, 40 members.	General council, 14 members (governor, 6 directors, and 7 censors).	Functions.
y 3 years at each ers.	15 elected by general meeting and 25 by Bundesrat.	By shareholders.	Board of director Number.
	4 years.	6 years; may be reelected.	By whom selected.
	Must be Swiss citizens; not more than 5 can be members of Federal Chamber nor more than 5 members of government of Cantons.		For what time.
	General supervision.	General council exercises general supervision over affairs of bank, appoints discount committee, etc.	From what classes c
supervise general	Bank committee, 7 members; local committees, 3 to 4 members; also audit commission, 6 members.	Council of censors (7), which audits books, etc., chosen by shareholders for 3 years.	Functions.
	Berne center for administration of note issue; Zurich center for general management.	1 head office or central institution (Brussels).	Other committe
banks, and have	8 branches (including Berne and Zurich), all coordinate.	1 branch at Antwerp.	3. Number of branches in
	None.	1 branch at Antwerp (as above).	Number of branches in
pital of each of 69 ere located.	None.	None.	Number of head branch
pondents for the	13 agencies (1910).	39 agencies and 30 discount offices.	Number of subbranches
	No subbranches.	Apparently the same as at central or head office.	Number of agencies.
em notes. Re- ertain limits.	Agencies reimburse notes, discount bills, grant loans against deposits, and take over transfers; act as mediator in all other business.	No subbranches.	Functions of head bran
isted by a local ars by assembly	By Federal Council on proposal of council of the bank.	Act as guarantors for much of the paper discounted by the bank. They are usually private partnerships.	Functions of subbranch
a recent modifi- n limits through		Agents are appointed by the King from a double list furnished by the administrative council.	Functions of agencies.
	Confederation not allowed to possess any shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are reserved to the Cantons.	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Managers of branches, h
n of the general	Federal Council elects the chairman and vice chairman of the bank council and 23 other members of the council of the bank; also on proposal of the council members of general management, directors, and subdirectors of branches.	None held by the Government.	Measure of discretion al
hed by Govern-	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts must be approved by Federal Council before submission to general meeting. Required also to publish weekly statement of assets and liabilities.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	4. RELATIO Government ownership
mines the assets. t upon mooted	Special board of inspectors, whose officials are elected by Federal Council; the treasuries, books, and securities are periodically verified.	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Selection of officials.
ne-half of profits (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of 10 per cent for the surplus and of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910, \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.	Frequency and characte
t on productive um, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per 0 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.	Receives all profits from a discount above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Methods and mechanis
y in liquidation		Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Participation in profits.
			Taxation.

COUNTRIES.--SHEET 1.

(1907).	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc=\$.193.)	
(\$4,825,000).	(1908) Capital, 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000). No reserve liability. Surplus, \$6,860,216.	1. CAPITAL AND STOCKHOLDERS.
... a year, is set aside for surplus paid-in capital.	10 per cent of net profits in excess of 4 per cent per annum is set aside to meet losses in capital and to insure a dividend of 4 per cent on capital.	Amount of capital, reserve liability, and surplus.
... shares, 33 banks 16,536 shares;	50,000 shares. 24,221 nominative shares divided among 889 holders and 25,779 shares to bearer (1908).	Legal provisions as to surplus.
... the old banks of issue, and $\frac{2}{3}$ to	All classes.	Number of stockholders.
... firms, or corporations domiciled and by the bank committee.	No restrictions as to ownership.	Character of stockholders.
... one vote, but no private share-	10 shares required for a vote, but 1 person can have no more than 5 votes either as a shareholder or a proxy.	Restrictions upon ownership and transfer of stocks.
... , meet annually (or when called bank council, the audit commis- l affairs laid before the meeting.	Shareholders' assembly meets twice a year; elects directors and censors. Acts upon all matters placed before them by the council of administration or censors.	Restrictions upon voting power.
... for 10 per cent credited to the	Shareholders receive 4 per cent of net profits; 25 per cent of remainder goes to State, 10 per cent to reserve, and the rest to the shareholders.	Powers of stockholders.
	(1899-1908) 15.01 per cent.	Restrictions upon profits of stockholders.
... bank council) by the Bundesrat. er direktorium, also appointed	Governor and deputy governor appointed by the King, 6 directors elected by shareholders.	Average annual dividends, 1901-1910.
	Governor serves 5 years. May be reappointed.	2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.
... her profession or belong to the e members of the Nationalrat.	Governor must own 50 shares, directors 25 shares; must reside in Brussels and can not be a member of the legislative body or draw a State pension or belong to board of any other bank.	Chief officials:
... discount and giro, management,	Each director is intrusted with control of one or more departments of the bank.	By whom appointed.
	General council, 14 members (governor, 6 directors, and 7 censors).	For what time.
	By shareholders.	From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.
	6 years; may be reelected.	Functions.
... mbers of Federal Chamber nor	General council exercises general supervision over affairs of bank, appoints dis- count committee, etc.	Board of directors:
	Council of censors (7), which audits books, etc., chosen by shareholders for 3 years.	Number.
... center for general management.	1 head office or central institution (Brussels).	By whom selected.
... nate.	1 branch at Antwerp.	For what time.
	1 branch at Antwerp (as above).	From what classes or occupations, qualifications, etc.
	None.	Functions.
	39 agencies and 30 discount offices.	Other committees.
	Apparently the same as at central or head office.	3. BRANCHES.
... ns against deposits, and take s.	Act as guarantors for much of the paper discounted by the bank. They are usually private partnerships.	Number of branches in central city.
... k.	Agents are appointed by the King from a double list furnished by the administrative council.	Number of branches in other cities.
	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Number of head branches.
... the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are	None held by the Government.	Number of subbranches.
... man of the bank council and so on proposal of the council bdirectors of branches.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	Number of agencies.
... approved by Federal Council also to publish weekly state-	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Functions of head branches.
... ted by Federal Council; the rified.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to exam- ine the books, etc.	Functions of subbranches.
... 0 per cent for the surplus and to the Federal Treasury; 1910,	Receives all profits from a discount above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Functions of agencies.
	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Managers of branches, how appointed.
		Measure of discretion allowed.
		4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.
		Government ownership of stock.
		Selection of officials.
		Frequency and character of reports required.
		Methods and mechanism for government inspection.
		Participation in profits.
		Taxation.

Managers of branches, how appointed.....	Selected by governor and directors.	By charter of state from a committee proposed by the parent institution.
Measure of discretion allowed.....	Discretion subject to supervision from head office. Current London rates telegraphed each morning to branches.	Subject to parent institution as regards managers are assisted by local board.
4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.		
Government ownership of stock.....	None held by Government.	None held by Government.
Selection of officials.....	Government has no choice.	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy.
Frequency and character of reports required.....	Weekly statements required in form prescribed by act of 1844, but no separation of loans, discounts, and securities, and no distinction between bankers' balances and other deposits. No annual reports published.	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements but with no separation of bankers' balances published with statistics.
Methods and mechanism for government inspection.....	No Government inspection.	No regular examination, but minister of finance desires, and no resolution of the general council in the hand of the governor, representing the parent institution.
Participation in profits.....	In 1910, £186,731 (\$908,726) for net profits on note issue in excess of £14,000,000.	General and special taxation totals about \$1,000,000.
Taxation.....	Subject to same local and general taxes as other banks, and to an annual payment of £60,000 (\$291,690) in consideration of exception of bank notes from stamp duty.	Pays general taxes, and special tax of one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of circulation, covered by loans and discounts. Special taxes, \$289,229.
Other payments required by Government.....		Royalty for use of Crédit Agricole equalizing "productive" circulation. Amounted to \$1,000,000.
Permanent loans to Government.....	\$53,604,984 (£11,015,100).	\$54,040,000—\$34,740,000 without interest, and \$19,300,000 fixed government debt, held by bank.
Other loans to Government and their limits.....	About \$115,000,000 additional of government securities, including treasury bills, held by bank in August, 1908.	Disposable government bonds, \$19,228,800.
Custody of Government funds, with interest paid.....	Bank is practically the sole depository wherever it has branches. No interest paid.	Bank is sole depository. No interest paid.
Further services rendered to Government and payments for same.....	Manages and pays dividends on public debt, for which services during year ending March, 1910, bank received £195,242 (\$948,876.12), makes temporary advances, acts as agent for the mint. (Receives also £200 annually on every million pounds in securities in issue department.)	Transfers funds, issues treasury bills, pays interest on government securities.
Duration of charter.....	The charter of 1694 is perpetual, but subject to modification or repeal by Parliament.	Charter expires in 1920, terminable in 1911.
5. DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.		
Discounts:	The bank statements do not distinguish between loans, discounts, and non-government securities. These aggregated, December 30, 1908, \$219,413,121. Average amount, 1908, \$144,165,196.	Average, \$188,618,900.
Average amount, 1910.....		
Average and minimum size.....	About \$5,000. No minimum.	(1910) \$119.60. Minimum, \$1 (5 fr.); 55 p. each.
Average duration.....	40 to 50 days.	1906, 24 days; 1907, 26 days; 1908, 25 days; average for 10 years, 24 days.
Maximum duration allowed.....	Maximum 4 months, exceptionally 6.	3 months, with possible renewal.
For what classes in community.....	Any person, firm, or company having an account (including in reality colonial and foreign exchange banks).	All classes, but about 70 per cent come through parent institution.
Number of signatures required.....	2 British names, of which one must be acceptor.	3 names, of which two must be of residents.
Other security accepted.....		Loan collateral acceptable in place of third party.
Loans on collateral:	Not published separate from discounts and non-government securities.	Average for 1910, \$106,227,200 on gold coin, and \$1,000,000 on other securities.
Average amount, 1910.....		
Average and minimum size.....	\$500 to millions.	Many small. Minimum size 250 francs (\$48.50).
Average duration.....	7 to 90 days.	Mostly for a short period, not less than 2 weeks.
Maximum duration allowed.....	3 months, subject to possible renewal.	3 months with possible renewal.
For what classes in community.....	Any person, firm, or company having a properly constituted account.	All classes.
Kinds of collateral accepted.....	Stock-exchange securities, except mining shares, or exceptionally other securities of ascertainable value.	List published. Principally bonds issued by municipalities, and colonies, gold, bullion, and foreign securities.
Proportion of loan to collateral.....	Varies according to class of security.	Margin varies according to collateral from 20 to 100 per cent.
Overdrafts	Not allowed except under very exceptional circumstances.	Not allowed.
Loans on real estate	Have only been granted very exceptionally.	Not allowed.
Securities held:	Scarcely any restrictions. In reality the "other securities" are supposed to include railway debentures, bonds of colonial governments, and some corporation stocks.	Only government securities.
What kinds allowed.....		
Average amount, 1910.....	Government securities in banking department, average 1910, \$74,266,000. "Other securities," \$146,577,600, include loans and discounts. Other securities in issue department, 1910, about \$36,133,000.	December 24, 1910. Disposable government securities, \$1,000,000.

		By order of state...	president.	
tele-	Subject to parent institution as regards rate of discount and important matters; managers are assisted by local board.		Head branches act under supervision of the Direktorium, subbranches under that of the respective head branches.	Subject to general and special ins...
	None held by Government.		None held by Government.	No stock issued; belongs to legisla...
	Chief of state appoints governor and deputy governors of bank.		Emperor appoints president and members of Direktorium, also 2 members of curatorium, of which Bundesrat selects other 3.	Directors appointed by a special directors. King names chairma...
ion of ances	Quarterly reports required; weekly statements voluntarily published in some detail but with no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.		Weekly statements required in some detail, but no separation of bankers' balances from other deposits. Annual reports published with statistics.	Weekly principal items belonging detailed statement.
	No regular examination, but minister of finance can call for any information he desires, and no resolution of the general council can be executed unless under the hand of the governor, representing the State.		The curatorium, consisting of government officials, meets every 3 months to supervise conduct of the bank. (Accounts audited by Board of Accounts of German Empire.)	Inspected by a select committee committee appointed by Parliam...
00.	General and special taxation totals about two-thirds profits distributed to shareholders.		About two-thirds total profits go to Government. Government receives 70 per cent of profits after payment of 3½ per cent dividend. In 1908 this amounted to \$5,489,000, in 1910 to \$3,826,500.	All profits not necessary for assign...
ent of luty.	Pays general taxes, and special tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent of "productive" circulation, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of "unproductive" circulation. (Productive means covered by loans and discounts.) General taxes, 1910, \$398,758; special taxes, \$289,229.		Exempted from Government income tax and license fees, but pays real estate tax and 5 per cent tax on all uncovered notes in excess of \$130,900,000, and at end of each quarter of \$178,500,000.	Exempt from paying government t...
	Royalty for use of Crédit Agricole equaling one-eighth average discount rate times "productive" circulation. Amounted to \$1,419,901 in 1907.		Until 1925 an indemnity of \$444,000 to Prussian Government.	None. (See preceding.)
	\$54,040,000—\$34,740,000 without interest, including \$7,720,000 for Crédit Agricole, and \$19,300,000 fixed government debt, law of June 9, 1857.		None.	None.
bills,	Disposable government bonds, \$19,228,800.		Treasury bills amounting to \$30,500,000 held December 31, 1910.	The administration of the national balance of 6,500,000 kroner (\$402...
paid.	Bank is sole depositary. No interest paid.		Bank is sole depositary for funds of the Empire, but not for Federal States. No interest paid.	No interest paid.
nding s, acts nds in	Transfers funds, issues treasury bills, pays coupons gratuitously for Government.		Transfers funds, discounts treasury bills, pays coupons.	Makes all government payments an...
ment.	Charter expires in 1920, terminable in 1911; last renewed in 1897.		Charter runs for 10 years, but terminable at one year's notice before expiration. Renewed in 1909 for 10 years, to 1920.	Indefinite (i. e., nonterminable).
overn- verage	Average, \$188,618,900.		Average 1910, local bills, \$114,480,000; remitted bills, \$88,805,000; foreign bills, \$33,488,000. Total, \$236,773,000.	Inland bills, \$31,748,000; all bills, \$...
	(1910) \$119.60. Minimum, \$1 (5 fr.); 55 per cent of discounts less than 180 francs each.		No minimum. Average size, \$465 in 1908; \$524 in 1910.	\$573.
	1906, 24 days; 1907, 26 days; 1908, 25 days; 1909, 22 days; 1910, 24 days. Average for 10 years, 24 days.		1906, 34 days; 1907, 33 days; 1908, 34 days; 1909, 32 days; 1910, 31 days.	About 50 days. (Inland bills.)
	3 months, with possible renewal.		3 months—in case of farmers, once renewable.	6 months.
l and	All classes, but about 70 per cent come through banks.		All classes, but about 60 per cent of discounted bills come through bankers. Of 66,700 customers, 2,400 banks, 24,000 merchants, 21,200 manufacturers, 9,900 farmers, 9,200 miscellaneous.	All classes, provided bills represent...
	3 names, of which two must be of residents of France.		2 names.	Must be accepted (i. e., 2 signatures)
	Loan collateral acceptable in place of third signature.		Loan collateral not acceptable in place of second signature.	No regulation on this point.
	Average for 1910, \$106,227,200 on gold coin, gold bars, and securities.		Average, \$23,439,000.	\$5,337,000, together with \$1,751,000 banks.
	Many small. Minimum size 250 francs (\$48.25).		Average 1910, \$7,839. Minimum \$120 for bankers and merchants and \$24 for individuals.	\$10,713.
	Mostly for a short period, not less than 2 weeks.		10 days (1910).	About 45 days.
	3 months with possible renewal.		3 months, with possible renewal.	6 months' certain or in some cases 3
	All classes.		All classes, especially banks and bankers.	All classes.
ities	List published. Principally bonds issued or guaranteed by National Government, cities, and colonies, gold, bullion, and foreign gold coins.		Securities, guaranteed by governments, mortgage bonds, discountable bills, merchandise, gold, and silver.	Bonds, shares, or other documentary
	Margin varies according to collateral from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.		Margin varies according to collateral—50 and 25 per cent in case of bonds, 5 per cent in case of discountable bills and gold, at most ½ in case of merchandise and foreign securities.	As directors determine.
	Not allowed.		Not allowed.	Open credits, on security, are granted actually drawn, plus a commission
	Not allowed.		Not allowed.	Average amount, 1910, \$993,000, or a
lude cks.	Only government securities.		No securities purchased for investment, but government and municipal bonds bought for sale to customers, also treasury bills having an average of 30 days to run.	Foreign government bonds, of readil and bonds of the general mortgage the bonds are quoted on foreign ex
ther ssue	December 24, 1910. Disposable government securities amounted to \$19,228,800.		Average (1910), \$27,842,000.	Dec. 31, 1910, bonds held, \$3,476,000

		of shareholders.	
r that	Subject to general and special instructions.	Agencies can not undertake discounting operations directly. By a recent modification of the law "first-class agencies" may discount within certain limits through a small discounting committee.	
	No stock issued; belongs to legislature.	None held by the Government.	Confederation not allowed to possess reserved to the Cantons.
cura-	Directors appointed by a special joint committee of Parliament; other officials by directors. King names chairman of board.	State does not select any officers, but must approve the election of the general manager and submanager.	Federal Council elects the chairman 23 other members of the council members of general management
ances	Weekly principal items belonging to note issue, monthly full balance, annually detailed statement.	Annual report. Statement required every 10 days on model furnished by Government.	Annual report, balance sheet, and before submission to general management of assets and liabilities.
super-	Inspected by a select committee appointed by every regular Parliament. Audit committee appointed by Parliament for bank and each branch.	A central bureau of inspection at the ministry of the treasury examines the assets. A permanent commission of supervision also passes judgment upon mooted questions.	Special board of inspectors, who treasuries, books, and securities
r cent	All profits not necessary for assignment to surplus is disposed of by Parliament.	Government receives one-third of profits in excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits in excess of 6 per cent. In 1910 this amounted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.
ted to			
te tax	Exempt from paying government taxes on real estate, income, etc.	In addition to general income and stamp taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive circulation, and graded tax on issues in excess of normal maximum, and 7½ per cent on issues beyond the maximum allowed or not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind
end of			
	None. (See preceding.)	Bank contributed \$6,000,000 to Italian Credit Foncier, which is now in liquidation. Bank obliged to pay expense of Government supervision, \$14,000 annually.	None.
	None.	None.	None.
	The administration of the national debt office is granted by the bank on uncovered balance of 6,500,000 kroner (\$402,000).	Bank of Italy obliged to lend Government up to \$22,195,000, in case of need, at 1½ per cent.	None.
s. No	No interest paid.	Bank is sole depository. Pays interest of 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Government deposits bear interest
	Makes all government payments and collections free of charge.	Helps in issue of loans. Conducts the business of the treasury gratuitously.	Receives for custody, free of charge, and handles payments and board of alcohols.
ration.	Indefinite (i. e., nonterminable).	30 years. Expires 1923.	20 years; expires 1927.
n bills,	Inland bills, \$31,748,000; all bills, \$33,781,000.	\$84,881,400.	Average 1907, \$10,769,400; 1908, \$
	\$573.	Average in 1907, \$269.72. 14 per cent were for amounts below \$20 and about 70 per cent for amounts between \$20 and \$200.	1907, \$1,403; 1908, \$1,201; 1909, \$
	About 50 days. (Inland bills.)	59 days (1907).	1907, 28 days; 1908, 18 days; 190
	6 months.	4 months.	90 days.
ers. Of	All classes, provided bills represent real business transactions.	Banks, credit societies, and all kinds of institutions, and at the agencies, industrial people, agricultural landowners, and small tradespeople.	All classes, including agricultural transactions.
s, 9,900	Must be accepted (i. e., 2 signatures at least).	At least 2.	2.
	No regulation on this point.	Treasury bills, public warehouse warrants, or loan collateral.	None.
	\$5,337,000, together with \$1,751,000 of special advances to former note-issuing banks.	\$18,837,765.	Loans on collateral, \$3,606,451, as
\$24 for	\$10,713.		Average size, 1907, \$32,424; 1908,
	About 45 days.		1907, 15 days; 1908, 11 days; 190
	6 months' certain or in some cases 3 months' notice.	4 months on government securities and 6 months on silk, etc. On treasury bills extendable to 2 years.	90 days.
	All classes.	All classes.	Mostly banks.
ills, mer-	Bonds, shares, or other documentary security, including warrants.	Securities guaranteed by governments, silk, warehouse warrants, and pledges to, deliver commodities on a certain date.	Swiss federal, cantonal, and comm quoted in Switzerland; bonds, bars, coin, drafts.
per cent	As directors determine.	From 50 to 100 per cent (the latter on treasury bills only).	On Federal loans, 90 per cent; on 75 per cent; foreign securities,
d foreign	Open credits, on security, are granted at the 3 months' discount rate on the amount actually drawn, plus a commission generally of one-half of 1 per cent per annum.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.
	Average amount, 1910, \$993,000, or about 19 per cent of the loans.	Not allowed.	Title deeds accepted as collateral
is bought	Foreign government bonds, of readily realizable kinds, Swedish government bonds, and bonds of the general mortgage bank and other Swedish enterprises, provided the bonds are quoted on foreign exchanges.	State securities and securities guaranteed by the State, including Italian rente, not exceeding \$15,000,000.	Interest-bearing bonds of the Co temporary investment only; p
run.	Dec. 31, 1910, bonds held, \$3,476,000.	December 31, 1910, \$32,642,283.	Average, 1910, \$2,441,000.

operations directly. By a recent modification discount within certain limits through		council.
	Confederation not allowed to possess any shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are reserved to the Cantons.	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.
not approve the election of the general	Federal Council elects the chairman and vice chairman of the bank council and 23 other members of the council of the bank; also on proposal of the council members of general management, directors, and subdirectors of branches.	None held by the Government.
10 days on model furnished by Govern-	Annual report, balance sheet, and accounts must be approved by Federal Council before submission to general meeting. Required also to publish weekly statement of assets and liabilities.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.
try of the treasury examines the assets. It also passes judgment upon mooted	Special board of inspectors, whose officials are elected by Federal Council; the treasuries, books, and securities are periodically verified.	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.
excess of 5 per cent or one-half of profits allotted to 3,300,000 lire (\$636,900).	The remainder of the net profits, after deduction of 10 per cent for the surplus and of a maximum dividend of 4 per cent, is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910, \$254,290 paid to the Treasury.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.
taxes, one-tenth per cent on productive excess of normal maximum, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on not covered by 40 per cent cash.	The bank is free from every kind of taxation.	Receives all profits from a discount above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.
dit Foncier, which is now in liquidation. Government supervision, \$14,000 annually.	None.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).
	None.	A payment of \$44,390 toward expenses of treasury administration in the Provinces.
up to \$22,195,000, in case of need, at	None.	None.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on deposits in excess of	Government deposits bear interest.	None.
business of the treasury gratuitously.	Receives for custody, free of charge, securities and valuables belonging to Confederation, and handles payments for the Federal Treasury, post office, the customs, and board of alcohols.	Government deposits bear no interest. Treasury funds in excess of requirements of service are invested in commercial securities.
	20 years; expires 1927.	Acts as registrar and transfer officer of the national debt; as custodian of bonds given by public officers and of various special funds, including those of the savings bank. Government's deposits above 5,000,000 francs must be invested and profit credited to State.
	Average 1907, \$10,769,400; 1908, \$12,159,000; 1909, \$17,007,000; 1910, \$21,899,000.	Charter extended in 1900; expires January 1, 1929.
ere for amounts below \$20 and about \$200.	1907, \$1,403; 1908, \$1,201; 1909, \$1,268; 1910, \$1,221.	Discounts December 31, 1908, \$95,237,450.
	1907, 28 days; 1908, 18 days; 1909, 29 days; 1910, 26 days.	Average size accepted paper \$421 and nonaccepted paper \$62.
	90 days.	Average for accepted paper 46 days and for nonaccepted paper 43 days.
stitutions, and at the agencies, industrial tradespeople.	All classes, including agricultural business, provided bills represent business transactions.	100 days.
	2.	Merchants, manufacturers, and, under certain conditions, farmers.
or loan collateral.	None.	3; but commercial bills with 2 signatures may be admitted under certain conditions approved by minister of finance.
	Loans on collateral, \$3,606,451, as shown by the balance sheet December 31, 1910.	Warehouse receipts, merchandise, or public funds may be pledged in lieu of one signature.
	Average size, 1907, \$32,424; 1908, \$20,458.	Loans on public securities, outstanding December 31, 1908, amounted to \$9,923,890.
	1907, 15 days; 1908, 11 days; 1909, 13 days; 1910, 15 days.	Not stated.
months on silk, etc. On treasury bills	90 days.	10 days to 4 months.
	Mostly banks.	4 months and 1 extension allowed.
t, warehouse warrants, and pledges to,	Swiss federal, cantonal, and communal loans as far as quoted; loans of foreign States quoted in Switzerland; bonds of first-class Swiss banks, if quoted, etc.; gold in bars, coin, drafts.	Loans on securities to other than merchants are required to be registered at the cost of the borrower at rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan.
ary bills only).	On Federal loans, 90 per cent; on cantonal loans, 80 per cent; other Swiss securities, 75 per cent; foreign securities, 70 per cent.	National bonds, treasury bonds, and other securities guaranteed by the State.
	Not allowed.	Securities accepted as collateral for not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of their current market value.
	Title deeds accepted as collateral for loans.	Current accounts of those who overdraw are canceled by resolution of the council of administration.
y the State, including Italian rente, not	Interest-bearing bonds of the Confederation, the Cantons, or foreign countries for temporary investment only; precious metal in bars and coin.	Not allowed.
	Average, 1910, \$2,441,000.	National public securities and others guaranteed by the State.
		December 31, 1908, Government securities, \$9,633,291.

	council.	managers of branches, now appointed.
	Discounts are granted provisionally by agents of the bank.	Measure of discretion allowed.
y shares of the bank; but $\frac{2}{3}$ of capital are	None held by the Government.	4. RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.
and vice chairman of the bank council and the bank; also on proposal of the council members, and subdirectors of branches.	King appoints governor and deputy governor; besides, a Government commissioner is appointed by the State.	Government ownership of stock.
ents must be approved by Federal Council. Required also to publish weekly state-	A statement of condition of the bank and agencies is forwarded every week to the minister of finance and is published in official newspaper.	Selection of officials.
ials are elected by Federal Council; the periodically verified.	Government commissioner watches over operations of the bank, has right to examine the books, etc.	Frequency and character of reports required.
duction of 10 per cent for the surplus and is paid over to the Federal Treasury; 1910,	Receives all profits from a discount above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of excess of net profits after payment of 4 per cent dividend to shareholders, and the profit on bills held for the State; all amounted to \$892,470 in 1908.	Methods and mechanism for government inspection.
tion.	Patent tax on gross volume of business (1908, \$43,492), stamp tax on notes (1908, \$72,674), tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent semiannually on excess of circulation above \$53,075,000 (1908, \$449,096).	Participation in profits.
	A payment of \$44,390 toward expenses of treasury administration in the Provinces.	Taxation.
	None.	Other payments required by Government.
	None.	Permanent loans to Government.
	Government deposits bear no interest. Treasury funds in excess of requirements of service are invested in commercial securities.	Other loans to Government and their limits.
curities and valuables belonging to Confed- Federal Treasury, post office, the customs,	Acts as registrar and transfer officer of the national debt; as custodian of bonds given by public officers and of various special funds, including those of the savings bank. Government's deposits above 5,000,000 francs must be invested and profit credited to State.	Custody of government funds, with interest paid.
	Charter extended in 1900; expires January 1, 1929.	Further services rendered to Government and payments for same.
		Duration of charter.
9,000; 1909, \$17,007,000; 1910, \$21,899,000.	Discounts December 31, 1908, \$95,237,450.	5. DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.
; 1910, \$1,221.	Average size accepted paper \$421 and nonaccepted paper \$62.	Discounts:
ays; 1910, 26 days.	Average for accepted paper 46 days and for nonaccepted paper 43 days.	Average amount, 1910.
	100 days.	Average and minimum size.
usiness, provided bills represent business	Merchants, manufacturers, and, under certain conditions, farmers.	Average duration.
	3; but commercial bills with 2 signatures may be admitted under certain conditions approved by minister of finance.	Maximum duration allowed.
	Warehouse receipts, merchandise, or public funds may be pledged in lieu of one signature.	For what classes in community.
n by the balance sheet December 31, 1910.	Loans on public securities, outstanding December 31, 1908, amounted to \$9,923,890.	Number of signatures required.
58.	Not stated.	Other security accepted.
ays; 1910, 15 days.	10 days to 4 months.	Loans on collateral:
	4 months and 1 extension allowed.	Average amount, 1910.
	Loans on securities to other than merchants are required to be registered at the cost of the borrower at rate of $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent of the amount of the loan.	Average and minimum size.
loans as far as quoted; loans of foreign States t-class Swiss banks, if quoted, etc.; gold in	National bonds, treasury bonds, and other securities guaranteed by the State.	Average duration.
nal loans, 80 per cent; other Swiss securities, cent.	Securities accepted as collateral for not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of their current market value.	Maximum duration allowed.
	Current accounts of those who overdraw are canceled by resolution of the council of administration.	For what classes in community.
ans.	Not allowed.	Kinds of collateral accepted.
ration, the Cantons, or foreign countries for metal in bars and coin.	National public securities and others guaranteed by the State.	Proportion of loan to collateral.
	December 31, 1908, Government securities, \$9,633,291.	Overdrafts.
		Loans on real estate.
		Securities held:
		What kinds allowed.
		Average amount, 1910.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF

	Bank of England (1694). <small>(£=\$4.8665.)</small>	Bank of France <small>(1 franc=\$.193.)</small>
6. RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.		
Rate of discount:		
Average rate, 1901-1910.....	3.61 per cent.	2.95 per cent.
Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1907), 7 per cent. Minimum (1905-1909), 2½ per cent.	3 to 4 per cent.
Average number of changes per year.....	48 changes in 10 years; not more than 7 nor less than 2 changes in any one year.	4 changes in 10 years.
By whom official rate determined.....	By governor and directors.	By the governor and general council.
How far actual rate conforms.....	Depends on circumstances.	Uniform at bank and branches, but open discount bank rate.
Rate for loans:		
Average rate, 1901-1910.....	Not stated (but somewhat higher than discount rate).	3.57 per cent. Average, 1910, 3.50 per cent.
Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.....	Not stated.	Maximum (1901-1910), 4½ per cent. Minimum (1901-1910), 3½ per cent.
By whom determined.....	By governors.	By governor and board of central institution.
Relation to discount rate.....	Depends on circumstances. (Advances on securities usually one-half of 1 per cent above bank rate.)	Generally higher—½ to 1 per cent above discount rate.
Variations according to collateral.....		Same rate for all.
7. NOTE ISSUE.		
Minimum denomination and legal tender power.....	£5 (\$24.33). Legal tender in England and Wales only.	50 francs (\$10). Legal tender since Aug. 12, 1870.
Maximum, minimum, and average amount, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$292,746,960. Minimum (1903), \$217,922,400. Average, \$253,862,100. } Issue Department.	Maximum (1910), \$1,067,397,000. Minimum (1901), \$749,741,900. Average \$885,291,000.
Average amount, 1910.....		\$1,003,168,100.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$57,386,880. Minimum (1902), \$42,354,900. Average, \$48,804,120.	Maximum fluctuation (1910), \$117,363,300. Minimum fluctuation (1904), \$80,017,800. Average fluctuation, \$95,926,800.
Average percentage fluctuation to issue, 1901-1910.....	About 18½ per cent.	10.84 per cent.
Maximum issue allowed.....	No limit if covered by gold coin and gold bullion.	6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) beginning J (1911), \$1,119,400,000) since Feb. 1906; was 5,000,000 1897 to 1906. Actual note issue Oct. 12, 1911, \$1,051,226,300.
Maximum uncovered issue allowed.....	\$89,786,925 (£18,450,000).	No special cover required.
Requirements as to covering of note issue.....	\$89,786,925 covered by government debt and securities; balance covered by gold and silver, of which only one-fourth may be silver. (No silver actually held in Issue Department since July 1, 1861.)	No special cover required.
Nature and amount (1910) of taxes upon note issue.....	\$291,990 (£60,000) for exemption from stamp duty, and net profit on all notes in excess of \$68,131,000 issued against securities about \$907,512 (£186,731).	One-twentieth of 1 per cent on amount equal to 1 per cent on issue, one-fiftieth of 1 per cent on remaining issue, and average discount rate on productive issue. (Amount of issue, \$1,051,226,300.)
Number of other banks of issue.....	18 in England and Wales at close of 1910. (Notes not legal tender.)	None.
Average amount other bank issues, 1901-1910.....	Average notes of other banks in England and Wales, £609,500 (\$2,952,170).	None.
Percentage of other bank issues to central bank issue, 1901-1910.....	Percentage average circulation other banks of issue in England and Wales to circulation Bank of England, to-day 0.6 per cent.	None.
8. DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS.		
Government deposits:		
Average amount, 1901-1910.....	\$49,698,360.	\$35,898,000.
Average amount, 1910.....	\$63,459,080.	\$25,456,700.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1910), \$104,616,360. Minimum (1901), \$40,450,000. Average, \$63,214,020.	Maximum (1901), \$160,711,100. Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.
Interest paid on government deposits.....	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
Approximate percentage government to other deposits.....	31 per cent.	34 per cent.
Other deposits:		
Average amount, 1901-1910.....	\$206,331,300.	\$105,835,400.
Average amount, 1910.....	\$202,997,340.	\$118,328,300.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.....	Maximum (1903), \$106,634,000. Minimum (1901), \$45,547,920. Average, \$70,650,300.	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS, PRACTICES, AND STATISTICS

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL

	Bank of France (1800). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Reichsbank (1876). (\$1=4.20 marks.)	Bank of Sweden (1846). (\$1=1.33 kronor.)
	2.95 per cent.	4.4 per cent.	5.03 per cent (1902-1910 direct)
	3 to 4 per cent.	Maximum (1907-8), 7½ per cent. Minimum (1902-1905), 3 per cent.	Maximum, 7 per cent Dec. 1, 1902, to Oct. 14, 1904, Feb. to Oct. 21, 1910.
one year.	4 changes in 10 years.	38 changes in 10 years. Not more than 7 or less than 1 in any one year.	21 changes in the 10 years. 1902 and 1909, three each).
	By the governor and general council.	By president and Direktorium.	By board of directors.
	Uniform at bank and branches, but open discount rate in Paris sometimes under bank rate.	"Since 1896 one rate for everybody," but in Berlin open rate is generally about 1 per cent lower.	Other banks quote same or ½ per cent higher.
	3.57 per cent. Average, 1910, 3.50 per cent.	5.4 per cent.	Varies with nature of collateral.
	Maximum (1901-1910), 4½ per cent. Minimum (1901-1910), 3½ per cent.	Maximum (1907-8), 8½ per cent. Minimum (1902-1905), 4 per cent.	Maximum, 8 per cent; minimum, 5 per cent.
	By governor and board of central institution.	By president and Direktorium.	By board of directors.
1 per cent	Generally higher—½ to 1 per cent above discount rates.	Usually 1 per cent higher than discount rate.	Varies from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.
	Same rate for all.	Only in case of gold being pledged the rate is equal to discount rate.	Real estate shares and warrants of bonds at discount rate, or 1 per cent higher.
	50 francs (\$10). Legal tender since Aug. 12, 1870.	20 marks (\$5). (20, 50, 100, 1,000 marks.) Since January 1, 1910, notes of the Reichsbank have legal-tender power.	Lowest denomination, 5 kronor.
	Maximum (1910), \$1,067,397,000. Minimum (1901), \$749,741,900. Average \$885,291,000.	Maximum (1910), \$493,515,714. Minimum (1901), \$248,768,333. Average, \$330,129,286.	Maximum (1910), \$57,422,000. Minimum (1901), \$14,255,000. Average, \$40,471,000.
	\$1,003,168,100.	\$382,353,000.	\$49,137,000.
	Maximum fluctuation (1910), \$117,363,300. Minimum fluctuation (1904), \$80,017,800. Average fluctuation, \$95,926,800.	Maximum (1909), \$175,900,000. Minimum (1901), \$100,229,000. Average, \$132,809,000.	Maximum (1902), \$15,481,000. Minimum (1908), \$9,921,000. Average, \$12,288,000.
	10.84 per cent.	About 40 per cent.	30.4 per cent.
	6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) beginning Jan., 1912; 5,800,000,000 francs (\$1,119,400,000) since Feb. 1906; was 5,000,000,000 francs (\$965,000,000) from 1897 to 1906. Actual note issue Oct. 12, 1911, \$1,051,226,300.	Three times the specie, gold bullion, and government notes held by bank.	No limit when covered with gold.
	No special cover required.	From January 1, 1911, 550,000,000 marks (\$130,900,000) of untaxed uncovered notes has been allowed, and for the end of each quarter 750,000,000 marks (\$178,500,000). All further issues must be covered or taxed.	100,000,000 kroner (\$26,810,000), 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,724,000) and government bonds.
by gold held in	No special cover required.	One-third by specie, gold bullion or government notes, two-thirds by bills of 3 months or less, bearing 2 signatures.	40,000,000 kroner (\$10,700,000) and at least 30 per cent of all issues in gold.
notes in	One-twentieth of 1 per cent on amount equal to loans and discounts (productive issue), one-fiftieth of 1 per cent on remaining issue, also a royalty of one-eighth of average discount rate on productive issue. (Amounted to \$1,395,769 in 1910.)	5 per cent on issue in excess of 550,000,000 marks (\$130,900,000) and since January, 1911, at the end of each quarter, in excess of 750,000,000 marks (\$178,500,000), not covered by specie, gold bullion, or notes of Government and other banks. (Amounted in 1908 to \$936,029.)	None since 1903. Between 1903 and 1909 the Bank of Sweden.
	None.	4.	None since 1903.
	None.	Average, \$34,640,000.	1901, \$21,283,000; 1904, \$800,000
to circu-	None.	10.5 per cent.	1901, 114.2 per cent; 1906, none.
	\$35,898,000.	\$51,009,000.	\$9,172,000 (1909).
	\$25,456,700.	\$55,969,000.	\$10,473,000 (1910).
	Maximum (1901), \$160,711,100. Minimum (1908), \$35,280,400. Average, \$58,143,200.	Maximum (1909), \$126,737,000. Minimum (1906), \$29,255,000. Average, \$60,304,000.	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,263,000.
	No interest paid.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
	34 per cent.	55.2 per cent.	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all issues.
	\$105,835,400.	\$92,377,000.	1909, \$1,313,000.
	\$118,328,300.	\$98,484,000.	1910, \$1,108,000.
	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.	Maximum (1910), \$54,368,000. Minimum (1904), \$28,908,000. Average, \$40,549,000.	(1909) \$764,000. (1910) \$271,000.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF THE LEAD

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION BY A. PIATT ANDREW.

[DECEMBER, 1911.]

	Bank of Sweden (1668). (1 krone=26.8 cents.)	Bank of Italy (1893). (1 lire=\$.193.)	Bank of France (1800). (1 franc=\$.193.)
	5.03 per cent (1902-1910 direct discounts 4.98 per cent; rediscounts 4.68 per cent).	Official rate, 5 per cent (except November and December, 1907, 1908, and 1910, 5½ per cent). Average actual rate, 4.555 per cent.	Average, 1907, 4.93 per cent; 1908, 4.88 per cent.
	Maximum, 7 per cent Dec. 12, 1907, to Jan. 29, 1908; minimum, 4½ per cent Jan. 10, 1902, to Oct. 14, 1904, Feb. 15 to Sept. 22, 1905, Feb. 19 to Oct. 12, 1909, Jan. 24 to Oct. 21, 1910.	Maximum (1907, 1908, and 1910), 5½ per cent. Minimum (1904, 1905, and 1909), 3½ per cent.	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; 1908, 4.88 per cent.
	21 changes in the 10 years. Not exceeding three in any one year (1905, 1906, 1908, and 1909, three each).	4 changes since 1894 in official, often in case of reduced rates.	4 changes in 1908; 3 in 1909; 5 in 1910.
	By board of directors.	Can not be changed without the approval of the Minister of the Treasury.	By direktorium, after obtaining approval of the principal branches.
Generally about	Other banks quote same or ½ per cent higher as a rule.	May discount for 1 per cent below official rate, and prime bills may be discounted for minimum rate of 3 per cent. Must discount for cooperative credit societies at reduced rate.	The bank has no right to discount.
	Varies with nature of collateral from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.	Sometimes lower than discount rates. Generally the same rate for discount and loans up to a certain point.	Average, 1908, 4.88 per cent; 1909, 4.88 per cent.
	Maximum, 8 per cent; minimum, 4½ per cent.	From 5½ to 3½ per cent.	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; 1908, 4.88 per cent.
	By board of directors.	By agreement between the three banks of issue if not less than 3 nor over the official rate.	By direktorium as in case of discount.
	Varies from discount rate to 1 per cent higher.	Generally the same; sometimes ½ per cent lower.	½ to 1 per cent higher.
	Real estate shares and warrants generally 1 per cent above discount. Certain classes of bonds at discount rate, or ½ per cent above.		Not stated, except that rates for discount are 1 per cent higher.
Notes of the	Lowest denomination, 5 kroner=\$1.34. Legal tender.	50 lire (\$10). Not legal tender after December 31, 1912.	50 francs (\$10) and, in extraordinary cases, 100 francs (\$20) issued temporarily. Not declared legal tender, but payment.
	Maximum (1910), \$57,422,000. Minimum (1901), \$14,255,000. Average, \$40,471,000.	Maximum (1910), \$301,826,524. Minimum (1901), \$150,733,000. Average, \$206,655,715.	1908-1910: Maximum (1910), \$59,442,400. Minimum (1908), \$23,126,200.
	\$49,137,000.	\$276,019,014.	(1910) \$48,284,450.
	Maximum (1902), \$15,481,000. Minimum (1908), \$9,921,000. Average, \$12,288,000.	Maximum (1910), \$48,867,600. Minimum (1902), \$18,449,449. Average, \$36,826,909.	1908-1910: Maximum (1908), \$23,729,300. Minimum (1909), \$16,711,100.
	30.4 per cent.	About 19.5 per cent.	About 39 per cent.
	No limit when covered with gold or balances on current accounts abroad.	No legal limit to issue covered by metallic reserve.	No limit, if covered by 40 per cent of issue.
Uncovered bills of 100 marks	100,000,000 kroner (\$26,810,000) and the amount with which the cash (gold) exceeds 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,724,000) may be issued with a covering of bills of exchange and government bonds.	Normal maximum of issue, covered by only 40 per cent cash, Bank of Italy, 660,000,000 lire (\$127,380,000); Bank of Naples, 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000); Bank of Sicily, 48,000,000 lire (\$9,264,000). In addition the Bank of Italy may issue notes up to 150,000,000 lire if covered by only 40 per cent cash upon payment of graduated tax.	60 per cent of issue not covered by gold or foreign bills.
Bills of 3	40,000,000 kroner (\$10,700,000) must generally be held in gold in Sweden, and at least 30 per cent of all issues in excess of 60,000,000 kroner (\$16,050,000).	40 per cent must be covered by cash, and of this 400,000,000 lire (\$80,000,000) must be held as special reserve for the notes.	40 per cent must be covered by gold or foreign bills having not more than 10 days) must be covered by legal tender bills or foreign bills.
On January 1, 1900, not over banks.	None since 1903. Between 1900 and 1903 1 per cent on issues of other banks than the Bank of Sweden.	On productive circulation (not covered by cash), one-tenth per cent. Issues in excess of normal maximum as follows: For Bank of Italy 50,000,000 lire (\$10,000,000), Naples 15,000,000 lire (\$3,000,000), Sicily 4,000,000 lire (\$800,000), require tax one-third rate of discount. Similar additional installments, tax two-thirds rate of discount. Similar third installments, tax whole rate of discount. Further issues taxed 7½ per cent unless fully covered by cash.	No tax on note issue.
	None since 1903.	2. Bank of Naples and Bank of Sicily.	None. The 36 note-issuing banks have a total capital of \$50,000,000 and same their notes by June 20, 1910.
	1901, \$21,283,000; 1904, \$800,000; 1906, no longer current.	December 31, 1910—Circulation Bank of Naples, \$78,479,783. December 31, 1910—Circulation Bank of Sicily, \$18,659,626.	June 30, 1907, \$36,677,912; June 30, 1908, \$36,677,912.
	1901, 114.2 per cent; 1906, none.	33 per cent on December 31, 1910.	June 30, 1907, 76.73 per cent; June 30, 1908, 76.73 per cent.
	\$9,172,000 (1909).	\$22,179,560.	Average amount, 1908, about \$22,179,560.
	\$10,473,000 (1910).	\$29,041,192.	Not stated separately in available deposits, \$9,139,911.
	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$9,269,000, (1910) \$5,976,000.	Maximum (1901), \$38,113,640. Minimum (1908), \$17,824,515. Average, \$28,575,580.	Not stated separately.
	No interest paid.	Yes; 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Interest is paid on government deposits.
	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits.	About 70 per cent.	About 90 per cent.
	1909, \$1,313,000.	Accounts current, \$15,732,009. Time deposits, \$20,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,000,000.
	1910, \$1,108,000.	Accounts current, \$13,811,369. Time deposits, \$24,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$1,108,000.
	(1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.	Accounts (Max. (1902), \$10,487,427. Min. (1904), \$5,054,000.) Time (Max. (1909), \$10,294,041.)	

BANKS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES.—SHEET 2.

Italy (1893). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Bank of Switzerland (1907). (1 franc=\$.193.)	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc=\$.193.)
and December, 1907, 1908, and 1910, 5½ per cent.	Average, 1907, 4.93 per cent; 1908, 3.73 per cent; 1909, 3.22 per cent; 1910, 3.51 per cent.	(1899-1908) 3.59+ per cent.
ent.	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 3 per cent.	(1899-1908) Maximum 1907-8, 6 per cent; minimum 1901-1905, and July 13, 1908, 3 per cent.
of reduced rates.	4 changes in 1908; 3 in 1909; 5 in 1910.	25 changes in 10 years; 6, the maximum, in 1899; 5 changes in 1908.
of the Minister of the Treasury.	By direktorium, after obtaining opinion of the bank committee and managers of the principal branches.	By council of administration by mutual agreement with the Minister of Finance.
rate, and prime bills may be discounted discount for cooperative credit societies at	The bank has no right to discount bills at a rate lower than the official rate.	
generally the same rate for discount and	Average, 1908, 4.88 per cent; 1909, 3.88 per cent; 1910, 4.86 per cent.	
issue if not less than 3 nor over the official	1907-1910—Maximum, 6 per cent; minimum, 3½ per cent.	
lower.	By direktorium as in case of discounts.	By council of administration, subject to the approval of the council of censors.
	½ to 1 per cent higher.	
	Not stated, except that rates for loans on gold much lower than for other loans.	
number 31, 1912.	50 francs (\$10) and, in extraordinary cases, 20 francs (\$4) are permitted to be issued temporarily. Not declared legal tender, but bank and public offices obliged to accept them in payment.	20 francs (\$3.86) legal tender.
	1908-1910: Maximum (1910), \$59,442,470. Minimum (1908), \$23,126,225.	Maximum (December 30, 1908), \$154,438,600. Minimum (March 9, 1899), \$98,758,100. Average, \$125,331,003. } 1899-1908.
	(1910) \$48,284,450.	(1908) \$145,350,000.
	1908-1910: Maximum (1908), \$23,729,350. Minimum (1909), \$16,711,120.	Maximum (1908), \$17,080,500. Minimum (1900), \$8,511,300. Average, \$12,417,000. } 1899-1908.
	About 39 per cent.	(1899-1908) 9.90 per cent.
reserve.	No limit, if covered by 40 per cent coin and bullion.	No limit, except that a metallic reserve equal to one-third of its notes and other liabilities payable at sight is required. Under certain circumstances reserve permitted to fall below one-third.
only 40 per cent cash, Bank of Italy, Naples, 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000); 40). In addition the Bank of Italy may be covered by only 40 per cent cash upon pay-	60 per cent of issue not covered by metal must be offset by Swiss discount bills or foreign bills.	
of this 400,000,000 lire (\$80,000,000) must	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve consisting of either bar gold, foreign gold coin, or Swiss legal tender, the remainder to be covered with discount bills having not more than three months to run. All short-time liabilities (10 days) must be covered by legal tender, gold bars or foreign gold coins, Swiss discount bills or foreign bills.	The demand liabilities must be covered to the extent of one-third by metallic reserve and the rest by securities easily convertible into cash.
by cash), one-tenth per cent. Issues in Italy: For Bank of Italy 50,000,000 lire (\$9,500,000), Sicily 4,000,000 lire (\$800,000). Similar additional installments, tax two-thirds covered by cash.	No tax on note issue.	¼ of 1 per cent semiannually on the excess of average circulation above \$53,075,000, amounting in 1908 to \$449,096, together with annual stamp tax of 50 centimes per 1,000 francs on average actual circulation; in 1908 amounting to \$72,674.
	None. The 36 note-issuing banks which previously existed in Switzerland with capital of \$50,000,000 and same amount of note issue were required to liquidate their notes by June 20, 1910.	None.
Naples, \$78,479,783. Sicily, \$18,659,626.	June 30, 1907, \$36,677,912; June 30, 1908, \$19,230,520; June 30, 1910, none.	None.
	June 30, 1907, 76.73 per cent; June 30, 1908, 40.52 per cent; June 30, 1910, none.	None.
	Average amount, 1908, about \$2,316,000.	Average 9 years \$2,930,281.
	Not stated separately in available statistics. December 31, 1908, government deposits, \$9,139,911.	(1908) \$3,664,112.
	Not stated separately.	(1899-1908) \$2,445,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.
7,720,000.	Interest is paid on government deposits.	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.
	About 90 per cent.	About 33 per cent.
deposits, \$20,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)
deposits, \$24,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$4,881,995.	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)

COUNTRIES.—SHEET 2.

and (1907).	Bank of Belgium (1850). (1 franc—\$.193.)	
ent; 1909, 3.22 per cent; 1910, 3.51	(1899-1908) 3.59+ per cent.	6. RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.
per cent.	(1899-1908) Maximum 1907-8, 6 per cent; minimum 1901-1905, and July 13, 1908, 3 per cent.	Rate of discount: Average rate, 1901-1910.
	25 changes in 10 years; 6, the maximum, in 1899; 5 changes in 1908.	Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.
bank committee and managers of	By council of administration by mutual agreement with the Minister of Finance.	Average number of changes per year.
lower than the official rate.		By whom official rate determined.
t; 1910, 4.86 per cent.		How far actual rate conforms.
per cent.	By council of administration, subject to the approval of the council of censors.	Rate for loans: Average rate, 1901-1910.
		Maximum and minimum rates, 1901-1910.
uch lower than for other loans.		By whom determined.
0 francs (\$4) are permitted to be	20 francs (\$3.86) legal tender.	Relation to discount rate.
c offices obliged to accept them in	Maximum (December 30, 1908), \$154,438,600. Minimum (March 9, 1899), \$98,758,100. Average, \$125,331,003. } 1899-1908.	7. NOTE ISSUE. Minimum denomination and legal tender power.
	(1908) \$145,350,000.	Maximum, minimum, and average amount, 1901-1910.
	Maximum (1908), \$17,080,500. Minimum (1900), \$8,511,300. Average, \$12,417,000. } 1899-1908.	Average amount, 1910.
llion.	(1899-1908) 9.90 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
be offset by Swiss discount bills or	No limit, except that a metallic reserve equal to one-third of its notes and other liabilities payable at sight is required. Under certain circumstances reserve permitted to fall below one-third.	Average percentage fluctuation to issue, 1901-1910.
ve consisting of either bar gold, for-	The demand liabilities must be covered to the extent of one-third by metallic reserve and the rest by securities easily convertible into cash.	Maximum issue allowed.
remainder to be covered with discount		Maximum uncovered issue allowed.
run. All short-time liabilities (10		Requirements as to covering of note issue.
bars or foreign gold coins, Swiss dis-		
viously existed in Switzerland with	¼ of 1 per cent semiannually on the excess of average circulation above \$53,075,000, amounting in 1908 to \$449,096, together with annual stamp tax of 50 centimes per 1,000 francs on average actual circulation; in 1908 amounting to \$72,674.	Nature and amount (1910) of taxes upon note issue.
note issue were required to liquidate	None.	Number of other banks of issue.
230,520; June 30, 1910, none.	None.	Average amount other bank issues, 1901-1910.
0.52 per cent; June 30, 1910, none.	None.	Percentage of other bank issues to central bank issue, 1901-1910.
	Average 9 years \$2,930,281.	8. DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS.
December 31, 1908, government	(1908) \$3,664,112.	Government deposits: Average amount, 1901-1910.
	(1899-1908) \$2,445,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	Average amount, 1910.
	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
	About 33 per cent.	Interest paid on government deposits.
	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Approximate percentage government to other deposits.
	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Other deposits: Average amount, 1901-1910.
5.		Average amount, 1910.

Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910 . . .	Minimum (1901), \$40,450,000. Average, \$63,214,020.	Minimum (1906), \$50,200,000. Average, \$58,143,200.
Interest paid on government deposits	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
Approximate percentage government to other deposits	31 per cent.	34 per cent.
Other deposits:		
Average amount, 1901-1910	\$206,331,300.	\$105,835,400.
Average amount, 1910	\$202,997,340.	\$118,328,300.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910	Maximum (1903), \$106,634,000. Minimum (1901), \$45,547,920. Average, \$70,650,300.	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.
From what classes received, requirements, etc	From all classes, but especially from banks and bankers; also from municipalities, colonial and foreign governments, private firms, etc.	Companies of all sorts and individuals, but (Minimum deposit of 500 francs required)
Interest paid on other deposits: Demand (current accounts), time	No interest paid (but in exceptional cases money borrowed in open market).	No interest paid.
Per cent bankers' balances in other deposits	Not published. (Supposed to average about \$110,000,000, or about half.)	Not published.
Transfer business:		
Extent of transfer business	Large sums transferred between London banks and their branches through Bank, 1906, \$61,858,000,000 clearings.	(1909), \$41,339,000,000; (1910), \$47,447,600,000
Charges for same		Gratuitous except for transfer from one place to another, on current accounts or advances.
Relation of bank to clearing house	London, metropolitan, and country balances settled at Bank.	Practically all clearings are made through the bank on the part of accounts holders. The Bank issues checks.
9. CASH HOLDINGS.		
What is included as cash	Notes and specie in Banking Department.	Gold and silver.
Legal requirements as to cash holdings	None, except that note issue in excess of £18,450,000 must be covered by gold held in Issue Department.	None.
Average amount, 1901-1910	Banking Department, notes and specie, \$121,674,960.	\$748,083,440 (gold and silver reserve).
Average amount, 1910	Average notes and specie in Banking Department, \$131,885,820.	\$22,488,800.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuations, 1901-1910	Maximum (1905), \$67,659,000. Minimum (1904), \$46,043,640. Average, \$54,572,940.	Maximum (1908), \$154,284,200. Minimum (1901), \$30,532,600. Average, \$64,421,470.
Average per cent fluctuation to average cash, 1901-1910	44.8 per cent, Banking Department (notes and specie).	8.61 per cent.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to note issue, 1901-1910	^a Maximum (1910), 122.5 per cent. Minimum (1901), 53.6 per cent. Average, 86.6 per cent.	Maximum (1905), 89.75 per cent. Minimum (1907), 76.54 per cent. Average, 84.50 per cent.
Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to demand liabilities, 1901-1910	^b Maximum (1904), 58.8 per cent. Minimum (1902), 27.9 per cent. Average, 47.4 per cent.	Maximum (1909), 76.09 per cent. Minimum (1907), 66.37 per cent. Average, 72.84 per cent.
10. GENERAL POLICIES.		
Methods of controlling foreign exchange and gold movements	Primarily by discount rate, but sometimes by advancing money free of interest to gold importers, by borrowing money in the open market, by selling consols, by increasing price offered and charged for gold.	Ordinarily by discount rates, sometimes by selling consols, by redemption of notes in silver.
Under what conditions are emergency issues of notes permissible	There are no arrangements for emergency issues.	Can be issued freely up to 6,800,000,000 francs. One-third must be covered by cash.

	MINIMUM (1905), \$30,200,000. Average, \$58,143,200.	MINIMUM (1900), \$20,200,000. Average, \$60,304,000.	Annual fluctuations
	No interest paid.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.
	34 per cent.	55.2 per cent.	Average 1910, 90.4
	\$105,835,400.	\$92,377,000.	1909, \$1,313,000.
	\$118,328,300.	\$98,484,000.	1910, \$1,108,000.
	Maximum (1909), \$257,230,400. Minimum (1907), \$47,323,600. Average, \$105,200,400.	Maximum (1910), \$54,368,000. Minimum (1904), \$28,908,000. Average, \$40,549,000.	(1909) \$764,000, (19
from municipalities,	Companies of all sorts and individuals, but especially banks. (Minimum deposit of 500 francs required to open an account.)	From all classes, especially from banks and bankers.	All classes—individ
open market).	No interest paid.	No interest paid, though law allows payments on deposits equal to capital and sur- plus. Minimum balance of \$250 required on accounts of business men.	ties, and sealed pa None as a rule. Ma banks) which disc
out half.)	Not published.	March 31, 1908, about one-half; varies according to the time. June 15, 1910, 55 per cent.	Not stated.
ches through Bank,	(1909), \$41,339,000,000; (1910), \$47,447,600,000 (clearings).	\$10,534,470,000 (1910).	In 1910, \$658,278,00 \$152,819,000, or 23
	Gratuitous except for transfer from one place to another of sums not arising from dis- counts or advances.	Gratuitous between customers. Otherwise varying tariff.	None.
	Practically clearings are made through the Bank of France and consist of transfers on the part of accounts holders. The French public makes but a limited use of checks.	Balances settled at bank. Berlin and all other clearing houses in Reichsbank build- ings.	Bank keeps rooms an
	Gold and silver.	Specie, gold bullion, including foreign gold coin, government notes, and for the pur- pose of the calculation of untaxed note issue, notes of other banks.	Gold, and for certain
covered by gold held	None.	One-third note issue.	May generally not be and must amount to
	\$748,083,440 (gold and silver reserve).	\$238,133,000, including government notes.	\$17,327,000 quarterly
	\$22,488,800.	\$266,688,000.	\$21,515,000 quarterly
ng Department.	Maximum (1908), \$154,284,200. Minimum (1901), \$30,532,600. Average, \$64,421,470.	Maximum (1903), \$469,286,000. Minimum (1905), \$100,764,000. Average, \$72,994,000.	Maximum (1901), \$2,7 Minimum (1910), \$176 Average, \$1,430,000,
	8.61 per cent.	30.7 per cent.	8.3 per cent.
	Maximum (1905), 89.75 per cent. Minimum (1907), 76.54 per cent. Average, 84.50 per cent.	Maximum (1902), 82 per cent. Minimum (1907), 62.6 per cent. Average, 72.5 per cent.	Maximum (1901), 60.1 Minimum (1904), 39 pe Average, 42.8 per cent
	Maximum (1909), 76.09 per cent. Minimum (1907), 66.37 per cent. Average, 72.84 per cent.	Maximum (1902), 55.8 per cent. Minimum (1907), 45 per cent. Average, 50.4 per cent.	Not stated.
free of interest to selling consols, by	Ordinarily by discount rates, sometimes by remitting interest on gold imports dur- ing transit, by redemption of notes in silver, by selling foreign bills.	Ordinarily by discount rate and by selling foreign bills of exchange, sometimes by remitting interest on gold imports during transit, by raising tariff on foreign gold coin, and by selling Treasury bills.	Arrangements with for no open market in fo yet been necessary.
	Can be issued freely up to 6,800,000,000 francs (\$1,312,400,000) after January, 1912. One-third must be covered by cash.	In excess of 550,000,000 marks on payment of 5 per cent tax, but at end of each quarter the untaxed uncovered issue may amount to 750,000,000 marks.	Up to 100,000,000 kron ment bonds, if 30 pe

and banking departments to circulating notes outside of bank.
and banking departments to circulating notes outside of bank and public and other deposits (including 7-day notes).

	Annual fluctuations, (1909) \$8,203,000, (1910) \$0,910,000.	Minimum (1909), \$41,021,010. Average, \$28,575,580.	Not stated separately.
	No interest paid.	Yes; 1½ per cent on deposits in excess of \$7,720,000.	Interest is paid on gov
	Average 1910, 90.4 per cent of all deposits.	About 70 per cent.	About 90 per cent.
	1909, \$1,313,000.	Accounts current, \$15,732,009. Time deposits, \$20,704,654.	Average, 1907 to 1910,
	1910, \$1,108,000.	Accounts current, \$13,811,369. Time deposits, \$24,160,242.	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits Dece
	(1909) \$764,000, (1910) \$271,000.	Accounts current, {Max. (1902), \$10,487,427. Min. (1904), \$5,054,091. Avg., \$7,723,088.} Time deposits, {Max. (1909), \$10,294,041. Min. (1906), \$4,897,568. Avg., \$6,572,615.}	
	All classes—individuals, firms, etc. Receives for safekeeping gold, silver, securities, and sealed packages.	Customers include banks, cooperative credit societies, etc., and at the branches and agencies, agricultural owners, industrial, and small trades people.	Banks, bankers, comm
o capital and sur- es men.	None as a rule. May, however, open a check account with interest to firms (not banks) which discount with the bank.	May amount to one-third of the official discount rate; law allows two-thirds of rate of postal savings banks, but in practice averages about one-half of 1 per cent.	No interest paid.
ve 15, 1910, 55 per	Not stated.	Not stated.	About 90 per cent.
	In 1910, \$658,278,000 cleared at clearing house. The balances, amounting to \$152,819,000, or 23.2 per cent, were adjusted through Bank of Sweden.	Money orders (vaglia cambiari) very widely used, and payable by every branch of the bank.	(1908) \$2,047,752,002, (
	None.		Free to customers.
Reichsbank build-	Bank keeps rooms and clerks necessary for clearings free of charge for the banks.	The Bank of Italy controls and regulates the clearing houses in Rome, Florence, Genoa, and Milan. It clears stocks also.	Clearing houses (6), all
es, and for the pur- ts.	Gold, and for certain purposes balances on current account abroad.	At least 75 per cent must be gold and the rest silver coin of the Latin Union, but foreign bills, certificates of deposit in foreign banks, treasury bills of solvent Governments may be included to 11 per cent.	Gold (including gold of the Latin Union, but counted as cover for
	May generally not be less than 40,000,000 kroner (\$10,720,000) gold, held in Sweden, and must amount to 30 per cent of all issues in excess of 60,000,000 kroner.	40 per cent of note issue, and of this \$80,000,000 must always be held as a special reserve for the notes, separate from other funds of bank.	A metallic reserve of 4
	\$17,327,000 quarterly average (gold).	\$156,083,925 (gold and silver).	From July 1, 1907, to 1
	\$21,515,000 quarterly average (gold).	\$219,269,809 (gold and silver).	(1908) \$20,538,867, (190
	Maximum (1901), \$2,762,000, Minimum (1910), \$176,000, } quarterly average. Average, \$1,430,000,	Maximum (1903), \$31,635,981. Minimum (1909), \$4,766,714. Average, \$13,657,066.	Maximum (1907), \$8,93 Minimum (1910), \$7,27
	8.3 per cent.	8.75 per cent.	(1908) 40.9 per cent, (1
	Maximum (1901), 60.1 per cent. Minimum (1904), 39 per cent. Average, 42.8 per cent.	Maximum (1909), 89.09 per cent. Minimum (1901), 51.37 per cent. Average, 71.84 per cent.	Maximum (1908), 91.4 Minimum (1908), 51.9 Average, about 70 per
	Not stated.	Maximum (1909), 79.82 per cent. Minimum (1902), 45.08 per cent. Average, 65.08 per cent.	Maximum (1908), 74.0 Minimum (1908), 46.7 Average, about 61 per
ange, sometimes by riff on foreign gold	Arrangements with foreign banks or, in more serious cases, foreign loans. There is no open market in foreign bills in Sweden. Controlling gold movements has not yet been necessary.	Purchase and sale of foreign bills and bank drafts.	By rate of discount an
but at end of each 00 marks.	Up to 100,000,000 kroner notes may be issued against bills of exchange or government bonds, if 30 per cent are covered by cash.	The banks of issue have the right to issue notes covered by 40 per cent cash up to certain fixed sum, which can be extended upon payment of a graduated tax proportioned to the rate of discount.	40 per cent must be co

	not stated separately.	(1899-1908) \$2,440,703 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	1910.
	Interest is paid on government deposits.	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Interest paid on
	About 90 per cent.	About 33 per cent.	Approximate pe
	Average, 1907 to 1910, about \$3,500,000.	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Other deposits Average amount
	Average \$2,605,500. Demand deposits December 31, 1910, \$4,881,995.	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Average amount
\$10,294,041. \$4,897,568. ,615.		Maximum (1908), \$15,092,000. Minimum (1902), \$7,893,700. Average, \$10,793,000. } Current account, eight years.	Maximum, minimum, 1910.
at the branches and ople.	Banks, bankers, commercial and industrial firms.	Commercial deposits only.	From what clas
ows two-thirds of rate lf of 1 per cent.	No interest paid.	No interest paid.	Interest paid on time.
	About 90 per cent.	Not stated.	Per cent banke
ble by every branch	(1908) \$2,047,752,002, (1910) \$3,323,327,484.	(1908) \$317,497,297, representing 567,201 drafts for transfer of money.	Transfer busi Extent of trans
	Free to customers.	None.	Charges for sam
s in Rome, Florence,	Clearing houses (6), all under control of the bank.		Relation of ban
the Latin Union, but sury bills of solvent	Gold (including gold bullion and foreign gold coins), and silver 5-franc pieces of the Latin Union, besides notes of other banks of issue; the latter can not be counted as cover for notes.	Specie and bullion (also foreign bills).	9. What is included as
s be held as a special	A metallic reserve of 40 per cent of note issue.	Required to maintain a stock of specie equal to one-third of note circulation and other sight obligations. This requirement may be set aside by the Minister of Finance at his discretion.	Legal requirements
	From July 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, average, \$17,689,120.	Average 1901 to 1908, \$23,780,000. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 19
	(1908) \$20,538,867, (1909) \$27,320,200, (1910) \$31,884,400.	\$29,326,350. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 19
	Maximum (1907), \$8,935,900. Minimum (1910), \$7,271,783.	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), \$5,095,000. Minimum (1905), \$1,235,200. Average, \$3,256,875.	Maximum, minimum
	(1908) 40.9 per cent, (1910) 22.7 per cent.	Average for 8 years, 13.7 per cent.	Average per cent fl
	Maximum (1908), 91.45 per cent. Minimum (1908), 51.97 per cent. } 1907-1910. Average, about 70 per cent.	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), 20.5 per cent. Minimum (1907), 16.8 per cent. Average, 18.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum 1901-1910.
	Maximum (1908), 74.02 per cent. Minimum (1908), 46.70 per cent. } 1907-8. Average, about 61 per cent.	1901-1908: c Maximum (1908), 18.4 per cent. Minimum (1907), 15.1 per cent. Average, 16.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum liabilities, 1901-1
	By rate of discount and dealings in foreign exchange.	By discount rates and by its large holdings of foreign bills. About one-fifth of bills dealt with during last 20 years have been on foreign countries.	10. Methods of controll
40 per cent cash up to nt of a graduated tax	40 per cent must be covered by metallic reserve. Otherwise no limit.	The Minister of Finance may, at his discretion, set aside requirement as to proportion of reserve held against circulation.	Under what condit

c Government deposits not included.

	(1899-1908) \$2,440,753 in 1902; \$3,664,112 in 1908.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
	No interest paid; but profits from government funds invested go to Government.	Interest paid on government deposits.
	About 33 per cent.	Approximate percentage government to other deposits.
	Weekly average 8 years, \$15,282,000. (Current account.)	Other deposits: Average amount, 1901-1910.
5.	Weekly average 1908, \$16,313,000. (Current account.)	Average amount, 1910.
	Maximum (1908), \$15,092,000. Minimum (1902), \$7,893,700. Average, \$10,793,000. } Current account, eight years.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuation, 1901-1910.
ns.	Commercial deposits only.	From what classes received, requirements, etc.
	No interest paid.	Interest paid on other deposits: Demand (current accounts), time.
	Not stated.	Per cent bankers' balances in other deposits.
	(1908) \$317,497,297, representing 567,201 drafts for transfer of money.	Transfer business: Extent of transfer business.
	None.	Charges for same.
nk.		Relation of bank to clearing house.
coins), and silver 5-franc pieces of banks of issue; the latter can not be	Specie and bullion (also foreign bills).	9. CASH HOLDINGS. What is included as cash.
	Required to maintain a stock of specie equal to one-third of note circulation and other sight obligations. This requirement may be set aside by the Minister of Finance at his discretion.	Legal requirements as to cash holdings.
age, \$17,689,120.	Average 1901 to 1908, \$23,780,000. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 1901-1910.
\$1,884,400.	\$29,326,350. (Specie and bullion.)	Average amount, 1910.
	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), \$5,095,000. Minimum (1905), \$1,235,200. Average, \$3,256,875.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual fluctuations, 1901-1910.
	Average for 8 years, 13.7 per cent.	Average per cent fluctuation to average cash, 1901-1910.
	1901-1908: Maximum (1908), 20.5 per cent. Minimum (1907), 16.8 per cent. Average, 18.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to note issue, 1901-1910.
	1901-1908: c Maximum (1908), 18.4 per cent. Minimum (1907), 15.1 per cent. Average, 16.6 per cent.	Maximum, minimum, and average annual per cent to demand liabilities, 1901-1910.
change.	By discount rates and by its large holdings of foreign bills. About one-fifth of bills dealt with during last 20 years have been on foreign countries.	10. GENERAL POLICIES. Methods of controlling foreign exchange and gold movements.
ve. Otherwise no limit.	The Minister of Finance may, at his discretion, set aside requirement as to proportion of reserve held against circulation.	Under what conditions are emergency issues of notes permissible?

c Government deposits not included.