

**EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**FEDERAL RESERVE**  
**BOARD**

**COVERING OPERATIONS**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1921**



WASHINGTON  
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# PART I.

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## REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, WITH EXHIBITS.

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# THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

DECEMBER 31, 1921.

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A. W. MELLON, *ex officio*,  
*Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*  
D. R. CRISSINGER, *ex officio*,  
*Comptroller of the Currency.*

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*  
EDMUND PLATT, *Vice Governor.*  
ADOLPH C. MILLER.  
CHARLES S. HAMLIN.  
JOHN R. MITCHELL.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

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*Washington, February 20, 1922.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Reserve Board submits herewith its eighth annual report, which covers operations for the calendar year ended December 31, 1921.

In its last annual report the Board commented upon the fact that the year 1920 had been essentially a period of reaction. The course of world events throughout a period of five years preceding had brought about in the United States the most notable advance in prices and the greatest expansion of business ever known. It was realized all the while, however, that there would be, sooner or later, reaction and readjustment. These came during the year 1920, world-wide in scope and irresistible in force, and made that year memorable as one of the most eventful in economic history.

The sequence of economic events culminating in the disastrous crisis of 1920 and the functioning of the Federal Reserve System in this trying emergency have been the subjects of an extensive study by the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. The report of the commission will doubtless shed much light upon the unprecedented conditions with which the credit and banking organization of the country, and more particularly the Federal Reserve System, has had to deal. Up to the end of the year the commission had not made its final report, but some of the credit problems considered by it were discussed in a public address made in December last by the chairman of the commission and this address is included in this report as Appendix A.

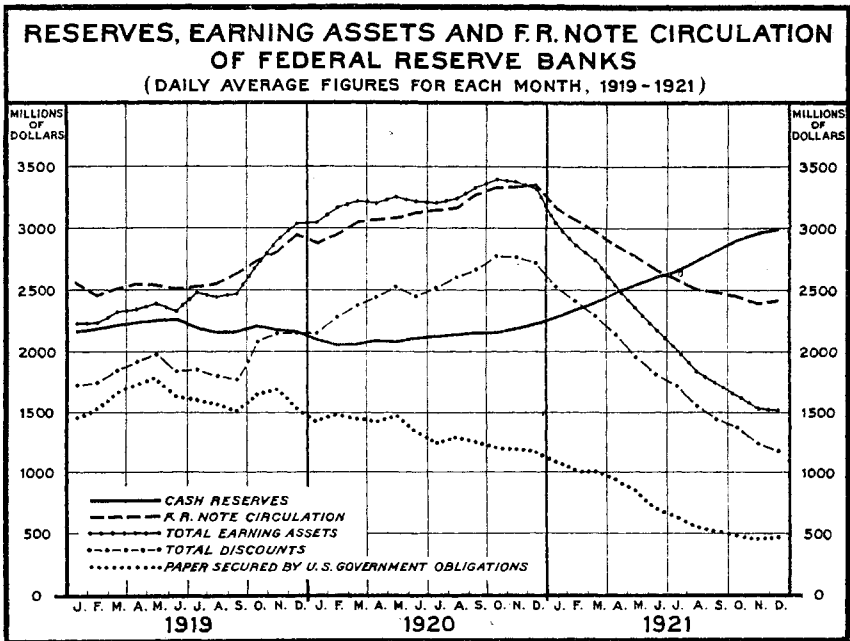
## CHANGES IN CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The great economic reaction was not, however, reflected immediately in the operations of the Federal Reserve System, for while the fall in commodity prices, which began in the case of silk in March, 1920, had extended in a spectacular degree to practically all commodities by October, the expansion of the loans of the Federal Reserve Banks continued until early in November and of Federal Reserve note issues until December 23, 1920, when the total amount in circulation increased to \$3,404,000,000, a record high mark.

During the year 1921, there was, until early in December, an almost continuous decline in the loans and other earning assets of the Federal Reserve Banks and in Federal Reserve notes in circulation, while

at the same time there was a steady and practically continuous increase in the gold reserves of the banks.

In order to present a clearer view of the changes which have taken place in the position of the Federal Reserve Banks, there is appended a chart which shows the note circulation, cash reserves and the movement of the earning assets of all Federal Reserve Banks for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921. This chart shows at a glance the effect upon the Federal Reserve Banks of the great expansion in business and prices which took place during the year 1919, of the reaction which occurred in 1920, and of the depression and steady liquidation which has marked the year 1921.



**RESERVES, EARNING ASSETS, AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION.**

[Daily average figures for each month 1919-1921; in thousands of dollars.]

	Cash reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.	Paper secured by United States Govern- ment obligations.	Total discounts.	Total earning assets.
1919.					
January .....	2,164,167	2,540,642	1,463,130	1,734,655	2,213,511
February .....	2,183,641	2,462,941	1,529,693	1,763,226	2,225,686
March .....	2,202,368	2,503,350	1,673,760	1,861,532	2,318,422
April .....	2,224,948	2,547,535	1,725,153	1,919,461	2,341,724
May .....	2,246,087	2,534,112	1,797,295	1,873,926	2,391,774
June .....	2,248,265	2,500,969	1,630,557	1,842,112	2,323,932
July .....	2,176,779	2,523,960	1,613,294	1,867,920	2,473,363
August .....	2,146,003	2,544,357	1,579,765	1,801,857	2,442,627
September .....	2,157,932	2,627,295	1,519,082	1,777,334	2,471,515
October .....	2,207,386	2,738,394	1,662,083	2,073,416	2,709,330
November .....	2,185,149	2,812,247	1,695,473	2,145,631	2,907,803
December .....	2,149,653	2,955,476	1,525,251	2,157,021	3,034,224

## RESERVES, EARNING ASSETS, AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION—Contd.

[Daily average figures for each month 1919-1921; in thousands of dollars.]

	Cash reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.	Paper secured by United States Government obligations.	Total discounts.	Total earning assets.
1920.					
January .....	2,098,498	2,887,846	1,427,011	2,142,788	3,043,952
February .....	2,055,422	2,946,863	1,486,723	2,298,917	3,153,994
March .....	2,058,293	3,040,440	1,455,981	2,386,537	3,211,936
April .....	2,084,077	3,071,754	1,435,582	2,440,376	3,191,945
May .....	2,078,822	3,089,737	1,473,800	2,537,551	3,255,859
June .....	2,102,985	3,113,949	1,342,606	2,461,022	3,209,650
July .....	2,118,899	3,143,465	1,264,848	2,519,044	3,200,973
August .....	2,127,305	3,165,222	1,297,880	2,605,113	3,233,862
September .....	2,139,280	3,275,535	1,255,498	2,677,052	3,329,481
October .....	2,162,178	3,336,768	1,205,915	2,782,055	3,390,089
November .....	2,182,795	3,327,632	1,191,305	2,776,457	3,375,395
December .....	2,221,573	3,342,520	1,169,492	2,730,360	3,313,502
1921.					
January .....	2,287,274	3,177,656	1,077,266	2,536,165	3,034,655
February .....	2,343,537	3,068,578	1,011,039	2,408,792	2,869,233
March .....	2,403,470	2,979,486	1,001,626	2,301,628	2,735,784
April .....	2,485,079	2,870,672	941,237	2,139,982	2,527,253
May .....	2,541,647	2,787,379	844,416	1,966,646	2,353,794
June .....	2,605,779	2,682,360	699,689	1,817,749	2,175,175
July .....	2,655,179	2,604,750	624,823	1,725,162	2,012,669
August .....	2,740,388	2,512,348	558,152	1,551,702	1,841,596
September .....	2,836,396	2,493,910	513,262	1,445,690	1,740,474
October .....	2,905,727	2,456,121	485,330	1,376,914	1,640,740
November .....	2,964,419	2,402,442	461,705	1,232,576	1,520,283
December .....	2,994,982	2,416,096	476,161	1,185,432	1,517,194

## COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

There is also submitted another chart, covering the same period, which shows the loans and investments of member banks in the principal cities of the country, the bill holdings and gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, and the volume of business as indicated by debits to individual accounts of reporting banks (all expressed as index numbers with the average for the year 1919 as the base).

The curve showing the volume of business, as indicated by bank debits, reflects the business expansion which took place in the second half of the year 1919 and the liquidation which began in the early part of 1920 and continued until the middle of 1921. It will be noticed that the reduction in the loan accounts of the reporting member banks during the first half of 1921 offsets approximately the expansion of their loan accounts in the last half of the year 1919. It will be observed, however, that during the year 1920 the curve of credit of the member banks, as indicated by their loans, is altogether different from the curve showing the volume of business, as indicated by debits to individual accounts. The decline in prices and the falling off in business, which took place during the year 1920, is not at all reflected in the loan accounts of the member banks. There was no reduction in their loans until late in the year.

On the other hand, the banks were extending their credit lines until the peak of the crop-moving season had been passed. Agriculture was in distress and commerce and industry generally were in the midst of the crisis of readjustment and urgently needed assistance in effecting the transition from the period of expansion through the period of liquidation. That assistance was extended by the member banks and by the Federal Reserve Banks, as both credit curves clearly show, and in this way liquidation of business was moderated and the rout, which would have been inevitable but for the steadying influence of the credit machinery of the Federal Reserve System, was held within the limits of an orderly retreat.

In comparing the member bank credit curve with that of the Federal Reserve Banks, it is clear that, while both curves are influenced by the same changes in the business situation, their response is by no means the same. The chart shows that the reserve bank curve moves much more rapidly and sharply than the member bank curve, which appears flat by comparison with the reserve bank curve and gives a less lively impression of business and credit developments and of the changes which were in process.

The relative flatness of the member bank credit curve during the year 1920, as compared with the reserve bank curve, is due to several circumstances. The volume of member bank loans is far greater than their rediscounts, which constitute the greater part of the bill holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks. Because the base figure is much smaller for Federal Reserve Banks than for member banks, the same change in absolute amounts results in a much larger change in percentage and consequently in a much sharper movement in the reserve bank curve than in the member bank curve.

In addition to the difference in the base figure, there are other influences tending to make the member bank curve relatively flat. The larger proportion of the loans of member banks at any time represents loans incident to the ordinary volume and requirements of business and thus exercises, even in times of marked changes in the business situation, a steadying influence on the member bank curve. The situation of the reserve banks is different. Their loan account does not reflect the normal volume of credit in use, for under normal conditions their rediscount transactions are not large. It is not the absolute amount of credit in use but the ebb and flow of credit which affects the loan account of the Federal Reserve Banks. A Federal Reserve Bank plays little part in the ordinary credit business of the country. It does not deal with borrowers directly. It can not lend directly to the customers of member banks, nor does it, in fact, take the initiative in making loans to a member bank for the purpose of enabling the member bank to distribute the funds so secured to its customers. A Federal Reserve

Bank lends to a member bank against transactions already made, for the purpose of enabling the member bank to restore its reserve to the legal requirement, after the reserve has been impaired or is about to be impaired, because of increased loans and deposits. The relations of the business man, be he farmer, merchant, or manufacturer, are with his member bank, and the member bank in turn deals with the reserve bank only as occasion may require. A Federal Reserve loan is not the first but the second line of credit. The expansion and contraction of the reserve bank loan account are once removed from the expansion and contraction of the volume of business, as reflected in commercial bank loans. Normally, the Federal Reserve System is called into activity when the supply of ordinary credit facilities is inadequate. It supplements, temporarily, the resources of its members. It is the extent of the deficiency in the lending power of the member banks, as measured by their ability to meet credit requirements, that is reflected in the upward or downward movement of the Federal Reserve loan account. When business is speeding up beyond their normal credit capacity, commercial banks must resort to the Federal Reserve Banks for accommodation. When business is receding and liquidating in a period of economic reaction, slackening of credit requirements will result in a marked reduction of borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks. Therefore, the reserve bank curve reflects the fluctuations in the volume of credit required, rather than the actual total volume of credit in use.

On a relative basis the reserve bank curve has a tendency to magnify what is going on in times either of rapid expansion or of acute liquidation. In other words, it gives an exaggerated or heightened impression of these movements.

There are still other circumstances of a temporary nature tending to reduce the range of fluctuations in the member bank loan curve as compared with the reserve bank credit curve. It will be recalled that the loan and investment account of banks throughout the country was greatly expanded during 1918 by heavy investments in Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness as well as by accommodations to subscribers to Government war loan issues. During 1919 and 1920 the process was reversed. There was constant liquidation of bank holdings of Government securities and of loans secured by these obligations. Reporting member banks' holdings of Government securities dropped from \$3,267,147,000 on May 2, 1919, to \$2,000,983,000 on January 2, 1920, and to \$1,312,186,000 on January 7, 1921. On December 28, 1921, however, the reporting banks held \$1,469,323,000 of Government securities, or \$157,137,000 more than at the beginning of the year, the increase corresponding to the banks' holdings of United States Treasury notes which were first issued on June 15,

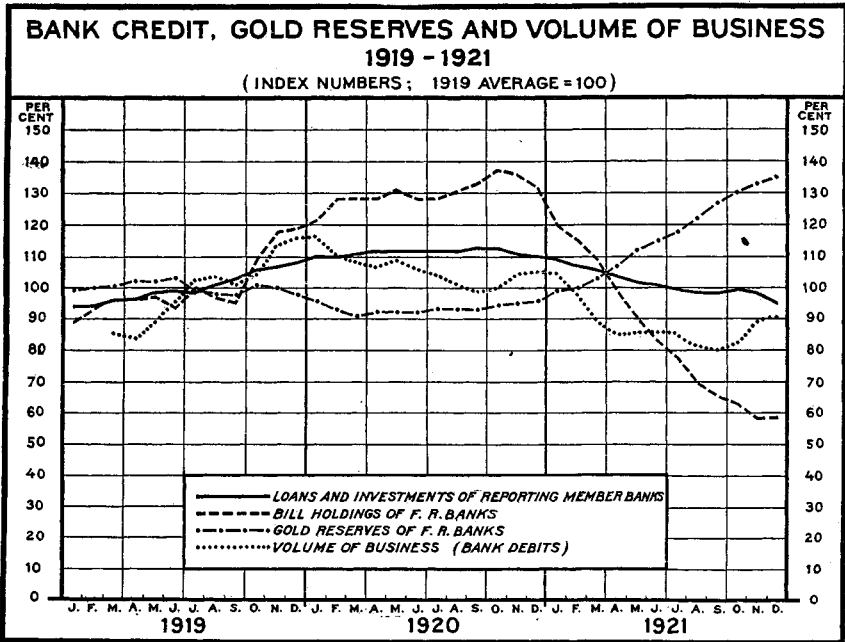
1921. Member banks' loans secured by Government obligations, which amounted to \$1,020,384,000 on December 26, 1919, had declined to \$908,908,000 on December 31, 1920, and to \$512,520,000 on December 28, 1921. The liquidation in the loan and investment account of the member banks from these sources has, therefore, been very considerable, although it does not appear to be reflected in the movement of the member bank curve of credit in 1920. That curve was ascending in spite of liquidation from these sources, but it is reasonable to assume that but for this liquidation it would have ascended much more, for it appears that the credit released by the liquidation of war loan securities and paper was used to expand the agricultural, commercial, and industrial loan accounts of the banks.

During the winter of 1920-21, there appeared an influence of an opposite character, namely, the so-called "frozen credit," by which term is meant credit which has been carried beyond the time when the transactions which gave rise to the credit should normally have liquidated themselves. Large volumes of goods produced in 1920 were carried by producers for lack of satisfactory markets. Prices were falling, markets were collapsing, and there was congestion of goods at points of primary production and distribution. In many cases, the owners of these goods had to be carried along. There is no means of approximating the amount of these so-called "frozen credits," but there is reason to believe that a year ago they constituted an alarmingly large proportion of the total loans and discounts carried by the commercial banks of the country and that in some sections, at least, they still constitute a very substantial part of the total. Because of these unliquid loans, the member bank loan curve indicates a more gradual and moderate liquidation. It was this retarded or orderly liquidation which kept the curve from descending as swiftly as would have been the case had the liquidation been influenced merely by the volume of current business transactions.

The sharp and prolonged decline in the reserve bank curve of credit throughout the year 1921, and the liquidation which it reflects, can not be understood without reference to the great amount of gold which during the past 12 months has come into the country and into the Federal Reserve Banks. The gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System increased from \$2,059,333,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$2,869,600,000 on December 28, 1921, while their bill holdings declined from \$2,974,836,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$1,294,073,000 on December 28, 1921. (The increase in gold reserves is partially offset by a decrease of \$67,230,000 in reserves other than gold, i. e., silver and legal-tender notes.) Thus, it appears that about 44 per cent of the liquidation of the loan account of the Federal Reserve System may be attributed to its increased gold holdings. The in-



fluence of gold in Federal Reserve Bank liquidation is even greater in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has been the chief recipient of the imported gold. The bill holdings of that bank fell from \$1,014,141,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$260,370,000 on December 28, 1921. Its gold holdings for the same period show an increase from \$466,267,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$1,069,499,000 on December 28, 1921. After making allowance for the decrease of \$99,360,000 in the bank's holdings of silver and legal-tender notes, it is found that the gold factor accounts for over 66 per cent of the liquidation in the loan account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.



Much of the gold which has come into the United States from abroad during the past year has been in liquidation of foreign indebtedness, while the balance has been employed in the creation of dollar exchange for future use. The greater part of this gold has been turned over by member banks to the Federal Reserve Banks in liquidation of their own indebtedness. Thus, the pronounced and continuous downward trend of the reserve bank loan curve during the past year is shown to be due largely to foreign liquidation.

The volume of business curve shows considerable steadiness after the first quarter of 1921 and the member bank curve of credit after the second quarter, but the Federal Reserve Bank credit curve continued its downward course in 1921, without abatement until the

middle of November, in quick and close response to the continuous upward course of the curve of gold reserves. It should, therefore, not be overlooked that as an indicator of the degree and rapidity of domestic liquidation the reserve bank credit curve is misleading, owing to the offsetting influence of the gold factor.

The figures to which reference is made in this discussion appear below.

## BANKING DEVELOPMENTS, 1919-1921.

[Averages based on weekly figures. Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	All Federal Reserve Banks.			Federal Reserve Bank of New York.		
	Bill holdings.	Gold reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.	Bill holdings.	Gold reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.
1919.						
January.....	1,992	2,100	2,534	757	611	676
February.....	2,034	2,119	2,465	804	593	665
March.....	2,147	2,138	2,506	780	677	709
April.....	2,138	2,156	2,547	751	740	738
May.....	2,168	2,177	2,532	795	721	743
June.....	2,089	2,177	2,500	721	765	736
July.....	2,241	2,112	2,527	852	632	749
August.....	2,174	2,079	2,543	789	602	748
September.....	2,136	2,086	2,627	718	605	753
October.....	2,436	2,136	2,742	883	587	756
November.....	2,633	2,116	2,821	923	607	761
December.....	2,661	2,089	2,959	921	587	796
1920.						
January.....	2,720	2,037	2,892	963	557	775
February.....	2,867	1,979	2,962	1,018	535	810
March.....	2,856	1,936	3,041	997	498	834
April.....	2,853	1,950	3,075	949	552	838
May.....	2,934	1,943	3,092	981	555	848
June.....	2,857	1,964	3,115	968	538	857
July.....	2,875	1,975	3,145	985	518	860
August.....	2,933	1,974	3,172	1,006	483	854
September.....	2,873	1,975	3,277	956	490	862
October.....	3,071	1,998	3,338	1,014	477	872
November.....	3,033	2,011	3,329	1,013	474	876
December.....	2,952	2,043	3,344	1,005	459	871
1921.						
January.....	2,602	2,092	3,159	938	415	805
February.....	2,570	2,127	3,054	922	413	793
March.....	2,444	2,192	2,986	826	500	791
April.....	2,241	2,283	2,871	676	650	764
May.....	2,039	2,370	2,784	608	682	723
June.....	1,865	2,439	2,682	479	822	690
July.....	1,735	2,503	2,594	432	846	657
August.....	1,566	2,598	2,505	396	862	638
September.....	1,471	2,694	2,455	315	966	638
October.....	1,415	2,755	2,452	298	1,001	634
November.....	1,296	2,825	2,397	248	1,044	636
December.....	1,288	2,865	2,415	271	1,045	655

## BANKING DEVELOPMENTS, 1919-1921—Continued.

[Averages based on weekly figures. Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	Reporting member banks.			
	Loans and investments. <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits.	Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.	Ratio of Federal Reserve accommodation to total loans and investments (per cent).
1919.				
January.....	14,178	10,048	1,306	9
February.....	14,257	9,908	1,400	10
March.....	14,578	10,115	1,449	16
April.....	14,559	10,135	1,443	10
May.....	14,886	10,439	1,497	19
June.....	14,969	10,393	1,361	9
July.....	14,813	10,604	1,454	16
August.....	15,204	10,800	1,395	9
September.....	15,577	10,984	1,383	9
October.....	15,961	11,140	1,660	16
November.....	16,143	11,330	1,765	11
December.....	16,337	11,244	1,739	11
1920.				
January.....	16,670	11,576	1,803	11
February.....	16,630	11,482	2,019	12
March.....	16,813	11,600	2,053	12
April.....	16,935	11,546	2,069	12
May.....	16,941	11,506	2,085	12
June.....	16,926	11,499	1,981	12
July.....	16,876	11,466	2,005	12
August.....	16,862	11,299	2,072	12
September.....	17,012	11,286	2,117	12
October.....	17,147	11,266	2,222	13
November.....	16,827	11,027	2,200	13
December.....	16,692	10,823	2,132	13
1921.				
January.....	16,402	10,816	1,947	12
February.....	16,131	10,583	1,878	12
March.....	16,021	10,404	1,792	11
April.....	15,733	10,201	1,601	10
May.....	15,466	10,194	1,421	9
June.....	15,319	10,182	1,237	8
July.....	15,020	10,037	1,167	8
August.....	14,876	9,921	996	7
September.....	14,857	9,953	906	6
October.....	14,897	10,107	854	6
November.....	14,792	10,210	723	5
December.....	14,797	10,242	697	5

<sup>1</sup> Including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF BANKING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS: 1919-1921.

[Average for 1919=100.]

	All Federal Reserve Banks.			Federal Reserve Bank of New York.		
	Bill holdings.	Gold reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.	Bill holdings.	Gold reserves.	Federal Reserve note circulation.
1919.						
January.....	89	99	97	94	95	92
February.....	93	100	95	100	92	90
March.....	96	101	96	97	105	96
April.....	96	102	98	93	115	100
May.....	97	102	97	98	112	101
June.....	93	103	96	89	119	100
July.....	100	99	97	106	98	102
August.....	97	98	98	98	94	102
September.....	95	98	101	89	94	102
October.....	109	101	105	109	91	103
November.....	118	100	108	114	94	104
December.....	119	98	113	114	91	108
1920.						
January.....	122	96	111	119	87	105
February.....	128	93	114	126	83	110
March.....	128	91	117	123	77	113
April.....	128	92	118	117	86	114
May.....	131	92	119	122	86	115
June.....	128	92	119	120	84	116
July.....	128	93	121	122	81	117
August.....	131	93	122	125	75	116
September.....	133	93	126	118	76	117
October.....	137	94	128	126	74	119
November.....	136	95	128	125	74	119
December.....	132	96	128	124	71	118
1921.						
January.....	120	99	121	116	65	109
February.....	115	100	117	114	64	108
March.....	109	103	115	102	78	108
April.....	100	107	110	84	101	104
May.....	91	112	107	75	106	98
June.....	83	115	103	59	128	94
July.....	78	118	100	53	132	89
August.....	70	122	96	49	134	87
September.....	66	127	95	39	150	87
October.....	63	130	94	37	156	86
November.....	58	133	92	31	162	86
December.....	58	135	93	34	163	89

## INDEX NUMBERS OF BANKING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS: 1919-1921—Contd.

[Average for 1919=100.]

	Reporting member banks.			Volume of business. <sup>2</sup>	Wholesale price index. <sup>3</sup>	Volume of manufactures. <sup>4</sup>
	Loans and investments. <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits.	Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.			
1919.						
January.....	94	95	88	.....	95.8	101.6
February.....	94	94	94	.....	92.9	86.7
March.....	96	95	98	85.6	94.8	92.6
April.....	96	96	97	83.3	95.8	93.7
May.....	98	99	101	88.7	97.6	95.7
June.....	99	98	92	95.1	97.6	95.9
July.....	98	100	98	102.5	103.3	101.9
August.....	101	102	94	103.4	106.6	107.2
September.....	103	104	93	101.2	103.8	103.8
October.....	106	105	112	104.6	105.2	104.4
November.....	107	107	119	113.5	108.5	102.2
December.....	108	106	117	116.4	112.3	102.1
1920.						
January.....	110	109	121	116.7	117.0	115.9
February.....	110	108	136	111.0	117.5	104.6
March.....	111	109	138	108.4	119.3	118.0
April.....	112	109	139	107.1	125.0	108.8
May.....	112	109	140	108.6	128.3	111.8
June.....	112	109	133	106.9	126.9	109.6
July.....	112	108	135	103.6	123.6	102.3
August.....	112	107	139	101.2	117.9	104.9
September.....	113	107	142	98.4	114.2	101.4
October.....	113	106	150	100.3	106.1	101.2
November.....	111	104	148	104.3	97.6	88.9
December.....	110	102	143	104.6	89.2	77.9
1921.						
January.....	109	102	131	104.7	83.5	78.3
February.....	107	100	126	98.2	78.8	75.0
March.....	106	98	121	90.1	76.4	80.6
April.....	104	96	108	85.0	72.6	75.8
May.....	102	96	96	85.9	71.2	79.3
June.....	101	96	85	85.9	69.8	75.9
July.....	99	95	79	85.2	69.8	68.5
August.....	98	94	67	81.6	71.7	81.5
September.....	98	94	61	80.2	71.7	81.0
October.....	99	95	57	82.3	70.8	90.6
November.....	98	96	49	88.9	70.3	.....
December.....	95	97	47	90.5	70.3	.....

<sup>1</sup> Including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.<sup>2</sup> As measured by debits to individual accounts, 3 months' moving averages.<sup>3</sup> United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>4</sup> Harvard Committee on Economic Research.

## CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921.

On December 28, 1921, the earning assets of all Federal Reserve Banks combined amounted to \$1,535,851,000, as compared with \$3,263,027,000 on December 30, 1920, a reduction of \$1,727,176,000, or 53 per cent, and a reduction of \$1,886,125,000, or 55 per cent, from the high point reached on October 15, 1920.

This reduction in loans during the year was accompanied by a steady increase of gold reserves and an almost continuous reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation. Between January 7 and December 28, 1921, the dates of the first and last reports of the year, dis-

counted bills held by all Federal Reserve Banks declined from \$2,607,349,000 to \$1,179,833,000, a decrease of 55 per cent. Of this decrease \$617,343,000 represents a reduction in bills secured by Government obligations and \$810,173,000 in other discounts. This reduction in loans continued despite the fact that the Federal Reserve Banks, beginning in April, made substantial and some of them repeated reductions in discount rates.

With the discontinuance early in the year of preferential rates on paper secured by Government obligations, there was no longer the same incentive for member banks to offer to Federal Reserve Banks paper secured by Government obligations in preference to other eligible paper. Furthermore, the volume of Government securities outstanding was decreasing and easier conditions in the money market resulted in a larger proportion of the successive issues of Treasury certificates being taken for investment purposes. Of the total volume of paper under rediscount for member banks on December 28, only 41 per cent was paper secured by Government obligations, although the larger proportion of the direct borrowings of member banks, by means of notes maturing within 15 days, was secured by Treasury certificates or United States bonds. Notes fully secured by these obligations require no revenue stamps.

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of bills purchased in open market declined steadily from \$234,759,000 on January 7 to \$19,424,000 on July 27. This decline reflected both the reduction in the volume of bankers' acceptances based upon foreign trade transactions, and the larger demand from commercial and savings banks, as well as from corporate and individual investors. Since the 1st of August open-market purchases of bills have shown a tendency to increase, although the total held has at no time exceeded \$126,525,000.

Negligible changes are shown in Federal Reserve Bank holdings of United States bonds and notes up to June 1. The increase in investments of this class since that time is due chiefly to purchases of new Treasury notes and Victory notes by some of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The special one-year certificates held on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation, under the terms of the so-called Pittman Act, show no change during the first two months of the year. Since then there has been a gradual reduction, largely in connection with the retirement of Federal Reserve Bank notes, which have been replaced by the Treasury by silver certificates issued against newly coined standard silver dollars. The amount of these certificates of indebtedness held for the Federal Reserve Banks on December 28, 1921, was \$119,500,000 against \$259,375,000 on December 30, 1920. The variations during the year in the holdings of other Treasury certificates were due in part to tem-

porary advances made by the banks to the Treasury, pending the collection of funds from depository institutions.

The gold reserves held by all Federal Reserve Banks on December 30, 1920, were \$2,059,333,000. There were large and constant increases until December 21, and the total gold reserves held by the banks on December 28, 1921, amounted to \$2,869,600,000. During the same period other cash reserves, which include legal-tender notes, silver, and silver certificates, declined from \$189,830,000 to \$122,600,000. The increase in the gold reserve of \$810,267,000 represents for the greater part gold imported from abroad. The following table shows in detail exports and imports of gold during the year 1921, from which it will be seen that net imports amounted to about 80 per cent of the increase in the holdings of gold by the Federal Reserve Banks.

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES.

	Imports.	Exports.
Austria.....	\$9,000	.....
Belgium.....	3,760,711	.....
Denmark.....	5,431,500	.....
Finland.....	600	.....
France.....	190,688,144	.....
Germany.....	19,926,761	.....
Greece.....	720,748	.....
Italy.....	217,043	.....
Malta.....	615,935	.....
Netherlands.....	19,893,019	.....
Norway.....	1,534,985	.....
Poland and Danzig.....	400	.....
Portugal.....	23,040	.....
Russia in Europe.....	85,000	.....
Spain.....	3,319,281	\$25,200
Sweden.....	66,355,925	2,643,013
Switzerland.....	372,957	3,123
Turkey in Europe.....	785,223	.....
United Kingdom—England.....	202,091,349	.....
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>516,031,621</b>	<b>2,671,336</b>
Bermuda.....	103,290	.....
Canada.....	36,856,110	2,913,783
Costa Rica.....	876,976	.....
Guatemala.....	565,038	.....
Honduras.....	203,690	.....
Nicaragua.....	893,602	.....
Panama.....	3,200,839	.....
Salvador.....	799,675	.....
Mexico.....	5,588,737	7,090,419
Cuba.....	363,730	250,844
British West Indies.....	665,204	.....
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	150,000	.....
Dominican Republic.....	26,509	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	5,772,830	.....
<b>Total North America.....</b>	<b>56,066,230</b>	<b>10,255,046</b>
Argentina.....	1,066,471	.....
Bolivia.....	9,786	.....
Brazil.....	116,186	24,300
Chile.....	447,633	.....
Colombia.....	11,941,685	.....
Ecuador.....	644,518	9,740
British Guiana.....	149,484	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	78,643	.....
Peru.....	1,613,621	.....
Uruguay.....	6,815,363	.....
Venezuela.....	1,353,846	.....
<b>Total South America.....</b>	<b>24,237,236</b>	<b>34,040</b>

## GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

	Imports.	Exports.
China.....	\$17,912,687	.....
Chosen.....	4,860	.....
British India.....	32,009,553	\$1,179,000
Straits Settlements.....	.....	70,000
Dutch East Indies.....	1,316,545	60,000
French East Indies.....	6,013,842	.....
Greece in Asia.....	1,350,587	.....
Hongkong.....	5,660,825	9,621,655
Japan.....	2,208,234	.....
Palestine and Syria.....	886,092	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	1,448,793	.....
Total Asia.....	68,812,018	10,930,655
Australia.....	14,013,947	.....
New Zealand.....	2,956,314	.....
Tahiti.....	.....	300
Philippine Islands.....	1,399,808	.....
Abyssinia.....	21,965	.....
British West Africa.....	13,250	.....
British South Africa.....	51,823	.....
Egypt.....	6,874,924	.....
Portuguese Africa.....	788,312	.....
Total, all countries.....	691,267,448	23,891,377

Federal Reserve note circulation decreased rapidly and almost continuously throughout the year 1921, and the decline was not arrested even by the seasonal demands which usually result in a larger circulation during September, October, and November. Not until the demand for currency in connection with the Christmas holiday trade began to be felt did the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation show any substantial increase. From a low point (\$2,366,006,000) on November 30 to December 21 Federal Reserve note circulation increased by \$81,554,000, but the total volume in circulation on December 28 (\$2,443,497,000) was \$961,434,000 below the maximum amount recorded on December 23, 1920, and \$901,189,000 below the amount shown on December 30, 1920.

Government deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks fluctuated between a maximum of \$123,212,000 on March 23 and a minimum of \$5,617,000 on January 12, the average for the year being \$45,320,000, as compared with \$36,000,000 in 1920 and \$99,000,000 in 1919.

Member banks' reserve deposits reflect closely the movement of customers' deposits with the member banks and show a rapid decline during the first three months of the year, when the member banks' deposits were falling off in a marked degree. Since April the deposits carried by the member banks and their reserve deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks have remained fairly constant, notwithstanding continued liquidation of member bank loans.

Federal Reserve Bank note circulation outstanding declined from \$216,641,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$83,690,000 on December 31, 1921. This decline parallels a somewhat larger reduction in the



amount of one-year certificates through redemption by the Treasury. It should be noted that the amount of this circulation on which Federal Reserve Banks are liable, and which appears in the condition statements of these banks, represents the total amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes issued by the banks, less the amount for which they have turned over to the Treasury lawful money in reduction of liability. The amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes actually in circulation does not, therefore, correspond closely to this liability, as redemption of the notes by the Treasury does not necessarily take place when the Federal Reserve Banks' liability on them ceases.

During the year the paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve Banks increased from \$99,821,000 to \$103,165,000, this increase being due in part to the increase in the capital and surplus of banks already members, and to a smaller extent to the acquisition of new members.

The surplus of the banks, which stood at \$202,036,000 on December 31, 1920, amounted to \$215,523,000 on December 31, 1921. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas is the only one which does not show a surplus fund in excess of 100 per cent of its subscribed capital.

A chart showing the movement during the past two years of the principal resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks appears on page 2.

The table given below shows the condition of all Federal Reserve Banks combined as of the last day of each month during 1921:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.							Legal-tender notes, silver, etc.	Total.
	Gold.								
	Gold and gold certificates.	Gold settlement fund, Federal Reserve Board.	Gold with foreign agencies.	Gold with Federal Reserve agents.	Gold redemption fund.	Total.			
Dec. 31, 1920.....	261,900	357,278	3,300	1,277,875	162,433	2,062,786	190,914	2,253,700	
Jan. 31, 1921.....	201,832	463,177	3,300	1,264,753	170,598	2,103,660	216,095	2,319,755	
Feb. 28, 1921.....	220,694	541,674	.....	1,222,071	163,646	2,148,085	215,390	2,363,475	
Mar. 31, 1921.....	298,337	503,380	.....	1,270,930	148,922	2,221,569	215,172	2,436,741	
Apr. 30, 1921.....	353,191	492,336	.....	1,311,794	165,362	2,322,683	182,929	2,505,612	
May 31, 1921.....	280,186	501,844	.....	1,470,729	155,299	2,408,058	163,521	2,571,579	
June 30, 1921.....	327,276	404,352	.....	1,600,328	135,703	2,467,659	159,835	2,627,494	
July 31, 1921.....	395,590	433,698	.....	1,611,689	102,062	2,543,039	153,993	2,697,032	
Aug. 31, 1921.....	413,900	428,075	.....	1,694,523	104,563	2,641,061	146,859	2,787,920	
Sept. 30, 1921.....	442,877	414,141	.....	1,755,796	115,558	2,728,372	150,959	2,879,331	
Oct. 31, 1921.....	450,957	501,629	.....	1,708,409	130,277	2,791,272	143,688	2,934,960	
Nov. 30, 1921.....	488,967	465,236	.....	1,779,605	115,639	2,849,447	139,695	2,989,142	
Dec. 31, 1921.....	374,728	522,451	.....	1,872,670	105,146	2,874,995	135,257	3,010,252	

Date.	Earning assets.								Total.
	Bills discounted.			Bills bought in open market.	United States securities.			Municipal warrants.	
	Secured by United States Government obligations.	All other.	Total.		Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.			
					One-year (Pittman Act).	All other.			
Dec. 31, 1920.....	1,154,483	1,532,910	2,687,393	260,406	26,384	259,375	1,270	3,234,828	
Jan. 31, 1921.....	1,040,367	1,416,750	2,457,117	163,700	25,866	259,375	1,909	2,907,967	
Feb. 28, 1921.....	997,965	1,391,545	2,389,510	169,421	25,868	254,375	2,564	2,841,738	
Mar. 31, 1921.....	971,100	1,262,006	2,233,106	119,340	25,740	247,375	3,817	2,629,378	
Apr. 30, 1921.....	937,652	1,138,916	2,076,568	109,763	25,710	239,375	2,010	2,453,426	
May 31, 1921.....	787,244	1,120,669	1,907,913	75,457	32,938	226,875	6,868	2,249,851	
June 30, 1921.....	637,590	1,113,760	1,751,350	40,223	34,520	215,875	8,789	2,050,737	

July 31, 1921.....	577,774	1,063,838	1,641,612	17,977	34,011	209,375	979	1,903,954
Aug. 31, 1921.....	545,176	946,759	1,491,935	35,320	34,008	193,875	2,350	1,757,488
Sept. 30, 1921.....	496,844	916,169	1,413,013	45,042	36,088	172,375	19,367	1,685,885
Oct. 31, 1921.....	462,436	850,591	1,313,027	86,110	36,583	146,375	9,563	1,591,668
Nov. 30, 1921.....	476,360	705,941	1,182,301	72,954	32,253	126,000	46,291	1,459,866
Dec. 31, 1921.....	485,233	659,113	1,144,346	145,263	50,036	113,000	70,492	1,523,516

Date.	Bank premises.	Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.	Gold abroad, in custody or in transit.	Uncollected items.	All other resources.	Total resources and liabilities.	Capital paid in.	Surplus.	Reserved for Government franchise tax.
Dec. 31, 1920.....	17,045	12,588		728,173	7,771	6,254,105	99,821	202,036	
Jan. 31, 1921.....	18,232	12,296		524,726	7,480	5,790,456	100,107	202,036	
Feb. 28, 1921.....	19,488	12,264	3,300	544,271	8,498	5,793,034	100,890	202,036	
Mar. 31, 1921.....	20,590	11,840		546,408	9,936	5,654,893	101,129	202,036	
Apr. 30, 1921.....	21,894	11,171		487,655	11,290	5,491,048	101,559	202,036	
May 31, 1921.....	23,497	10,328		440,827	13,816	5,309,898	102,204	202,036	35,271
June 30, 1921.....	24,852	10,111		528,000	14,377	5,255,591	102,182	213,824	40,751
July 31, 1921.....	25,880	9,702		462,249	16,422	5,115,239	102,326	213,824	45,503
Aug. 31, 1921.....	27,509	9,539		455,897	17,470	5,055,823	103,050	213,824	48,061
Sept. 30, 1921.....	29,476	9,004		508,257	16,216	5,128,169	103,043	213,824	51,654
Oct. 31, 1921.....	31,289	7,999		459,569	16,689	5,042,174	103,027	213,824	53,938
Nov. 30, 1921.....	33,241	7,941		534,872	19,334	5,044,396	103,104	213,824	55,119
Dec. 31, 1921.....	35,258	7,805		556,072	18,206	5,151,109	103,165	215,523	

Date.	Deposits.				Note circulation.		Deferred availability items.	All other liabilities.
	Government.	Member bank reserve account.	All other.	Total.	Federal Reserve notes.	Federal Reserve Bank notes—net liability.		
Dec. 31, 1920.....	57,415	1,780,678	23,405	1,861,498	3,336,281	216,641	518,534	19,294
Jan. 31, 1921.....	28,627	1,721,895	25,932	1,776,454	3,083,155	200,159	399,625	28,920
Feb. 28, 1921.....	50,828	1,705,253	26,541	1,782,622	3,048,554	187,633	432,347	38,952
Mar. 31, 1921.....	91,617	1,658,625	34,152	1,784,394	2,904,948	169,885	442,481	50,020
Apr. 30, 1921.....	31,664	1,666,509	34,041	1,732,214	2,844,011	154,944	397,621	58,663
May 31, 1921.....	39,080	1,601,634	29,910	1,670,624	2,751,869	143,706	373,025	31,163
June 30, 1921.....	43,446	1,603,845	27,926	1,675,217	2,648,086	132,568	426,498	16,470
July 31, 1921.....	32,680	1,625,123	25,245	1,683,048	2,549,626	125,046	378,142	17,724
Aug. 31, 1921.....	46,809	1,618,901	25,044	1,690,754	2,481,466	109,864	389,362	19,442
Sept. 30, 1921.....	98,540	1,581,032	25,235	1,704,807	2,482,427	100,378	450,893	21,143
Oct. 31, 1921.....	43,086	1,658,627	31,185	1,732,898	2,421,426	85,515	408,333	23,213
Nov. 30, 1921.....	45,913	1,670,362	26,555	1,742,830	2,366,006	75,862	462,795	24,856
Dec. 31, 1921.....	95,951	1,733,217	26,914	1,876,082	2,409,392	83,690	447,614	15,643

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD. 17

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES  
DURING 1921.

Liquidation of member bank loans and investments, which began about the middle of October, 1920, continued throughout the year under review, though it proceeded at a slower rate during the second half of the year, and during the last four months came nearly to a halt. This liquidation was accompanied by a corresponding reduction of borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks, as the member banks utilized the funds released through the repayment of loans by customers to reduce the volume of rediscounts and collateral notes with the reserve banks. On January 7 the ratio of reserve bank accommodation to total loans and investments of member banks was 12.4 per cent; at the end of the year (December 28) it was 4.7 per cent. Demand deposits declined during the first eight or nine months of the year, though not as rapidly as loans, but during the last quarter deposits showed an upward trend. As a consequence the difference between the volume of loans and of deposits narrowed decidedly during the year, deposits being 83 per cent of loans on January 7 and slightly more than 90 per cent on December 28. This narrowing of the gap between loans and deposits may be ascribed to a relaxation in the demand for Federal Reserve notes and to the gradual liquidation of "frozen" loans, the proceeds of which had long since been withdrawn from the banks.

The Board's weekly statements of condition of over 800 member banks in leading cities have now become one of the standard indicators of changes in the banking and general business situation. These banks include the largest institutions of the country, as may be seen from the fact that on April 28 the aggregate paid-in capital and surplus of the 821 reporting banks stood at \$2,165,000,000, only about \$131,000,000 less than the combined paid-in capital and surplus of all national banks, and constituted about 64 per cent of the paid-in capital and surplus of all the 9,698 member banks. On June 30, 1921, as well as on the same date in 1920, the reporting banks held about 70 per cent of the net demand deposits and an even larger proportion of the Government deposits of all member banks, about 45 per cent of their time deposits, over one-half of their investments in Government securities, and over 63 per cent of their total loans and investments (exclusive of fixed investments). The reduction from 829 to 806 for the year in the number of reporting institutions is almost entirely the result of bank mergers. Amounts of the leading items shown for each week are, therefore, on a fairly comparable basis and reflect the ebb and flow of bank credit in the urban centers.

Loans and discounts of reporting banks show a reduction of about 15 per cent, from \$13,219,000,000 on January 7 to \$11,220,000,000 on December 28. Of this reduction of almost \$2,000,000,000 nearly one-half was reported by the member banks in New York City.

Little change is shown in the member bank holdings of paper secured by corporate obligations, though for the early part of the year this class of loans shows a larger percentage of reduction than other classes of loans. By the middle of April these loans had declined below \$3,000,000,000 from \$3,127,000,000 on January 7. During the following months they increased slightly, but show another decline during the late summer, the total on September 7 of \$2,921,000,000 marking the low level for the year. Since then, with the gradual enhancement in values of corporate securities, the banks have increased their advances on these securities to a moderate extent, though the total on December 28 of \$3,165,000,000 is slightly above the aggregate on January 7.

Loans secured by Government obligations, by far the larger part secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes, which stood at \$868,000,000 on the first Friday of the year, decreased by about \$200,000,000 during the first half of the year. A further reduction, though not so large, continued during the later months, the total on December 28, \$513,000,000, showing a decline of \$355,000,000 since the first Friday of the year. All other loans and discounts, composed largely of commercial loans proper, followed a similar course, the larger part of the decrease, viz, from \$9,224,000,000 on January 7 to \$8,167,000,000, taking place during the first six months of the year. At the close of the year the total stood at \$7,542,000,000, or \$1,682,000,000 below the total shown in the first weekly statement in the year.

As against a reduction during the year in the amount of Government paper (i. e., paper secured by Government obligations) from \$868,000,000 to \$513,000,000, the reporting banks show a moderate increase in their holdings of Government securities. United States bond holdings were fairly steady until the latter part of October, after which time the member banks reported substantial investments in Liberty bonds. On December 28 total holdings were \$950,000,000, an increase of \$71,000,000 over the January 7 total. It should be noted that the totals shown in the subjoined table are inclusive of about \$270,000,000 of prewar bonds held largely on deposit with the Treasury to secure national bank circulation. Victory note holdings, which at the opening of the year totaled about \$206,000,000, show a gradual decline to \$171,000,000 at the close of the year. Treasury certificate holdings, because of the great demand by corporate and individual investors, likewise show a downward course, interrupted

temporarily by increases following the dates of issue of loan and tax certificates. From \$228,000,000 on January 7, certificate holdings increased to a maximum for the year of \$339,000,000 on March 18, following the allotment on March 15 of about \$482,000,000 of tax certificates. The low point for the year, \$94,000,000, was shown on October 26, and at the end of the year these holdings totaled \$223,000,000, a decline of \$5,000,000 since the beginning of the year. Holdings of three-year Treasury notes, issued in the middle of June and September, declined from \$152,000,000 on June 15 to \$48,000,000 on September 7. Two weeks later, following the September 15 allotment of \$391,000,000 of these notes, the banks reported a maximum total of \$165,000,000, while about the close of the year these holdings stood at \$126,000,000. Relatively small changes are shown in the holdings of other securities, largely corporate stocks and bonds, a total of slightly over \$2,000,000,000 being maintained during most of the year. Moderate temporary increases early in June and about the middle of October are due probably to temporary investments in newly issued foreign and domestic securities.

Total loans and investments (exclusive of fixed investments) show a practically continuous decline to June 15, the increase on that date being only temporary in character and due to increase in Treasury notes and certificates shown for the reporting banks on that date. Smaller increases on August 3, September 21, and November 2 are due to similar causes. On the whole the liquidation of earning assets was much less pronounced during the second part of the year than during the earlier part.

The reduction in member bank loans and investments was reflected in liquidation of their borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks. This liquidation, in view of the elimination of the preferential rates on Government paper, affected equally borrowings secured by Government obligations and rediscounts not so secured. By the middle of August total borrowings of the reporting banks from the reserve banks had declined from \$2,278,000,000, the peak figure of November 5, 1920, and \$2,050,000,000 at the beginning of the year, to less than \$1,000,000,000, and since then there has been a further decrease to \$698,000,000 at the close of the year. Total borrowings by reporting member banks from the Federal Reserve Banks, including rediscounted customers' paper and member banks' own collateral notes, constituted on the first Friday of the year 12.4 per cent of the reporting member banks' total loans and investments. On August 17 this percentage had decreased to 6.6 per cent, and by the end of the year to 4.7 per cent. It is apparent, therefore, that the member banks passed on to their reserve banks a large proportion of the funds received from their customers in payment of maturing loans and that

at the end of the year only a comparatively small portion of the member banks' loan burden was carried by the reserve banks. The proportion so carried was, however, considerably greater than the average percentage of borrowed money to total loans before the Federal Reserve System was established, which in the case of national banks never exceeded 1.5 per cent, except in the fall of 1914, when it reached 2.6 per cent.

Government deposits at the reporting banks show considerable fluctuations in connection with the fiscal operations of the Treasury. Loan and tax certificates allotted were paid for in the customary manner by credit to Government account on the books of the subscribing banks, and the high points in this account accordingly followed the dates of the tax and loan certificate issues. Other demand deposits (net) show a substantial decline during the earlier part of the year in connection with the general loan liquidation and the considerable withdrawals of balances by the country banks from their reserve city correspondents during that period. During the summer a further reduction of demand deposits took place, the total of \$9,938,000,000 on August 17 showing a decrease of \$1,000,000,000 from the total of January 7. On December 28 the total stood at \$10,174,000,000, or \$764,000,000 less than on the first Friday of the year. Time deposits show some growth during the latter part of the year. At the close of the year these deposits stood at \$2,998,000,000, or \$89,000,000 in excess of the total shown for the first Friday of the year.

Reserve balances of the reporting banks, in keeping with the decrease in deposit liabilities, show a decline for the year from \$1,357,000,000 to \$1,267,000,000. Cash in vault shows a decrease from \$389,000,000 at the beginning of the year to about \$300,000,000 three months later; during the subsequent months the total was somewhat larger, constituting between 3 and 3.5 per cent of the reporting banks' net demand deposits.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ABOUT 800 REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Week ending—	Loans and discounts, and investments.													Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks.	Cash in vault.	Deposits.			Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.		
	Total.	Loans and discounts. <sup>1</sup>				Investments.					Other bonds, stocks, and securities.	Net demand.	Time.			Government.	Total.	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Otherwise secured and unsecured.		
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Secured by other bonds and stocks.	All the	Total.	United States securities.															
						Total.	Bonds.	Victory notes.	Treasury notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.											
Jan. 7	16,561	13,219	868	3,127	9,224	3,342	1,313	879	206	.....	228	2,029	1,357	389	10,938	2,909	119	2,050	843	1,207	
14	16,397	13,054	834	3,084	9,136	3,343	1,293	870	201	.....	222	2,050	1,317	360	10,928	2,933	78	1,894	766	1,128	
21	16,396	13,003	827	3,097	9,079	3,393	1,353	872	204	.....	277	2,040	1,334	345	10,754	2,918	210	1,934	800	1,134	
28	16,254	12,908	811	3,064	9,033	3,346	1,314	867	205	.....	242	2,032	1,311	337	10,643	2,919	146	1,908	792	1,116	
Feb. 4	16,224	12,905	809	3,075	9,021	3,319	1,295	875	198	.....	222	2,024	1,320	333	10,653	2,924	102	1,900	773	1,127	
11	16,110	12,819	795	3,058	8,966	3,291	1,277	866	203	.....	208	2,014	1,309	314	10,631	2,918	61	1,873	770	1,103	
18	16,089	12,742	781	3,051	8,910	3,347	1,311	866	199	.....	246	2,036	1,294	324	10,553	2,907	142	1,847	756	1,091	
25	16,099	12,761	776	3,069	8,916	3,338	1,303	873	195	.....	235	2,035	1,297	327	10,495	2,909	122	1,891	770	1,121	
Mar. 4	16,052	12,759	786	3,069	8,904	3,293	1,268	866	194	.....	208	2,025	1,279	328	10,518	2,920	91	1,832	748	1,084	
11	15,975	12,672	770	3,047	8,855	3,303	1,260	866	192	.....	202	2,043	1,302	330	10,535	2,910	41	1,854	764	1,090	
18	16,076	12,622	761	3,033	8,828	3,454	1,397	866	192	.....	339	2,057	1,292	321	10,376	2,926	348	1,719	769	950	
25	15,983	12,591	760	3,027	8,804	3,392	1,343	875	193	.....	275	2,049	1,260	315	10,186	2,932	329	1,764	772	992	
Apr. 1	15,902	12,551	756	3,046	8,749	3,351	1,292	871	190	.....	231	2,059	1,263	300	10,271	2,925	326	1,685	799	976	
8	15,777	12,457	752	3,002	8,703	3,320	1,281	872	191	.....	218	2,039	1,252	317	10,204	2,923	304	1,631	697	934	
15	15,756	12,357	740	2,974	8,643	3,399	1,352	875	191	.....	286	2,047	1,270	308	10,263	2,924	329	1,581	694	887	
22	15,629	12,281	738	2,973	8,570	3,348	1,300	870	191	.....	239	2,048	1,240	313	10,127	2,938	254	1,583	707	876	
27	15,603	12,248	739	2,984	8,525	3,355	1,290	870	192	.....	228	2,065	1,245	330	10,138	2,938	251	1,523	677	846	
May 4	15,582	12,253	744	3,004	8,505	3,329	1,262	867	189	.....	206	2,067	1,261	327	10,214	2,941	210	1,533	656	877	
11	15,489	12,195	736	2,994	8,465	3,294	1,258	872	189	.....	197	2,036	1,258	340	10,252	2,947	168	1,506	686	820	
18	15,447	12,097	715	3,018	8,364	3,350	1,295	871	188	.....	236	2,055	1,254	326	10,156	2,945	248	1,314	544	770	
25	15,345	12,028	707	3,020	8,301	3,317	1,261	870	188	.....	203	2,056	1,252	326	10,153	2,953	139	1,329	560	769	
June 1	15,298	11,997	716	3,037	8,244	3,301	1,233	863	186	.....	184	2,068	1,258	318	10,276	2,936	74	1,385	539	846	
8	15,189	11,888	677	3,017	8,194	3,301	1,212	859	185	.....	168	2,089	1,281	337	10,213	2,951	26	1,358	516	842	
15	15,429	11,869	669	3,026	8,194	3,540	1,463	868	178	152	265	2,077	1,443	318	10,384	2,943	411	1,168	433	735	
22	15,348	11,874	673	2,993	8,208	3,474	1,404	864	175	128	237	2,070	1,255	319	9,989	2,919	462	1,208	429	779	
29	15,331	11,884	672	3,003	8,209	3,447	1,373	865	172	115	221	2,074	1,241	327	10,046	2,933	387	1,215	413	802	



July	6	15,194	11,819	647	3,005	8,167	3,375	1,315	866	172	94	183	2,060	1,251	341	10,030	2,921	325	1,250	443	807
	13	15,049	11,736	638	2,986	8,112	3,313	1,268	862	170	81	155	2,045	1,247	337	10,086	2,903	278	1,154	396	758
	20	14,950	11,677	635	3,004	8,038	3,273	1,225	866	167	70	122	2,048	1,227	319	10,029	2,905	124	1,151	395	756
	27	14,889	11,660	638	2,975	8,047	3,229	1,190	867	166	58	99	2,039	1,238	316	10,002	2,905	95	1,113	375	738
Aug.	3	15,049	11,671	615	2,979	8,077	3,378	1,354	863	165	63	263	2,024	1,219	305	9,915	2,897	390	1,079	348	731
	10	14,947	11,591	615	2,955	8,021	3,356	1,353	868	166	59	240	2,023	1,200	310	9,895	2,899	381	997	352	645
	17	14,842	11,539	620	2,939	7,990	3,303	1,283	868	165	37	193	2,020	1,216	299	9,938	2,900	242	979	350	629
	24	14,782	11,496	629	2,927	7,990	3,286	1,257	868	166	52	171	2,029	1,210	301	9,894	2,905	197	967	337	630
	31	14,759	11,491	609	2,923	7,959	3,268	1,244	870	165	51	158	2,024	1,218	290	9,968	2,925	167	956	336	620
Sept.	7	14,726	11,482	605	2,921	7,956	3,244	1,221	870	162	48	141	2,023	1,236	308	9,982	2,914	140	979	333	646
	14	14,801	11,563	599	2,966	7,998	3,238	1,225	868	163	53	141	2,013	1,229	310	10,131	2,917	130	908	296	612
	21	14,943	11,544	593	2,979	7,972	3,389	1,402	870	166	165	201	1,997	1,189	301	9,833	2,916	549	861	290	571
	28	14,957	11,573	577	2,997	7,999	3,384	1,362	878	166	149	169	2,022	1,242	305	9,866	2,925	547	875	280	595
Oct.	5	15,027	11,615	591	3,019	8,005	3,412	1,347	882	163	139	163	2,065	1,216	301	9,926	2,956	532	880	291	589
	11-12	15,001	11,602	584	3,034	7,984	3,399	1,336	879	161	138	158	2,063	1,244	310	10,062	2,942	481	900	304	596
	19	14,831	11,477	572	3,032	7,873	3,354	1,261	880	156	118	107	2,093	1,255	305	10,248	2,961	140	829	262	567
	26	14,729	11,422	565	3,041	7,816	3,307	1,253	886	161	112	94	2,054	1,269	301	10,192	2,966	81	807	264	543
Nov.	2	14,840	11,393	546	3,070	7,782	3,451	1,398	899	166	117	216	2,053	1,248	290	10,180	2,988	258	767	258	509
	9	14,810	11,387	539	3,069	7,779	3,423	1,364	899	164	124	177	2,059	1,239	309	10,175	2,983	264	752	262	490
	16	14,786	11,354	540	3,059	7,755	3,432	1,358	906	163	121	168	2,074	1,269	303	10,236	3,003	214	702	239	463
	23	14,752	11,310	527	3,077	7,706	3,442	1,374	912	162	122	178	2,068	1,268	307	10,191	3,009	163	709	269	440
	30	14,765	11,335	522	3,114	7,669	3,430	1,379	911	156	123	189	2,051	1,268	296	10,270	2,998	128	683	276	407
Dec.	7	14,759	11,313	508	3,097	7,708	3,446	1,389	930	161	123	175	2,057	1,242	315	10,208	2,990	115	683	263	420
	14	14,786	11,303	509	3,155	7,639	3,483	1,404	941	170	122	171	2,079	1,246	329	10,339	2,980	115	664	263	401
	21	14,862	11,289	516	3,165	7,608	3,573	1,484	946	173	125	240	2,089	1,308	341	10,248	2,967	292	743	312	431
	28	14,780	11,220	513	3,165	7,542	3,560	1,470	950	171	126	223	2,090	1,267	340	10,174	2,998	257	698	293	405

<sup>1</sup> Including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.

## BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

Volume of business, as measured by bank debits to individual accounts, in 1921 was about 17 per cent less than in 1920 and 12 per cent less than in 1919. These decreases compare with recessions in the wholesale price level of 37 per cent between 1920 and 1921 and 28 per cent between 1919 and 1921. The smaller declines in the volume of business than in wholesale prices may be due in part to the fact that retail prices have receded from the peak level much less than wholesale prices, since debits to individual accounts result from retail as well as from wholesale transactions. But in part the difference reflects an increase in business activity during the last four months of the year 1921.

The statement below shows the volume of debits for each month of 1919, 1920, and 1921 for all reporting centers, for New York City, and for all other centers. Index numbers based on figures for corresponding periods in 1919 as 100 are also given.

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN 141 OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING CLEARING HOUSE CENTERS.

## SUMMARY BY MONTHS DURING 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	All reporting centers.				
	1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.	
				1920	1921
January.....	34,438,286	44,727,408	37,560,002	130	109
February.....	27,884,150	33,281,239	29,357,695	127	105
March.....	31,724,629	42,835,300	33,486,648	135	106
April.....	32,269,932	41,056,553	31,812,024	127	99
May.....	36,554,735	38,664,319	32,109,798	106	88
June.....	38,075,563	39,777,946	33,172,200	103	85
July.....	40,489,894	39,298,795	31,088,539	97	77
August.....	37,458,128	35,783,452	29,719,041	96	79
September.....	38,089,029	36,861,477	31,226,647	97	82
October.....	43,880,753	40,207,186	33,852,717	92	77
November.....	41,968,685	39,165,046	32,997,184	94	79
December.....	45,916,261	42,399,554	37,541,699	92	82
Total.....	449,350,045	476,088,475	393,924,194	106	88

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN 141 OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING CLEARING HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

SUMMARY BY MONTHS DURING 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	New York City.				
	1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.	
				1920	1921
January.....	18,118,628	23,636,958	20,032,528	130	111
February.....	14,616,795	18,053,546	15,129,775	124	104
March.....	16,698,459	22,285,024	17,353,179	133	104
April.....	17,323,393	21,319,573	16,348,754	123	94
May.....	20,330,058	15,581,047	17,170,760	96	84
June.....	21,570,135	19,806,128	17,754,821	92	82
July.....	22,426,574	19,063,103	16,339,685	85	73
August.....	20,275,651	17,370,880	15,186,093	86	75
September.....	20,446,280	17,599,597	16,102,523	86	79
October.....	24,226,386	20,137,084	17,610,321	83	73
November.....	23,351,121	20,170,642	17,492,224	86	75
December.....	24,859,994	22,407,837	20,574,899	90	83
Total.....	244,243,474	241,430,519	207,095,562	99	85

	All other reporting centers.				
	1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.	
				1920	1921
January.....	16,319,658	21,091,350	17,527,474	129	107
February.....	13,267,355	17,227,693	14,227,920	130	107
March.....	15,026,170	20,550,276	16,133,469	137	107
April.....	14,946,539	19,736,980	15,463,270	132	103
May.....	16,224,677	19,113,472	14,939,038	118	92
June.....	17,105,428	19,971,818	15,417,379	117	90
July.....	18,063,320	20,235,692	14,748,854	112	82
August.....	17,182,477	18,412,572	14,532,948	107	85
September.....	17,642,749	19,261,880	15,123,124	109	86
October.....	19,654,367	20,070,102	16,242,396	102	83
November.....	18,617,564	19,094,404	15,504,960	103	83
December.....	21,056,267	19,991,717	16,966,800	95	81
Total.....	205,106,571	234,757,956	186,827,632	114	91

A comparison of the figures month by month shows that the trend of the volume of business in 1921 was downward until July and began to rise after that month. It appears that this general trend is in accordance with seasonal conditions, as a similar trend is shown in 1919 and 1920. An analysis of the index numbers shows that for the first three months of the year the volume of business was larger than during the corresponding period in 1919, but in 1919 a rapid expansion occurred during the latter part of the year and the 1921 figures are lower than those for 1919 for every month beginning with May, the difference amounting to 23 per cent in July and October,

and to 18 per cent in December. As compared with 1920, the past year's figures are smaller for each month, but there is a noticeable narrowing of the difference, reflecting the expanding volume of business toward the end of the year.

The movement in the volume of business from month to month in New York City and outside was closely parallel. Throughout the year 1921 considerably more than one-half of the total volume of bank debits for all reporting centers was shown for New York City. The same was true in 1919, but not in 1920 when the volume of debits was about equally divided between New York City and outside centers. The decline in the volume of business in New York City in 1920 reflected in part the fall in security values, the dullness of the exchange market, and the establishment of a stock exchange clearing house which reduced the number of checks drawn in settlement of stock and bond purchases. The increase shown for debits in New York during the latter part of 1921, on the other hand, is due in part to the greater activity of security markets and to advances in security values.

The Board's statistics of volume of business are based on reports of debits to individual accounts of banks in about 150 leading clearing house centers. These figures are now generally recognized as the best available single measure of changes in the volume of business, reflecting the combined effects of changes in the physical output, in rapidity of turnover, and in price level. Statistics of bank debits for all reporting centers for each month in 1919, 1920 and 1921 are shown in the appendix.

#### RESERVE RATIO.

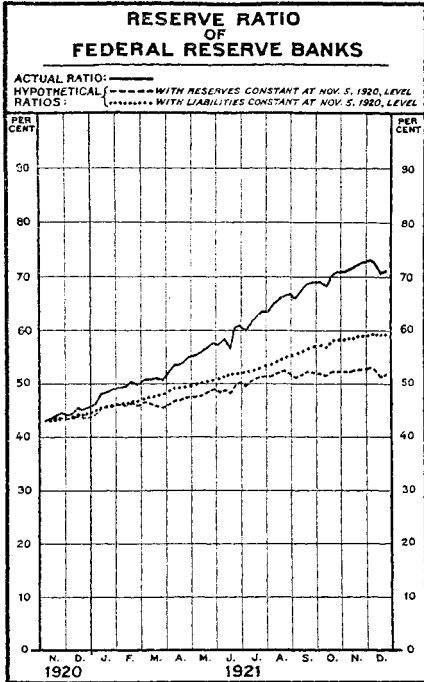
There were continuous advances, with but few exceptions, in the reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve Banks during the year 1921. By reference to the first column of percentages in the table on page 29 and to the solid line in the chart on page 28, a clear idea may be obtained of the trend of the ratio for the year. The table gives and the chart relates to figures beginning with November 5, 1920, the date on which the reserve banks' combined liabilities on deposits and notes reached their peak. This date may be regarded as the turning point between the period of post war expansion, extending from the middle of 1919 to November, 1920, and the period of liquidation which began at that time and continued to the end of the year 1921. The few occasions on which the reserve ratio shows a decline during the year can be explained by temporary influences. The most pronounced decline, for instance, is shown on June 15 and it was caused by a large temporary increase in deposits in connection with the redemption of Treasury certificates and the collection of income and excess-profits tax payments.

Reference is made to the fact that the method of computing the reserve ratio was changed beginning with the statement of March 18. Prior to that date "net deposits" were used in calculating the ratio, while beginning with that date "total deposits" were taken. According to the earlier practice, "net deposits" were ascertained by taking the sum of Government deposits, member banks' reserve deposits, other deposits, and deferred availability items and subtracting from the total the asset item, "uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits," composed chiefly of clearing-house exchanges, transit items, Federal Reserve notes of other Federal Reserve Banks, unassorted currency, and domestic transfers. After the change, total deposits included Government, member bank, and other deposits, without reference to deferred availability or uncollected items. This change in itself would have resulted in a reduction of the reserve ratio by more than 1 per cent, but a reduction in liabilities and an increase in reserves for the week more than offset the effect of the change, so that a slight advance in the reserve ratio was recorded on March 18 and no break in its upward movement is shown at that time.

During the period from November 5, 1920, to December 28, 1921, the reserve ratio advanced by 28 per cent—from 43 to 71 per cent. During the same period the cash reserves increased by \$822,471,000, or 38 per cent, while combined note and deposit liabilities declined by \$841,082,000, or 17 per cent. According to the Board's calculation, 19 per cent of the gain in the reserve ratio was due to the increase in reserves and 9 per cent to the decline in liabilities.

As stated above, cash reserves increased by \$822,471,000 during the period. This increase was a consequence of the addition of \$867,927,000 to the gold reserves, offset in part by a decrease of \$45,456,000 in other reserve money, i. e., silver and legal tenders. On the liability side, the important change is in Federal Reserve note circulation, which declined by \$910,683,000, or 27 per cent, while aggregate liabilities on deposits changed but little, being \$69,601,000 larger at the end than at the beginning of the period. A comparison of the movement in reserves and notes for the period with the changes in bill holdings shows that the increase in gold reserves plus the decrease in note circulation accounts for the greater part of the liquidation of Federal Reserve Bank credit during the period. The increase of gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks represents in the main liquidation of bank credit due to the payment by foreign interests of obligations contracted in this country. Most of this gold has found its way into the Federal Reserve Banks. The reduction in note circulation, on the other hand, may be taken as a rough measure of the liquidation of domestic obligations. Since the changes in the two

items reflect different phases of banking developments during the year, it is interesting to calculate what the movement in the reserve ratio would have been had the reserves remained at the level of November 5, 1920, that is, had no additional gold come into the Federal Reserve banks, and, on the other hand, what the ratio would have been had liabilities remained at the level of November 5. The



resulting percentages are shown in the second and third percentage columns in the table and in the broken and dotted lines, respectively, in the chart. The broken line indicates what the ratio would have been had liabilities followed the course they actually did during the year, with the reserves remaining unchanged at the November 5, 1920, level. In other words, it shows to what extent the gain in the reserve ratio was due entirely to reduction of liabilities. For the entire period the gain in the reserve ratio attributable to the liquidation factor alone was from 43 to 51.6 per cent. The dotted line, on the other hand, shows how the reserve ratio would have moved as a result of additions to re-

serves alone with liabilities unchanged at the peak level. The figures and curve indicate that in these circumstances the gain in the ratio would have been from 43 to 59.3 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that additions to gold reserves, which, as explained above, represent in the main liquidation of foreign obligations, were a more important factor in the gain in the reserve ratio than was the reduction of liabilities, which reflects mainly the liquidation of credit used in domestic commerce and industry.

RESERVE RATIOS.

[Per cent.]

Date.	As reported.	Hypothetical.	
		With reserves constant at Nov. 5, 1920, level.	With liabilities constant at Nov. 5, 1920, level.
1920.			
Nov. 5	43.0	43.0	43.0
12	43.6	43.4	43.2
19	44.1	43.9	43.2
26	44.4	43.8	43.5
Dec. 3	44.1	43.6	43.5
10	44.5	43.6	43.8
17	45.5	44.4	44.0
23	45.1	43.8	44.3
30	45.4	43.8	44.5
1921.			
Jan. 7	46.4	44.2	45.1
14	48.1	45.6	45.3
21	48.5	45.7	45.6
28	49.0	45.8	45.9
Feb. 4	49.3	46.0	46.1
11	49.6	46.0	46.4
18	50.3	46.3	46.6
25	49.9	45.9	46.7
Mar. 4	50.8	46.4	47.1
11	50.9	46.1	47.5
18	51.0	45.8	47.8
25	50.8	45.5	48.0
Apr. 1	52.4	46.2	48.7
8	53.5	46.8	49.2
15	53.7	46.9	49.2
22	54.1	47.1	49.4
27	55.0	47.6	49.6
May 4	55.3	47.6	49.9
11	55.9	47.8	50.3
18	56.8	48.4	50.5
25	57.6	48.9	50.7
June 1	57.4	48.5	50.9
8	58.3	48.8	51.3
15	56.8	47.1	51.8
22	60.4	50.0	51.9
29	60.8	50.2	52.0
July 6	60.0	49.5	52.1
13	61.6	50.5	52.4
20	62.5	51.0	52.7
27	63.4	51.3	53.2
Aug. 3	63.7	51.2	53.6
10	65.0	51.9	53.9
17	65.8	52.0	54.4
24	66.5	52.2	54.8
31	66.8	52.0	55.2
Sept. 7	66.2	51.2	55.5
14	67.5	51.7	56.1
21	68.7	52.1	56.7
28	69.0	52.0	57.0
Oct. 5	69.0	51.9	57.1
11	68.5	51.6	57.0
19	70.3	52.2	57.9
26	70.8	52.3	58.2
Nov. 2	71.0	52.3	58.3
9	71.4	52.3	58.6
16	71.8	52.5	58.8
23	72.3	52.7	59.0
30	72.7	52.8	59.2
Dec. 7	73.1	53.0	59.2
14	72.6	52.5	59.4
21	70.7	51.3	59.3
28	71.1	51.6	59.3

## CHANGES IN DISCOUNT RATES DURING 1921.

Control over discount rates, as exercised by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board, is an important and far-reaching power which must always be used with care and discretion.

The principle is well established that the discount rates of a central bank should be slightly in excess of market rates. This is a time-honored policy, for example, of the Bank of England, and yet there are certain essential differences between the operations of a bank of the type of the Bank of England and those of the Federal Reserve Banks which must be taken into consideration.

The official discount rates of the Bank of England are minimum rates and relate only to bills of exchange. Federal Reserve Bank rates, on the other hand, with the exception of rates established for the purchase of acceptances in the open market, are fixed and uniform, and, since the so-called "progressive" rates have been abrogated, are applicable to all offerings of a member bank within a Federal Reserve district, regardless of the proportion of the member bank's rediscounts to its reserve deposits.

While it is theoretically desirable that Federal Reserve Bank rates should be equal to or slightly in advance of current market rates, it has always been exceedingly difficult to determine just what current market rates are. Even in the largest money centers of the country rates vary greatly according to the character of the transaction. In New York City, for example, there are large dealings in call loans which are usually secured by stock exchange collateral, in bankers' acceptances, commercial paper offered by note brokers, in Treasury certificates, and in the various issues of Government war obligations. In some other money centers throughout the country the same factors enter into the money market, with the exception, perhaps, of call loans, and it is customary everywhere for banks to extend to good customers lines of credit at rates more or less constant, and which are based upon the average deposit balance carried by the customer.

Most of the Federal Reserve districts are made up of several States or parts of States which have varying usury laws, so that the legal and contract rates in all parts of a Federal Reserve district are by no means uniform. During all the post-war period there has never been a time when the discount rate of a Federal Reserve Bank, even the average rate in those districts where the progressive rates were effective, exceeded the current rate, if that rate be measured by rates charged on ordinary bank loans or by the rates for commercial paper in the open market. There were many instances where member banks could legally charge their customers



10 to 12 per cent and could rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank at from 6 to 7 per cent. It seems, therefore, impracticable to establish a Federal Reserve Bank rate which will preclude the possibility of a member bank rediscounting at a profit and no attempt has ever been made to establish a rate based on this principle.

Data of interest in connection with the present relationship between rates of discount charged by Federal Reserve Banks and by member banks are brought out in the following table which gives the maximum, minimum, and average rates of interest or discount charged customers by member banks on paper rediscounted with each Federal Reserve Bank during December, 1921, together with the rates of discount charged thereon by Federal Reserve Banks:

Federal Reserve district.	Rates charged by member banks (per cent).			Rates charged by Federal Reserve Banks (per cent).	Margin between average rates charged by member banks and rates charged by Federal Reserve Banks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.		
Boston.....	10.0	4.50	6.31	4.50	1.81
New York.....	8.0	4.25	6.00	4.50	1.50
Philadelphia.....	7.0	5.00	5.97	4.50	1.47
Cleveland.....	8.0	4.25	6.27	5.00	1.27
Richmond.....	10.0	4.00	6.60	<sup>1</sup> 5.13	1.47
Atlanta.....	12.0	5.50	7.34	<sup>2</sup> 5.28	2.06
Chicago.....	10.0	5.00	6.60	5.00	1.60
St. Louis.....	10.0	5.25	6.69	5.00	1.69
Minneapolis.....	12.0	5.50	7.65	5.50	2.15
Kansas City.....	12.0	5.50	7.87	5.00	2.87
Dallas.....	10.0	6.00	7.09	5.50	1.59
San Francisco.....	12.0	4.125	6.37	5.00	1.37
All districts.....	12.0	4.00	6.27	<sup>3</sup> 4.91	1.36

<sup>1</sup> Average rate. Discount rate was reduced from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent on Dec. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Average rate. Discount rate was reduced from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent on Dec. 19.

<sup>3</sup> Average rate.

The rates shown in the above table are admittedly subject to certain limitations, due to the fact that they do not take into account any paper discounted by nonmember banks or paper discounted by member banks which was not subsequently rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks. It is apparent, however, that the figures furnish a fair basis of comparison between rates charged by Federal Reserve Banks and by member banks. Rates charged by member banks to their customers on paper rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks during December, 1921, ranged from a minimum of 4 per cent to a maximum of 12 per cent, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the number and amount of customers' bills and notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks during December, 1921,

distributed according to rates of discount or interest charged by member banks:

Rate (per cent).	Number of pieces.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
4.....	1	.....	\$1,250	.....
4½.....	4	.....	25,000	.....
4¼.....	13	0.01	185,000	0.01
4½.....	12	.01	300,000	.02
4¾.....	56	.06	767,026	.05
4½.....	13	.01	435,000	.03
5.....	183	.19	10,490,960	.72
5½.....	23	.02	470,000	.03
5¾.....	1,072	1.09	198,124,285	13.52
5½.....	1	.....	25,000	.....
5¾.....	423	.43	36,264,500	2.48
6.....	18,970	19.30	760,528,897	51.89
6¼.....	697	.71	9,694,902	.66
6½.....	4,616	4.70	176,814,383	12.06
6¾.....	135	.14	3,329,500	.23
7.....	17,362	17.66	145,889,704	9.95
7¼.....	10	.01	30,280	.....
7½.....	1,243	1.26	17,771,249	1.21
8.....	31,153	31.70	79,037,682	5.39
8¼.....	107	.11	393,668	.03
9.....	1,020	1.04	2,365,962	.16
9¼.....	1	.....	4,000	.....
9½.....	3	.....	7,860	.....
10.....	20,697	21.06	22,578,891	1.54
11.....	15	.02	23,478	.....
12.....	458	.47	281,322	.02
Total.....	98,288	100.00	1,465,839,779	100.00
Member bank rate not given.....	2,538	.....	20,451,776	.....
Total customers' paper discounted.....	100,826	.....	1,486,291,555	.....

It is noteworthy in this connection that on 19 per cent of the number of pieces and 52 per cent of the amount of paper discounted, member banks charged a rate of 6 per cent; that on nearly 18 per cent of the number of pieces and 10 per cent of the amount they charged a rate of 7 per cent; that on 31 per cent of the number of pieces and 5 per cent of the amount they charged 8 per cent, and on 21 per cent of the number of pieces and less than 2 per cent of the amount member banks charged their customers a rate of 10 per cent. Stating the case in another way, it is seen on the whole that as the average size of bills discounted decreases the rate charged increases; for example, the average size of notes discounted at a rate of 6 per cent was slightly over \$40,000, whereas the average size of notes discounted at 10 per cent was slightly over \$1,000.

It became necessary during the year 1920 for the Federal Reserve Banks to establish and for the Federal Reserve Board to approve a relatively high scale of discount rates, for it was evident that a continuance of the war-time policy of abnormally low rates would result in disaster to the public, the member banks and the Federal Reserve Banks alike. The law imposes no limit upon the amount that a member bank may rediscount with its Federal Reserve Bank and the maintenance of a 4 per cent Federal Reserve Bank rate in the face of an 8 per cent money market was manifestly impossible.

The beginning of the year 1921 found five of the Federal Reserve Banks with rediscount rates of 7 per cent, and the remaining seven

banks with a 6 per cent rate, these rates being applicable to eligible paper of all maturities, issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes or based on live stock. A preferential rate prevailed at all the banks on paper secured by obligations of the United States Government. The Federal Reserve Banks of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas were still applying the graduated or progressive discount rates authorized by section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1920. The discount rate on trade acceptances indorsed by member banks was, with two exceptions, the same as that applicable to other forms of commercial paper, the Federal Reserve Banks of Cleveland and Minneapolis maintaining preferential rates of one-fourth and one-half per cent, respectively; while indorsed bankers' acceptances offered by member banks other than the acceptors were being discounted by eight of the Federal Reserve Banks at rates ranging from one-fourth to 1 per cent less than the prevailing rate on commercial paper.

Rates on paper secured by Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which were in all cases lower than those charged on commercial paper, were governed largely by the rate of interest borne by the certificates pledged as collateral.

At the beginning of the year the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Dallas each had a rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on paper secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes, while  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent was being charged by Cleveland and 6 per cent by the remaining seven banks on paper secured in this way.

Changes during the year have brought about not only a material reduction in the discount rates at all Federal Reserve Banks, but have also resulted in the discontinuance of the differentials formerly applicable to certain classes of paper, so that at the present time one rate obtains at each Federal Reserve Bank for all eligible paper, irrespective of its character or maturity. The most noteworthy changes during the year 1921 were reductions in the rates applicable to commercial, industrial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, the changes in which are shown in the following table.

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1.	Reductions.										
		February.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Boston.....	7		6			$5\frac{1}{2}$		5		$4\frac{1}{2}$		
New York.....	7			$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$		5		$4\frac{1}{2}$		
Philadelphia.....	6					$5\frac{1}{2}$			5	$4\frac{1}{2}$		
Cleveland.....	6						$5\frac{1}{2}$			5		
Richmond.....	6									$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Atlanta.....	7			6						$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Chicago.....	7			$6\frac{1}{2}$		6				5		
St. Louis.....	6									5		
Minneapolis.....	7			$6\frac{1}{2}$					6	$5\frac{1}{2}$		
Kansas City.....	6									5		
Dallas.....	6	17		$6\frac{1}{2}$	6					$5\frac{1}{2}$		
San Francisco.....	6					$5\frac{1}{2}$				5		

<sup>1</sup> Increase.

Following a thorough discussion of credit conditions in each Federal Reserve district at the conference between the Federal Reserve Board and the chairmen and governors of Federal Reserve Banks held in Washington during the last week in October, the board of directors of each Federal Reserve Bank recommended and the Federal Reserve Board approved a further and general reduction in the discount rates on all classes of paper, which became effective at the several Federal Reserve Banks between November 2 and November 7.

At the end of the year the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had a discount rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the Federal Reserve Banks of Minneapolis and Dallas had discount rates of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and all the other Federal Reserve Banks—a discount rate of 5 per cent, as compared with rates of 6 to 7 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Discount rates on paper secured by Treasury certificates of indebtedness were raised by some of the banks in the early part of the year. This resulted, in some instances, in putting these rates on the same level as those on paper secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes, while in other cases the higher rates eliminated partially or entirely the differential between rates on this class of paper and on eligible agricultural, commercial, industrial, and live-stock paper. All differentials in rates between paper secured by Government obligations and agricultural and commercial paper were gradually abolished, however, as successive reductions were made in the basic rates applicable to agricultural and commercial paper.

The graduated or progressive rates, which were discussed in detail in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1920, are no longer in effect. As stated in that report, four banks, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, put these rates into effect in April and May, 1920, and one of them, Atlanta, abolished the progressive rate in November of the same year, at the same time establishing a flat 7 per cent rate on commercial, industrial, agricultural, and live-stock paper. Under the rule in effect on January 1, 1921, the borrowings of member banks in excess of their basic lines (determined in the manner explained in the annual report for 1920) at the Federal Reserve Banks of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, were subject to an increase of one-half of 1 per cent above the normal discount rate for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended the member bank exceeded its basic line.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas abolished the graduated discount rates on February 15, 1921, and at the same time established a flat rate of 7 per cent on agricultural and commercial paper, while

the other two banks first modified their progressive rate scales and subsequently discontinued them.

In lieu of the rates of progression in effect on January 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis on May 21, 1921, established a maximum progressive rate of 7 per cent; i. e., the new plan provided that thereafter borrowings up to the basic line would be charged the normal 6 per cent rate, but that average borrowings in excess of the basic line, which were subject to the progressive rate, would be charged an additional 1 per cent, or 7 per cent, regardless of the amount of excess borrowings. The graduated discount rate plan was discontinued altogether by this bank on June 23.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, on January 29, 1921, amended its progressive-rate plan by establishing a maximum rate of 12 per cent; i. e., it provided that in no case would more than 6 per cent in addition to the normal rate of 6 per cent be charged on excess borrowings. In other respects the rate of progression remained unchanged at one-half of 1 per cent for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended to the member bank exceeded its basic line. On July 1 the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City established a maximum rate chargeable of 8 per cent, and at the same time changed the rate of progression to 1 per cent, so that borrowings up to the basic line were taken at the normal rate of 6 per cent, excess borrowings up to 100 per cent of the basic line were subject to a superrate of 1 per cent, and all additional borrowings to a superrate of 2 per cent. The graduated discount rate plan was abolished entirely by this bank, effective August 1. Both the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Kansas City rebated all discount charged member banks under the progressive-rate plan at rates in excess of 12 per cent.

A substantial decline in the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding, together with an increased demand on the part of member and nonmember banks, saving institutions, and industrial corporations for such acceptances for investment purposes, has brought about a material decline in open-market acceptance rates during the year. In consequence the minimum authorized rates on acceptances purchased in the open market by Federal Reserve Banks were lowered during the year to 4 per cent at nearly all the banks.

In the table given below there are shown the average rate charged on rediscounted bills during the years 1920 and 1921 by each Federal Reserve Bank and the average rate at which acceptances were purchased in the open market.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted.		Acceptances purchased.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	5.88	6.03	5.39	5.98
New York.....	6.06	5.97	5.40	5.81
Philadelphia.....	5.44	5.44	5.35	5.89
Cleveland.....	5.72	5.66	5.81	5.83
Richmond.....	5.91	5.78	5.93	5.93
Atlanta.....	6.05	5.97	6.10	5.85
Chicago.....	6.29	6.32	5.51	5.93
St. Louis.....	5.90	5.98	5.47	5.68
Minneapolis.....	6.38	6.40	6.08	5.50
Kansas City.....	6.14	6.65	6.46	6.27
Dallas.....	6.01	5.78	6.08	5.97
San Francisco.....	5.78	5.82	5.49	5.79
All banks.....	6.01	6.02	5.49	5.85

Discount rates obtaining on January 1, 1921, at the Federal Reserve Banks on the several classes of paper, and the changes made during the year 1921, are shown in the following tables:

COMMERCIAL PAPER MATURING WITHIN 90 DAYS, AND AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK PAPER MATURING WITHIN 6 MONTHS.

85227-22-4

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—																						
		Feb. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 10.	May 16.	June 16.	June 25.	July 21.	July 25.	July 30.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 7.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 19.	
Boston.....	7		6	6½							5				5					4½				
New York.....	6								6						5					4½				
Philadelphia.....	6										5½						5			4½				
Cleveland.....	6												5½							4½				
Richmond.....	6																			5			5	
Atlanta.....	6				6													5½		5				5
Chicago.....	7					6½						6								5				5
St. Louis.....	7																			5				5
Minneapolis.....	7							6½									6			5			5½	
Kansas City.....	6																			5				5
Dallas.....	6								6½											5				5
San Francisco.....	6	7								6										5		5½		

PAPER SECURED BY UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES<sup>1</sup> AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS MATURING WITHIN 90 DAYS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—																									
		Jan. 22.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 10.	June 16.	July 1.	July 21.	July 25.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 7.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 19.	
Boston.....	5½									6					5												
New York.....	5½								6						5									4½			
Philadelphia.....	5						5½-6						6		5									4½			
Cleveland.....	5½-6														5										5		
Richmond.....	5½-6					6											5½									5	
Atlanta.....	5								6													5½					
Chicago.....	5½-6																										
St. Louis.....	5	6																									
Minneapolis.....	5½																										
Kansas City.....	5													6													
Dallas.....	5																										
San Francisco.....	5½-6		6																								

<sup>1</sup> First issued as of June 15, 1921.

<sup>1</sup> Discount rate corresponds to interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral within limits shown.

PAPER SECURED BY LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES MATURING WITHIN 90 DAYS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—															
		Feb. 10.	Feb. 15.	May 6.	May 21.	July 21.	July 25.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 7.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 19.
Boston.....	6					5½				5				4½			
New York.....	6					5½			5				4½				
Philadelphia.....	5½									5			4½				
Cleveland.....	5½	6						5½							5		
Richmond.....	6												5½			5	
Atlanta.....	5½			6								5½					5
Chicago.....	6												5				
St. Louis.....	5½				6								5				
Minneapolis.....	6														5½		
Kansas City.....	6												5				
Dallas.....	5½		6														
San Francisco.....	6							5½					5				

TRADE ACCEPTANCES MATURING WITHIN 90 DAYS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—																					
		Feb. 10.	Feb. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 16.	June 16.	June 25.	July 21.	July 25.	July 30.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 7.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 19.
Boston.....	7			6							5½					5					4½		
New York.....	7				6½				6		5½				5						4½		
Philadelphia.....	6										5½					5					4½		
Cleveland.....	5½	6											5½									5	
Richmond.....	6																				5½		5
Atlanta.....	7					6												5½			5½		
Chicago.....	7						6½						6								5		5
St. Louis.....	6																				5		
Minneapolis.....	6½															6		5				5½	
Kansas City.....	6																	5					
Dallas.....	6		7																				
San Francisco.....	6						6½		6					5½								5½	



**BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES DISCOUNTED FOR MEMBER BANKS MATURING WITHIN THREE MONTHS.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—															
		Feb. 10.	Feb. 15.	May 16.	June 25.	July 1.	July 21.	July 25.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 7.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 19.
Boston.....	(1)																
New York.....	6						5½			5			4½				
Philadelphia.....	6						5½			5			4½				
Cleveland.....	5½	6							5½					5			
Richmond.....	6												5½			5	
Atlanta.....	6											5½					5
Chicago.....	6												5				
St. Louis.....	5½												5				
Minneapolis.....	6															5½	
Kansas City.....	5½					6											
Dallas.....	5½		7	6½	6												
San Francisco.....	6																

<sup>1</sup> No special rate.

NOTE.—Rates apply only to acceptances offered for rediscount by a bank other than the acceptor, the commercial paper rate being applicable to acceptances rediscounted by the acceptor.

**OPEN MARKET RATES—MINIMUM AUTHORIZED RATE ON BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	In effect Jan. 1, 1921.	Changes effective—														
		Feb. 15.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 3.	Dec. 19.				
Boston.....	5										4					
New York.....	5										4					
Philadelphia.....	5		4													
Cleveland.....	5½				4											
Richmond.....	6				5							4½		4		24-5
Atlanta.....	5															24-5
Chicago.....	5															
St. Louis.....	5										4				14½	
Minneapolis.....	5										4					
Kansas City.....	5															
Dallas.....	5															
San Francisco.....	5	6											4			

<sup>1</sup> Applies only to bankers' acceptances indorsed by member banks; minimum rate on other bills is the same as commercial paper rate.

\* Minimum, 4 per cent; maximum, 5 per cent.

NOTE.—Acceptances purchased from the acceptor are taken at a rate not less than the discount rate on commercial paper.

## GRADUATED DISCOUNT RATES.

[Section 14 as amended April 13, 1920.]

January 1, 1921—in effect at—	January 29.	February 15.	May 21.	June 23.	July 1.	August 1.
St. Louis.....			Flat progressive rate of 7 per cent established, i. e., 1 per cent above normal rate of 6 per cent on the entire amount of average excess borrowings subject to the progressive rate.	Discontinued.....		
Kansas City.....	Maximum rate of 12 per cent established, i. e., 6 per cent in addition to normal rate of 6 per cent. Rate of progression unchanged at one-half of 1 per cent for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended to the member bank exceeded its basic line.				Maximum rate of 8 per cent established and rate of progression changed so that excess borrowings up to 100 per cent of basic line were subject to a superrate of 1 per cent and additional borrowings to a superrate of 2 per cent.	Discontinued.
Dallas.....		Discontinued.....				

NOTE.—On Jan. 1, 1921, borrowings of member banks in excess of basic line, at the Federal Reserve Banks of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, were subject to a one-half per cent increase above the normal discount rate for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended exceeded the basic line.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF EARNINGS DURING 1921.

The easing of discount and open market rates during 1921, in consequence of continuous liquidation throughout the year, is reflected in the rates of earnings of Federal Reserve Banks which show a gradual but continuous decline, beginning with the month of February. For the year as a whole the average rate of earnings on all classes of earning assets was 5.61 per cent, compared with 5.50 per cent during 1920. The average rate on discounted bills, from which over 89 per cent of the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks were derived, showed a slight recession to 6.30 per cent in January, 1921, from 6.42 per cent in December, 1920, the highest average rate of earnings on this class of paper ever reported for the Federal Reserve System as a whole. This was followed by a partial recovery to 6.37 per cent in February in consequence of advances made by some of the Federal Reserve Banks in their discount rates on paper secured by United States Government obligations. From this high point for the year, there was a gradual but steady decline in the rates of earnings on discounted bills, the rate for the month of December being 5.11 per cent.

Earnings on acceptances bought in the open market followed in general the same course, though at a somewhat lower level, the average rate of earnings in December being 4.50 per cent, compared with 6.14 per cent for January. Rates of earnings on United States securities reflect primarily the low rate, 2 per cent, borne by the so-called "Pittman Act certificates" held by the Federal Reserve Banks on deposit with the United States Treasurer as security for Federal Reserve Bank notes outstanding. The volume of these certificates has steadily decreased during the year, because of the Treasury's policy to redeem them as Federal Reserve Bank notes are retired and replaced by silver certificates.

Variations in the rate of earnings on United States securities are due to purchases of temporary 4 per cent certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury Department, usually at tax paying periods, and to purchases of Treasury certificates under repurchase agreements.

The average rates of earnings on each class of earning assets by months during 1921 are shown in the following table:

	All classes.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities.	Municipal warrants.
January.....	5.88	6.30	6.14	2.13	.....
February.....	5.92	6.37	5.99	2.11	.....
March.....	5.90	6.36	6.01	2.24	.....
April.....	5.85	6.32	5.97	2.15	.....
May.....	5.79	6.29	5.98	2.49	.....
June.....	5.67	6.20	5.97	2.40	.....
July.....	5.60	6.09	5.96	2.31	.....
August.....	5.42	5.91	5.36	2.33	.....
September.....	5.35	5.85	5.33	2.49	.....
October.....	5.25	5.69	5.04	2.38	6.00
November.....	4.99	5.39	4.91	2.68	5.08
December.....	4.74	5.11	4.50	2.92	5.44
Average for year.....	5.61	6.07	5.70	2.37	5.27

#### REDISCOUNTS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Reserve ratios of Federal Reserve Banks, considered separately, are closely related to the rediscount transactions between Federal Reserve Banks. A Federal Reserve Bank will seek rediscount accommodations from other reserve banks at times when its own reserve is insufficient, without declining to a point below the legal minimum, to supply the credit demands of its member banks. Reserve ratios on the basis of reserves actually owned by a bank are known as "actual" reserve ratios, while reserve ratios on the basis of reserves before interbank borrowing or lending are referred to as "adjusted" ratios. It is the adjusted ratio, therefore, that is an index of the reserve position of a Federal Reserve Bank from the standpoint of its ability to make rediscounts for other reserve banks or its need to apply for accommodation to other reserve banks.

Two tables are presented below, one showing the actual and adjusted reserve ratios of each Federal Reserve Bank at the end of each month during 1920 and 1921 and the other showing for each Federal Reserve Bank the net amount of accommodation received from or extended to other reserve banks. During the year 1920 interdistrict rediscounting assumed large proportions, the amount at the end of October being \$260,440,000. During the year 1921 credit requirements throughout the country were less urgent and banks were better able to meet local demands out of their own resources. The maximum amount of Federal Reserve Bank rediscounts at the end of any month subsequent to the high mark of \$91,365,000 on January 31 was \$68,304,000 at the end of August. Since that time interbank borrowings decreased rapidly and from December 15 to the end of the year no Federal Reserve Bank was rediscounting with others.

The Federal Reserve Banks which have received the largest amount of accommodation from other Federal Reserve Banks during the past

two years are those at Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Dallas, whose districts were affected by the decline in the price of cotton, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, which felt the effect of the decline in the price of grains, wool, and other agricultural products.

The chart in the appendix of the complete report shows the actual and adjusted reserve ratios for each Federal Reserve Bank during the years 1920 and 1921. It is apparent from the chart that the banks in the principal agricultural districts, with the exception at times of Chicago, would not have been able to serve the needs of their communities nearly so well had it not been possible to obtain additional funds from the banks in the North and East which were in a stronger reserve position.

In 1920 the principal lending bank was the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, which extended accommodation to other Federal Reserve Banks up to a maximum amount of \$145,000,000, when it was extending indirectly through its loans to other reserve banks more credit to member banks outside of its own district than to its own members. In 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland was called upon to lend to other Federal Reserve Banks in a much more moderate degree. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston rediscounted for other Federal Reserve Banks almost continually during the two years, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at different times appeared in inter-district transactions, either as borrower or lender. During 1921, however, owing to the constant flow of gold from abroad, and to marked liquidation of advances to its own member banks, the New York Federal Reserve Bank's reserve ratio shows a marked and constant advance, and it has been extending accommodation to other Federal Reserve Banks since April. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia was borrowing from other Federal Reserve Banks during the early part of the year 1920, but as its reserve position improved the bank became a heavy lender to other Federal Reserve Banks beginning with July. This bank was not called upon during the year 1921 to extend any large amount of accommodation to other Federal Reserve Banks.

As a result of the rediscount transactions between Federal Reserve Banks, the actual reserve ratios of the several banks remained fairly steady throughout the year 1920 at between 40 and 45 per cent. In 1921, chiefly in consequence of the constant influx of gold and the reduction of Federal Reserve note circulation, an upward tendency in reserve ratios was noted at all the banks, the greatest advance being recorded in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which had a reserve ratio of 37.9 per cent at the end of January, 1921, of 83.6 per cent at the end of November and 78.8 per cent on December 31.

ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED RESERVE RATIOS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, 1920-21.<sup>1</sup>

[Percentages are based on end of month figures.]

	System.	Boston.		New York.		Philadel- phia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.		Atlanta.	
		Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.
		1920.											
January	44.5	42.6	42.3	40.3	35.3	40.6	30.4	48.3	55.4	44.6	41.9	48.5	56.0
February	42.5	50.5	47.3	37.6	34.3	40.2	29.0	44.9	48.6	44.0	44.0	44.2	52.2
March	42.7	45.0	50.4	39.1	36.9	40.8	30.5	45.8	54.8	42.0	33.7	48.3	50.0
April	42.4	53.1	58.9	39.9	45.7	40.3	34.3	50.5	61.3	43.2	29.0	41.4	41.4
May	42.7	50.1	55.4	41.8	46.9	40.2	40.2	51.5	61.4	40.2	25.6	40.4	36.2
June	43.6	56.8	61.9	39.2	42.8	45.0	45.0	51.1	63.1	41.7	27.0	40.6	36.4
July	44.2	56.5	68.7	40.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	56.5	70.9	41.9	28.6	40.8	29.3
August	43.2	53.1	69.4	38.5	35.9	48.3	51.6	48.7	74.3	46.6	33.0	40.4	23.5
September	43.6	51.4	66.2	43.7	42.9	48.5	58.2	48.3	78.6	42.5	29.3	40.5	17.0
October	43.1	49.6	70.2	39.1	35.1	51.3	61.2	51.9	80.2	45.5	38.2	40.5	24.2
November	44.4	55.0	61.9	40.8	39.2	49.6	55.4	56.5	79.4	43.2	38.0	40.1	21.2
December	45.4	55.3	59.5	40.0	39.5	54.2	58.7	59.1	75.9	45.4	40.3	40.7	24.8
1921.													
January	49.0	64.4	68.6	37.9	34.2	58.9	60.2	66.7	78.5	48.0	48.0	42.2	33.9
February	50.1	62.4	62.7	40.5	39.0	55.9	57.0	68.9	74.1	48.6	48.0	41.8	41.8
March	52.0	59.6	59.6	55.4	55.3	52.9	52.9	67.5	71.0	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.5
April	54.8	72.0	73.3	55.0	56.2	55.2	55.2	68.2	69.1	42.8	35.0	45.3	45.3
May	58.1	68.9	70.1	61.8	63.8	52.0	52.0	70.8	70.8	43.2	35.0	46.8	46.8
June	60.8	72.4	75.0	71.2	74.1	57.5	57.5	65.5	65.5	45.2	31.0	44.4	44.4
July	63.7	77.4	81.2	73.5	76.4	63.5	63.5	66.5	68.8	42.5	27.6	41.6	40.6
August	66.8	71.4	79.0	75.5	78.1	66.9	66.9	71.4	73.2	40.1	27.7	40.8	35.6
September	68.8	75.9	82.3	81.5	83.6	70.2	70.2	69.0	72.1	44.7	29.7	40.4	31.0
October	70.6	79.5	84.8	81.9	83.3	70.0	70.0	71.6	71.6	46.6	37.4	40.3	32.1
November	72.7	76.3	79.4	83.6	84.0	74.6	74.6	74.8	74.9	43.7	41.1	40.5	35.9
December	70.2	78.0	78.0	78.8	78.8	71.2	71.2	69.0	69.0	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.3
		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minne- apolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
		Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.
1920.													
January	50.3	57.3	48.9	49.8	50.2	50.2	49.6	49.6	50.2	62.6	40.3	41.3	
February	44.1	48.5	43.0	43.0	48.4	51.4	47.0	52.2	45.9	64.0	49.5	45.6	
March	41.3	42.3	39.3	33.2	48.3	56.1	45.3	46.3	52.8	59.5	49.9	52.0	
April	40.2	35.3	40.2	18.5	39.4	30.7	41.6	32.9	40.5	38.1	42.4	40.1	
May	39.9	37.5	40.1	13.9	41.0	25.8	40.7	33.1	40.8	30.2	42.2	42.9	
June	40.0	36.7	41.9	27.8	41.1	21.2	41.1	33.9	41.4	37.4	52.0	52.1	
July	40.7	39.4	42.3	26.3	40.4	29.3	39.7	26.8	40.5	17.9	46.8	52.3	
August	43.0	42.0	41.6	24.8	40.0	22.8	40.7	28.3	39.9	10.8	44.8	49.2	
September	39.1	35.3	40.2	21.0	39.1	22.2	41.3	18.4	39.8	10.0	40.3	42.5	
October	40.3	39.4	40.4	21.6	39.2	18.1	40.3	15.9	39.6	13.5	44.9	45.0	
November	40.0	40.0	41.3	34.9	39.5	18.0	40.2	24.4	40.3	18.9	44.9	46.8	
December	40.4	40.4	44.5	44.5	39.8	27.7	41.4	25.2	41.8	17.5	49.3	51.1	
1921.													
January	50.5	50.5	50.9	50.9	40.6	38.2	41.0	41.0	40.6	23.5	53.8	58.2	
February	52.3	52.3	54.9	54.9	43.5	43.5	48.0	48.0	38.8	27.0	51.2	53.3	
March	41.7	41.7	52.2	52.2	44.6	44.6	43.3	43.3	39.8	26.5	53.3	53.3	
April	49.5	49.5	56.2	56.2	41.8	40.0	43.3	43.3	39.3	30.3	55.0	55.0	
May	56.6	56.6	55.8	55.8	41.7	29.8	51.2	51.2	40.8	35.0	54.8	54.8	
June	53.5	53.5	50.6	50.6	40.8	28.0	50.7	50.7	38.9	28.7	58.8	58.8	
July	60.8	60.8	53.0	53.0	38.1	25.6	53.1	53.1	40.1	15.7	61.1	61.1	
August	60.0	70.0	58.6	58.6	39.4	24.5	59.9	59.9	40.1	9.2	64.6	64.6	
September	67.8	67.8	58.4	58.4	41.3	39.3	50.8	50.8	41.2	22.4	66.7	66.7	
October	71.0	71.0	66.7	66.7	39.7	36.2	50.4	50.4	41.5	30.1	71.6	71.6	
November	74.2	74.2	63.5	63.5	47.3	47.3	48.6	48.6	39.3	35.7	79.3	79.3	
December	69.9	69.9	64.8	64.8	58.5	58.5	50.5	50.5	43.1	43.1	76.5	76.5	

<sup>1</sup> Ratio of cash reserves to note and net deposit liabilities, January, 1920-February, 1921; ratio of cash reserves to note and total deposit liabilities since March, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> For 1920 the figures are for last Friday of each month; for 1921, for last day of each month.

## NET AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION RECEIVED FROM OR EXTENDED TO OTHER FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[End-of-month holdings in thousands of dollars. Plus sign indicates net accommodation extended; minus sign, net accommodation received.]

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.
1920.							
Jan. 30.	- 1,021	-75,649	-32,790	+ 27,521	- 5,000	+15,000	+51,918
Feb. 27.	-11,923	-55,308	-38,925	+ 15,601		+16,187	+33,410
Mar. 25.	+20,414	-34,096	-35,555	+ 38,504	-15,000	+ 3,351	+ 7,605
Apr. 30.	+22,126	+92,683	-20,709	+ 48,275	-24,850		-38,471
May 28.	+20,366	+82,054		+ 43,761	-25,000	- 8,500	-18,995
June 25.	+17,139	+56,507		+ 52,078	-24,904		-24,950
July 30.	+48,368	+ 6,474	+10,014	+ 64,756	-23,133	-21,607	-10,061
Aug. 27.	+66,911	-40,923	+11,812	+121,060	-25,000	-31,963	- 8,001
Sept. 24.	+60,655	-13,404	+35,812	+145,620	-24,620	-45,533	-29,800
Oct. 29.	+84,396	-61,342	+37,201	+138,750	-14,275	-36,122	- 7,050
Nov. 26.	+27,654	-24,502	+21,758	+112,106	-10,000	-40,216	
Dec. 30.	+16,575	- 6,917	+17,199	+ 81,573	-10,000	-33,659	
1921.							
Jan. 31.	+15,686	-51,827	+ 4,554	+ 55,062		-17,318	
Feb. 28.	+ 1,082	-22,654	+ 3,826	+ 23,326			- 1,900
Mar. 31.		- 513		+ 15,222			- 1,000
Apr. 30.	+ 4,992	+16,950		+ 4,000	-14,925		
May 31.	+ 5,500	+27,020			-15,000		
June 30.	+ 9,405	+38,024			-21,849		
July 30.	+13,896	+37,530		+ 8,986	-25,000	- 1,850	
Aug. 31.	+26,716	+34,768		+ 6,820	-20,000	- 8,923	
Sept. 30.	+21,853	+26,933		+11,422	-24,853	-16,881	
Oct. 31.	+17,958	+18,328		+ 5,664	-14,900	-14,195	
Nov. 30.	+10,246	+ 4,324		+ 242	- 4,324	- 7,488	
Dec. 31.							

Date.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
1920.						
Jan. 30.	+ 1,663			+14,950	+ 3,408	114,460
Feb. 27.		+ 4,000	+10,050	+23,500	+ 3,408	103,156
Mar. 26.	-11,829	+10,029	+ 1,871	+ 7,825	+ 7,081	96,480
Apr. 30.	-41,385	-11,111	-15,871	- 3,090	- 7,687	163,084
May 28.	-50,060	-19,132	-13,865	-13,000	+ 2,371	148,552
June 25.	-28,723	-23,672	-12,958	- 5,090	+ 392	126,167
July 30.	-30,607	-13,738	-22,902	-26,716	+19,092	148,704
Aug. 27.	-32,434	-20,347	-22,247	-34,540	+15,672	215,455
Sept. 24.	-36,996	-21,349	-41,175	-37,419	+ 8,209	250,296
Oct. 29.	-37,305	-23,603	-44,895	-32,828	+ 93	260,440
Nov. 26.	-12,793	-25,860	-28,464	-26,600	+ 6,917	168,435
Dec. 30.		-14,861	-29,089	-27,711	+ 6,917	122,174
1921.						
Jan. 31.		- 2,775		-19,445	+16,063	91,355
Feb. 28.	+ 1,000			-12,898	+ 7,318	36,552
Mar. 31.	+ 1,000			-14,700	- 9	16,222
Apr. 30.		- 2,009		- 8,992	- 25	25,942
May 31.		-12,020		- 5,590		32,520
June 30.		-13,175		- 9,405		47,429
July 30.		-12,530		-21,032		60,412
Aug. 31.		-14,768		-24,610		68,304
Sept. 30.		- 2,080		-16,394		60,208
Oct. 31.		- 3,428		- 9,427		41,950
Nov. 30.				- 3,060		14,812
Dec. 31.						

## EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

In its annual report for the year 1920 the Federal Reserve Board expressed the opinion that, in view of the decline in prices from the high level reached in 1919 and the recession of business, it might be expected that credit requirements, both for the purpose of main-

taining reserve balances and for obtaining Federal Reserve notes for circulation, would be lighter. During 1921 there was a material reduction both in the loans and deposits of member banks, especially in financial and manufacturing centers, and this has been reflected in a decrease in the amount of reserves required to be carried with the Federal Reserve Banks and, consequently, in the amount of member bank borrowings.

Much the greater part of the decrease in member bank borrowings, however, which shows a gradual but continuous decline from \$2,687,000,000 at the end of 1920 to about \$1,144,000,000 at the end of 1921, was due to the reduction of over \$900,000,000 in the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, caused by lower price levels and by net imports of \$667,000,000 of gold, practically all of which found its way into the Federal Reserve Banks. This decline in the volume of rediscounts which Federal Reserve Banks have been called upon to make for member banks, together with the successive reductions in discount rates, has resulted in a decrease in gross earnings from \$181,297,000 in 1920 to \$122,865,000 in 1921. The greater part of the decrease was due to smaller earnings during the last half of the year, when gross earnings aggregated \$46,182,000, as compared with \$76,683,000 for the first half of 1921 and \$99,520,000 for the last six months of 1920. Slightly over 89 per cent of the gross earnings for 1921, as against 82 per cent for 1920, came from paper discounted for member banks. The daily average of discounted paper held aggregated \$1,804,000,000 in 1921, as compared with \$2,530,000,000 in 1920.

The Board desires again to call attention to the fact that the discount policies of the Federal Reserve Banks are directed with a view to accommodating the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and livestock interests of the country in the manner and to the extent permitted by the Federal Reserve Act and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of the Federal Reserve Banks or the amount of franchise taxes payable to the Government. In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act, after dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum are paid to the member banks on the Federal Reserve Bank stock held by them, and after the surplus has been brought up to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital of each Federal Reserve Bank, 90 per cent of the net earnings remaining are paid to the United States as a franchise tax, the Federal Reserve Bank being allowed by law to retain the remaining 10 per cent as a further addition to its surplus.

Although the discounts for member banks during 1921 have been much smaller in amount than in 1920, the number of bills and notes discounted increased by about 200,000, or from approximately 1,000,000 pieces in 1920 to about 1,250,000 in 1921. The number of



checks and drafts which passed through the transit departments of the Federal Reserve Banks during the year 1921 has also shown a material increase, notwithstanding a marked decline in the aggregate amount in dollars. This increased volume of business, together with the further broadening of services extended to member banks and the assumption on July 1 of fiscal agency expenses, which hitherto had been reimbursed by the Treasury, has resulted in a comparatively small increase in operating expenses. In order to care properly for the increased volume of transactions, as above indicated, some of the Federal Reserve Banks have found it necessary to increase slightly the number of their officers and employees as may be seen from the following table:

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Number Dec. 31—		Average salary as of Dec. 31, exclusive of bonus.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	734	776	\$1,564	\$1,405
New York.....	2,907	2,936	1,628	1,580
Philadelphia.....	897	842	1,431	1,375
Cleveland.....	977	969	1,583	1,492
Richmond.....	745	667	1,390	1,346
Atlanta.....	482	446	1,519	1,445
Chicago.....	1,728	1,731	1,558	1,414
St. Louis.....	762	851	1,484	1,339
Minneapolis.....	467	459	1,479	1,392
Kansas City.....	894	863	1,612	1,309
Dallas.....	637	613	1,573	1,414
San Francisco.....	1,267	1,132	1,673	1,482
Total.....	12,497	12,285	1,565	1,447

In consequence of the partial or total discontinuance of bonus payments by the Federal Reserve Banks, it has been necessary in some cases to make slight advances in the basic salaries paid to employees and to junior officers. If bonus payments which during 1920 generally ranged from 10 per cent for junior officers and senior employees to 20 per cent for junior employees are considered in connection with the salaries given above, it will be found that the salary adjustments have not resulted in an increase in the average compensation paid to officers and employees.

The following table taken from the Board's reply of October 31, 1921 (S. Doc. No. 75), to Senate resolution 153 shows that the average annual salary paid to officers of the Federal Reserve Banks, as of October, 1921, was \$7,743, as compared with an average annual salary of \$13,092 paid by the larger member banks in Federal Reserve Bank cities.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TO OFFICERS OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BY THREE OF THE LARGER MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITY AS OF OCTOBER, 1921.

[Bonus excluded.]

Federal Reserve district.	Federal Reserve Bank.	Member banks.	Federal Reserve district.	Federal Reserve Bank.	Member banks.
Boston.....	\$9,679	\$14,745	St. Louis.....	\$7,078	\$11,675
New York.....	12,745	17,331	Minneapolis.....	6,478	10,621
Philadelphia.....	10,125	15,733	Kansas City.....	6,147	10,313
Cleveland.....	7,792	10,061	Dallas.....	5,512	8,767
Richmond.....	6,696	6,473	San Francisco.....	6,459	11,409
Atlanta.....	5,677	7,823			
Chicago.....	7,946	15,440	System.....	7,743	13,092

<sup>1</sup> Six national banks.

It will be noted from the above table that the average annual salary (\$13,092) paid by the larger member banks in Federal Reserve Bank cities was 69 per cent in excess of the average annual salary paid by all Federal Reserve Banks.

The Board has already given the Senate full and detailed information in the Senate document above referred to regarding the salaries paid officers and employees by the Federal Reserve Banks and regarding their investments in banking houses and equipment, and in order that this information may be preserved and more generally disseminated the letter and exhibits which were sent to the Senate are reprinted on pages 359-491 of this report.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas is now the only one whose net earnings have not yet been sufficient to enable it to accumulate a surplus equal to its subscribed capital, as authorized by the act of March 3, 1919, amending section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act. All other Federal Reserve Banks have accumulated surplus funds in excess of their subscribed capital, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1919, the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco in 1920, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Cleveland and St. Louis in 1921. In the table below are shown the 100 per cent or normal surplus and the additional surplus, called for convenience the "super-surplus," which is created by carrying to surplus account 10 per cent of net earnings after the normal surplus is equal to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital, also the ratio of total surplus to subscribed capital stock of each Federal Reserve Bank on January 1, 1922.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Surplus Jan. 1, 1922.			Subscribed capital, Jan. 1, 1922.	Ratio of surplus to subscribed capital, Jan. 1, 1922 (per cent).
	Normal surplus.	Super-surplus.	Total.		
Boston.....	15,871	612	16,483	15,871	103.9
New York.....	54,228	5,969	60,197	54,228	111.0
Philadelphia.....	17,473	472	17,945	17,473	102.7
Cleveland.....	22,268	366	22,634	22,268	101.6
Richmond.....	10,857	173	11,030	10,857	101.6
Atlanta.....	8,379	735	9,114	8,379	108.8
Chicago.....	28,614	411	29,025	28,614	101.4
St. Louis.....	9,206	182	9,388	9,206	102.0
Minneapolis.....	7,138	330	7,468	7,138	104.6
Kansas City.....	9,141	505	9,646	9,141	105.5
Dallas.....	7,394	.....	7,394	8,406	88.0
San Francisco.....	14,749	450	15,199	14,749	103.1
Total.....	205,318	10,205	215,523	206,330	104.5

The question having arisen as to the amount that a Federal Reserve Bank might properly charge off each year for depreciation on the bank buildings owned by it, the Board has ruled that Federal Reserve Banks may charge against current net earnings each year an amount not in excess of 2 per cent of the cost of their buildings, exclusive of land. Should a Federal Reserve Bank desire to charge off an additional amount or to provide a reserve for depreciation on its building, the charge must be made against supersurplus and not against current net earnings. Thus the amount of franchise taxes payable to the United States is not affected by writing down immediately the book value of banking houses to an amount which represents normal or prewar costs of construction.

Out of their net earnings during 1921, after the payment of dividends, the Federal Reserve Banks transferred \$9,329,000 to their normal surplus accounts, \$6,664,000 to their supersurplus accounts, and paid \$59,974,000 to the United States Treasury as a franchise tax.

The table below shows the gross and net earnings of each Federal Reserve Bank for the year 1921, the amount of dividends paid, the amount transferred to surplus account, and the amount paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Gross earnings.	Current net earnings.	Net debits to current net earnings.	Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.	Dividend payments.	Transferred to surplus account.	Franchise tax paid to United States Government.
Boston.....	6,969	4,730	448	4,281	473	772	3,036
New York.....	34,705	26,537	442	26,094	1,609	3,783	20,702
Philadelphia.....	8,008	5,241	198	5,339	518	935	3,886
Cleveland.....	9,391	6,434	150	6,284	660	2,329	3,295
Richmond.....	6,730	4,603	209	4,394	322	694	3,378
Atlanta.....	7,407	5,826	330	5,496	246	770	4,480
Chicago.....	20,382	15,530	1,025	14,505	854	2,075	11,576
St. Louis.....	5,166	3,205	253	2,952	270	1,043	1,639
Minneapolis.....	4,966	3,649	489	3,151	212	488	2,451
Kansas City.....	5,713	3,302	246	3,056	268	487	2,301
Dallas.....	4,244	2,383	769	1,614	252	1,362	.....
San Francisco.....	9,184	5,367	447	4,921	436	1,255	3,230
Total.....	122,865	86,798	4,711	82,087	6,120	15,993	59,974

## : Credit.

The following table shows the total payments of franchise taxes to the United States by each Federal Reserve Bank up to the present time:

## FRANCHISE TAXES PAID TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank.	1917	1919	1920	1921	Total.
Boston.....	\$75,100		\$2,473,499	\$3,035,920	\$5,584,519
New York.....	649,363	\$2,703,894	39,318,511	20,702,440	63,374,208
Philadelphia.....			363,662	3,886,552	4,250,214
Cleveland.....				3,294,713	3,294,713
Richmond.....	116,472		204,585	3,377,632	3,698,689
Atlanta.....	40,000		2,136,288	4,480,251	6,656,539
Chicago.....	215,799		10,394,480	11,576,009	22,186,288
St. Louis.....				1,639,109	1,639,109
Minneapolis.....	37,500		524,234	2,450,967	3,012,701
Kansas City.....			2,240,228	2,300,555	4,540,786
Dallas.....					.....
San Francisco.....			3,069,255	3,230,315	6,299,570
Total.....	1,134,234	2,703,894	60,724,742	59,974,466	124,537,336

## RESERVES FOR SELF-INSURANCE AND UNDETERMINED LOSSES.

The Federal Reserve Banks have been authorized to set up reserves during 1921 for self-insurance, and to cover undetermined and possible losses arising from their dealings with banks which have failed or suspended, as follows:

Federal Reserve Bank.	Reserved for self-insurance.	Reserved for possible losses.
Boston.....		
New York.....	\$250,000	
Philadelphia.....		
Cleveland.....	100,000	\$100,000
Richmond.....	50,000	100,000
Atlanta.....		250,000
Chicago.....		500,000
St. Louis.....		150,000
Minneapolis.....		500,000
Kansas City.....		200,000
Dallas.....		561,500
San Francisco.....		500,000
Total.....	400,000	2,861,500

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

## BUILDINGS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND BRANCHES.

There is given below a tabular statement showing the total cost to December 31, 1921, of bank premises at each Federal Reserve Bank and branch, and in all cases where it is possible to make an estimate the estimated cost (including land and vaults but excluding furniture, fixtures, and equipment) of buildings when completed.

## COST OF BANK PREMISES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND BRANCHES TO DEC. 31, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Original investment.	Cost of remodeling bank buildings.	Cost to Dec. 31, 1921, of buildings in course of construction or completed.	Total cost exclusive of furniture and fixtures to Dec. 31, 1921.	Estimated cost of building when completed (including land and vaults but excluding furniture and fixtures).
Boston.....	<sup>1</sup> \$1,296,380		\$3,643,117	\$4,939,497	\$5,200,000
New York:					
Banking house.....	4,797,882		1,703,074	6,500,956	19,976,368
Annex building.....	681,531		1,454,916	2,136,447	2,136,447
Buffalo.....					
Philadelphia.....	600,000	\$1,409,441		2,009,441	2,009,441
Cleveland.....	910,491		2,104,000	3,014,491	7,538,000
Cincinnati.....	380,744			380,744	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pittsburgh.....	515,000	448,417		963,417	963,417
Richmond.....	208,729		2,408,905	2,617,634	2,645,483
Baltimore.....	451,193			451,193	( <sup>2</sup> )
Atlanta.....	283,000		627,866	910,866	1,748,974
Birmingham.....					
Jacksonville.....	45,827			45,827	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nashville.....	85,000		4,000	89,000	258,000
New Orleans.....	<sup>1</sup> 201,250		6,710	207,960	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chicago.....	2,936,149		4,072,888	7,009,037	10,186,000
Detroit.....	650,000			650,000	
St. Louis.....	1,051,140		30,253	1,081,393	( <sup>2</sup> )
Little Rock.....	85,008			85,008	( <sup>2</sup> )
Louisville.....	175,275	560		175,835	( <sup>2</sup> )
Memphis.....					
Minneapolis.....	600,000		169,070	769,070	( <sup>2</sup> )
Helena.....	15,000		162,399	177,399	177,399
Kansas City.....	500,000		3,635,378	4,135,378	4,875,000
Denver.....	100,948			100,948	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oklahoma City.....	65,235			65,235	( <sup>2</sup> )
Omaha.....	165,000	40,350		205,350	205,350
Dallas.....	294,902	39,246	1,485,253	1,819,401	1,819,401
El Paso.....	39,004		107,796	146,800	146,800
Houston.....	65,843		220,688	286,531	412,311
San Francisco.....	405,705	232,895	603,707	1,242,307	4,165,705
Los Angeles.....					
Portland.....					
Salt Lake City.....	<sup>1</sup> 114,075			114,075	( <sup>2</sup> )
Seattle.....					
Spokane.....					
Total.....	17,720,311	2,170,909	22,440,020	42,331,240	

<sup>1</sup> Net cost.

<sup>2</sup> Contracts have not been let nor have plans been approved.

The status of building operations at each Federal Reserve Bank and branch is shown in the following table:

New or remodeled building is owned and occupied.	Rented quarters are occupied.			
	New building is under construction.		Building or building site purchased but remodeling or new construction not begun.	No property has been purchased.
	Less than 50 per cent complete.	More than 50 per cent complete.		
New York (annex building only). Philadelphia. <sup>1</sup> Pittsburgh. Richmond. <sup>3</sup> Baltimore. <sup>4</sup> Atlanta. <sup>5</sup> Louisville. Helena. Kansas City. <sup>3</sup> Omaha. <sup>6</sup> Dallas. El Paso. San Francisco. <sup>7</sup>	New York. Cleveland. Minneapolis. <sup>2</sup> Atlanta. <sup>5</sup> San Francisco. <sup>7</sup>	Boston. Chicago. Houston.	Cincinnati. Jacksonville. Nashville. New Orleans. Detroit. St. Louis. Little Rock. Denver. Oklahoma City. Salt Lake City.	Buffalo. Birmingham. Memphis. Los Angeles. Portland. Seattle. Spokane.

<sup>1</sup> In addition, storage space is rented at \$1,500 per year.

<sup>2</sup> Foundation work has been completed but final plans for building have not yet been approved and no contracts have been let for superstructure.

<sup>3</sup> New construction nearing completion.

<sup>4</sup> No remodeling done. A new site has been purchased, and it is proposed to sell the building now occupied.

<sup>5</sup> New building completed in 1918, but annex is now under construction.

<sup>6</sup> Further remodeling and vault construction contemplated.

<sup>7</sup> Part of the property purchased was remodeled and is now occupied, but additional quarters are rented pending completion of construction.

Detailed information regarding property purchased by each Federal Reserve Bank for the head office and for branches is given below. Owing to declining costs of building operations the actual investments will probably be considerably less than the estimated amounts.

#### BOSTON.

July, 1918: Purchased property at Pearl and Milk Streets, covering 14,333 square feet, for \$1,000,000. Property sold in November, 1919, for \$1,150,000.

August, 1919: Purchased property bounded by Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver Streets, covering 40,330 square feet (on which stood old buildings razed in 1920), for \$1,411,500. The net cost of property to the bank, after paying preliminary expenses connected with purchase and deducting profits on property at Pearl and Milk Streets, was \$1,296,379.78.

Total cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$3,643,117; estimated cost upon completion, including cost of land, \$5,200,000; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$100,000.

#### NEW YORK.

June, 1918: Purchased property for banking house site at corner of Liberty, Nassau, and Maiden Lane.

February, June, 1919: Purchased adjoining properties running through from Liberty Street to Maiden Lane. Total cost of property purchased in 1918 and 1919, which covers 45,950 square feet, was \$4,797,881.72.

Total cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$1,703,074; estimated cost upon completion, including cost of land, \$19,976,368. Building will not be completed for about two years, and there is no basis at present on which to estimate the cost of furniture and fixtures.

April, July, 1920: Purchased, for annex building site, properties at corner of Gold Street and Maiden Lane and at 10 Gold Street and at 89 Maiden Lane at a total cost of \$681,531.17; total cost, including land, \$2,136,447; cost of furniture and fixtures, \$66,730.78. The annex building is commercial in type and was constructed with a view to its sale if not needed upon completion of the main building.

#### BUFFALO BRANCH.

No purchase has been made of bank premises for the use of the Buffalo branch, which occupies leased quarters.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

December, 1917: Purchased Horner Building on Chestnut Street, covering 19,205 square feet, which is now occupied as banking house, for \$600,000.

Cost of remodeling building and construction of vault, \$1,409,441; cost of furniture and fixtures, \$413,033.82.

#### CLEVELAND.

February, 1919: Purchased Masonic Temple property at Superior and Rockwell Streets, consisting of one five-story and two four-story buildings and covering 29,763 square feet, for \$910,491, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase. In July, 1920, bank contracted for purchase of adjoining property, covering 13,000 square feet, for \$375,000.

Total cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$2,104,000; estimated cost upon completion, including cost of land, \$7,538,000; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$150,000.

#### CINCINNATI BRANCH.

October, 1920: Purchased property at Fourth and Race Streets, covering 13,172 square feet, for \$380,744, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase. Building operations not begun.

#### PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

February, 1920. Purchased property at Ninth Street and Liberty Avenue, covering 4,144 square feet, for \$515,000, on which is a 10-

story building now occupied by the branch as a banking house. Total cost of remodeling, \$448,417.36. Cost of furniture and fixtures, \$76,053.86.

## RICHMOND.

July, 1916: Purchased property at Ninth and Franklin Streets, covering 11,444 square feet, for \$128,435, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase.

May, 1919: Purchased Virginia Hotel property at Eighth and Franklin Streets, covering 4,455 square feet, and separated from above property by a 20-foot alley, for \$80,293.90.

Total cost of building in course of construction to December 31, 1921, \$2,408,905. Estimated cost of building when completed, including cost of land, \$2,645,783. Cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$153,776.

## BALTIMORE BRANCH.

Fall of 1917: Purchased the National Mechanics Bank Building, covering 4,840 square feet, for \$200,000, which has been occupied since the opening of the branch in 1918 as a banking house. Cost of furniture and equipment since establishment of branch, \$94,606.31.

June, 1920: Purchased property, covering 12,500 square feet, at corner of Calvert and Lexington Streets, for \$251,192.90. This consists of three pieces of property rented to various tenants, possession to be had at end of 1921, except from one tenant whose lease runs to October, 1924.

Branch expects to sell the National Mechanics Bank Building after building proposed banking house on the Calvert Street property.

## ATLANTA.

October, 1916: Purchased the First Presbyterian Church property, covering 18,180 square feet, on Marietta Street, for \$102,500. The old church building on back of lot was utilized in new bank building, which was constructed at a cost of \$417,400, including \$14,630 for furniture and fixtures.

January, 1921: Purchased the adjoining ground, covering 18,000 square feet, for \$180,500. Cost to December 31, 1921, of addition to building in course of construction was \$225,094.92; estimated cost upon completion, including cost of land, \$1,243,704; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$10,000.

## BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.

No purchase has been made of bank premises for the use of the Birmingham branch, which occupies leased quarters.

## JACKSONVILLE BRANCH.

October, 1921: Purchased property covering 4,770 square feet at corner of Hogan and Church Streets for \$45,826.96, including pre-



liminary expenses connected with purchase. Building operations not begun.

## NASHVILLE BRANCH.

July, 1921: Purchased two-story building and lot on Third Avenue, covering 5,267 square feet, for \$85,000, possession to be had in January, 1922. It is intended to remodel present building for branch banking house; at an estimated total cost, including cost of land and present buildings, of \$258,000. Estimated cost of furniture and fixtures, \$4,000.

## NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

July, 1919: Purchased the Commercial National Bank Building, on lot covering 8,475 square feet, for \$238,750, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase. Actual net cost of site after sale of building to be dismantled and removed, \$201,250. Preliminary expenses in connection with new building, \$6,710. Plans for building have not been completed; no bids have been called for and no contracts have been let. Therefore, no estimate of total cost can be given.

## CHICAGO.

December, 1918: Purchased the Shedd property, covering 26,400 square feet, bounded by La Salle, Jackson, and Quincy Streets, for \$2,936,149.26.

Total cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, including cost of wrecking old buildings, \$4,072,888. Estimated cost upon completion, including cost of land, \$10,186,000; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$250,000.

## DETROIT BRANCH.

December, 1921: Purchased lot covering 13,000 square feet at corner of Fort and Shelby Streets for \$850,000, and pursuant to previous agreement immediately sold to a bank owning the adjoining property one-fourth, or 3,250 square feet, for \$200,000, retaining 9,750 square feet on the corner at a cost of \$650,000. Plans for building have not been approved and no contracts have been let.

## ST. LOUIS.

January, 1919: Purchased property occupied by the St. Louis Union Trust Co., corner Locust and Fourth Streets, and three adjoining properties on Fourth Street, covering 20,367 square feet, for \$540,461.50.

January, 1920: Purchased adjoining property, covering 8,274 square feet, on Locust Street, running north from alley to Broadway, for \$510,678.50; purpose being to build on this site an addition to the banking house on the above property or to sell this second prop-

erty if found that a larger building is not required. Cost to December 31, 1921, of dismantling improvements on property, \$29,600. Old elevator parts were sold for \$225. Plans for building have not been approved and no contracts have been let.

LITTLE ROCK BRANCH.

January, 1921: Purchased vacant lot, covering 8,000 square feet, at corner of Third and Louisiana Streets, for \$85,007.50. Plans for building have not been approved and no contracts have been let.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

May, 1919: Purchased National Bank of Commerce Building, Fifth and Market Streets (5,550 square feet), for \$150,275, which is now occupied by branch as banking house. Cost of furniture and fixtures, \$45,315.

August, 1920: Purchased adjoining vacant lot, covering 2,340 square feet, for \$25,000, for purpose of building addition to above banking house. Building operations not begun.

November, 1921: Federal Reserve Board authorized bank to purchase adjoining lot covering 3,135 square feet at a cost of \$27,500.

MEMPHIS BRANCH.

No purchase has been made of bank premises for the use of the Memphis branch, which occupies leased quarters.

MINNEAPOLIS.

November, 1919: Purchased property, covering 25,575 square feet, at corner of Marquette Avenue and Fifth Street, for \$600,000. Total cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$169,070. Foundation work has been completed but final plans for building have not yet been approved and no contracts have been let for superstructure.

HELENA BRANCH.

January, 1920: Purchased property of Independent Telephone Co., covering 2,475 square feet, including modern, fireproof one-story building, for \$15,000. Cost of remodeling building and constructing vault, \$162,399. Cost of furniture and fixtures, \$36,000. This building has been occupied since the opening of the branch in February, 1921.

KANSAS CITY.

July, 1918: Purchased property, covering 16,675 square feet, at corner of Tenth Street and Grand Avenue, for \$500,000. Cost to December 31, 1921, of banking house in course of construction, \$3,635,378; estimated cost of completed building, including cost of land, \$4,875,000; estimated cost of fixtures and additional furniture,

\$235,000. Although not entirely completed, the above building is now occupied by the Federal Reserve Bank.

## DENVER BRANCH.

October, 1921: Purchased property, covering 25,785 square feet, at corner of Eighteenth and Curtiss Streets, for \$100,948, including preliminary expenses. Plans for building have not been completed, no bids have been called for, and no contracts let.

## OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH.

August, 1921: Purchased property, covering 10,500 square feet, at corner of Third and Harvey Streets, for \$65,235, including preliminary expenses.

Building plans have not yet been approved, no bids have been called for, and no contracts let.

## OMAHA BRANCH.

May, 1920: Purchased the Farnum Building, a five-story and basement stone and brick building, covering 8,712 square feet, then leased by branch as banking quarters, for \$165,000. Cost of remodeling to December 31, 1921, \$40,350. Cost of furniture and fixtures, \$55,000.

## DALLAS.

August, 1915: Purchased for \$112,500 five-story and basement fire-proof building at Commerce and Martin Streets, covering 2,500 square feet, which had been leased by the bank since April, 1915. Cost of remodeling building, \$39,246.

November, 1918: Purchased property at corner of Wood and Akard Streets, covering 29,233 square feet, for \$145,783.39. In the fall of 1920 the Thomas property, adjoining the above, on Wood Street and covering 4,500 square feet, was purchased for \$36,619.40.

Cost of completed bank premises, including land and cost of remodeling original buildings, \$1,819,401; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures \$107,389.

Bank proposes to sell old building at Commerce and Martin Streets.

## EL PASO BRANCH.

July, 1919: Purchased lot, covering 6,000 square feet, on Myrtle Avenue, for \$39,003.50, on which a two-story building, costing \$107,796.03 was erected as a permanent banking house and occupied by branch in August, 1920. Cost of fixtures and additional furniture, \$9,224.41.

## HOUSTON BRANCH.

October, 1920: Purchased site covering 10,000 square feet at Fannin Street and Prairie Avenue for \$65,842.74. Cost to December

31, 1921, of building in course of construction, \$220,688; estimated cost of additional furniture and fixtures, \$5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Summer of 1917: Purchased end of block bounded by Commercial, Sansome, and Sacramento Streets, and in spring of 1918 purchased remainder of block to Battery Street. Total property purchased covers 32,863 square feet and cost \$405,705.37. Remodeled and occupied part of property as banking house at cost of \$232,895. Cost to December 31, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$603,707. Estimated cost of building completed, including cost of land, \$4,165,705.

Cost of additional furniture and fixtures has not yet been estimated.

LOS ANGELES BRANCH.

No bank premises have been purchased for the use of the Los Angeles branch, which occupies leased quarters.

PORTLAND BRANCH.

No bank premises have been purchased for the use of the Portland branch, which occupies leased quarters.

SALT LAKE CITY BRANCH.

January, 1921: Purchased for \$115,080.36 property covering 27,225 square feet at corner of South Temple and State Streets. Nothing has been done toward preparation of building plans and no estimate of cost, therefore, can be given.

SEATTLE BRANCH.

No bank premises have been purchased for the use of the Seattle branch, which occupies leased quarters.

SPOKANE BRANCH.

No bank premises have been purchased for the use of the Spokane branch, which occupies leased quarters.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

. There has been no important change during the year in the method of operating the gold settlement fund, which has been fully explained in previous reports. All Federal Reserve Banks and 16 branches now settle through the fund, the only addition during 1921 being the Helena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which opened for business February 1, 1921.

Combined clearings and transfers through the fund during the year amounted to \$68,223,882,000 compared with \$92,625,805,000 in 1920, \$73,984,252,000 in 1919, \$50,251,592,000 in 1918, \$27,154,704,000 in 1917, \$5,533,966,000 in 1916, and \$1,052,649,000 in 1915, making a grand total of \$318,826,850,000 since the inception of the fund on May 20, 1915. The average weekly volume of clearings and transfers combined for each year since the fund was established is shown below :

1921.....	\$1,311,998,000	1917.....	\$522,206,000
1920.....	1,781,265,000	1916.....	106,422,000
1919.....	1,422,774,000	1915.....	31,898,000
1918.....	966,377,000		

For the week, September 16-22, combined clearings and transfers aggregated \$1,663,696,858.52, the record figure for the year. Unusual transactions during that week affecting the gold settlement fund operations included transfers of funds in connection with payments incident to the sale and redemption of Treasury certificates and transfers incident to the payment of interest due September 15 on Liberty loan issues.

The total expense of operation for 1921, including the rental of leased telegraph wires and clerical services, was approximately \$485,000, an increase of approximately \$115,000 over the cost of operation for the year 1920. The increase is accounted for largely by the fact that since July 1, 1921, the Board has been obliged to pay a rental charge for leased telegraph wires fixed on the basis of commercial rates instead of on the basis of governmental rates which prevailed before that date.

#### STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP.

Further increases in membership of State banks and trust companies are shown for the year, though the net gain in number of banks was not as large as during 1920, due to liquidation of some State bank members and conversion of others into national banks, and to the withdrawal from membership of a number of institutions of relatively small size. At the end of the year there were 1,621 State bank and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System with aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,118,587,000 and total resources of \$9,910,756,000, as compared with 1,481 banks having a combined capital and surplus of \$1,035,023,000 and resources of \$9,826,794,000 on December 29, 1920. The figures by Federal Reserve districts for both years are as follows:

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	Dec. 31, 1921.			Dec. 29, 1920.		
	Number.	Capital and surplus.	Total resources.	Number.	Capital and surplus.	Total resources.
Boston.....	40	75,350	724,523	39	73,537	724,063
New York.....	133	365,377	3,734,967	134	362,810	3,929,629
Philadelphia.....	51	76,417	389,520	46	73,051	382,301
Cleveland.....	115	146,812	1,019,144	111	111,480	879,621
Richmond.....	66	25,589	153,148	56	24,281	158,937
Atlanta.....	127	45,642	335,829	84	41,389	352,480
Chicago.....	377	187,183	1,769,952	353	179,732	1,774,753
St. Louis.....	105	53,111	417,959	91	49,246	386,546
Minneapolis.....	135	14,398	126,896	116	13,359	122,785
Kansas City.....	44	13,704	151,183	63	12,003	136,221
Dallas.....	202	21,711	124,654	185	21,110	137,530
San Francisco.....	219	85,369	959,085	198	73,025	841,928
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,110,663</b>	<b>9,904,860</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,035,023</b>	<b>9,826,794</b>

A comparison between the number, capital and surplus, and total resources of member banks; of nonmember banks eligible for membership; and of all banks in the United States other than mutual savings and private banks is made in the table shown below. It will be noted that the resources of member banks of the Federal Reserve System (National and State) constitute 76.6 per cent of the resources of all banks, both National and State, which are members or are eligible for membership on the basis of capital requirements, and nearly 70 per cent of the banking resources of all banks in the United States (exclusive of mutual savings and private banks) on June 30, 1921, the latest date for which complete data are available.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Number.	Per cent of total.	Capital and surplus.		Total resources.	
			Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
<b>Member banks:</b>						
National.....	8,150	83.6	2,298,981	67.3	19,630,124	66.2
State banks and trust companies..	1,595	16.4	1,117,448	32.7	10,009,135	33.8
<b>Total:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	9,745	100.0	3,416,429	100.0	29,639,259	100.0
June 30, 1920.....	9,399		3,197,473		32,194,301	
<b>Member banks and nonmember banks eligible for membership:</b>						
Member banks.....	9,745	50.3	3,416,429	74.3	29,639,259	76.6
Eligible nonmember banks.....	9,640	49.7	1,183,527	25.7	9,634,347	23.4
<b>Total:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	19,385	100.0	4,599,956	100.0	38,673,606	100.0
June 30, 1920.....	18,257		4,305,804		41,361,856	
<b>All banks in the United States, exclusive of mutual savings and private banks:</b>						
Member banks.....	9,745	33.1	3,416,429	67.6	29,639,259	69.6
Nonmember banks.....	19,732	66.9	1,638,019	32.4	12,928,966	30.4
<b>Total:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	29,477	100.0	5,054,448	100.0	42,568,225	100.0
June 30, 1920.....	28,715		4,750,786		46,023,671	

The relative size of State bank and trust company members as compared with eligible nonmember banks is illustrated in the subjoined tables, in which banks having combined capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or over are shown in Group I, and banks having a combined capital and surplus of less than \$1,000,000 in Group II. From an examination of these tables it will be seen that over 80 per cent of the total resources of the larger banks, or those in Group I, belong to members of the system, whereas in Group II, which is made up of the smaller banks throughout the country, only about 21 per cent of the resources are controlled by members of the system. Of the 1,595 State bank and trust company members, however, 1,396—or 88 per cent—are shown as having a combined capital and surplus of less than \$1,000,000.

### I. STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES WITH COMBINED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF \$1,000,000 OR MORE.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Number.		Capital and surplus.		Total resources.	
	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.
Boston.....	18	6	64,022	12,662	594,970	97,492
New York.....	50	22	353,699	71,622	3,605,453	545,178
Philadelphia.....	13	31	63,086	67,447	309,321	297,726
Cleveland.....	20	19	122,155	44,431	853,087	237,408
Richmond.....	11	18	16,965	41,250	104,307	187,759
Atlanta.....	13	1	30,050	1,200	247,380	10,798
Chicago.....	36	13	138,750	30,235	1,271,907	214,505
St. Louis.....	12	3	35,500	8,350	254,902	46,667
Minneapolis.....		3		4,400		18,605
Kansas City.....	3	1	11,215	1,250	123,214	3,065
Dallas.....	4	2	4,785	2,475	20,825	12,937
San Francisco.....	19	11	56,937	19,819	691,488	275,336
<b>Total:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	199	130	897,184	305,141	8,082,854	1,945,476
June 30, 1920.....	182	132	794,226	299,900	8,044,347	2,050,810
<b>Per cent:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	60.5	39.5	74.6	25.4	80.6	19.4
June 30, 1920.....	58.0	42.0	72.6	27.4	79.7	20.3

### II. STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES WITH COMBINED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF LESS THAN \$1,000,000.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Number.		Capital and surplus.		Total resources.	
	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.	Members.	Eligible nonmembers.
Boston.....	23	164	11,340	32,591	114,920	375,584
New York.....	84	251	24,117	53,488	297,956	544,185
Philadelphia.....	35	283	11,473	59,735	81,581	436,657
Cleveland.....	93	629	21,625	82,521	188,305	669,685
Richmond.....	51	780	7,993	82,841	47,964	562,436
Atlanta.....	103	777	14,246	62,328	76,548	465,126
Chicago.....	328	2,405	47,354	197,843	481,127	1,740,056
St. Louis.....	90	1,125	16,784	82,508	145,907	581,439
Minneapolis.....	133	849	14,741	46,091	126,369	422,209
Kansas City.....	57	1,093	6,392	68,874	54,818	515,026
Dallas.....	201	528	18,313	37,932	101,463	210,457
San Francisco.....	198	626	25,886	71,634	209,323	566,011
<b>Total:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	1,396	9,510	220,264	878,386	1,926,281	7,088,871
June 30, 1920.....	1,192	8,726	193,970	808,431	1,962,495	7,116,745
<b>Per cent:</b>						
June 30, 1921.....	12.8	87.2	20.0	80.0	21.4	78.6
June 30, 1920.....	12.0	88.0	19.4	80.6	21.6	78.4

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF BANKING POWER BETWEEN MEMBER  
AND NONMEMBER BANKS.

The following figures have been prepared with a view of ascertaining the approximate distribution of banking power in the several States between banks which are members and banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. The figures in the first column show the proportion that the capital, surplus and undivided profits, and deposits of nonmember banks bears to the corresponding items for all banks within a given State. The figures in the second column show the proportion that the number of nonmember banks bears to the number of all banks within a given State. "All banks" are taken (with a few minor exceptions in some States) to include National and State banks, trust companies, and savings banks having capital stock.

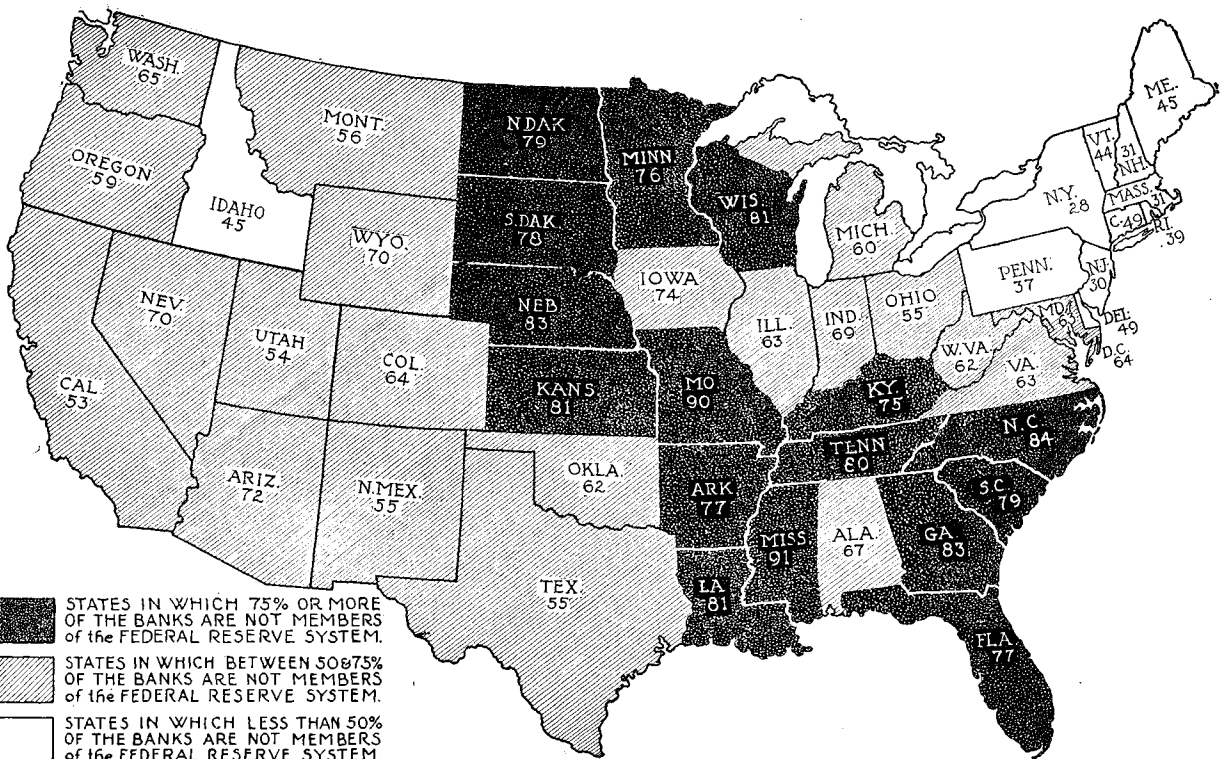
Data given in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1920 were used as the basis for all calculations. All figures are as of June 30, 1920.




State.	Banking power of non-member banks. <sup>1</sup>	Number of non-member banks.	State.	Banking power of non-member banks. <sup>1</sup>	Number of non-member banks.
	<i>Per cent of total banking power.</i>	<i>Per cent of total banks.</i>		<i>Per cent of total banking power.</i>	<i>Per cent of total banks.</i>
Maine.....	46	45	Ohio.....	31	55
New Hampshire.....	38	31	Indiana.....	52	69
Vermont.....	59	44	Illinois.....	31	63
Massachusetts.....	21	31	Michigan.....	24	60
Rhode Island.....	16	39	Wisconsin.....	49	81
Connecticut.....	40	49	Minnesota.....	45	76
Total, New England States.....	28	39	Iowa.....	61	74
New York.....	14	28	Missouri.....	45	90
New Jersey.....	33	30	Total, Middle Western States.....	39	73
Pennsylvania.....	31	37	North Dakota.....	62	79
Delaware.....	34	49	South Dakota.....	63	78
Maryland.....	46	63	Nebraska.....	61	83
Washington, D. C.....	51	64	Kansas.....	62	81
Total, Eastern States.....	22	36	Montana.....	38	56
Virginia.....	34	63	Wyoming.....	36	70
West Virginia.....	49	62	Colorado.....	29	64
North Carolina.....	54	84	New Mexico.....	36	55
South Carolina.....	57	79	Oklahoma.....	35	62
Georgia.....	48	83	Total, Western States.....	50	74
Florida.....	44	77	Washington.....	31	65
Alabama.....	32	67	Oregon.....	29	59
Mississippi.....	78	91	California.....	37	53
Louisiana.....	35	81	Idaho.....	30	45
Texas.....	26	55	Utah.....	30	54
Arkansas.....	50	77	Nevada.....	61	70
Kentucky.....	46	75	Arizona.....	60	72
Tennessee.....	42	80	Total, Pacific States.....	36	57
Total Southern States.....	42	72	Grand total.....	33	67

<sup>1</sup> Sum of capital, surplus, undivided profits, and total deposits.



The map shows graphically by States, the proportion of nonmember banks to the total number of banks (National and State) in each State.



-  STATES IN WHICH 75% OR MORE OF THE BANKS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.
-  STATES IN WHICH BETWEEN 50% & 75% OF THE BANKS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.
-  STATES IN WHICH LESS THAN 50% OF THE BANKS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

FIGURES ARE PERCENTAGES OF NON-MEMBERS TO TOTAL BANKS

MAP SHOWING, BY STATES, THE PERCENTAGE OF THE NON-MEMBER BANKS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BANKS (National & State)

BANK LOANS TO FARMERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The banks of the United States had outstanding a total of \$3,870,-000,000 in personal and collateral loans to farmers and a total of

\$1,447,000,000 in farm mortgage loans on December 31, 1920, according to an estimate recently made by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures are based on returns received from 13,540 banks in the United States, constituting about 45 per cent of all the banks of the country. Questionnaires were sent to all the 30,178 banks, but satisfactory returns were obtained from less than one-half of these banks. Personal and collateral loans to farmers constituted 13.3 and farm mortgage loans about 5 per cent of all loans and discounts of the reporting banks. By applying these percentages to the total loans and discounts of national banks as reported by the Comptroller of the Currency for December 29, 1920, and to those of nonnational banks as reported for June 30, 1920, the Department obtained the estimates just given.

The following table shows the number of banks reporting and the loans to farmers, by geographic divisions:

## LOANS TO FARMERS.

(Amounts in millions of dollars.)

Geographical division.	Number of banks.			Total loans to farmers.			Personal and collateral loans to farmers.			Farm mortgage loans.		
	Total.	Reporting.		At reporting banks	Per cent of total loans and discounts of these banks.	Estimated total for all banks.	At reporting banks.	Per cent of total loans and discounts of these banks.	Estimated total for all banks.	At reporting banks	Per cent of total loans and discounts of these banks.	Estimated total for all banks
		Number.	Per cent of total.									
United States.....	30,178	13,540	44.86	\$2,189	18.26	\$5,317	\$1,587	13.29	\$3,870	\$602	4.97	\$1,447
New England.....	1,129	661	58.55	54	4.12	121	12	.92	27	42	3.20	94
Middle Atlantic....	3,009	1,709	56.80	91	1.45	141	72	1.10	107	19	.35	34
East North Central.	9,507	2,645	48.03	454	18.70	991	300	12.38	656	154	6.32	335
West North Central.	9,086	3,726	41.01	799	54.63	2,094	595	40.77	1,563	204	13.86	531
South Atlantic.....	3,294	1,312	39.83	146	18.64	407	117	14.34	313	29	4.30	94
East South Central.	1,540	881	47.88	111	30.76	287	75	19.93	186	36	10.83	101
West South Central.	3,305	1,072	32.44	160	38.67	615	145	34.07	542	15	4.60	73
Mountain.....	1,601	745	46.53	145	43.04	324	121	35.61	268	24	7.43	56
Pacific.....	1,407	789	56.08	229	18.10	337	150	11.16	208	79	6.94	129

These estimates of the Department of Agriculture may be compared with estimates made by the Board for all member banks on May 4, 1920, and April 28, 1921. The Board's estimates are based on member bank reports on call dates to the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of national banks, and to the Board in the case of nonnational members. The nature of loans made by the banks was not ascertainable from these reports, but the banks were classified in accordance with their location in agricultural, semiagricultural, and nonagricultural counties. Counties whose products, measured by value, were at least 80 per cent agricultural were classed in the

first group; counties where the proportion was between 50 and 80 per cent in the second group, and counties where the proportion was less than 50 per cent in the third group. On this basis it appears that of all member bank loans on April 28, 1921, 17 per cent were made by banks in agricultural counties, 8 per cent by banks in semiagricultural counties, and 75 per cent by banks in nonagricultural counties. It is noteworthy that the percentage of loans for agricultural purposes on the basis of the Board's estimate, 17 per cent, is very close to the department's estimate of 18 per cent, though the two figures were arrived at independently and by different methods.

The following table shows the Board's estimates, by Federal Reserve districts:

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBER BANK LOANS, BY CHARACTER OF COUNTIES, ON MAY 4, 1920, AND APR. 28, 1921.

Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	Loans of member banks in—						Percentage of total loans.					
	Agricultural counties.		Semi-agricultural counties.		Non-agricultural counties.		1920			1921		
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Agricultural.	Semi-agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Agricultural.	Semi-agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
Boston.....	35.2	34.5	21.3	22.9	1,332.0	1,295.9	2.5	1.6	95.9	2.6	1.7	95.7
New York.....	146.5	161.5	76.4	81.9	5,494.7	5,068.6	2.6	1.3	96.1	3.1	1.5	95.4
Philadelphia...	87.2	96.8	33.2	34.7	1,003.7	975.9	7.8	3.0	89.2	8.8	3.1	88.1
Cleveland.....	162.5	160.8	367.8	375.3	1,062.2	1,163.0	10.2	23.1	66.7	9.5	22.1	68.4
Richmond.....	197.3	202.1	147.2	146.7	552.0	542.7	22.0	16.4	61.6	22.7	16.4	60.9
Atlanta.....	150.3	154.7	113.3	118.4	484.1	425.4	20.1	15.2	64.7	22.1	17.0	60.9
Dallas.....	360.0	337.2	106.5	104.2	237.4	207.5	51.1	15.2	33.7	52.0	16.0	32.0
Chicago.....	691.9	675.5	291.9	274.6	2,107.6	1,975.2	22.4	9.4	68.2	23.1	9.4	67.5
St. Louis.....	200.0	196.2	34.9	34.3	623.9	550.2	23.3	4.1	73.6	25.1	4.4	70.5
Minneapolis...	395.2	376.0	76.3	71.6	338.5	297.8	48.8	9.4	41.8	50.4	9.6	40.0
Kansas City...	408.7	353.8	87.0	78.0	564.9	489.5	38.4	8.3	53.3	38.4	8.5	53.1
San Francisco..	357.3	404.5	128.3	122.8	990.3	972.6	24.2	8.7	67.1	27.0	8.2	64.8
Total.....	3,190.1	3,153.6	1,484.1	1,465.4	14,791.3	13,964.3	16.4	7.6	76.0	17.0	7.9	75.1

EXCESSIVE BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS.

In its annual report for 1919, the Federal Reserve Board pointed out the fact that were all member banks of a Federal Reserve Bank to ask for accommodation proportionate to that which had been advanced to a few, the Federal Reserve Bank would not be able out of its own resources to meet the demand, and stated that it was possible to determine theoretically what a fair line of accommodation for any member bank would be; that is, the amount of accommodation which could be granted safely and reasonably with due regard for the claims of other member banks. In order, therefore, to provide some effective means of restricting excessive rediscounting by certain member banks, other than a general increase in discount

rates which would affect all borrowing banks alike, or the refusal of further accommodation to excessive borrowers, the Board recommended that the Federal Reserve Act be amended to authorize the Federal Reserve Banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, to determine, by uniform rule applicable to all member banks alike in a given Federal Reserve district, the normal maximum rediscount line of each member bank and to adopt graduated discount rates to apply equally and ratably to all banks rediscounting amounts in excess of the normal line so determined.

Although only four Federal Reserve Banks took advantage of the amendment authorizing graduated or progressive discount rates, which became effective on April 13, 1920, all of them have submitted reports regularly to the Federal Reserve Board covering borrowings of member banks in excess of their normal lines which were determined by multiplying 65 per cent of the reserve balances maintained with the Federal Reserve Bank plus the paid-in subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank by two and one-half. With information of this character at hand, the Federal Reserve Board was informed in regard to the situation in each district, as well as its relation to the condition of the system as a whole.

The ratio of total borrowings by all member banks to their aggregate basic discount line, which averaged 78 per cent for the 10-day period ending May 20, 1920, when detailed reports were first submitted to the Federal Reserve Board, continued to rise (for the system as a whole) until the middle of December, 1920, when it reached 91 per cent. At the end of October, 1920, when the amount of inter-reserve bank accommodation reached its maximum, this ratio stood at 88 per cent and the reserve percentage of the system at 43.1 per cent. Since December, 1920, the ratio of borrowings to basic lines has gradually receded, and at the end of December, 1921, total borrowings by all member banks amounted to only 37 per cent of their basic lines. This decrease was brought about by large imports of gold, by the general recession of business, and by the decline in prices, with the consequent return of Federal Reserve notes for redemption.

Since the submission of the first reports of borrowings in excess of basic lines the larger banks in the financial and manufacturing centers have reduced their excess borrowings very materially, while an increasing number of the smaller banks, especially in the agricultural sections, have become borrowers in excess of their basic lines. This is evidenced by the fact that while the number of excess borrowing banks has continued to increase the basic discount lines and average borrowings of such banks have declined very sharply as may be seen from the following table:

## BANKS BORROWING IN EXCESS OF BASIC LINES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	Number of banks.			Basic discount lines.			Average borrowings.		
	May 11-20, 1920.	Dec. 21-31, 1920.	Dec. 16-31, 1921.	May 11-20, 1920.	Dec. 21-31, 1920.	Dec. 16-31, 1921.	May 11-20, 1920.	Dec. 21-31, 1920.	Dec. 16-31, 1921.
Boston.....	54	54	50	43,385	103,599	18,864	61,295	131,778	23,975
New York.....	114	92	93	265,705	562,301	73,346	349,199	764,004	108,733
Philadelphia.....	146	108	138	105,485	63,425	32,609	188,650	99,602	50,516
Cleveland.....	53	34	117	56,563	38,132	28,621	82,769	55,217	43,360
Richmond.....	175	237	252	49,310	47,335	31,937	110,446	113,445	83,030
Atlanta.....	122	255	294	41,614	58,432	42,465	107,221	163,886	93,744
Chicago.....	342	582	558	218,389	222,949	69,432	347,521	415,243	124,374
St. Louis.....	115	152	168	77,876	54,076	22,507	136,428	95,592	45,007
Minneapolis.....	178	203	406	42,199	36,320	16,355	74,882	75,265	38,099
Kansas City.....	184	380	359	49,133	58,757	22,688	97,739	112,432	38,588
Dallas.....	163	408	349	32,927	35,429	19,096	59,084	78,191	43,634
San Francisco.....	161	264	192	55,856	59,774	12,294	103,864	124,666	34,887
Total.....	1,807	2,769	2,976	1,938,442	1,340,529	393,214	1,719,098	2,232,321	727,947

From the table shown below, it will be seen that while there were about 3,000 banks borrowing in excess of their basic lines at the end of 1921, the ratio of total borrowings of all member banks to the aggregate of their basic discount lines was only 37 per cent, the Federal Reserve district of Atlanta being the only one in which aggregate borrowings of all banks are shown to be in excess of their basic lines.

## LOANS TO MEMBER BANKS IN EXCESS OF BASIC DISCOUNT LINE DURING THE 16-DAY PERIOD DEC. 16 TO 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	All banks borrowing in excess of basic line.				All member banks in district.			
	Number of banks.	Basic discount line.	Average borrowings.	Per cent, 3÷2.	Number of banks Dec. 15.	Basic discount line. <sup>1</sup>	Total borrowings. <sup>1</sup>	Per cent, 3÷2.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Boston.....	50	18,864	23,975	127	436	199,825	50,171	30
New York.....	93	73,346	108,733	148	800	1,247,695	209,080	17
Philadelphia.....	138	32,609	50,516	155	794	191,937	88,552	46
Cleveland.....	117	28,621	43,360	151	884	240,600	114,594	48
Richmond.....	252	34,937	83,030	238	625	104,780	94,668	90
Atlanta.....	294	42,465	93,744	221	513	80,293	90,827	113
Chicago.....	558	69,432	124,374	179	1,443	420,913	185,520	44
St. Louis.....	168	22,507	45,007	200	586	116,592	63,053	54
Minneapolis.....	406	16,355	38,099	233	1,023	79,650	51,212	64
Kansas City.....	359	22,688	38,588	170	1,037	128,500	69,979	54
Dallas.....	349	19,096	43,634	228	861	80,987	50,597	62
San Francisco.....	192	12,294	34,887	284	855	215,238	67,993	31
Total.....	2,976	393,214	727,947	185	9,827	3,106,970	1,144,346	37

<sup>1</sup> Actual figures as of Dec. 1, 1921.

## CHECK CLEARING AND COLLECTION.

During the year 1921 there were no very important developments in the Federal Reserve check clearing and collection system. Some of the nonmember banks, desiring to maintain their so-called "exchange" charges, have continued their attempts to limit the check clearing and collection functions of the Federal Reserve Banks in very much the same manner as was described in the Board's annual report for the year 1920. That report discussed the history of the development of the Federal Reserve check clearing and collection system and the issues involved in the controversy over par collection, and fully set forth the considerations which have caused the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks to feel that the Federal Reserve Act imposes upon them the duty of extending and perfecting the facilities offered by the Federal Reserve System to member banks and to the public for the par clearance of checks. It is necessary, therefore, merely to supplement that previous discussion and bring it up to date.

The outstanding feature of the year in connection with check clearing and collection has been the progress of the suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, in which a number of nonmember banks obtained a temporary restraining order prohibiting the Federal Reserve Bank from collecting checks drawn upon them, and the institution of somewhat similar suits against the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Cleveland, and San Francisco.

As stated in the Board's last annual report, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, after hearing the argument in the suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, handed down its decision in November, 1920, affirming the decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, the District Court having held that it had jurisdiction of the suit and having granted the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint. The motion to dismiss the complaint was in the nature of a demurrer and was made and argued without the taking of any testimony. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which heard argument in April, 1921, and rendered its decision on May 16. The decision of the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals so far as the jurisdictional point was concerned, and thereby conclusively established that the United States courts have jurisdiction of all cases against Federal Reserve Banks which involve the requisite jurisdictional amount of \$3,000 or more. The Supreme Court did not, however, affirm the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals with respect to the motion to dismiss the complaint, but on the contrary held that the allegations of the com-

plaint were sufficient, if proved, to entitle the plaintiff to some legal remedy. It became necessary, therefore, to try the case upon its merits in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The trial was set for November 28, 1921, but due to illness in the family of the judge it was postponed until January 9, 1922.

Organized opposition to par clearance has attempted to make much of the decision of the Supreme Court and has distorted its meaning and effect, presumably in order to create the impression that the decision terminates the litigation in favor of the plaintiff banks and is a condemnation of the methods of check collection actually employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. This is entirely contrary to the facts, for, as heretofore stated and as clearly appears from the opinion itself, no evidence has been adduced in support of or against the charges contained in the complaint, and the motion to dismiss raised only the question of the proper construction of the plaintiffs' bill of complaint without in any way attempting to pass upon its truth or falsity. Mr. Justice Holmes said, in rendering the opinion of the court:

The question at this stage is not what the plaintiffs may be able to prove, or what may be the reasonable interpretation of the defendants' acts, but whether the plaintiffs have shown a ground for relief if they can prove what they allege.

It was believed that the allegations of the plaintiff's bill of complaint, when properly construed, did not even charge the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta with action, or intended action, which was illegal. Consequently, very shortly after the institution of the suit, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta moved to dismiss the complaint upon the merits, upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, thereby admitting, but only for the purpose of that particular motion, any facts properly alleged in the complaint. The United States District Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals took the same view as to the construction of the allegations of the bill of complaint and held that such facts as were properly alleged would not, even if proved, entitle the plaintiff to any relief, but the Supreme Court of the United States took a contrary view and held, in effect, that sufficient facts were alleged to entitle the plaintiffs to relief if they were able to establish those facts by proof.

The Board has investigated the charges that have been made against Federal Reserve Banks as to the use of oppressive methods in the collection of checks, and in no case have the facts as brought out sustained the charges. So far as the Board has been able to discover the officers and employees of Federal Reserve Banks have in all cases, and often under the most trying circumstances, conducted themselves

courteously and with consideration toward the banks which have refused to remit at par for checks drawn upon them and have thereby made it necessary for the Federal Reserve Banks to arrange for the counter presentation of such checks. There was no reason for not proceeding immediately with the trial upon the merits in the suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, except that the motion to dismiss the complaint appeared to offer a way for the speedy termination of that suit.

In view of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the construction to be placed upon the bill of complaint, it appears that the only effect of the motion to dismiss has been to delay the final decision upon the merits of the issues involved in the litigation.

The full text of the opinion of the Supreme Court will be found among the exhibits attached to the complete report.

In the Board's annual report for 1920 five States—Mississippi, Louisiana, South Dakota, Georgia, and Alabama—were enumerated as having enacted laws designated to obstruct the par collection of checks by Federal Reserve Banks, these laws purporting to require or permit banks in the respective State to make charges “for collecting and remitting” cash items “which are presented to the payer bank through or by any bank, banker, trust company, Federal Reserve Bank, post office, express company, or any collection agency, or by any other agency whatsoever.” During the year 1921 the legislatures of three other States—North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida—enacted more or less similar laws for the same purpose. The Legislature of Louisiana also enacted a law purporting to make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person to give any notice of the nonpayment of any check drawn on any bank in that State after such bank has offered to pay the check in accordance with the laws of Louisiana.

The North Carolina law just referred to provides that “it shall be lawful for all banks and trust companies in this State to charge a fee, not in excess of one-eighth of 1 per cent, on remittances covering checks,” and provides also that all checks drawn on such banks and trust companies “shall, unless specified on the face thereof to the contrary by the maker or makers thereof, be payable at the option of the drawee bank, in exchange drawn on the reserve deposits of said drawee bank when any such check is presented by or through any Federal Reserve Bank, post office, or express company, or any respective agents thereof.” Relying upon this law a number of North Carolina State banks and trust companies obtained an injunction in the superior court of Union County, N. C., prohibiting the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from refusing to accept “exchange drawn by plaintiffs on their reserve deposits,” i. e., checks



on correspondent banks, in payment of checks presented and from returning such checks to the drawers thereof as dishonored because plaintiffs have refused to pay same in cash. The trial of this suit will probably be held the latter part of February, 1922, and the final decision will in all probability determine whether or not State legislatures have constitutional authority to enact legislation of this character.

In July, 1921, a State bank in Kentucky brought suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland to enjoin the latter from collecting checks drawn upon the plaintiff bank by presentation at the counter, and in September, 1921, a State bank in Oregon brought a similar suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. These suits are still pending before the United States district courts for the respective districts in which the plaintiff banks are located. In neither of the suits has the original bank which instituted it been joined by any other bank as plaintiff.

On January 1, 1921, checks on all but 1,755 of the 30,523 banks in the United States could be collected at par through the Federal Reserve Banks, these 1,755 banks being located in the seven South-eastern States of Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Since that time, due principally to the injunction against the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, which prevents that bank from handling checks on such nonmember banks in North Carolina as are parties to the suit heretofore mentioned, the number of such banks has increased to 2,353, which is the figure as of January 1, 1922. In addition to the seven South-eastern States enumerated above, there are banks in each of the following States checks on which are not handled by the Federal Reserve Banks: North Carolina, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Montana, Kentucky, and Oregon. The aggregate number of such banks in the five last-named States is only 22.

The following extract from the Board's annual report for 1920 indicates the Board's views as to the propriety, under present conditions, of the practice of exacting exchange charges:

The Board has frequently had occasion to point out that in their origin exchange charges were justified on account of the necessity for, and the high cost of, actually transporting currency, but that under existing conditions those charges can be justified upon no scientific or economic principle, since the payment of checks at places other than where the drawee bank is located involves little expense and that is borne by the Federal Reserve Banks. Even the banks which decline to remit at par to the Federal Reserve Banks receive the benefits of the Federal Reserve check clearing facilities by having the checks which they receive collected through a correspondent bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, although they contribute nothing to the strength of the System. To the extent that the practice of charging ex-

change is continued under the operation of the Federal Reserve System, it is an anachronism which permits the charging banks to impose a charge upon commerce and industry after they have ceased to perform the service which in former times justified the imposition of such a charge.

As stated in that report, and as previously stated herein, the Board believes that the terms of the Federal Reserve Act impose upon it, and upon the Federal Reserve Banks, the duty of developing and perfecting the Federal Reserve par collection system, while the opponents of par collection urge the contrary view and even contend that the Federal Reserve Banks are without legal authority to collect, by presentation at the counters of the drawee banks, checks drawn on nonmember banks which are unwilling to remit at par for checks presented through the mails by the Federal Reserve Banks. The events of the last year have not changed or modified the Board's position in this matter. The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit, rendered in the case against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, is the only judicial opinion which has touched upon this point and that opinion confirmed the Board's construction of the act, saying that—

The Federal Reserve Act does not only not evince a purpose to deny to the Reserve Bank the power to collect checks of nonmember and nondepositing banks, but exhibits a general policy to encourage a uniform and universal system of par clearance, which could only be accomplished by conferring power upon the Reserve Bank to handle checks drawn on all banks upon any terms that might be essential except the payment to the remitting bank of compensation for remitting.

The Supreme Court of the United States deemed it unnecessary to pass upon the question of the powers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and did not attempt to construe the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, so that the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals still stands as the most authoritative interpretation of the Federal Reserve Act with regard to the Federal Reserve check clearing and collection system.

In the following table are given the number and amount of checks and drafts handled by the Federal Reserve Banks during monthly periods in 1921.

ITEMS HANDLED BY ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED, EXCLUSIVE OF DUPLICATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF ITEMS BEING HANDLED BY MORE THAN ONE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OR BRANCH.

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Month ending—	Total items handled.		Items drawn on banks in district of reporting Federal Reserve Bank or branch.		Items drawn on United States Treasurer.		Items forwarded direct to members and non-members in other Federal Reserve districts.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 15, 1921.	43,481	11,946,417	40,410	11,447,577	3,064	497,064	7	1,776
Feb. 15, 1921.	39,172	9,729,587	36,961	9,283,245	2,204	444,749	7	1,593
Mar. 15, 1921.	39,566	9,439,475	37,624	8,909,097	1,937	528,936	5	1,442
Apr. 15, 1921.	47,021	10,748,339	43,937	10,155,304	3,076	591,167	8	1,868
May 15, 1921.	42,282	9,325,882	39,038	8,834,578	3,236	489,610	8	1,694
June 15, 1921.	44,960	9,845,000	42,202	9,366,550	2,749	479,670	9	1,780
July 15, 1921.	43,721	9,854,512	40,629	9,313,689	3,084	539,347	8	1,476
Aug. 15, 1921.	41,865	9,304,290	39,372	8,904,621	2,484	398,020	9	1,649
Sept. 15, 1921.	42,518	9,317,016	40,082	8,904,476	2,427	410,932	9	1,608
Oct. 15, 1921.	44,812	10,298,779	41,792	9,828,654	3,010	468,426	10	1,699
Nov. 15, 1921.	45,283	9,949,830	42,031	9,510,748	3,241	430,501	11	2,581
Dec. 15, 1921.	46,352	10,135,243	43,484	9,736,831	2,858	395,788	10	2,624
Total:								
1921.....	521,033	119,897,370	487,562	114,195,370	33,370	5,680,210	101	21,790
1921.....	446,671	157,499,605	419,905	150,588,027	26,688	6,886,556	78	25,022
Monthly average:								
1921.....	43,419	9,991,448	40,630	9,516,281	2,781	473,351	8	1,816
1920.....	37,223	13,124,967	34,992	12,549,002	2,224	573,880	7	2,085

FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

During the past year the Secretary of the Treasury completed the discontinuance of the subtreasuries in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 29, 1920. The subtreasuries at New Orleans, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were discontinued on January 5, January 8, January 14, February 3, and February 10, respectively, and the functions and duties heretofore performed by them, as enumerated in the annual report for 1920, are now performed by the Federal Reserve Banks or branches in those cities, with the exception of the keeping in custody of reserve and trust funds consisting of gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars securing gold and silver certificates, respectively, and held as reserve against United States notes, and the issue of gold order certificates on gold deposits.

The special separate instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on August 30, under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1920, authorized all Federal Reserve Banks to make exchanges, replacements, and redemptions of United States paper currency, which operations had previously been performed by subtreasuries,

and the following Federal Reserve Banks and branches have undertaken these functions during 1921 on dates as specified:

New Orleans.....	Jan. 5, 1921.	Spokane.....	Apr. 1, 1921.
Baltimore.....	Jan. 14, 1921.	Pittsburgh.....	Apr. 4, 1921.
Cincinnati.....	Feb. 10, 1921.	Atlanta.....	June 10, 1921.
Helena.....	Mar. 1, 1921.	Jacksonville.....	June 10, 1921.
Cleveland.....	Mar. 2, 1921.	Birmingham.....	June 10, 1921.
Dallas.....	Mar. 22, 1921.	Nashville.....	June 10, 1921.
Los Angeles.....	Apr. 1, 1921.	Omaha.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Portland.....	Apr. 1, 1921.	Denver.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Salt Lake City.....	Apr. 1, 1921.	Oklahoma City.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Seattle.....	Apr. 1, 1921.		

The Secretary of the Treasury, on October 19, 1920, under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1920, authorized all Federal Reserve Banks to make exchanges and redemptions of United States coin, which functions were previously performed by the subtreasuries, and during 1921 the following Federal Reserve Banks and branches have undertaken these operations on dates as specified:

New Orleans.....	Jan. 5, 1921.	Cleveland.....	May 19, 1921.
St. Louis.....	Jan. 8, 1921.	Atlanta.....	June 10, 1921.
Baltimore.....	Jan. 14, 1921.	Jacksonville.....	June 10, 1921.
Louisville.....	Jan. 26, 1921.	Birmingham.....	June 10, 1921.
Memphis.....	Jan. 26, 1921.	Nashville.....	June 10, 1921.
Little Rock.....	Jan. 26, 1921.	Omaha.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Minneapolis.....	Feb. 1, 1921.	Denver.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Philadelphia.....	Feb. 3, 1921.	Oklahoma City.....	Oct. 29, 1921.
Cincinnati.....	Feb. 10, 1921.	Detroit.....	Nov. 18, 1921.
Helena.....	Mar. 1, 1921.	Buffalo.....	Nov. 18, 1921.
Dallas.....	Mar. 22, 1921.		

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and the branches named below had not assumed the operations relating to replacements, exchanges, and redemptions of United States paper currency and coin up to December 31 because of lack of adequate facilities:

Currency and coin: El Paso, Houston.

Coin: Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, and Spokane.

It is expected, however, that the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and most of the above-named branch banks will take over these functions early in 1922.

The closing of the subtreasuries and the assumption of their principal duties by the Federal Reserve Banks has resulted in improved currency and coin facilities to the country. The location and banking connections of the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches afford a more convenient and natural method for the proper distribution of paper currency fit for circulation than it was possible to secure through the subtreasuries, and there has already been a decided improvement throughout the United States not only

with respect to the condition of the paper currency but with respect to the supply of notes of desired denominations.

A material economy to the Government has resulted not only by the reduction in operating expenses effected by abolishing the sub-treasury establishments but also by the elimination of the necessity of keeping with the Assistant Treasurers working supplies of currency and coin required to enable them to perform their functions, amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$25,000,000. It has not been necessary to increase the balances of Government funds with the Federal Reserve Banks by reason of their assumption of sub-treasury functions.

The sinking-fund purchases under the cumulative sinking fund established by section 6 of the Victory liberty loan act approved March 3, 1919, were made by the Treasury Department in the open market, at the prevailing market prices, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as fiscal agents of the United States. Substantially all of the purchases were made in the New York market, which is the central market for the country, and the purchases in San Francisco were relatively small. During 1921 \$380,340,700 face amount of Victory 4½'s and \$88,548,000 face amount of Victory 3¾'s were purchased.

There were also purchased during 1921 by Federal Reserve Banks \$50,056,350 face amount of Liberty bonds under the provisions of section 3 of the first Liberty bond act and section 3 of the second Liberty bond act, which provide that repayments by foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations purchased by the United States under the authority of these acts shall be applied to the purchase and retirement of Liberty bonds.

In addition to the assumption of the fiscal agency functions described above, the Federal Reserve Banks have continued to act as fiscal agents of the Government during the past year in the handling of all details incident to the sale, allotment, distribution, and redemption of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and the sale, allotment, and distribution of Treasury notes among member and non-member banks in their respective districts, including the collection of funds received from the sale of certificates and notes and the depositing of funds with depository banks and withdrawing same as required by the Treasury. Federal Reserve Banks have also made denominational exchanges, conversions, and exchanges of temporary for permanent Liberty bonds, received collections on account of income and excess profits taxes, redeemed coupons covering interest payments on Government bond, Victory note, and certificate issues, and have handled the sale and exchange of thrift stamps and other Government savings securities.

A summary of these transactions, other than sales of Treasury certificates and notes, appears in the following table:

	Number of pieces.	Amount.
Treasury certificates redeemed.....	722,000	\$3,424,357,000
Liberty bonds and Victory notes:		
Conversions.....	586,000	321,368,000
Exchanges.....	17,884,000	7,000,031,000
Transfers of ownership.....	99,000	101,454,000
Purchased for account of United States Treasury.....	448,000	738,840,000
Received in payment of inheritance taxes.....	21,000	25,449,000
All other transactions.....	2,000	185,000
War Savings securities sold.....	633,000	3,817,000
United States Government coupons paid.....	98,407,000	766,020,000

As fiscal agents of the Treasury the Federal Reserve Banks have placed \$1,201,522,000 of Treasury loan certificates of indebtedness, \$1,708,459,500 of tax certificates, and \$701,897,700 of Treasury notes during 1921.

The following tables show the amount of allotments of Treasury certificates and notes during the calendar year 1921 by issues and Federal Reserve districts:

ALLOTMENTS OF TREASURY LOAN CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES DURING 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Treasury loan certificates.							Treasury notes maturing in 1924.		Total.
	Maturing in 1921.				Maturing in 1922.			Series A.	Series B.	
	Series E.	Series F.	Series G.	Series H.	Series A.	Series B.	Series C.			
Boston.....	\$591,500	\$24,524,000	\$11,402,000	\$14,343,500	\$21,208,000	\$21,068,500	\$2,410,000	\$22,905,000	\$37,423,400	\$155,875,900
New York.....	61,019,000	77,043,000	49,451,500	74,067,000	99,954,000	99,622,500	13,813,000	157,225,200	146,615,100	778,810,300
Philadelphia.....	5,160,500	18,903,000	10,945,000	19,047,000	25,757,500	30,336,500	3,652,000	45,509,500	40,597,200	199,908,200
Cleveland.....	7,559,000	16,841,000	12,221,000	16,125,000	23,300,000	19,370,000	7,984,000	21,175,200	36,500,000	161,075,200
Richmond.....	3,830,500	5,009,000	4,222,000	6,146,500	7,615,000	7,865,000	1,649,500	8,698,500	14,249,000	59,285,000
Atlanta.....	1,540,000	3,258,500	2,398,500	2,809,000	3,572,500	6,949,500	1,290,500	2,169,900	5,934,700	29,923,100
Chicago.....	16,445,000	18,764,500	16,526,500	22,932,000	29,989,000	26,127,500	8,062,500	20,650,200	43,210,700	202,707,900
St. Louis.....	4,981,500	5,760,500	6,511,500	8,512,000	10,797,500	9,233,500	2,218,500	9,740,100	16,212,500	73,967,600
Minneapolis.....	2,817,000	4,660,000	2,650,000	5,190,000	6,990,000	7,709,000	1,550,000	5,301,100	13,840,000	50,707,100
Kansas City.....	3,524,000	6,564,000	4,456,500	6,200,000	8,375,000	9,883,500	1,725,000	5,346,500	11,674,500	57,749,000
Dallas.....	2,197,000	1,424,000	2,552,000	2,764,500	4,071,500	5,289,500	1,541,000	4,058,600	5,449,000	29,347,100
San Francisco.....	8,995,000	9,275,000	9,550,000	12,375,000	14,540,000	16,016,500	5,900,000	8,411,800	19,000,000	104,063,300
Total.....	118,660,000	192,026,500	132,886,500	190,511,500	256,170,000	259,471,500	51,796,000	311,191,600	390,706,100	1,903,419,700
Rate of interest, per cent.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	5½	5½	
Date issued.....	Jan. 15, 1921	Jan. 15, 1921	Feb. 15, 1921	Apr. 15, 1921	May 16, 1921	Aug. 1, 1921	Nov. 1, 1921	June 15, 1921	Sept. 15, 1921	
Maturity date.....	Apr. 15, 1921	Oct. 15, 1921	July 15, 1921	Oct. 15, 1921	Feb. 16, 1922	Aug. 1, 1922	Apr. 1, 1922	June 15, 1924	Sept. 15, 1924	

ALLOTMENTS OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1921 IN ANTICIPATION OF TAX PAYMENTS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	In anticipation of tax payments during 1921. Series T. S. 2.	In anticipation of tax payments during 1922.								Total.
		Series T. M.	Series T. J.	Series T. M. 2.	Series T. M. 3.	Series T. S.	Series T. S. 2.	Series T. J. 2.	Series T. D.	
Boston.....	\$12,912,000	\$22,066,000	\$21,070,000	\$9,101,500	\$8,692,000	\$10,921,500	\$17,002,500	\$3,100,500	\$20,696,000	\$125,562,000
New York.....	85,721,500	124,187,500	137,155,500	47,263,500	48,422,500	80,057,500	66,495,000	18,471,500	94,098,500	701,873,000
Philadelphia.....	10,434,000	40,346,000	25,333,500	9,033,500	8,191,500	12,081,500	17,476,500	3,707,000	25,888,500	152,492,000
Cleveland.....	23,634,000	28,341,000	39,225,000	11,295,000	10,100,000	13,320,000	14,283,000	10,300,000	20,700,000	171,198,000
Richmond.....	6,291,000	10,149,500	8,526,000	3,746,000	2,550,500	4,665,000	6,619,000	2,799,500	6,996,500	52,343,000
Atlanta.....	2,647,500	2,386,500	3,850,000	1,812,500	2,793,500	1,617,500	5,547,500	1,826,500	6,853,500	29,335,000
Chicago.....	21,879,500	20,536,500	33,774,500	17,636,000	15,856,000	26,778,500	21,288,000	9,877,500	27,318,500	194,945,000
St. Louis.....	4,705,000	8,574,000	12,701,500	3,695,000	3,035,500	6,145,500	6,638,500	2,411,500	8,611,500	56,518,000
Minneapolis.....	3,166,000	4,068,500	5,462,500	2,689,000	3,420,000	3,500,000	5,736,000	1,450,000	7,442,500	36,928,500
Kansas City.....	4,850,500	9,149,500	9,477,500	2,516,500	5,632,000	6,705,000	6,475,000	2,069,000	8,493,500	55,368,500
Dallas.....	2,546,000	2,396,000	4,708,000	2,489,000	5,278,500	3,979,000	3,586,500	2,605,000	4,175,000	31,763,000
San Francisco.....	14,515,000	16,300,000	12,900,000	5,613,500	10,600,000	13,100,000	8,550,000	6,285,000	12,270,000	100,133,500
Total.....	193,302,000	288,501,000	314,184,000	116,891,000	124,572,000	182,871,000	179,691,500	64,903,000	243,544,000	1,708,459,500
Rate of interest, per cent.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Date issued.....	Mar. 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1921	June 15, 1921	Aug. 1, 1921	Sept. 15, 1921	Sept. 15, 1921	Nov. 1, 1921	Dec. 15, 1921	Dec. 15, 1921	.....
Maturity date.....	Sept. 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	June 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1922	Sept. 15, 1922	Sept. 15, 1922	June 15, 1922	Dec. 15, 1922	.....



The Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents and depositaries of the Treasury, received during 1921 deposits of the greater part of the \$4,970,000,000 paid to the Government on account of income and excess-profits taxes and other ordinary receipts. The maximum, minimum, and daily average balances of the Government with all Federal Reserve Banks during the past year have been as follows:

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily average.
January.....	57,212	5,617	25,301
February.....	68,206	11,000	50,337
March.....	123,212	37,835	81,151
April.....	84,201	18,857	50,627
May.....	60,516	13,799	28,487
June.....	64,401	14,597	28,579
July.....	51,893	9,093	29,764
August.....	69,746	19,014	43,879
September.....	98,540	22,189	59,339
October.....	96,673	10,739	50,234
November.....	63,949	29,179	42,242
December.....	95,951	20,213	54,364
Year.....	123,212	5,617	45,320

On December 31 there was a total of 9,281 special bank depositaries for Government funds, which had been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Federal Reserve Banks. The average daily Government balances with these depositaries during 1921 was \$261,364,000, and as security for these deposits the Federal Reserve Banks approved and held collateral of an average face value, based on end-of-month figures, of approximately \$549,693,000.

BRANCHES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND THEIR OPERATIONS.

The branches of Federal Reserve Banks have been established under the provisions of section 3 of the Federal Reserve Act. The branches are in no sense independent banks, but are, as is implied in the official title of section 3, "branch offices." Subject to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, they are operated under the supervision of a board of directors consisting of not more than seven nor less than three directors, of whom a majority of one is appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district and the remaining directors by the Federal Reserve Board. The law provides that directors of branch banks shall hold office during the pleasure of the Federal Reserve Board and the Board has from the outset adopted the policy of limiting the terms for which they are designated to a period of one year.

On December 31, 1921, there were 23 branches of Federal Reserve Banks in operation, the Helena (Mont.) branch of the Federal Re-

serve Bank of Minneapolis, authorized in 1919, having been opened for business on February 1, 1921, following the completion of its vault which was constructed in a building purchased in November, 1919, and remodeled for use as banking quarters. The territory assigned to the new branch embraces the entire State of Montana, in which there were located on June 30, 1921, a total of 202 member banks (national and State), having a capital of \$12,905,000, a surplus of \$5,668,000, and total resources of \$131,275,000. The powers and functions which the Helena branch is authorized to exercise place it in the first group of branches described on page 92 of the 1920 Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board; that is, the branch renders practically the same services for, and has the same direct relations with, member banks in the territory assigned to it as does the parent bank for member banks in other parts of the district. No new branches were authorized by the Board during the past year. Of the present branches, one—New Orleans—was established in 1915, five in 1917, ten in 1918, four in 1919, two in 1920, and one in 1921.

The following table shows the volume of business handled by each branch and by the Savannah agency during the year 1921:

OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH BANKS DURING 1921.

[Numbers in thousands. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve branch.	Items handled. <sup>1</sup>		Currency (coin and paper).		Volume of paper discounted and bought.	Average daily bill holdings.	Member banks' reserve balances Dec. 31, 1921.
	Number.	Amount.	Received.	Paid out.			
Buffalo.....	9,300	2,131,145	146,993	139,951	2 1,043,883	2 29,258	2 16,577
Cincinnati.....	12,415	2,564,398	124,406	76,471			
Pittsburgh.....	16,270	4,684,330	284,953	236,864	620,154		16,528
Baltimore.....	12,837	3,177,174	147,382	131,389			
Birmingham.....	4,548	860,941	35,520	22,564			
Jacksonville.....	2,753	525,966	50,620	38,375			
Nashville.....	3,564	647,670	35,693	23,426			
New Orleans.....	3,013	910,446	100,520	85,224	531,847	33,567	13,716
Detroit.....	8,568	2,375,023	264,356	249,818	1,176,298	50,002	33,106
Little Rock.....	4,241	526,981	30,008	27,554	141,099	10,705	4,223
Louisville.....	6,174	979,771	80,625	61,451	362,425	11,899	8,053
Memphis.....	2,871	473,801	47,732	47,844	215,492	18,166	6,043
Helena.....	2,365	271,050	12,263	9,642	57,954	10,039	5,546
Denver.....	6,733	1,154,607	43,616	21,484	147,911	9,540	13,543
Oklahoma City.....	12,264	1,763,284	17,130	12,393			
Omaha.....	8,639	1,179,435	27,416	22,563	204,093	21,434	13,765
El Paso.....	2,375	315,595	34,625	16,001	97,867	11,144	3,080
Houston.....	5,359	944,229	42,954	28,430	129,433	9,350	10,508
Los Angeles.....	16,501	2,559,717	151,229	140,012	145,382	13,552	32,328
Portland.....	3,797	661,543	34,356	26,494	143,789	9,637	10,159
Salt Lake City.....	5,593	902,168	14,803	11,644	486,347	36,061	8,531
Seattle.....	4,575	768,093	66,639	59,433	122,428	3,539	11,636
Spokane.....	2,937	445,769	11,153	9,903	115,768	9,040	6,052
<b>Total:</b>							
1921.....	157,692	30,841,136	1,804,992	1,498,930	5,742,170	286,933	213,394
1920.....	125,435	37,560,687	1,616,708	1,696,087	6,836,678	290,630	218,536
<b>Savannah agency:</b>							
1921.....			8,601	6,517			
1920.....			11,663	9,388			

<sup>1</sup> From Dec. 16, 1920, to Dec. 15, 1921, except that in the case of Helena the period dates from opening of branch on Feb. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Buffalo city banks only. Bill holdings are based on figures as of the 52 weekly statement dates during the year.

## THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Foreign exchange rates in 1921 showed a general trend upward, although the wide fluctuations which have characterized the post-war period continued to be a feature of the exchange market. During the war exchange rates were stabilized artificially by the various governments and the pound sterling was held around 4.764375. In the spring of 1919 the "pegging" of exchanges was discontinued and the values of European exchanges and currencies in New York began to decline persistently and rapidly, with occasional sharp temporary recoveries. The decline which has taken place represents an adjustment of the exchange values which were artificially sustained during the war to the changed commercial and monetary conditions of the post-war period. During the year 1921 this downward adjustment of sterling, francs, and lire appears to have come, for the time being, at least, to an end, but the value of the Austrian krone declined almost to the vanishing point, and the precipitate decline since May of the German mark has been one of the spectacular features of the year.

Exchange rates were affected by the reparations payments and by the discussion of financial settlements with Germany. The average rates for January and December, together with the lowest and highest monthly average rates during the year for leading foreign currencies are shown in the following statement:

	Par of exchange (cents).	Rates in 1921 (cents per unit of foreign currency).					
		Average for January.	Lowest monthly average for the year.		Highest monthly average for the year.		Average for December.
			Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.	
Pound sterling.....	486.65	374.1970	July.....	363.2130	December...	415.6108	415.6108
French franc.....	19.30	6.4330	January.....	6.4330	May.....	8.3688	7.8446
Italian lira.....	19.30	3.5520	do.....	3.5520	do.....	5.2960	4.4365
German mark.....	23.82	1.6000	November.....	.3924	February.....	1.6400	4.5258
Swedish krona.....	26.80	21.4000	July.....	21.0400	December.....	24.5281	24.5281
Dutch florin.....	40.20	32.8800	August.....	31.0000	do.....	36.3104	36.3104
Argentine gold peso.....	96.48	79.3820	July.....	65.7990	February.....	80.3900	74.8042
Brazilian milreis.....	32.44	15.1390	do.....	10.4490	do.....	15.5970	12.6692
Chilean paper peso.....	19.53	14.3200	August.....	10.2400	March.....	14.7600	10.7837
Japanese yen.....	49.85	48.7600	October.....	47.6552	January.....	48.7000	47.9219
Indian rupee.....	48.65	28.6100	July.....	23.0588	do.....	28.6100	27.4188
Shanghai tael.....	66.85	76.9000	March.....	64.2250	October.....	78.4016	75.3162

Sterling, francs, and lire pursued substantially parallel courses during the 12 months' period. Moderate advances in the early part of the year were followed by a sharp rise in May, when the amount of the German reparations was fixed and prospects for an adjustment of international financial relations appeared brighter. This rally, however, was followed by a rapid decline when the first German payment of \$50,000,000 was made. Inasmuch as this pay-

ment was required to be made in dollar exchange, the demand for dollars, already keen, became still more intensified and other currencies depreciated correspondingly. This resulted in a modification of the reparations arrangement, and Germany was permitted to pay future installments in other currencies.

The decline in exchange rates which began in May continued until October, although sterling began to react as early as July, owing to the settlement of the British coal strike and the continuous exports of gold to the United States. An upward turn in the exchanges of other allied countries, partly in response to improved trade conditions, took place in November. During the closing weeks of the year the progress of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the prospect of a satisfactory conclusion of Irish negotiations in England were reflected in a pronounced upward movement in sterling and of the exchanges of western European countries.

German exchange reached its peak of 1.64 cents in February and remained at about that level until May, but the payment of the first installment of the indemnity, followed by the progressive demoralization of the fiscal situation in Germany, the continued issue of large amounts of Treasury bills and Reichsbank notes and the persistent efforts of German citizens to convert marks into other currencies, resulted in the decline of the mark to the lowest point ever reached. From 1.6 cents in May, the mark declined to 0.39 cent in November, but rallied to 0.53 cent in December.

The Austrian krone and the Polish mark, owing to the uninterrupted issue of enormous volumes of notes, declined so rapidly that at the close of 1921 these currencies were valued at a small fraction of 1 per cent of their parity and were practically negligible as media of international payments.

The Czechoslovakian krone, on the other hand, as the result of a strong fiscal policy and control of exports and imports, was held during the year at the comparatively high level of 5 to 6 per cent of its parity, and the Yugoslavian dinar, notwithstanding a considerable decline, was still worth at the end of the year about 7 per cent of its par value.

Exchanges of South American countries during the early part of the year continued to decline owing to unfavorable trade balances and to the fall in the price of their staple products. During the summer, however, some of these countries obtained credits in the United States and in the latter part of the year their exchanges showed decided improvement. In Brazil, the efforts of the Government to maintain the price of coffee and to control exchange transactions were also a factor in the advance in milreis. In Argentina reports indicate a favorable turn in general economic and trade conditions.

Japanese exchange remained steady throughout the year in its position slightly below par. The Indian rupee declined during the first part of the year, but advanced after June when the effects of favorable climatic conditions and consequent improvement in trade conditions began to be felt. Gold exports to Japan and the United States also tended to strengthen rupee exchange. During recent weeks, however, a downward movement of rupee exchange has resulted from the fall of the mark and the consequent decline in German purchases of hemp, jute, and other Indian raw materials.

Silver moved within comparatively narrow limits, the lowest monthly average quotation being about 57 cents in March and the highest about 71 cents in October.

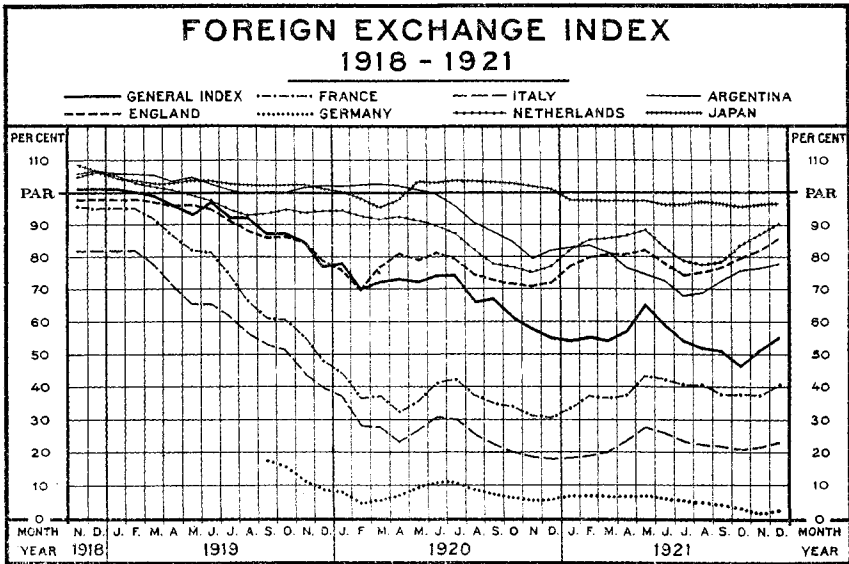
In accordance with the provisions of the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, beginning with June 17, has made a daily statement to the Treasury of the average noon buying rates for various foreign currencies in the New York market. On the basis of these statements the Federal Reserve Board compiles monthly high, low, and average quotations of all the important currencies and publishes them in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. A table is published in the appendix showing these quotations for each month from July to December. In addition to the high, low, and average quotations, percentages of par are shown. A chart illustrating the fluctuations of the leading exchanges since the armistice appears on the next page.

In view of the great importance which the movement of foreign exchange rates has assumed in international trade and financial relations, the Board has undertaken to compile monthly on the basis of quotations from 18 principal countries a general index of foreign exchange. This index has been calculated for each month, beginning with November, 1918, the quotations prior to July, 1921, being obtained from private sources and those from July to December, 1921, from the statements of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This general exchange index is given in the statement below and is represented by the heavy solid line on the chart.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE INDEX.

	1918	1919	1920	1921
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
January.....		101	78	54
February.....		100	70	55
March.....		99	72	54
April.....		96	73	57
May.....		93	72	65
June.....		97	74	59
July.....		92	74	53
August.....		92	66	52
September.....		88	67	51
October.....		88	61	46
November.....	101	84	58	51
December.....	101	77	55	55
Year.....		89	68	54

In compiling this index the average quotations for each of the 18 countries included, expressed as percentages of par, are weighted by the volume of merchandise and gold and silver transactions between the respective countries and the United States during the preceding month, the index being what is known as a "weighted geometric average." Stated in another way, without the use of technical terms, the index shows how many dollars would be required each month to purchase in the New York market a representative assortment of foreign exchange bills which at par would have cost \$100. The index was slightly over 100 during the first three months succeeding the armistice, when the "pegging" arrangements still prevailed, and oriental and South American exchanges were high owing to unpaid balances accumulated during the gold embargo. Beginning with March, 1919, the exchange index declined almost uninterruptedly until January, 1921, when it stood at 54 per cent. During 1921 the index rose to 65 per cent for May, declined to 46 per cent for October, but rose again to 55 per cent for December. For the year 1921 the foreign exchange index works out at 54, compared with 68 for 1920 and 89 for 1919.



#### FOREIGN BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Federal Reserve Board during the year 1921 authorized the establishment of a foreign branch in Paris, France, by the National City Bank of New York. This branch, already an operating institution, was purchased from the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of New York, December 31, and given the title of Paris Branch of the National City Bank of New York on the same date.

During the year the National City Bank closed its branches at Barranquilla, Bogota, and Medellin in the Republic of Colombia, the branch at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, and the branch at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The First National Bank of Boston operates to date but one foreign branch, located at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, which was authorized by the Board in July, 1917.

#### FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATIONS.

In the Board's annual report for the year 1920 there was given a list of foreign banking corporations organized under State law and doing business under agreement with the Federal Reserve Board as provided in section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act. During the past year there has been no increase in the number of these corporations nor has the scope of the operations of those listed in the 1920 report been enlarged; on the contrary, some of them have curtailed their business because of certain unfavorable conditions with which they have been confronted.

The two corporations which were reported last year as having been organized under the provisions of section 25 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act, commonly known as the Edge Act, during the year 1921, did only a moderate volume of business and are extending their operations slowly and cautiously. No new corporations have been organized during the year under the provisions of section 25 (a).

#### TRUST POWERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

During the past year, through its counsel's office, the Board has continued to advise and cooperate with the national banks in connection with the operation of their trust departments, which may be established with the Board's consent under authority of the provisions of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act. In order fully to inform itself regarding this general subject the Board addressed to all national banks which have been granted trust powers a questionnaire designed to elicit information as to the degree of success which they are attaining in the operation of their trust departments and as to the nature of the practical and legal difficulties, if any, which they are encountering. On October 15, 1921, which is about the date this questionnaire was sent out, 1,387 national banks held permits to exercise fiduciary powers under the terms of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act. The banks responded readily and seemed to appreciate the Board's efforts to cooperate with and assist them in this matter. The Board believes that the results of the questionnaire will prove very valuable to all who are interested in the subject.

The answers to the questionnaire show that the opposition on the part of the State authorities which at first existed in many of the

States has very largely disappeared, and that in all but three or four of the States national banks are permitted to exercise fiduciary powers on a basis of substantial equality with State trust companies. A large number of banks are operating trust departments very successfully, many of them stating that they are meeting with much greater success than they had anticipated. Seven hundred and ninety-four national banks replying to the questionnaire had acted in various fiduciary capacities 8,341 times in the aggregate, and it is estimated that they held trust funds aggregating over \$825,000,000. The national banks which are operating trust departments are almost unanimous in the opinion that their trust departments bring new business into the banks, and enable them to retain balances which upon the death of their customers would otherwise be diverted to competing trust companies. It appears also that many national banks which are located in small communities where there are no trust companies are furnishing, through their trust departments, a service which their communities greatly need, although they are somewhat handicapped by the fact that their customers are not as yet fully acquainted with the advantages of corporate fiduciaries. A complete and detailed summary of the replies to the Board's questionnaire is published among the exhibits in the appendix.

During the past year the Board, after examination and report by the counsel's office, has approved 134 original and 14 supplementary applications by national banks for fiduciary powers.

#### BOARD'S ORGANIZATION AND EXPENDITURES.

There have been several changes in the Board's organization and staff during the past year. On March 4, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon succeeded Hon. David F. Houston as Secretary of the Treasury and ex officio member and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

On March 17, Hon. D. R. Crissinger took the oath of office as Comptroller of the Currency and ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, his predecessor having retired from office on March 2, 1921.

The term of David C. Wills as a member of the Board expired on March 4, and on May 12 John R. Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minn., took the oath of office as a member of the Board, having been appointed by the President for a full term of 10 years.

The total cost of conducting the work of the Board during the year 1921, including salaries of members and the cost of printing and circulating the Federal Reserve Bulletin, was \$722,318.86. Two assessments were levied against the Federal Reserve Banks during the year, aggregating \$741,436.29, or approximately 239 thousandths of 1 per cent of their average paid-in capital and surplus for the year.



A statement of salaries paid and of other expenditures by the Board is given in the appendix.

#### FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Federal Advisory Council held its four statutory meetings in Washington during 1921 on the following dates: February 21, May 16, September 19, and November 21. No other meetings of the council were held during the year. Recommendations made by the council appear in the appendix.

#### CONFERENCES HELD BY THE BOARD.

The Federal Reserve Board conferred with the Federal Advisory Council on the occasion of each of its meetings in Washington.

On April 12 the Board held a conference with the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, and on April 14 one class B director from each Federal Reserve Bank joined with the Board and the governors of the banks for the purpose of discussing the credit situation as it then existed. On October 25 a joint conference was held with the Federal Reserve agents and the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks. At these conferences matters relating to the operations of the Federal Reserve System were discussed.

A meeting with the Board of representatives of all Federal Reserve Banks was held in Washington on January 13, 1921, to discuss the Federal Reserve interdistrict time schedule.

On February 21 and 22 a conference of statisticians, which included representatives of the Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, as well as a number of business statisticians, was held in Washington for the purpose of discussing business condition reports.

On July 20 the Board held a conference with the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, at which the credit situation in the cotton States was discussed.

#### KERN AMENDMENT TO THE CLAYTON ACT.

As originally enacted section 8 of the act approved October 15, 1914, known as the Clayton Antitrust Act, absolutely prohibited interlocking directorates between certain classes of banks. The act of May 15, 1916, known as the Kern amendment, modified the provisions of that section so as to allow a person who first obtains the permission of the Federal Reserve Board to serve not more than three banks in the prohibited classes, if such banks are not in substantial competition. Under the terms of this amendment the Board is authorized at its discretion to grant, withhold, or revoke such consent if the

banks involved are not in substantial competition, but the Board has no authority to grant such consent if the banks involved are in substantial competition.

Inasmuch as several years had elapsed since the enactment of the Kern amendment, the Board in the fall of 1920 undertook to review the entire situation with reference to interlocking directorates, in order to determine whether, in view of changed conditions, it ought to exercise its discretionary power to revoke some of the permits which it had granted previously. In view of the complicated nature of the provisions of the Clayton Act relating to interlocking bank directorates it is the practice of the Board to refer all matters relating thereto to its counsel's office, and that office collected and arranged the data for this review and has made a thorough study of the legal and practical problems involved.

During the course of the Board's review of the situation, urgent representations were made on behalf of some of the banks involved that to revoke outstanding permits and break up long-standing relations would work hardship and injustice upon many banks and bank directors. It was argued that the intent of Congress in enacting the Clayton Act was to encourage competition between banks, and that where competition had sprung up between two banks while their directorates had been interlocked that intent was not being defeated by the existence of the interlocking directorate. There is no doubt of the soundness of this argument, and it emphasizes the fact, which had for some time been impressed upon the Federal Reserve Board, that section 8 of the Clayton Act as amended by the Kern amendment penalizes directors who have acted in accordance with the intent of Congress and have encouraged the growth of competition between the banks which they serve.

When the work done in connection with the review of the interlocking directorates revealed to the Board how many instances there were in which a strict enforcement of the terms of section 8 of the Clayton Act would operate inequitably, the Board decided to consider the question of a further amendment to the Clayton Act to carry out more effectually the intention of Congress to promote and encourage competition. The matter was referred to the Board's committee on the Clayton Act, which, after making a careful study of the problem, with the assistance of counsel, rendered a report in which it recommended an amendment which would authorize the Federal Reserve Board to permit a person to serve not more than three competing banks, when the Board is satisfied that such interlocking directorates will not result in a restriction of credit or lessening of competition between the banks involved, the Board, however, to continue to have full power to revoke such permits at any time.

The committee further recommended that existing permits previously granted by the Board be not disturbed until the probability of the enactment of such an amendment could be ascertained, and that the Board postpone final action on its review of the existing situation which had been scheduled for April 1. The Board adopted the recommendations of its committee on the Clayton Act and a bill amending the Clayton Act in this manner was drafted and submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 21, 1921, and was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but no further action has been taken regarding it. The Board desires to take this opportunity to renew its recommendation that the proposed amendment to the Clayton Act be enacted. A draft of the proposed amendment and the report of the Board's committee on the Clayton Act which explains more fully the problems involved are published as exhibits in the appendix to this report.

During the year 1921 the Board has acted upon 297 applications for its permission to serve two or more banks under the Kern amendment, counsel's office having investigated and made its report to the Board upon each of these applications. The Board has also, through counsel's office, investigated and acted upon approximately 500 apparent violations of the Clayton Act, reported by national bank examiners.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The Federal Reserve Act has been amended three times during the year 1921—by two different acts approved February 27, 1921, and by an act approved June 14, 1921. Each of these amendments, which will be discussed in order, was recommended by the Federal Reserve Board.

By one of the acts approved February 27, 1921, the provisions of section 11(m), which had expired by limitation on December 31, 1920, was reenacted with a slight modification and made effective until October 31, 1921. That section, as amended by the act of March 3, 1919, had authorized the Federal Reserve Board to permit Federal Reserve Banks to discount for any member bank the paper of a single borrower up to 20 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus, provided that such paper in excess of 10 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus was secured by Liberty bonds, Victory notes, or United States certificates of indebtedness. As amended by the act of February 27, 1921, the scope of the section was narrowed by limiting its application to paper secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes only when the borrower was the original subscriber thereto. The section as amended still applied, however, to paper secured by United States certificates of indebtedness, however acquired.

The other act, approved February 27, 1921, amended section 25(a) by adding a proviso to the first paragraph thereof to the effect that nothing in that section should be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use any corporation organized thereunder as a depository in Panama, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, and in other insular possessions and dependencies of the United States. The necessity for this amendment arose from the fact that the Treasury officials were doubtful whether the authority to require corporations organized under section 25(a) to act as fiscal agents included the right to use them as depositories.

Section 25(a) was amended again by the act of June 14, 1921. As originally enacted, that section required corporations organized under it to have a capital of not less than \$2,000,000, one-fourth of which had to be paid in before the corporation was authorized to commence business and the remainder of which had to be paid in in installments of 10 per cent at the rate of one installment every two months. This requirement was modified by the act approved June 14, 1921, so that a corporation with an authorized capital in excess of \$2,000,000 may apply for the consent of the Federal Reserve Board to have such excess paid in on call of the board of directors, provided that in all events 25 per cent of the total authorized capital must be paid in before the corporation commences business.

#### FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

More than seven years have elapsed since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks, but there is still a surprising lack of knowledge of what they really are and of what their proper functions are, not only on the part of the public at large, but among business men and bankers as well.

During the past year many things have been said and written regarding the Federal Reserve System which are calculated to create entirely false impressions, and in order that a clearer idea may be presented of the principles which govern the policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the operations of the Federal Reserve Banks, it seems desirable to review briefly some of the essential features of the Federal Reserve Act, to discuss the measure of authority conferred upon the Federal Reserve Board, the joint and separate powers exercised by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, and to describe concisely the fundamental character and some of the distinctive functions of the Federal Reserve Banks.

#### NO CENTRAL BANK.

Attention should be called, first of all, to the fact that the Federal Reserve Act did not establish a central bank. On the contrary, it

adopted the regional principle and authorized the establishment of not more than 12 banks, to be located in various sections of the country. Each of these banks is practically independent of the others, in operation as well as in local policies. From a legal standpoint, these banks are private corporations organized under a special act of Congress, namely, the Federal Reserve Act. Their stockholders are their member banks, each of which is required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank an amount equal to 6 per cent of its own capital and surplus, one-half of which amount is required to be paid in.

#### DISPOSITION OF EARNINGS.

After all necessary expenses of a Federal Reserve Bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders are entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, which is cumulative. After the dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings are paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that the entire earnings are paid into a surplus fund until that fund amounts to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank. Thereafter 10 per cent of the net earnings are paid into the surplus fund and the remaining 90 per cent paid to the Government as franchise tax.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Each bank has nine directors, of which six are elected by the member banks and three are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. Not more than three directors can be officers or directors of member banks and the three directors appointed by the Federal Reserve Board can not be officers, directors, or stockholders in any bank. Three directors elected by the member banks must be men who are actively engaged in their respective districts in agriculture, commerce, or some other industrial pursuit. As there are 12 Federal Reserve Banks, there are, therefore, 108 Federal Reserve Bank directors, of which only 36 are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, while the remaining 72 directors are elected by the member banks of the country—nearly 10,000 in number.

#### LENDING POWERS.

The law does not contemplate direct competition by the Federal Reserve Banks for business with each other or with national banks, State banks, trust companies, and savings banks. Federal Reserve Banks are not allowed to receive deposits from the public and can accept deposits only from their member banks, from the United States Government, and, solely for the purposes of exchange or

collection, from nonmember banks or trust companies. They are not allowed to make loans or advances direct to the public, but can lend only to the United States, to their member banks, and, subject to certain conditions, for periods not exceeding six months, in anticipation of the collection of taxes or the receipt of assured revenues, to States, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions in the United States.

The Federal Reserve Banks are not permitted by law to make loans direct to individuals, firms, and corporations, and while they can, under certain restrictions, purchase bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances in the open market, their dealings with the public in the matter of loans are limited to the discounting of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange for member banks, all such paper to be indorsed by the member bank offering it. In lending in this way to their member banks, the Federal Reserve Banks are not authorized by law to use the same discretion and freedom of action that are allowed national banks, State banks, and trust companies, but they must observe the limitations prescribed by law as to the character and maturity of the notes offered them by member banks for discount; except as to notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock, which a Federal Reserve Bank may discount for a member bank if the maturity does not exceed six months, a Federal Reserve Bank can not discount any paper for a member bank which has longer than 90 days to run, exclusive of days of grace.

The law puts a limitation also upon the character of advances against member banks' notes. A Federal Reserve Bank may make advances to its member banks on their promissory notes for a period not exceeding 15 days, provided such promissory notes are secured by the deposit or pledge of bonds or notes of the United States, or by notes, drafts, and bills of exchange or bankers' acceptances which are themselves eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank. To be technically eligible for rediscount a note must be indorsed by a member bank, its maturity must be within the time limit prescribed by law, and it must have been issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, and it must also be shown that the proceeds of the note have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

As Federal Reserve Banks are not permitted by law to rediscount any paper which does not bear the indorsement of a member bank, it is clear that in order for a Federal Reserve Bank to render financial assistance to those engaged in commerce and industry, in agriculture, or in the raising of live stock, the loans must first be negotiated with member banks. There are many loans, however, which member banks may legally and properly make which can not be

rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks for the reason that the law does not admit of the classification of such paper as eligible. A Federal Reserve Bank, therefore, can not discount any paper, however good it may be, which is not technically eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act; and, on the other hand, it is entirely within its right in declining to discount notes which, even though technically eligible, are not satisfactory from a credit standpoint.

Federal Reserve Banks are forbidden by law from discounting notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments, or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.

#### RESERVES.

The Federal Reserve Act, as amended, has changed both the amount and character of the reserves which all national banks and State member banks must carry against their deposit liabilities. For a long period of years it has been the practice of American banks to carry as a reserve in cash and on deposit with other banks a certain proportion of their deposits. Before the passage of the Federal Reserve Act the national banks in the three central reserve cities were required to keep in their own vaults as reserve in gold or lawful money an amount equal to 25 per cent of their net deposits, and in other cities and towns they were required to keep a part of their required reserves in cash in their own vaults, while a part might be kept on deposit with other banks. The laws regarding the reserves of State banks varied in the different States. Under the Federal Reserve Act the percentage of reserve required has been substantially reduced, and, as amended, no national bank and no State member bank is required to keep any definite amount of cash in its own vaults, and whatever amount of cash is kept on hand by the member banks, as deemed necessary by the judgment and experience of their officers, does not count as part of the banks' lawful reserve.

The entire legal reserves of all member banks must be kept on deposit with the Federal Reserve Banks. As a consequence, the cash resources of the Federal Reserve Banks are necessarily very large and their holdings of gold, in particular, constitute a very large proportion of all the gold in the country. The gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks is equal to all the gold that would have been in circulation or held by all the banks throughout the country if there had been no Federal Reserve Banks established.

As the Federal Reserve Banks are made the sole custodians of the legal reserves of all member banks, the object of Congress in throwing safeguards and limitations around their loan transactions is evident. It is necessary that Federal Reserve Banks should keep

themselves in a "liquid" position; that is, their bills discounted must be of short maturity and should be readily collectible. The strength of the entire banking system of the United States is directly related to the strength of the Federal Reserve Banks. If the Federal Reserve Banks should allow themselves to get into a weak, over-extended, and unsafe position, all member and nonmember banks would be seriously affected.

#### GENERAL POWERS AND LIMITATIONS.

While Congress has placed upon the Federal Reserve Board the responsibility of defining eligible paper, within the meaning of the Federal Reserve Act, it has intrusted the management of the Federal Reserve Banks, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to their own directors. Each Federal Reserve Bank has power to appoint, by its board of directors, such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in the Federal Reserve Act and to define their duties, to prescribe by-laws, not inconsistent with the law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and to exercise, by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by law and such incidental powers as may be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by law.

Each Federal Reserve Bank is conducted under the supervision and control of its board of directors, who are charged by law to perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and to administer the affairs of the bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, to extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

The Federal Reserve Board is not authorized by law to pass upon the paper which is offered for discount to Federal Reserve Banks. This is a function which must be exercised by the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank or by their duly authorized officers or agents. While the law does not prescribe any fixed limit as to the amount of loans that a Federal Reserve Bank may make to a member bank, it does require that due regard must be given to the claims and demands of other member banks; that is, to their possible needs for credit accommodation. It also provides that a Federal Reserve Bank must extend to each member bank such discounts and accommodations as may be "safely and reasonably made." This means that the directors of a Federal Reserve Bank and the officers ap-



pointed by them must exercise their best judgment in granting discount accommodations. They must assure themselves that the discounts are such as can be safely made, and reasonably made, with due regard to the possible requirements of other member banks which may ask for accommodations later on.

The lending power is not vested in the Federal Reserve Board and the reason for this is probably twofold. First. The Federal Reserve System is not a central bank. It is a regional system comprising twelve banks. Congress did not intend that there should be a centralized control of credits. Second. In a country embracing so vast an area as the United States, it would be a very difficult task, if not an impossibility, for a central board to pass intelligently upon the security of the paper offered for discount, which must necessarily come from all sections of the country.

#### NO CONTROL OVER MEMBER BANK LOANS.

While the Federal Reserve Act was intended to strengthen the banking system of the United States and to provide ready means of rediscounting certain classes of paper, it is also the evident intention of the act to disturb as little as possible the business of the member and nonmember banks, or their dealings with their customers. There is nothing in the Federal Reserve Act which gives either the Federal Reserve Board or a Federal Reserve Bank any control over the loan policy of any member bank. A Federal Reserve Bank can not compel a member bank to make a loan which it does not desire to make, nor restrain it from making a loan which it wishes to make even though it is forbidden by law.

A Federal Reserve Bank can not lend directly to the customers of a member bank, nor does it, in fact, take the initiative in making loans to a member bank for the purpose of enabling the member bank to distribute the funds so advanced to its customers. The Federal Reserve Bank lends to the member bank against transactions already made, for the purpose of enabling the member bank to restore its reserve to the legal requirement, after the reserve has been impaired or is about to be impaired because of increased loans and deposits.

There is a very general popular misconception regarding this, and it may be that some of the member banks are responsible for this misunderstanding without being actuated, however, by sinister motives. Banks, as a rule, do not like to admit to customers that they are short of loanable funds nor do they wish to arouse enmity in declining to make loans or in asking for a reduction of a loan already made.

There are doubtless some bank officers who are able frankly to decline an application for a loan in a way which leaves no sting, but not all bank officers have such tact. Some are frank enough, but their bluntness hurts the feelings of the would-be borrower. It is not unusual, therefore, for some bank officers in declining loans to seek to evade direct responsibility. Formerly, the board of directors was made useful in this capacity. In recent years, however, bank officers have found in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Reserve Bank a much more satisfactory buffer than a local board of directors. In many cases, in small towns particularly, banks have found it convenient to pass the responsibility on to the Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Reserve Board, and have stated to a borrower or would-be borrower that they would like to grant the extension asked for or make the loan desired, but the Federal Reserve would not permit it. Such a procedure has a tendency to relieve the situation as far as the local bank is concerned, but it is certainly unfair to the Federal Reserve System. This evasion of responsibility has subjected the Federal Reserve Banks to a great amount of unjust criticism and has given the public a wrong impression of the authority and attitude of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board.

It is entirely true that a Federal Reserve Bank, mindful of its responsibility under the law and acting in accordance with the dictates of ordinary banking prudence, may have had occasion to call the attention of some of its larger borrowing banks to their large discount lines, which have run in some cases over a period of years without being reduced, and have called the attention of the borrowing banks to the necessity of working themselves into a stronger position. But in no case within the knowledge of the Federal Reserve Board has any Federal Reserve Bank undertaken to say to a member bank what particular loans it should call or ask to have reduced.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ISSUES.

There is perhaps as much confusion in the public mind regarding the issue of Federal Reserve notes as there is regarding the rediscounting functions of the Federal Reserve Banks. There are some who appear to have an impression that the Federal Reserve Board has power to expand or contract the currency of the country at will and that it has exercised this power in a reckless and arbitrary manner. While the law prescribes that the Federal Reserve Board shall have the right, acting through the Federal Reserve Agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal Reserve Bank for Federal Reserve notes, it has never exer-

cised this right. On the contrary, it has always approved promptly every application which has been made for the issue of Federal Reserve notes. One of the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act, as stated in its caption, is to furnish an elastic currency, but there are some whose idea of elasticity is continuous stretching.

Currency to be really elastic must be susceptible of expansion or the reverse, as the needs of industry and commerce may require. Many believe that there was a preordained contraction of the currency during the year 1920, determined upon in order to reduce prices. The expansion of nearly \$600,000,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation which actually took place during that year shows that the impression is absolutely unwarranted.

An increase or decrease in the volume of Federal Reserve notes outstanding is not the result of any preordained policy or premeditated design, for the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation depends entirely upon the activity of business or upon the kind of activity which calls for currency rather than book credits.

Federal Reserve notes can be issued only against collateral in an amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes applied for, which collateral security must be notes and bills discounted or acquired by the banks or gold or gold certificates. The law requires each Federal Reserve Bank to maintain a reserve of 40 per cent in gold against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

During the year 1921 the loans of the Federal Reserve Banks to their member banks decreased by about \$1,500,000,000; and as the notes discounted with Federal Reserve Banks have been paid off, Federal Reserve note currency has come back to the banks and, in the absence of a demand for it, has not been reissued. Upon payment of commercial paper which has been deposited to secure Federal Reserve notes, there necessarily results either an immediate return of an equivalent amount of notes to the bank or an automatic increase in the percentage of gold reserve available for their redemption. Federal Reserve notes are not legal tender, nor do they count as reserve money for member banks. They are issued only as a need for them develops, and as they become redundant in any locality they are returned for credit or for redemption to the Federal Reserve Banks or to the Treasury at Washington. Thus, there can not be at any time more Federal Reserve notes in circulation than the needs of the country at the prevailing level of prices and wages require, and as the demand abates the volume of notes outstanding will be correspondingly reduced through redemption. The increased volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation from 1917 to the end of the year 1920 was, in so far as it was not the result of direct exchanges for gold and gold certificates, the effect of advancing wages and

prices and not their cause, just as the reduction which has taken place during the past year is the result of lower prices and smaller volume of business, rather than their cause.

Under the Federal Reserve System, as business expands, as labor is more fully employed, and as production increases and distribution becomes more active, there follows a demand for greater discount accommodations and a need for more currency, and the increased volume of discounts furnishes a means of providing the increased volume of currency required.

#### GOLD RESERVES AND INTEREST RATES.

The Federal Reserve Banks held on December 28, 1921, a gold reserve of about \$2,870,000,000 and a combined reserve against member banks' deposits and note issues of slightly more than 71 per cent. Or, if the legal minimum reserve of 35 per cent be set up against deposits, there would remain a gold reserve of slightly more than 97 per cent against Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

For some months past there has been a marked easing in domestic rates of interest. Notwithstanding some unfavorable features in the revenue laws, the investment market is now absorbing securities at reasonable rates which could not have been considered a few months ago. Market quotations of Liberty bonds have steadily advanced until they are now approaching par. Good railroad and industrial bonds have also appreciated, and there have been some noticeable advances in standard stocks.

In his annual report recently sent to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury remarks that the advance in the price of Liberty bonds and Victory notes is in part a reflection of easier credit conditions and lower interest rates, though increased buying on the part of investors and better distribution of the public debt doubtless account for much of the improvement. High commodity prices and great business activity usually mean lower prices for bonds and other securities yielding a fixed income, while reduced commodity prices and lower money rates bring higher market prices for bonds.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, a word more may be added by way of summary: A Federal Reserve Bank is what its name implies. It is a reserve bank. It holds on deposit the entire legal reserve of its member banks. It is not authorized by law to receive deposits from the public, nor to lend directly to individuals, firms, or corporations. It can rediscount paper of short maturity for member banks with their indorsement; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which

have been used or are to be used for such purposes. Based in part on the security of such paper, it can put in circulation Federal Reserve notes in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of ordinary business transactions or of an acute emergency.

But the Federal Reserve System should not be expected to accomplish the impossible. It can not control individual judgment or action. It is not a panacea for all economic and financial ills, and it can not, however skillful its administration may be, prevent periods of depression, although it can do much to modify them. Other nations, such as Great Britain and France, with their great central banking institutions, have always had their years of prosperity and their periods of depression, although they have been free from the money panics which we formerly had in this country as a result of our inadequate banking system and which we would, no doubt, have had in the most aggravated degree a year or so ago but for the efficiency and stabilizing influence of the Federal Reserve System.

There are well-defined cycles in business. There are the short and frequently recurring cycles incident to the changes of the seasons and there are longer swings or periods of prosperity and depression, the rotation being about as follows: (1) Business activity and increasing production; (2) excessive expansion and speculation, followed hitherto by panic and forced liquidation; (3) a long period of slow liquidation, business depression, and stagnation; and (4) revival.

There are those who believe that the beginning of revival is not far distant. When it does definitely set in it will be followed in due course by a new era of prosperity.

In the light of recent experience we should remember, when we again enter into a period of full prosperity, that a reaction will follow sooner or later; and if the flow of the incoming tide can be controlled so that the crest may not be reached too rapidly nor rise too high the subsequent reaction will be less severe and the next period of industrial and commercial activity and general prosperity will be marked by saner methods, greater achievement along constructive lines, and by a longer duration than any which we have had before. We should not forget that the ebb of the tide is always equal to the flow and that the ebb in the Bay of Fundy, where the tide rises highest, is far greater than in safer harbors where the tidal fluctuations are more moderate.

By direction of the Federal Reserve Board:

W. P. G. HARDING,  
*Governor.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## APPENDIX A.

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### OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

By Hon. SYDNEY ANDERSON, Member of the House of Representatives from Minnesota and Chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

ADDRESS BEFORE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING.

I am very grateful for this opportunity to tell you something of the work that the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry has been doing. It is always a privilege to address an audience of Americans. It is not only a privilege but a responsibility in these days when the developments of each 24 hours demonstrate that the problems of peace are no less urgent or important than those of war. It is good to be an American now, when American leadership is daily proving its power and influence in world affairs. It is good to know that we have a right to hope for the lifting of the burdens incident to the competitive race for national armaments.

I want at the outset to say that the commission is conducting an inquiry, not an inquisition. We have set up, for the purpose of obtaining information for the commission's use, more than 200 voluntary committees with a cooperating organization consisting of more than 3,000 persons. These cooperating organizations have included representatives of practically all of the principal trades and industries in the United States, including railroads.

I have been asked to discuss specifically the investigation which has to do with the relation of the Federal Reserve System to the crisis through which we have been passing and the causes of the spread between producers' and consumers' prices.

In order to appreciate the relation of the Federal Reserve System to the crisis, it is necessary to discuss the events which led up to it, and the decisions of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks which had a direct bearing upon these events.

The Federal Reserve Banks began operations in November, 1914, shortly after the beginning of the great World War. The period which followed their organization was one of great expansion and business activity, due in part, I think, to the reduction of reserve requirements, increased mobility of reserves and credit, and the greater expansion permitted under the Federal Reserve System. The normal activity of the period was augmented by the enormous demands of the warring countries in Europe for supplies, which were mainly bought on forward contracts in which price was second in importance to the certainty of delivery. During this period prices of commodities increased 75 per cent and loans and discounts of all banks, State and National, approximately 40 per cent.

The discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks, in accordance with the uniform policy of banks of issue the world over, were maintained during this period on a basis somewhat above the market rates on the class of paper to which they were applicable.

With our entrance into the World War, it became apparent that the costs incident to its prosecution could not be paid from the current collection of

taxes, and it was necessary to provide immediate payment by the manufacture of credit. The methods employed in this manufacture of credit are no doubt familiar. The point I wish to bring out is that at this time two decisions were made which had a profound bearing and influence upon the conditions which subsequently developed. The first of these was the adoption by the Treasury Department of the policy of offering issues of Government bonds and certificates of indebtedness at rates below the market, which, in my judgment (and this is a point which doubtless will be contradicted by economists and bankers), served to increase the total borrowings of the Government and to promote an unnecessary expansion. The second decision was incidental to the first and involved the determination of the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve Banks to maintain discount rates at a point below going market rates upon the paper to which they were applicable.

It is worthy of note in this connection that, notwithstanding the opportunity and even inducement to expansion which this policy offered, the expansion of loans and discounts of all banks during the period of American participation in the war amounted to only 15 per cent and the increase in prices during the period to 17 per cent. This was doubtless due to restrictions, moral and legal, imposed during the war upon the use of credit, the production of nonessentials, and upon consumption generally.

Shortly before signing the armistice, when the hope of peace became a practical certainty, there began a short period of temporary business recession accompanied by a very slight contraction of loans and discounts. This lasted, however, only to about April first. Had discount rates been raised sharply and progressively, following this period, much of the expansion, speculation, spending, and extravagance which characterized the postwar period might have been avoided. At this time, however, the flotation of the Victory loan, which it was then thought might amount to \$6,000,000,000, was under consideration and the Treasury Department feared that a change in the policy touching discount rates, and in its own policy of selling bonds below the market rates, might result in endangering the loan and perhaps in compelling the refunding of the previous issues as well as in depressing the price of existing private bond issues.

Thus, the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks touching discount rates was again subordinated to the policy of the Treasury Department in meeting its credit requirements. In the absence of the restraining influence of increasing interest rates upon borrowings at the Federal Reserve Banks and as a result of the removal of the restrictions, moral and legal, upon the use of credit, upon production of nonessential commodities and upon consumption generally, there ensued a period of intense business activity, expansion, speculation, and extravagance, the like of which has never before been seen in this country or in the world.

This period of expansion was characterized by the phenomena which accompany a period of intense business activity preceding a period of business depression. People began to spend freely and extravagantly and in many cases beyond their current incomes. Orders piled up in great numbers and in duplication. Great volumes of debts were made for plant extension, production, and consumption; banks became extended and gradually the reserves of the banks of issue declined toward the legal minimum. Expansion of loans and discounts during the postwar period exceeded 30 per cent, while prices in the same period rose 33 per cent.

In December, 1919, the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve Banks began to take the action which, in my opinion, should have been taken in the early part of that year. Discount rates were raised slightly in December and more radically and progressively during the early part of 1920. By June, 1920,

prices of some commodities had already declined considerably and this was especially true of the farm products of which we produce a surplus in this country. The phenomena which precede periods of industrial depression and business stagnation began to be evident. There developed an exhaustion of current capital and credit. Bankers were forced to stop loaning and then to call loans. Goods were forced on the markets and backed up in the channels of distribution, resulting in increased pressure for loans when credit could not be had except at a high price, and in many instances could not be obtained at all. Orders were canceled. The psychological factors, which in times of intense business activity combined to produce an atmosphere of optimism and to develop a sellers' market, now conspired to produce an atmosphere of pessimism and to develop a buyers' strike. By June, 1921, loans and discounts of national banks had been reduced 12 per cent, Federal Reserve notes 15 per cent, bills discounted and bills bought by Federal Reserve Banks 36 per cent.

By June 30, 1921, wholesale prices of all commodities had declined 44 per cent and prices of farm products 54 per cent. The tremendous decline in prices of agricultural commodities and the hardships attendant upon this decline, and upon the necessary restrictions of credit imposed during the period, reacted in August and September, 1920, in a demand for amelioration of the discount policy of the Federal Reserve Banks in the direction of lower discount rates. I have no doubt that, if it had been possible to take action to arrest the processes of liquidation at this period without incurring great danger of precipitating a financial crash in the midst of industrial crisis, such action would have been beneficial, particularly from the standpoint of the farmers whose products were hit by price declines with greater force than any others. However, inasmuch as no change in policy took place at this time, an estimate of its effect must be purely speculative. It is clear that any change of policy at this time must have been a sufficiently radical reversal of the existing policy to induce borrowings on the part of member banks and to encourage lending to their customers.

Many of the banks at this time were overextended, the unadjusted reserve ratio in many of the Federal Reserve districts at a very low point, and the reserves of the system as a whole close to the legal minimum. There was no certainty that a policy of discount rates below market rates would have served to arrest the processes of liquidation, and on the other hand, it seems probable that such a policy would have been attended by bank failures precipitating a financial crash in the midst of a period of industrial crisis.

The extent of the expansion which occurred during the entire period following the beginning of the World War to October, 1920, is illustrated by the fact that this total expansion was in excess of 100 per cent. Bank loans over this entire period increased at a rate three times as great as that of the period preceding 1914.

There is a very strong feeling in the country that the policy of restriction of credit was applied in many districts with unnecessary vigor and in many instances with unnecessary harshness; that loans were sometimes called where the wiser policy would have been to extend credit at a high rate. On the whole, however, the most significant fact developed by the experience of the past six years of the operation of the Federal Reserve System is that the system has proved sufficiently flexible to meet the requirements of the period of the greatest expansion that the country is likely to know, and to contract credit and currency in correspondence to the lessening of business activity.

On the other hand, the experiences of the past eighteen months have demonstrated the inadequacy of the present banking system of the country from the standpoint of meeting the requirements of the farmer. The farmer is entitled



to and should have credit of a maturity corresponding to his turnover and his ability to pay his indebtedness at maturity from the proceeds of the farm; that is, a credit running from six months to three years. The existing banking machinery of the country does not fill these requirements. In addition, the farmer is entitled to just as good an approach to the sources of credit as any one else in any other industry. In my opinion, these requirements can all be met by an adaptation of the present banking machinery which will make it possible for existing banking institutions to furnish credit of the maturity desired without tying up their resources in such a way as to limit the commercial usefulness of these resources.

To accomplish this result, I would permit all existing financial institutions dealing directly with the public, including national and State banks, farm loan associations, and live-stock companies, to make loans to farmers for periods of from six months to three years and to rediscount the paper with the Federal land banks or to act directly as the agent of the Federal land banks in making these loans. The farm paper indorsed by the financial institution taking it to the Federal land banks would be made the basis of short-time debentures by the Federal land banks which would be sold to the investment public in the same way as farm loan bonds are now sold. I would authorize the Federal land banks to rediscount any of such paper held by them with the Federal Reserve Banks when the paper had reached the maturity of six months or less. I would also authorize the Federal Reserve Banks to buy and sell debentures of Federal land banks as they now buy and sell Federal farm loan bonds. This adaptation of existing bank machinery would give the farmer the kind of credit he needs without the additional burden of overhead and investment which would be necessary in the creation of new institutions to meet his credit requirements, and without tying up the quick assets of financial institutions in such a way as to limit their ability to function in respect to the short-time requirements of either agriculture or industry. This plan is approved by a majority of the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury officials.

The impression seems to be rather general in the country that the contraction of loans and discounts and of credit during the period of deflation, through which we have just passed, was much greater than it actually was and that the liquidation which took place in the agricultural sections was relatively greater than in the industrial sections.

The Commission gathered a great deal of data in an effort to demonstrate the truth or falsity of both of these impressions. The compilations made by the Commission, showing total loans and discounts of all banks, include the figures to June 30, 1921. The contraction of loans and discounts of national banks from June, 1920, to June, 1921, amounted to 12 per cent; of State banks and trust companies, to 1.6 per cent; and of all banks, exclusive of savings banks, 6.5 per cent. Total bills discounted and bills bought by Federal Reserve Banks were reduced 36 per cent; Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 15 per cent.

It is rather significant as an indication of the power of expansion of the Federal Reserve System that expansion during the period of business prosperity and contraction during the period of business depression, were both greater in national banks and member banks than in nonmember banks. With respect to the second impression that liquidation was greater in agricultural than in industrial communities, the Commission made a study which involved obtaining, analyzing, and compiling the statements of more than 9,000 banks. For the purpose of this study the counties in the United States were divided into three classes: agricultural counties, semiagricultural counties, and nonagricultural counties. The agricultural counties included all counties in which 80 per cent or more of the products produced were agricultural in character; the semi-

agricultural counties, counties in which 50 per cent to 80 per cent of the products produced were agricultural, and the nonagricultural counties, those in which less than 50 per cent of the products were agricultural in character.

An examination was made of the bank statements of all the member banks in these counties, as of May 4, 1920, and as of April 28, 1921. From these statements a tabulation was made showing the percentage of increase or decrease in loans and discounts, in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, in borrowings from other banks, and in total deposits in the three classes of counties, which we have been considering, during the period.

The tabulation shows that loans and discounts in agricultural counties during the period were reduced 1.2 per cent; in semiagricultural counties, 1.3 per cent; in nonagricultural counties, 5.6 per cent, and in the country as a whole 4.5 per cent. It shows also that borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks increased in the agricultural counties 56.6 per cent, and decreased in the semiagricultural counties 0.2 per cent; in the nonagricultural counties 28.5 per cent, and in the country as a whole, 19.5 per cent. Borrowings from other banks increased in agricultural counties 65.7 per cent; in semiagricultural counties 19 per cent; in nonagricultural counties 0.6 per cent. Total deposits decreased in agricultural counties 11.1 per cent; in semiagricultural counties 5.2 per cent; and in nonagricultural counties 4.4 per cent. The greater reduction in deposits in the agricultural counties accounts, in part, at least, for the relatively heavy demand upon the Federal Reserve System by banks in agricultural communities and likewise accounts for the pressure felt by banks in agricultural counties during the period of deflation.

On the whole, it seems safe to conclude that while there was unquestionably great pressure for liquidation in the agricultural sections of the country as well as in the industrial sections, and that this pressure resulted in great hardship upon both the banks and their customers, the actual liquidation of bank loans in the agricultural sections of the country has been relatively less than in the industrial sections. I have no doubt that this is due in large measure to the fact that the faster turnover of commercial stocks in most instances diminished losses incident to their liquidation, while farm crops were, for the most part, sold at prices wholly inadequate to liquidate current agricultural debts.

It was urged also before the commission that high rates for call money in New York City resulted, during this period, in drawing money and credit from the agricultural sections of the country to New York for speculative purposes. The commission thoroughly investigated this claim and made an analysis of the balances kept by out-of-town banks in New York City banks during the period, and also of the amounts loaned by New York banks for out-of-town correspondents on the stock exchange.

This analysis showed that during the entire period from January, 1920, to July, 1921, the balances of out-of-town correspondents in New York banks and the loans placed by New York banks for out-of-town correspondents in street loans constantly declined. During this period the balances of out-of-town banks in New York banks and loans by New York banks for out-of-town correspondents on the stock exchange, combined, declined \$520,000,000.

The tremendous and very urgent demands for industrial and agricultural loans during this period resulted in a movement of money and credit away from New York instead of to New York. This conclusion is verified by an examination of the transactions of the New York Federal Reserve Bank through the gold settlement fund, which shows an aggregate net movement of money away from New York during this period of nearly \$400,000,000.

I come now to a discussion of the causes of the spread between producers' and consumers' prices. The usual method of approach to this question is to state that the principal cause of this spread is the profiteer, who preys upon the necessities of the people, and that all the ills of distribution can be cured by putting the profiteers in jail. I am willing to assert that if there is one profiteer in the country, there is one too many, and that he ought to be in jail, but I do not believe that the problems of distribution can be solved by putting profiteers in jail.

The first essential to the solution of the problems of distribution is a general understanding on the part of those who contribute to distribution, either in the way of products or services, and on the part of the general public, as well, that there is a real problem of distribution, and that in its solution is the hope of more adequate prices from the producers' standpoint and more reasonable prices from the consumers' standpoint.

We know that the costs of distribution were slowly but steadily increasing prior to 1913. So far as we can ascertain, they have about doubled since 1913, and to-day the costs of distribution represent about one-half of the price which the final consumer pays. These increases in costs do not occur wholly in any one place in the line of distribution. They occur as a part of the price of every element of service performed in connection with the distribution of the product all along the line.

The price which the final consumer pays is a composite of thousands of other prices and includes the cost of production, sorting, grading, packing, bulking, transporting, storing, insuring, selling and delivering the product, including the overburden of interest and wages, rent, and administration, all along the line.

In general, all of these costs apparently have increased, and in recent months have not declined in anything like the proportion in which commodity prices have fallen.

I am unable to state the proportion which these increased costs bear to the total cost of distribution or their absolute relation to costs for the same services in 1913 or any prior year, but it is certain that they do not represent the total of the increased costs of distribution. Part of these costs are represented by additional services incident to the complex character of our civilization and the congestion of population in the large cities.

Merchandising to-day consists largely of selling the consumer what he wants, when he wants it, and making him pay for it. A witness before the commission recently put the elements of merchandising in the following order: First, the exact article or type of goods desired or that would ultimately satisfy; second, a pleasing environment; third, a pleasing and dependable quality of service; fourth, quality of merchandise and lowest prices. This viewpoint is clearly typical of merchandising to-day. Goods are sold not so much by offering a price as by offering service, convenience, dependability, reputation, and credit.

The local merchant acts as the outlet of the manufacturer and wholesaler rather than as the local buyer for the community. He is frequently persuaded to overstock with goods and to purchase goods for which there is small or no local demand, thus lengthening his turnover and the cost of doing business.

In the principal retail trades there are approximately 1,000,000 retail dealers, or 1 for each 110 inhabitants or 1 for each 25 families. Of grocers and delicatessen dealers there are 335,000, or 1 for each 315 people or 73 families. There are 27,000 wholesalers, or 1 for approximately 4,000 inhabitants or 900 families. Whether this number of wholesalers and retailers is excessive and

adds to the economic burden of the country, it is extremely difficult to say, as there is a wide difference of opinion, but it is altogether probable that the total includes a large number whose existence can not be justified from the standpoint of economic and efficient distribution.

Another element in the spread between producers' and consumers' prices is to be found in the quality, quantity, and variety of service, environment, and atmosphere demanded by the consumer from the merchant. The variations of quantity, quality, and variety of service demanded or furnished is reflected in a wide variation of price of the same commodity at different stores in the same city. On the whole, however, the attitude of the consumer is such as to offer very little hope of reducing the spread between producers' and consumers' prices through reducing the quantity, quality, or variety of the service required.

Reduction of this spread must come for the most part through a reduction in the cost of the elements of service and overburden all along the line; by more efficient methods of distribution; by reducing unnecessary transportation hauls; by more efficient merchandising methods; by more closely relating output to market; by speeding up turnover; by reducing unnecessary stocks; and by otherwise shortening and speeding up the steps between producer and consumer.

This means, first of all, the completion of the cycle of readjustment of prices and wages; second, a more thorough understanding of the problem and the elements in its solution by everyone concerned with it; and third, a recognition, on the part of everyone contributing any service in the process of distribution, of his responsibility to his community and to the country to do his part toward reducing the burden.

There is no legislative pill that will cure the ills of distribution, no governmental panacea which can be applied to the solution of these problems. The problem is the problem of each of us and of all of us, and the banker as well as the manufacturer and merchant must contribute his share in reducing the spread between producers' and consumers' prices.

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## EXHIBITS.

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### DISCOUNT RATES.

No. 1.—DISCOUNT RATES (HIGH AND LOW FOR EACH YEAR) IN FORCE SINCE ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Character of paper and maturities.																																					
	Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.												Agricultural and live-stock paper 91 days to 6 months.		Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations.		Trade acceptances within 60 days (see note 1).		Trade acceptances 61 to 90 days.		Bankers' acceptances within 3 months.		Commodity paper within 90 days. <sup>1</sup>															
	Within 10 days.		11 to 30 days.		Within 15 days.		16 to 30 days.		31 to 60 days.		61 to 90 days.				Within 15 days.		16 to 90 days.																					
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.												
Boston:																																						
1914-15 <sup>2</sup> .....	6	3	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	6	4	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
1916.....	3½	3	4	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
1917.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3½	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3½	3½	4	3½	4	3½	4	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
1918.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	5	4½	5	4½	5	4½	5	5	4	3½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	5	6	4½	6	4½	7	4½	7	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	6	4½	6	4½	7	4½	7	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York:																																						
1914-15 <sup>2</sup> .....	5½	3	5½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	6	4	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1916.....	3	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1917.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	3	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4	5	5	3½	3	4	3½	4	3½	4	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5	4	3½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	5	6	4½	6	4½	7	4½	7	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	6	4½	6	4½	7	4½	7	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



No. 1.—DISCOUNT RATES (HIGH AND LOW FOR EACH YEAR) IN FORCE SINCE ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—Continued.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Character of paper and maturities.																								
	Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.												Agricultural and live-stock paper 91 days to 6 months.		Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations.		Trade acceptances within 60 days (see note 1).		Trade acceptances 61 to 90 days.		Bankers' acceptances within 3 months.		Commodity paper within 90 days. <sup>1</sup>		
	Within 10 days.		11 to 30 days.		Within 15 days.		16 to 30 days.		31 to 60 days.		61 to 90 days.		Within 15 days.		16 to 90 days.										
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
Chicago:																									
1914-15 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	3½	6	4					6	4	6	4½	6	5											
1916.....	3½	3½	4	4					4½	4	4½	4½	5	5					3½	3½	3½	3½			
1917.....					4	3½	4½	4	4½	4	5	4½	5½	5	3½	3	4	3½	3½	3½	4	3½			
1918.....					4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	4½	5½	5½	4	3½	4½	4	4½	3½	4½	4			
1919.....					4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½			
1920.....					7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	4½	7	5½	6	4½	6	4½	7	4½	7	4½	6	5	
1921.....					7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	
St. Louis:																									
1914-15 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	3	6	4					6	4	6	4	6	5					3½	3½	3½	3½		3	3
1916.....	3	3	4	4					4	4	4	4	5	4½					3½	3	3½	3½		3½	3
1917.....					4	3½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4	5½	4½	3½	3½	4	3½	4	3	4	4		3½	3½
1918.....					4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	4	3½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4			
1919.....					4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	4½	4	4½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½			
1920.....					6	4½	6	4½	6	4½	6	4½	6	5½	5½	4½	5½	4½	6	4½	6	4½	5½	5	
1921.....					6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	5½	5	
Minneapolis:																									
1914-15 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	4	6	4					6½	4	6½	4½	6½	5										3	3
1916.....	4	4	4	4					4	4	4½	4½	5	5					3½	3½	3½	3½		3½	3
1917.....					4	4	4½	4	4½	4	5	4½	5½	5	3½	3	4	3½	3½	3½	4	3½		4½	3½





## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

No. 2.—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OUTSTANDING, HELD BY ISSUING FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, AND IN ACTUAL CIRCULATION; ALSO GOLD AND ELIGIBLE PAPER PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL FOR OUTSTANDING NOTES.

MONTHLY FIGURES FOR 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Federal Reserve notes:													
Outstanding—													
Jan. 31.....	3,484,314	279,999	1,001,385	271,580	338,525	156,651	174,268	559,237	144,176	74,984	110,562	76,051	296,896
Feb. 28.....	3,345,123	278,820	917,382	271,760	328,666	156,008	170,435	533,742	144,583	73,266	107,861	69,908	292,692
Mar. 31.....	3,265,571	271,223	919,102	264,828	315,730	148,666	158,150	520,987	139,205	70,256	102,903	63,855	290,666
Apr. 30.....	3,158,204	269,773	878,868	252,903	305,932	142,140	164,042	505,015	132,945	67,545	98,261	58,127	282,653
May 31.....	3,083,681	272,517	856,610	244,668	289,307	132,104	165,603	496,216	128,681	63,908	91,884	52,763	289,420
June 30.....	3,000,430	267,394	830,752	241,643	277,982	125,649	157,766	490,229	123,578	60,618	85,962	48,611	290,246
July 30.....	2,920,595	262,428	801,726	242,854	266,080	120,453	147,135	480,696	122,061	58,362	82,879	45,286	290,635
Aug. 31.....	2,849,730	257,819	773,775	242,434	256,143	114,313	134,639	482,511	121,171	57,904	82,604	42,327	284,090
Sept. 30.....	2,824,274	250,833	770,414	230,944	246,345	116,085	140,263	471,242	126,198	59,494	82,347	44,493	285,616
Oct. 31.....	2,712,957	240,406	737,030	220,713	237,086	115,390	131,416	449,811	124,470	60,736	77,428	42,740	275,731
Nov. 30.....	2,698,682	227,540	766,800	217,473	233,022	115,885	124,645	439,698	121,305	59,396	76,486	40,131	276,301
Dec. 31.....	2,781,791	220,157	816,748	222,870	239,864	117,457	128,644	447,218	114,103	60,477	75,438	39,538	299,277
Held by issuing bank—													
Jan. 31.....	401,159	15,613	210,554	12,527	19,455	6,241	4,424	54,167	18,597	1,726	7,908	4,415	45,532
Feb. 28.....	296,569	13,094	119,794	12,597	18,637	5,865	5,853	36,778	20,650	2,259	7,720	4,068	49,254
Mar. 31.....	360,623	12,123	141,219	25,078	28,963	5,556	4,108	44,558	24,645	2,181	9,302	4,349	58,541
Apr. 30.....	314,193	11,271	132,167	17,347	26,422	6,004	7,647	34,041	20,882	2,224	8,933	3,249	44,006
May 31.....	331,812	15,864	140,698	14,023	20,905	5,606	8,513	36,378	20,738	2,595	8,716	2,823	54,953
June 30.....	352,344	17,236	147,566	15,189	23,916	5,970	6,499	45,345	20,462	1,755	7,405	2,436	58,565
July 30.....	370,969	16,458	150,015	21,838	22,944	7,429	9,358	47,461	21,527	2,364	7,239	3,225	61,111
Aug. 31.....	368,264	16,408	141,455	28,669	21,291	7,307	7,171	51,080	22,812	2,286	8,196	3,221	58,368

Sept. 30.....	341,847	16,122	129,918	21,881	20,716	6,252	5,684	47,880	23,154	2,826	8,726	2,979	55,709
Oct. 31.....	291,531	18,497	105,244	18,901	19,004	7,482	4,812	37,223	20,412	3,003	6,358	3,080	47,515
Nov. 30.....	332,676	18,127	135,210	19,600	19,530	9,226	4,846	38,115	21,365	3,044	7,695	3,493	52,425
Dec. 31.....	372,399	17,622	153,385	22,146	25,089	10,356	7,173	44,755	18,857	3,688	6,394	4,068	58,866
In actual circulation—													
Jan. 31.....	3,083,155	264,386	790,831	259,053	319,070	150,410	169,844	505,070	125,579	73,258	102,654	71,636	251,364
Feb. 28.....	3,048,554	265,726	797,588	259,163	310,029	150,143	164,582	496,964	123,933	71,007	100,141	65,840	243,438
Mar. 31.....	2,904,948	259,100	777,883	239,750	285,767	143,110	154,042	476,429	114,560	68,075	93,601	59,506	232,125
Apr. 30.....	2,844,011	258,502	746,701	235,556	279,510	136,136	156,395	470,974	112,063	65,321	89,328	54,878	238,647
May 31.....	2,751,869	256,653	715,912	230,645	268,402	126,498	157,090	459,838	107,943	61,313	83,168	49,940	234,467
June 30.....	2,648,086	250,158	683,186	226,454	254,066	119,679	151,267	444,884	103,116	58,863	78,557	46,175	231,681
July 30.....	2,549,626	245,970	651,711	221,016	243,136	113,024	137,777	433,235	100,534	55,998	75,640	42,061	229,524
Aug. 31.....	2,481,466	241,411	632,320	213,765	234,852	107,006	127,468	431,431	98,359	55,618	74,408	39,106	225,722
Sept. 30.....	2,482,427	234,711	640,496	209,063	225,629	109,833	134,579	423,362	103,044	56,668	73,621	41,514	229,907
Oct. 31.....	2,421,426	221,909	631,786	201,812	218,082	107,908	126,604	412,588	104,058	57,733	71,070	39,660	228,216
Nov. 30.....	2,366,006	209,413	631,590	197,873	213,492	106,659	119,799	401,583	99,940	56,352	68,791	36,638	223,876
Dec. 31.....	2,409,392	202,535	663,363	200,724	214,775	107,101	121,471	402,463	95,246	56,789	69,044	35,470	240,411
Collateral pledged as security for outstanding F. R. notes:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Jan. 31.....	1,264,753	157,992	207,585	148,532	179,227	47,316	61,183	202,182	52,134	25,218	36,896	19,036	127,452
Feb. 28.....	1,222,071	155,263	204,802	118,013	180,988	49,083	59,679	191,247	62,669	25,250	35,864	17,645	121,568
Mar. 31.....	1,270,930	136,166	270,115	121,280	195,542	50,621	55,560	176,112	58,020	24,410	36,547	16,115	130,442
Apr. 30.....	1,311,794	168,876	297,651	121,236	195,384	39,935	57,653	179,220	62,464	21,554	31,244	15,048	121,529
May 31.....	1,470,729	171,060	410,975	108,801	192,989	35,399	69,116	228,001	58,577	20,222	31,147	11,345	133,097
June 30.....	1,600,328	179,437	509,430	127,775	188,065	40,224	60,026	233,914	52,273	20,992	31,626	12,804	143,762
July 30.....	1,611,689	187,871	488,170	140,986	183,462	36,468	51,591	252,581	51,077	19,441	31,942	11,529	156,571
Aug. 31.....	1,694,523	179,541	502,018	152,758	181,946	34,508	47,218	320,476	57,147	18,588	35,088	8,529	156,646
Sept. 30.....	1,755,796	169,146	576,001	145,877	177,647	33,720	49,812	315,588	55,774	18,393	35,430	11,916	166,492
Oct. 31.....	1,708,409	179,259	545,044	131,245	165,408	31,305	45,070	301,116	66,086	16,705	35,962	12,502	178,707
Nov. 30.....	1,779,605	161,913	594,034	142,005	165,564	32,605	43,988	302,283	66,921	17,195	30,589	12,731	209,777
Dec. 31.....	1,872,670	159,910	653,004	144,402	177,327	38,057	45,225	312,163	66,158	16,856	28,042	11,093	220,433

NO. 2.—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OUTSTANDING, HELD BY ISSUING FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, AND IN ACTUAL CIRCULATION; ALSO GOLD AND ELIGIBLE PAPER PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL FOR OUTSTANDING NOTES—Continued.

MONTHLY FIGURES FOR 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Collateral pledged as security for out- standing F. R. notes—Continued. Eligible paper—													
Jan. 31.....	2,560,207	150,049	911,689	143,597	181,986	116,099	129,681	397,083	98,238	75,906	109,149	70,449	176,281
Feb. 28.....	2,517,683	156,774	893,864	162,746	166,664	109,763	129,321	378,931	92,729	72,210	98,586	68,917	187,178
Mar. 31.....	2,292,473	159,018	650,299	147,629	156,132	114,930	123,575	438,625	90,848	69,836	100,247	63,446	177,888
Apr. 30.....	2,147,192	112,172	635,910	157,928	155,017	110,904	116,711	372,047	81,847	70,836	95,784	64,207	173,829
May 31.....	1,912,147	124,324	523,013	138,182	141,053	104,583	103,032	318,275	81,882	65,227	81,857	63,866	166,853
June 30.....	1,731,259	105,995	371,276	125,183	154,052	99,620	100,936	325,297	86,632	70,495	78,546	62,094	151,133
July 30.....	1,624,684	86,544	362,308	118,013	145,155	102,149	105,979	271,956	82,744	72,223	75,334	56,616	145,663
Aug. 31.....	1,479,891	104,497	344,908	91,742	125,986	104,008	100,341	213,245	73,503	69,753	66,434	53,689	131,785
Sept. 30.....	1,415,963	90,338	262,906	87,239	131,544	98,906	108,538	227,025	77,395	68,497	74,288	59,874	129,413
Oct. 31.....	1,351,866	78,099	262,487	95,024	129,858	95,792	104,112	207,139	64,310	67,138	78,838	56,238	112,831
Nov. 30.....	1,207,798	84,239	205,985	82,548	108,960	97,750	96,954	184,730	68,219	60,351	79,672	54,891	83,499
Dec. 31.....	1,255,740	72,320	254,896	101,435	119,616	97,243	94,157	194,009	63,240	49,374	71,283	50,739	87,428

**No. 3.—COLLATERAL (GOLD AND ELIGIBLE PAPER) PLEDGED WITH FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AS SECURITY FOR FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OUTSTANDING AND GOLD AVAILABLE AS RESERVE AGAINST NOTES IN CIRCULATION.**

WEEKLY FIGURES FOR 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Federal Reserve notes outstanding.									Federal Reserve notes held by issuing bank.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		
	Amount.	Collateral pledged as security.									Amount.	Gold available as reserve against notes after setting aside a reserve of 35 per cent against deposits.	
		Total.	Gold and gold certificates.				Eligible paper.					Amount.	Per cent.
			Total.	In vault.	In redemption fund—U. S. Treasury.	In gold fund—F. R. Board.	Total.	Amount required.	Excess amount pledged.				
<b>1921.</b>													
Jan. 7.....	3,678,024	4,037,806	1,264,762	266,926	106,477	891,359	2,773,044	2,413,262	359,782	408,001	3,270,023	1,704,758	52.1
14.....	3,599,708	3,832,124	1,265,558	266,485	107,396	891,677	2,566,566	2,334,150	232,416	440,217	3,159,491	1,730,132	54.8
21.....	3,563,197	3,884,258	1,286,304	266,386	109,247	910,671	2,597,954	2,276,893	321,061	447,907	3,115,290	1,731,254	55.6
28.....	3,511,301	3,835,984	1,288,450	227,387	114,182	946,881	2,547,534	2,222,851	324,683	420,553	3,090,748	1,744,845	56.5
Feb. 4.....	3,400,093	3,828,748	1,274,747	227,386	103,412	943,949	2,554,001	2,125,346	428,655	324,343	3,075,750	1,750,367	56.9
11.....	3,368,644	3,794,628	1,269,037	227,385	118,901	922,751	2,525,591	2,099,607	425,984	318,228	3,050,416	1,757,469	57.6
18.....	3,349,950	3,732,292	1,260,546	227,386	113,831	919,329	2,471,746	2,089,404	382,342	312,506	3,037,444	1,777,199	58.5
25.....	3,348,473	3,746,413	1,234,181	227,386	113,359	893,436	2,512,232	2,114,292	397,940	296,767	3,051,706	1,771,940	58.1
Mar. 4.....	3,346,989	3,687,103	1,236,560	227,386	109,120	900,054	2,450,543	2,110,429	340,114	304,378	3,042,611	1,802,883	59.3
11.....	3,337,009	3,703,287	1,240,570	227,386	115,694	897,490	2,462,717	2,096,439	366,278	331,169	3,005,840	1,801,109	59.9
18.....	3,310,900	3,552,985	1,257,807	227,386	116,071	914,350	2,295,178	2,053,093	242,085	348,020	2,962,880	1,793,667	60.5
25.....	3,294,876	3,605,230	1,245,507	226,386	104,511	914,610	2,359,723	2,049,369	310,354	364,147	2,930,729	1,777,666	60.7
Apr. 1.....	3,263,111	3,578,807	1,300,345	233,853	106,157	960,335	2,278,462	1,962,766	315,696	354,958	2,908,153	1,834,999	63.1
8.....	3,246,061	3,523,488	1,306,949	233,852	120,988	952,109	2,216,539	1,939,112	277,427	352,097	2,893,964	1,870,974	64.7
15.....	3,224,111	3,520,563	1,346,558	233,852	111,570	1,001,136	2,174,005	1,877,553	296,452	355,584	2,868,527	1,870,846	65.2

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

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**No. 3.—COLLATERAL (GOLD AND ELIGIBLE PAPER) PLEDGED WITH FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AS SECURITY FOR FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OUTSTANDING AND GOLD AVAILABLE AS RESERVE AGAINST NOTES IN CIRCULATION—Continued.**

WEEKLY FIGURES FOR 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Federal Reserve notes outstanding.									Federal Reserve notes held by issuing bank.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		
	Amount.	Collateral pledged as security.									Amount.	Gold available as reserve against notes after setting aside a reserve of 35 per cent against deposits.	
		Total.	Gold and gold certificates.				Eligible paper.					Amount.	Per cent.
			Total.	In vault.	In redemption fund—U. S. Treasury.	In gold fund—F. R. Board.	Total.	Amount required.	Excess amount pledged.				
1921.													
Apr. 22.....	3,198,002	3,487,301	1,321,816	233,853	104,409	983,554	2,165,485	1,876,186	289,299	341,302	2,856,700	1,880,529	65.8
27.....	3,177,004	3,424,562	1,317,860	233,852	119,167	964,841	2,106,702	1,859,144	247,558	346,886	2,830,118	1,900,700	67.2
May 4.....	3,158,636	3,435,157	1,326,087	233,852	119,127	973,108	2,109,070	1,832,549	276,521	330,050	2,828,586	1,914,668	67.7
11.....	3,147,304	3,433,397	1,374,138	233,853	117,383	1,022,902	2,059,259	1,773,166	286,093	342,371	2,804,933	1,931,066	68.8
18.....	3,112,067	3,333,437	1,458,619	293,852	112,347	1,052,420	1,874,818	1,653,448	221,370	344,652	2,767,415	1,948,309	70.4
25.....	3,091,119	3,404,025	1,505,229	343,853	127,424	1,033,952	1,898,796	1,585,890	312,906	356,315	2,734,804	1,961,147	71.7
June 1.....	3,080,993	3,409,391	1,477,665	343,852	126,000	1,007,813	1,931,726	1,603,328	328,398	329,694	2,751,299	1,966,689	71.5
8.....	3,073,599	3,369,346	1,460,358	345,093	116,727	998,538	1,908,988	1,613,241	295,747	362,876	2,710,723	1,985,274	73.2
15.....	3,030,050	3,241,365	1,550,817	345,093	121,141	1,084,583	1,690,548	1,479,233	211,315	355,615	2,674,435	1,940,394	72.6
22.....	3,002,066	3,330,805	1,598,128	345,093	128,760	1,124,275	1,732,677	1,403,938	328,739	362,747	2,639,319	2,025,969	76.8
29.....	2,996,025	3,342,209	1,597,219	344,992	127,264	1,124,963	1,744,990	1,398,806	346,184	361,550	2,634,475	2,035,434	77.3
July 6.....	3,014,824	3,371,270	1,598,265	344,993	126,558	1,126,714	1,773,005	1,416,559	356,446	342,908	2,671,916	2,031,609	76.0
13.....	3,000,507	3,300,183	1,623,321	344,992	119,094	1,159,235	1,676,862	1,377,186	299,676	396,674	2,603,833	2,054,696	78.9
20.....	2,969,666	3,283,451	1,624,332	344,993	118,896	1,160,443	1,659,119	1,345,334	313,785	405,154	2,564,512	2,066,809	80.6
27.....	2,933,241	3,243,006	1,616,287	344,993	117,047	1,154,247	1,626,719	1,316,954	309,765	395,624	2,537,617	2,091,949	82.4

Aug. 3.....	2,917,123	3,223,275	1,615,482	344,992	119,176	1,151,314	1,607,793	1,301,641	306,152	380,450	2,536,673	2,107,070	83.1
10.....	2,900,323	3,169,402	1,640,626	344,992	107,104	1,188,530	1,528,776	1,259,697	269,079	379,539	2,520,784	2,138,982	84.9
17.....	2,885,217	3,166,405	1,660,062	373,992	125,550	1,160,520	1,506,343	1,225,155	281,188	381,575	2,503,642	2,160,530	86.3
24.....	2,854,623	3,136,656	1,646,109	371,992	109,417	1,164,700	1,490,547	1,208,514	282,033	368,709	2,485,914	2,180,384	87.7
31.....	2,849,730	3,174,414	1,694,523	400,992	113,709	1,179,822	1,479,891	1,155,207	324,684	368,264	2,481,466	2,196,157	88.5
Sept. 7.....	2,852,311	3,184,382	1,677,195	402,738	113,842	1,160,615	1,507,187	1,175,116	332,071	334,748	2,517,563	2,201,928	87.5
14.....	2,862,670	3,122,216	1,694,301	402,737	113,195	1,178,369	1,427,915	1,168,369	259,546	371,019	2,491,651	2,237,460	89.8
21.....	2,837,667	3,154,254	1,777,529	447,337	117,912	1,212,280	1,376,725	1,060,138	316,587	362,991	2,474,676	2,271,034	91.8
28.....	2,817,678	3,157,798	1,759,065	447,337	110,566	1,201,162	1,398,733	1,058,613	340,120	360,482	2,457,196	2,277,594	92.7
Oct. 5.....	2,795,943	3,159,724	1,756,582	450,163	120,199	1,186,220	1,403,142	1,039,361	363,781	313,630	2,482,313	2,289,225	92.2
11.....	2,780,189	3,150,244	1,732,113	450,162	114,167	1,167,784	1,418,131	1,048,076	370,055	303,878	2,476,311	2,273,231	91.8
19.....	2,769,083	3,055,934	1,711,331	450,163	126,046	1,135,122	1,344,603	1,057,752	286,851	328,221	2,440,862	2,320,653	95.1
26.....	2,725,315	3,061,589	1,729,790	450,162	110,418	1,169,210	1,331,799	995,525	336,274	316,536	2,408,779	2,328,653	96.7
Nov. 2.....	2,715,606	3,007,724	1,708,670	450,164	120,908	1,137,598	1,299,054	1,006,936	292,118	307,494	2,408,122	2,335,853	97.0
9.....	2,708,845	3,002,317	1,723,523	450,163	117,952	1,155,408	1,278,794	985,322	293,472	288,014	2,420,831	2,356,380	97.3
16.....	2,716,943	3,027,472	1,810,060	450,163	122,569	1,237,328	1,217,412	906,883	310,529	318,719	2,398,224	2,361,266	98.5
23.....	2,704,639	3,041,334	1,811,316	450,163	112,822	1,248,331	1,230,018	893,323	336,695	314,723	2,389,916	2,373,251	99.3
30.....	2,698,682	2,987,403	1,779,605	450,163	121,502	1,207,940	1,207,798	919,077	288,721	332,676	2,366,006	2,379,152	100.6
Dec. 7.....	2,691,689	2,988,325	1,787,724	450,162	112,651	1,224,911	1,200,601	903,965	296,636	318,334	2,373,355	2,389,234	100.7
14.....	2,726,175	3,015,165	1,813,422	450,063	116,301	1,247,058	1,201,743	912,753	288,990	332,398	2,393,777	2,391,619	99.9
21.....	2,772,812	3,135,782	1,833,108	349,012	123,471	1,360,625	1,302,674	939,704	362,970	325,252	2,447,560	2,368,397	96.8
28.....	2,796,540	3,092,876	1,846,369	349,013	115,832	1,381,524	1,246,507	950,171	296,336	353,043	2,443,497	2,374,615	97.2

**No. 4.**—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION PRINTED, SHIPPED TO FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AND UNITED STATES SUBTREASURIES SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS, AND ON HAND IN WASHINGTON ON DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

PRINTED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five hundreds.	Thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.
Boston.....	1,091,400	204,640	387,960	316,400	51,600	48,400	8,800	39,600	14,000	20,000
New York.....	3,444,360	689,720	1,168,160	880,480	190,000	261,600	49,600	122,800	26,000	56,000
Philadelphia.....	1,071,000	206,160	294,080	356,960	92,200	60,000	12,000	15,600	10,000	24,000
Cleveland.....	964,560	145,040	217,520	379,200	149,800	48,800	5,800	6,400	4,000	8,000
Richmond.....	706,640	138,640	183,560	217,040	76,200	48,800	11,600	16,800	8,000	8,000
Atlanta.....	661,920	137,360	177,320	222,240	35,400	42,000	14,800	26,800	2,000	4,000
Chicago.....	2,002,880	378,640	578,320	744,320	145,000	88,000	19,000	23,600	14,000	12,000
St. Louis.....	625,600	170,840	189,280	188,080	25,000	18,800	7,200	8,400	6,000	12,000
Minneapolis.....	310,360	91,720	105,080	91,360	5,000	8,000	1,600	7,600	0	0
Kansas City.....	416,920	122,080	117,120	129,520	15,000	16,000	6,000	11,200	0	0
Dallas.....	314,620	72,660	99,520	94,640	10,400	10,400	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000
San Francisco.....	1,003,580	213,420	211,880	387,280	48,600	71,600	12,000	18,800	12,000	28,000
Total.....	12,615,840	2,570,920	3,729,800	4,007,520	844,200	722,400	151,400	303,600	102,000	184,000

SHIPPED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Boston.....	897,400	180,000	342,000	276,800	32,200	36,000	2,800	15,600	4,000	8,000
New York.....	2,964,800	600,840	1,047,600	786,560	169,800	225,600	29,600	82,800	6,000	16,000
Philadelphia.....	881,360	184,760	256,360	319,440	73,200	40,000	2,000	5,600	0	0
Cleveland.....	823,020	119,820	182,000	338,000	129,800	38,800	3,800	4,800	2,000	4,000
Richmond.....	518,580	114,060	140,680	173,840	46,400	29,200	1,600	6,800	2,000	4,000
Atlanta.....	508,000	110,440	139,520	173,040	25,400	32,000	10,800	16,800	0	0
Chicago.....	1,537,320	288,760	454,240	589,520	115,000	63,200	9,000	13,600	4,000	0
St. Louis.....	476,640	131,160	149,320	150,560	20,000	12,000	3,200	4,400	2,000	4,000



Minneapolis.....	216,460	67,860	74,000	64,000	3,000	5,200	800	1,600	0	0
Kansas City.....	322,260	100,140	92,440	107,280	9,400	10,800	1,000	1,200	0	0
Dallas.....	215,500	53,180	72,880	72,640	7,200	6,800	800	2,000	0	0
San Francisco.....	837,880	172,680	180,320	327,280	42,600	64,000	7,400	15,600	12,000	16,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,199,220</b>	<b>2,123,700</b>	<b>3,131,360</b>	<b>3,378,960</b>	<b>674,000</b>	<b>563,600</b>	<b>72,800</b>	<b>170,800</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>

ON HAND IN WASHINGTON ON DEC. 31, 1921.

Boston.....	194,000	24,640	45,960	39,600	19,400	12,400	6,000	24,000	10,000	12,000
New York.....	479,560	88,880	120,560	93,920	20,200	36,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	40,000
Philadelphia.....	189,640	21,400	37,720	37,520	19,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	24,000
Cleveland.....	141,540	25,220	35,520	41,200	20,000	10,000	2,000	1,600	2,000	4,000
Richmond.....	190,060	24,580	42,880	43,200	29,800	19,600	10,000	10,000	6,000	4,000
Atlanta.....	153,920	26,920	37,800	49,200	10,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	2,000	4,000
Chicago.....	465,560	89,880	124,080	154,800	30,000	24,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
St. Louis.....	148,960	39,680	39,960	37,520	5,000	6,800	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Minneapolis.....	93,900	23,860	31,080	27,360	2,000	2,800	800	6,000	0	0
Kansas City.....	94,660	21,940	24,680	22,240	5,600	5,200	5,000	10,000	0	0
Dallas.....	99,120	19,480	26,640	22,000	3,200	3,600	2,200	4,000	6,000	12,000
San Francisco.....	165,700	40,740	31,560	60,000	6,000	7,600	4,600	3,200	0	12,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,416,620</b>	<b>447,220</b>	<b>598,440</b>	<b>628,560</b>	<b>170,200</b>	<b>158,800</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>132,800</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Total printed.....	12,615,840	2,570,920	3,729,800	4,007,520	844,200	722,400	151,400	303,600	102,000	184,000
Total shipped.....	10,199,220	2,123,700	3,131,360	3,378,960	674,000	563,600	72,800	170,800	32,000	52,000
<b>Total on hand.....</b>	<b>2,416,620</b>	<b>447,220</b>	<b>598,440</b>	<b>628,560</b>	<b>170,200</b>	<b>158,800</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>132,800</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>

**No. 5.—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, AND AMOUNTS  
RETIRED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS; ALSO AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1921.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

ISSUED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five hundreds.	Thou- sands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.
Boston.....	868,825	177,167	340,166	259,888	33,202	38,002	2,100	15,400	900	2,000
New York.....	2,855,923	586,340	1,012,928	765,838	166,803	216,614	24,600	72,800	2,000	8,000
Philadelphia.....	865,508	175,733	253,755	325,980	68,290	35,150	1,400	5,200	0	0
Cleveland.....	838,885	121,185	187,370	346,680	136,500	39,850	2,600	3,700	400	600
Richmond.....	703,752	151,844	193,727	238,270	64,487	43,522	932	9,250	550	1,170
Atlanta.....	739,907	145,873	198,966	274,291	31,822	40,975	17,072	30,908	0	0
Chicago.....	1,467,591	277,930	456,580	565,881	95,800	48,800	7,000	11,600	4,000	0
St. Louis.....	494,328	133,633	156,503	162,552	21,650	13,600	1,700	3,340	500	850
Minneapolis.....	241,957	71,927	84,200	74,335	3,480	5,425	500	2,090	0	0
Kansas City.....	330,528	99,054	94,330	114,074	12,050	9,120	800	1,100	0	0
Dallas.....	269,877	57,835	93,031	94,968	9,806	11,800	458	1,979	0	0
San Francisco.....	861,720	170,920	174,680	334,140	43,400	67,900	6,600	17,300	19,550	27,230
Total.....	10,538,801	2,169,441	3,246,236	3,556,897	687,290	570,758	65,762	174,667	27,900	39,850

RETIRED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Boston.....	648,668	149,564	266,089	176,956	21,791	19,968	858	11,817	545	1,080
New York.....	2,039,175	474,894	763,650	540,520	106,018	122,886	6,580	24,032	35	560
Philadelphia.....	642,638	141,151	197,240	250,365	34,901	17,161	324	1,496	0	0
Cleveland.....	599,021	94,630	144,711	249,631	89,052	20,354	272	351	10	10
Richmond.....	586,295	130,243	166,743	197,358	50,495	33,354	793	5,614	545	1,150
Atlanta.....	611,263	122,892	169,617	230,869	21,968	26,171	13,907	25,839	0	0
Chicago.....	1,020,373	215,096	337,962	387,373	60,179	17,393	941	1,419	10	0
St. Louis.....	380,225	109,854	126,056	120,411	14,066	8,194	345	759	150	390

Minneapolis.....	181,480	57,099	66,684	51,457	2,097	2,750	165	1,228	0	0
Kansas City.....	255,090	83,354	77,052	81,665	9,029	3,736	130	124	0	0
Dallas.....	230,339	48,837	85,160	78,086	7,553	8,998	274	1,431	0	0
San Francisco.....	562,443	130,707	126,813	221,338	24,450	30,721	2,097	5,502	7,565	13,250
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,757,010</b>	<b>1,758,321</b>	<b>2,527,777</b>	<b>2,586,029</b>	<b>441,599</b>	<b>311,686</b>	<b>26,686</b>	<b>79,612</b>	<b>8,860</b>	<b>16,440</b>

OUTSTANDING ON DEC. 31, 1921.

Boston.....	220,157	27,603	74,077	82,932	11,411	18,034	1,242	3,583	355	920
New York.....	816,748	111,446	249,278	225,318	60,785	93,728	18,020	48,768	1,965	7,440
Philadelphia.....	222,870	34,582	56,515	75,615	33,389	17,989	1,076	3,704	0	0
Cleveland.....	239,864	26,555	42,659	97,049	47,448	19,496	2,328	3,349	390	590
Richmond.....	117,457	21,601	26,984	40,912	13,992	10,168	139	3,636	5	20
Atlanta.....	128,644	22,981	29,349	43,422	9,854	14,804	3,165	5,069	0	0
Chicago.....	447,218	62,834	118,618	178,508	35,621	31,407	6,059	10,181	3,990	0
St. Louis.....	114,103	23,779	30,447	42,141	7,584	5,406	1,355	2,581	350	460
Minneapolis.....	60,477	14,828	17,516	22,878	1,383	2,675	335	862	0	0
Kansas City.....	75,438	15,700	17,278	32,409	3,021	5,384	670	976	0	0
Dallas.....	39,538	8,998	7,871	16,882	2,253	2,802	184	548	0	0
San Francisco.....	299,277	40,213	47,867	112,892	18,950	37,179	4,503	11,798	11,985	13,980
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,781,791</b>	<b>411,120</b>	<b>718,459</b>	<b>970,868</b>	<b>245,691</b>	<b>259,072</b>	<b>39,076</b>	<b>95,055</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>23,410</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Total issued.....	10,538,801	2,169,441	3,246,236	3,556,897	687,290	570,758	65,762	174,667	27,900	39,550
Total retired.....	7,757,010	1,758,321	2,527,777	2,586,029	441,599	311,686	26,686	79,612	8,860	16,440
<b>Total outstanding.....</b>	<b>2,781,791</b>	<b>411,120</b>	<b>718,459</b>	<b>970,868</b>	<b>245,691</b>	<b>259,072</b>	<b>39,076</b>	<b>95,055</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>23,410</b>

No. 6.—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ISSUED AND RETIRED BY EACH FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Outstanding at beginning of each month in 1921.	Total.		Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.	
		Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.
January .....	3,735,731	78,060	329,477	10,600	32,155	13,600	48,570	7,990	27,709	2,300	42,468	13,370	17,753
February.....	3,484,314	128,469	267,660	22,750	23,929	20,720	104,722	19,700	19,519	9,380	19,239	11,890	12,533
March.....	3,345,123	135,972	215,524	12,580	20,177	26,960	25,240	12,800	19,733	7,510	20,447	18,340	25,681
April.....	3,265,571	156,195	263,562	13,120	14,570	21,420	61,653	13,120	25,044	9,360	19,158	14,820	21,347
May.....	3,158,204	202,818	277,341	30,560	27,816	37,100	59,358	16,200	24,435	7,770	24,395	8,960	18,996
June.....	3,083,681	162,605	245,856	21,300	26,423	29,600	55,459	20,000	23,026	8,100	19,424	10,720	17,175
July.....	3,000,430	181,200	261,035	22,900	27,866	41,960	70,985	20,000	18,789	9,700	21,603	10,920	16,116
August.....	2,920,595	171,970	242,835	15,900	20,510	38,140	66,091	20,800	21,220	11,580	21,517	9,120	15,259
September.....	2,849,730	215,515	240,971	14,010	20,996	71,600	74,961	8,400	19,890	8,100	17,899	13,620	11,848
October.....	2,824,274	150,595	261,912	12,000	22,426	54,540	87,924	7,400	17,631	10,980	20,239	12,580	13,276
November.....	2,712,957	185,818	200,093	4,480	17,346	83,970	54,200	14,000	17,240	13,780	17,843	12,840	12,345
December.....	2,698,682	280,420	197,311	10,700	18,083	99,200	49,253	23,000	17,603	22,880	16,037	16,640	15,068
Total: 1921.....		2,049,637	3,003,577	190,900	272,297	538,810	758,416	183,410	251,839	121,440	260,269	153,820	197,397
1920.....		2,215,254	1,775,312	225,680	178,844	373,080	276,442	177,420	134,017	249,000	154,109	179,004	169,675
1919.....		2,482,515	2,046,570	225,500	139,768	753,120	632,420	195,660	189,635	163,565	146,283	162,777	162,070
Outstanding: Jan. 1, 1922.....		2,781,791		220,157		816,748		222,870		239,864		117,457	
Jan. 1, 1921.....		3,735,731		301,554		1,036,354		291,299		378,693		161,034	
Jan. 1, 1920.....		3,295,789		254,718		939,716		247,896		283,802		151,705	
Jan. 1, 1919.....		2,859,844		168,986		819,016		241,871		266,520		150,998	

Month.	Atlanta.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.
January.....	11,090	16,582	6,980	81,980	3,100	14,315	1,320	7,722	.....	7,563	490	9,192	7,220	23,468
February.....	6,241	10,075	16,440	41,936	9,060	8,653	1,925	3,643	3,330	6,031	353	6,496	6,680	10,884
March.....	7,045	19,330	27,380	40,135	4,820	10,199	1,975	4,984	2,360	7,317	2,102	8,155	12,100	14,126
April.....	35,040	29,147	26,920	42,892	4,120	10,379	2,705	5,417	2,660	7,303	2,010	7,739	10,900	18,913
May.....	25,274	23,713	29,420	38,219	5,600	9,864	2,165	5,802	1,720	8,098	2,849	8,213	35,200	28,432
June.....	7,590	15,427	27,100	33,087	5,100	10,203	2,580	5,870	1,600	7,521	1,755	5,906	27,160	26,335
July.....	9,160	19,792	25,800	35,333	6,980	8,496	3,230	5,486	3,600	6,684	2,370	5,695	24,580	24,190
August.....	4,570	17,065	33,920	32,105	7,640	8,530	4,320	4,778	5,580	5,854	2,020	4,980	18,380	24,926
September.....	18,530	12,906	23,620	34,888	14,300	9,273	5,785	4,195	6,400	6,658	6,470	4,303	24,680	23,154
October.....	5,215	14,062	20,040	41,471	6,660	8,388	5,670	4,428	550	5,468	2,060	3,814	12,900	22,785
November.....	5,265	12,037	18,720	28,833	5,500	8,665	2,670	4,010	4,430	5,373	663	3,271	19,500	18,930
December.....	13,920	9,920	37,640	30,120	2,080	9,283	4,920	3,839	4,500	5,547	2,620	3,214	42,320	19,344
Total: 1921.....	148,940	200,056	293,980	480,999	74,960	116,248	39,265	60,174	36,730	79,417	25,762	70,978	241,620	255,487
1920.....	196,035	176,383	345,330	246,552	106,470	115,798	39,450	46,507	72,570	65,000	69,245	63,135	181,970	148,850
1919.....	183,598	147,110	324,320	239,799	134,025	98,426	39,990	50,272	57,900	67,662	55,730	37,581	186,330	135,544
Outstanding: Jan. 1, 1922.....	128,644		447,218		114,103		60,477		75,438		39,538		299,277	
Jan. 1, 1921.....	179,760		634,237		155,391		81,386		118,125		84,754		313,144	
Jan. 1, 1920.....	160,108		535,459		164,719		88,443		110,555		78,644		280,024	
Jan. 1, 1919.....	123,620		450,938		129,120		98,725		120,317		60,495		229,238	

No. 7.—MUTILATED FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION RECEIVED FOR DESTRUCTION BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FROM ORGANIZATION OF BANKS TO DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five hundreds.	Thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.
Boston.....	576,486	136,251	244,771	159,080	15,949	14,734	557	4,919	45	80
New York.....	1,820,172	414,410	716,466	480,239	96,690	89,433	6,530	15,809	35	560
Philadelphia.....	607,196	134,966	187,225	231,788	34,665	16,740	323	1,489	0	0
Cleveland.....	547,352	90,438	135,815	235,720	72,581	12,165	262	351	10	10
Richmond.....	375,369	90,511	109,919	129,613	30,327	13,392	112	1,470	5	20
Atlanta.....	307,352	78,676	100,418	116,110	6,962	4,634	149	403	0	0
Chicago.....	937,381	205,530	311,623	340,473	60,075	17,349	923	1,398	10	0
St. Louis.....	335,608	101,906	114,902	104,439	9,759	3,772	245	415	0	170
Minneapolis.....	146,613	50,498	54,210	38,797	1,293	1,651	50	114	0	0
Kansas City.....	224,820	79,279	69,770	69,199	3,083	3,235	130	124	0	0
Dallas.....	155,689	41,310	55,261	51,966	4,000	2,765	95	292	0	0
San Francisco.....	496,876	124,599	121,264	203,440	19,364	23,873	1,298	3,003	15	20
Total received.....	6,530,814	1,548,374	2,221,644	2,160,864	354,748	203,743	10,674	29,787	120	860
Total destroyed.....	6,509,339	1,545,196	2,215,308	2,153,150	352,666	202,411	10,405	29,223	120	860
Balance on hand.....	21,475	3,178	6,336	7,714	2,082	1,332	269	564	0	0

NOTE.—During 1921 burned, badly mutilated, and fractional parts of Federal Reserve notes amounting to \$41,870 have been identified and valued and the bank of issue determined.

**No. 8.—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION ISSUED AND RETIRED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS DURING 1921 AND 1920, AND AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1921, 1920, AND 1919.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Denomination.	1921		1920		Outstanding Dec. 31.		
	Issued.	Retired.	Issued.	Retired.	1921	1920	1919
\$5.....	473,930	608,182	431,450	401,856	411,120	545,372	515,778
\$10.....	654,842	907,888	568,800	566,580	718,459	971,505	969,285
\$20.....	661,485	1,099,340	779,060	590,996	970,868	1,408,723	1,220,659
\$50.....	103,069	198,417	184,240	101,432	245,691	341,039	258,231
\$100.....	90,113	125,322	120,755	61,606	259,072	294,281	235,132
\$500.....	15,791	16,873	27,214	8,211	39,076	40,158	21,155
\$1,000.....	31,807	47,015	78,905	26,976	95,055	110,263	58,334
\$5,000.....	8,200	120	10,700	6,335	19,040	10,960	6,595
\$10,000.....	10,400	420	14,130	11,320	23,410	13,430	10,620
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,049,637</b>	<b>3,003,577</b>	<b>2,215,254</b>	<b>1,775,312</b>	<b>2,781,791</b>	<b>3,735,731</b>	<b>3,295,789</b>

No. 9.—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' STATEMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS FROM COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five hundreds.	Thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.
Boston.....	136,400	33,000	57,000	43,200		3,200				
New York.....	544,720	110,040	238,080	169,200	9,800	16,000	1,600			
Philadelphia.....	200,780	52,500	62,360	53,520	24,800	6,400	400	800		
Cleveland.....	94,800	25,800	26,160	37,440	2,800	2,000	200	400		
Richmond.....	107,900	28,500	27,000	36,400	7,200	5,200		3,600		
Atlanta.....	89,320	26,400	20,040	13,680	7,200	10,000	4,000	8,000		
Chicago.....	258,860	74,940	66,000	93,920	16,000	6,400	1,200	400		
St. Louis.....	71,640	26,320	20,480	19,840	1,600	800	1,400	1,200		
Minneapolis.....	28,340	12,660	10,120	5,360			200			
Kansas City.....	39,220	12,660	10,920	15,040	200	400				
Dallas.....	18,540	8,540	3,920	6,080						
San Francisco.....	230,960	52,320	50,280	88,560	7,800	14,800	400	2,800	6,000	8,000
Total.....	1,821,480	463,680	592,360	582,240	77,400	65,200	9,400	17,200	6,000	8,000

RETURNED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR DESTRUCTION.

Boston.....	239,837	48,174	92,628	80,936	7,931	7,544	426	2,128	30	40
New York.....	602,418	92,543	234,345	192,101	34,363	34,423	4,712	9,781	20	130
Philadelphia.....	244,388	51,955	66,290	95,274	21,577	8,170	244	878		
Cleveland.....	229,408	35,369	49,939	102,350	34,527	6,731	215	262	5	10
Richmond.....	151,937	36,257	39,211	54,669	13,459	7,036	80	1,210	5	10
Atlanta.....	129,385	31,056	37,472	53,890	3,752	2,731	143	341		
Chicago.....	416,999	83,660	131,742	157,624	31,963	10,063	774	1,163	10	
St. Louis.....	110,648	33,856	34,700	35,755	4,073	1,688	154	242		180
Minneapolis.....	49,749	14,540	17,492	16,218	577	800	39	83		
Kansas City.....	77,727	23,055	22,762	28,435	1,509	1,747	110	109		
Dallas.....	57,761	14,395	18,316	21,340	1,939	1,590	74	107		



San Francisco.....	245,627	54,167	53,684	103,802	12,638	17,175	1,240	2,891	10	20
Total.....	2,555,884	519,027	798,581	942,394	168,308	99,698	8,211	19,195	80	390

ISSUED BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Boston.....	190,900	42,160	73,160	58,880	5,200	10,400	700	400		
New York.....	538,810	108,450	235,320	161,640	12,800	19,000	1,600			
Philadelphia.....	183,410	45,550	57,940	49,120	23,000	5,600	600	1,600		
Cleveland.....	121,440	28,000	31,520	45,920	9,700	4,400	800	1,100		
Richmond.....	153,820	40,660	38,580	48,530	12,200	9,300	50	4,500		
Atlanta.....	148,940	26,590	31,582	46,495	8,134	10,928	8,153	17,058		
Chicago.....	293,980	71,820	92,080	103,080	17,200	8,400	1,000	400		
St. Louis.....	74,960	25,100	22,080	21,880	2,400	1,200	600	1,100	200	400
Minneapolis.....	39,265	13,860	12,310	11,100	525	925	160	385		
Kansas City.....	36,730	12,470	9,240	13,720	350	550	100	300		
Dallas.....	25,762	9,130	4,830	11,040	360	210	28	164		
San Francisco.....	241,620	50,140	46,200	90,080	11,200	19,200	2,000	4,800	8,000	10,000
Total.....	2,049,637	473,930	654,842	661,485	103,069	90,113	15,791	31,807	8,200	10,400

RETURNED TO FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS BY OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Boston.....	272,297	56,874	104,628	89,496	9,531	8,744	426	2,528	30	40
New York.....	758,416	142,543	274,344	240,101	39,362	39,423	4,712	17,781	20	130
Philadelphia.....	251,839	53,705	68,791	98,474	21,577	8,170	244	878		
Cleveland.....	260,269	37,769	53,879	109,871	46,027	12,231	215	262	5	10
Richmond.....	197,397	48,827	52,450	66,419	17,409	9,936	161	2,110	45	40
Atlanta.....	200,056	34,351	44,529	74,355	8,763	11,775	8,451	17,832		
Chicago.....	480,999	89,660	151,742	195,624	31,963	10,064	773	1,163	10	
St. Louis.....	116,248	34,056	36,300	38,755	4,473	2,088	154	242		180
Minneapolis.....	60,174	15,830	19,952	21,148	992	1,390	154	708		
Kansas City.....	79,417	23,345	23,322	29,275	1,509	1,747	110	109		
Dallas.....	70,978	15,875	22,947	26,660	2,573	2,179	233	511		
San Francisco.....	255,487	55,347	55,004	109,162	14,238	17,575	1,240	2,891	10	20
Total.....	3,003,577	608,182	907,888	1,099,340	198,417	125,322	16,873	47,015	120	420

No. 9.—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' STATEMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

SUMMARY.

	Total.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Hundreds.	Five hundreds.	Thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.
Received from comptroller.....	1,821,480	463,680	592,360	582,240	77,400	65,200	9,400	17,200	6,000	8,000
Returned to comptroller.....	2,555,884	519,027	798,581	942,394	168,308	99,698	8,211	19,195	80	390
Excess receipts.....							1,189		5,920	7,610
Excess returns.....	734,404	55,347	206,221	360,154	90,908	34,498		1,995		
Issued to banks.....	2,049,637	473,930	654,842	661,485	103,069	90,112	15,791	31,807	8,200	10,400
Returned by banks.....	3,003,577	608,182	907,888	1,099,340	198,417	125,322	16,873	47,015	120	420
Excess issues.....									8,080	9,980
Excess returns.....	953,940	134,252	253,046	437,855	95,348	35,209	1,082	15,208		
Outstanding at beginning of year.....	3,735,731	545,372	971,505	1,408,723	341,039	294,281	40,158	110,263	10,960	13,430
Outstanding at end of year.....	2,781,791	411,120	718,459	970,868	245,691	259,072	39,076	95,055	19,040	23,410

No. 10.—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>													
Federal Reserve notes on hand.....	857,725	100,140	323,910	50,400	35,300	25,119	71,501	152,040	26,060	9,390	8,000	20,125	35,740
Federal Reserve notes outstanding (issued to bank—net).....	2,781,791	220,157	816,748	222,870	239,864	117,457	128,644	447,218	114,103	60,477	75,438	39,538	299,277
Collateral security for Federal Re- serve notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates.....	349,013	5,600	296,925	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Gold redemption fund.....	128,774	19,310	35,079	14,013	13,952	3,762	2,825	14,519	3,098	1,604	1,682	2,158	16,772
Gold fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	1,394,883	135,000	321,000	130,389	145,000	34,295	40,000	297,644	57,100	2,200	26,360	2,234	203,661
Eligible paper—													
Amount required.....	909,121	60,247	163,744	78,468	62,537	79,400	83,419	135,055	47,945	43,621	47,396	28,445	78,844
Excess amount held.....	346,619	12,073	91,152	22,967	57,079	17,843	10,738	58,954	15,295	5,753	23,887	22,294	8,584
Total.....	6,767,926	552,527	2,048,558	519,107	572,107	277,876	339,527	1,105,430	269,561	136,097	182,763	121,495	642,878
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>													
Federal Reserve notes received from Comptroller of the Currency—net amount (liability to comptroller)...	3,639,516	320,297	1,140,658	273,270	275,164	142,576	200,145	599,258	140,163	69,867	83,438	59,663	335,017
Collateral received from Federal Reserve Bank (liability to bank):													
Gold.....	1,872,670	159,910	653,004	144,402	177,327	38,057	45,225	312,163	66,158	16,856	28,042	11,093	220,433
Eligible paper.....	1,255,740	72,320	254,896	101,435	119,616	97,243	94,157	194,009	63,240	49,374	71,283	50,739	87,428
Total.....	6,767,926	552,527	2,048,558	519,107	572,107	277,876	339,527	1,105,430	269,561	136,097	182,763	121,495	642,878

No. 11.—INTERDISTRICT MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Received from or returned to Federal Reserve Bank of—	Total.		Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.	
	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.
Boston.....	76,131	115,855			47,671	87,028	6,828	6,646	3,828	3,738	4,618	3,687
New York.....	432,922	205,360	86,003	47,364			87,074	49,194	65,094	22,126	33,706	15,826
Philadelphia.....	99,932	140,957	6,703	6,830	49,449	87,222			15,186	17,815	14,262	13,198
Cleveland.....	114,417	140,049	3,934	3,783	23,622	63,287	18,924	15,123			16,574	8,775
Richmond.....	60,634	86,222	3,721	4,625	15,914	33,934	13,201	14,269	8,828	15,413		
Atlanta.....	69,635	88,142	3,081	2,616	19,044	47,929	3,528	3,067	6,740	4,340	7,665	8,805
Chicago.....	126,174	203,243	6,830	5,551	23,694	66,469	6,012	6,137	25,198	30,175	4,496	4,426
St. Louis.....	82,261	58,543	1,300	810	6,097	8,133	1,875	1,078	8,735	5,756	2,135	1,370
Minneapolis.....	32,686	32,587	587	522	2,408	5,777	532	422	1,442	1,314	381	300
Kansas City.....	47,568	50,679	858	900	3,756	7,004	962	1,149	2,480	2,522	823	1,774
Dallas.....	37,492	34,837	751	1,017	5,920	6,260	958	968	1,483	1,545	1,004	1,404
San Francisco.....	56,212	55,683	2,843	1,652	11,561	19,463	2,309	1,278	3,964	1,939	1,696	755
Total: 1921.....	1,236,064	1,212,157	116,611	75,670	209,136	432,506	142,203	99,331	142,978	106,683	87,360	60,320
1920.....	1,176,551	1,176,154	98,292	89,584	231,891	358,604	121,209	114,442	130,566	72,179	71,453	69,994
1919.....	961,123	988,334	62,719	90,291	235,408	282,083	78,300	94,525	96,675	65,791	70,806	72,911

Received from or returned to Federal Reserve Bank of—	Atlanta.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.	Received.	Returned.
Boston.....	2,627	3,054	5,564	5,600	850	1,244	515	571	908	825	1,057	688	1,665	2,774
New York.....	47,839	18,817	66,613	23,495	8,064	5,991	5,775	2,374	6,856	3,585	6,248	5,502	19,650	11,086
Philadelphia.....	3,095	3,496	6,203	5,991	1,148	1,805	420	523	1,166	923	989	891	1,311	2,263
Cleveland.....	4,684	6,675	32,206	25,010	6,696	8,468	1,369	1,429	2,650	2,371	1,639	1,289	2,119	3,839
Richmond.....	8,860	7,612	4,442	4,493	1,426	2,045	295	380	1,788	805	1,401	957	758	1,689
Atlanta.....			8,552	5,099	10,976	6,998	566	436	1,826	1,421	5,964	5,085	1,693	2,346
Chicago.....	5,110	8,473			17,470	34,666	14,420	17,313	10,963	13,510	2,901	3,693	9,080	12,830
St. Louis.....	6,784	11,165	36,618	15,871			1,359	993	9,669	7,108	5,081	3,809	2,608	2,450
Minneapolis.....	444	568	17,328	14,684	1,023	1,337			2,799	2,782	399	446	5,343	4,435
Kansas City.....	1,476	1,820	14,135	10,919	7,519	9,536	2,892	2,803			5,652	5,674	7,015	6,578
Dallas.....	5,250	5,995	4,220	2,840	4,004	5,004	501	402	6,349	5,390			7,052	4,012
San Francisco.....	2,357	1,677	13,608	9,012	2,550	2,534	4,567	5,411	6,790	6,672	3,967	5,290		
Total: 1921.....	88,526	69,352	209,489	123,014	61,726	79,628	32,679	32,635	51,764	45,392	35,298	33,324	58,294	54,302
1920.....	69,715	63,337	197,571	139,230	59,594	95,670	42,785	29,274	56,643	51,465	44,205	32,783	52,627	59,592
1919.....	58,397	54,621	149,978	129,606	50,470	75,559	39,607	29,704	51,607	39,802	24,765	18,174	42,391	35,267

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

No. 12.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES PRINTED, ISSUED AND REDEEMED BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS, AND AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING AND ON HAND, DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

PRINTED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.
Boston.....	64,856	39,600	23,056	2,200	0	0	0
New York.....	167,076	104,852	28,224	32,000	2,000	0	0
Philadelphia.....	75,836	50,828	16,008	8,320	440	240	0
Cleveland.....	69,864	42,864	9,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	0
Richmond.....	40,008	28,380	7,328	3,500	400	400	0
Atlanta.....	53,000	34,640	4,600	6,640	2,320	2,400	2,400
Chicago.....	105,488	64,432	19,056	16,600	3,800	1,600	0
St. Louis.....	43,808	27,908	6,600	7,620	1,000	480	200
Minneapolis.....	27,556	16,064	3,352	5,460	2,680	0	0
Kansas City.....	63,120	24,816	5,304	24,360	5,040	3,600	0
Dallas.....	29,484	17,864	3,080	4,140	2,400	2,000	0
Sau Francisco.....	40,464	23,108	6,376	7,660	1,960	1,360	0
Total.....	780,560	475,356	131,984	132,500	24,040	14,080	2,600

ISSUED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Boston.....	64,696	39,600	22,896	2,200	0	0	0
New York.....	166,112	104,080	28,032	32,000	2,000	0	0
Philadelphia.....	72,468	49,692	15,776	7,000	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	63,404	42,864	9,000	11,540	0	0	0
Richmond.....	32,620	27,404	5,216	0	0	0	0
Atlanta.....	46,864	34,012	4,312	6,620	1,120	800	0
Chicago.....	101,536	60,584	18,952	16,600	3,800	1,600	0

St. Louis.....	40,980	25,080	6,600	7,620	1,000	480	200
Minneapolis.....	22,588	15,892	2,576	4,120	0	0	0
Kansas City.....	57,508	23,568	4,760	20,540	5,040	3,600	0
Dallas.....	24,816	15,796	2,240	2,380	2,400	2,000	0
San Francisco.....	33,764	23,108	6,376	4,280	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>727,356</b>	<b>461,680</b>	<b>126,736</b>	<b>114,900</b>	<b>15,360</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>200</b>

## ON HAND IN WASHINGTON ON DEC. 31, 1921.

Boston.....	160	0	160	0	0	0	0
New York.....	964	772	192	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	3,368	1,136	232	1,320	440	240	0
Cleveland.....	6,480	0	0	2,460	2,000	2,000	0
Richmond.....	7,388	976	2,112	3,500	400	400	0
Atlanta.....	6,136	628	288	20	1,200	1,600	2,400
Chicago.....	3,952	3,848	104	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	2,828	2,828	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis.....	4,968	172	776	1,340	2,680	0	0
Kansas City.....	5,612	1,248	544	3,820	0	0	0
Dallas.....	4,668	2,068	840	1,760	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	6,700	0	0	3,380	1,960	1,360	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,204</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>8,680</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>2,400</b>

No. 12.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES PRINTED, ISSUED AND REDEEMED BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS, AND AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING AND ON HAND, DEC. 31, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

REDEEMED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.
Boston.....	54,828	34,856	17,842	2,130	0	0	0
New York.....	131,822	87,586	19,982	22,899	1,355	0	0
Philadelphia.....	62,787	44,007	11,932	6,848	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	53,971	36,334	7,791	9,846	0	0	0
Richmond.....	29,064	24,353	4,711	0	0	0	0
Atlanta.....	38,719	30,073	3,558	4,629	331	128	0
Chicago.....	89,630	54,617	15,152	15,296	3,335	1,230	0
St. Louis.....	36,167	22,045	5,722	7,027	939	359	75
Minneapolis.....	18,250	12,647	2,211	3,392	0	0	0
Kansas City.....	46,071	19,042	3,754	15,426	4,754	3,095	0
Dallas.....	21,870	14,322	1,974	1,961	1,999	1,614	0
San Francisco.....	27,507	18,537	4,810	4,160	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>610,686</b>	<b>398,419</b>	<b>99,439</b>	<b>93,614</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>75</b>

OUTSTANDING ON DEC. 31, 1921.

Boston.....	9,868	4,744	5,054	70	0	0	0
New York.....	34,290	16,494	8,050	9,101	645	0	0
Philadelphia.....	9,681	5,685	3,844	152	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	9,433	6,530	1,209	1,694	0	0	0
Richmond.....	3,556	3,051	505	0	0	0	0
Atlanta.....	8,145	3,939	754	1,991	789	672	0
Chicago.....	11,906	5,967	3,800	1,304	465	370	0
St. Louis.....	4,813	3,035	878	593	61	121	125
Minneapolis.....	4,338	3,245	365	728	0	0	0



Kansas City.....	11,437	4,526	1,006	5,114	286	505	0
Dallas.....	2,946	1,474	266	419	401	386	0
San Francisco.....	6,257	4,571	1,566	120	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>116,670</b>	<b>63,261</b>	<b>27,297</b>	<b>21,286</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>125</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Total printed.....	780,560	475,356	131,984	132,500	23,040	14,080	2,600
Total on hand Dec. 31, 1921.....	53,204	13,676	5,248	17,600	8,680	5,600	2,400
<b>Total issued.....</b>	<b>727,356</b>	<b>461,680</b>	<b>126,736</b>	<b>114,900</b>	<b>15,360</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Total redeemed.....</b>	<b>610,686</b>	<b>398,419</b>	<b>99,439</b>	<b>93,614</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Total outstanding Dec. 31, 1921.....</b>	<b>116,670</b>	<b>63,261</b>	<b>27,297</b>	<b>21,286</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>125</b>

## CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

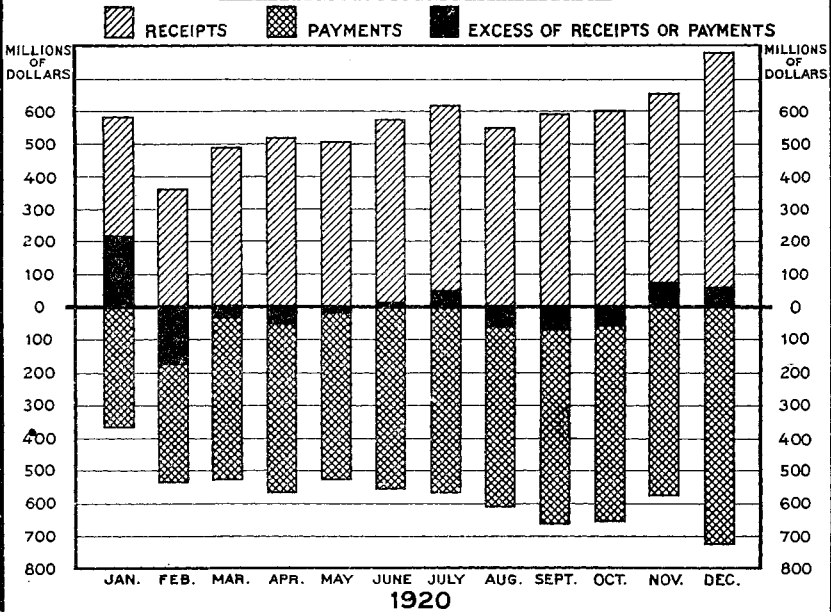
No. 13.—CURRENCY (PAPER AND COIN) RECEIVED FROM AND PAID TO MEMBER AND NONMEMBER BANKS, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

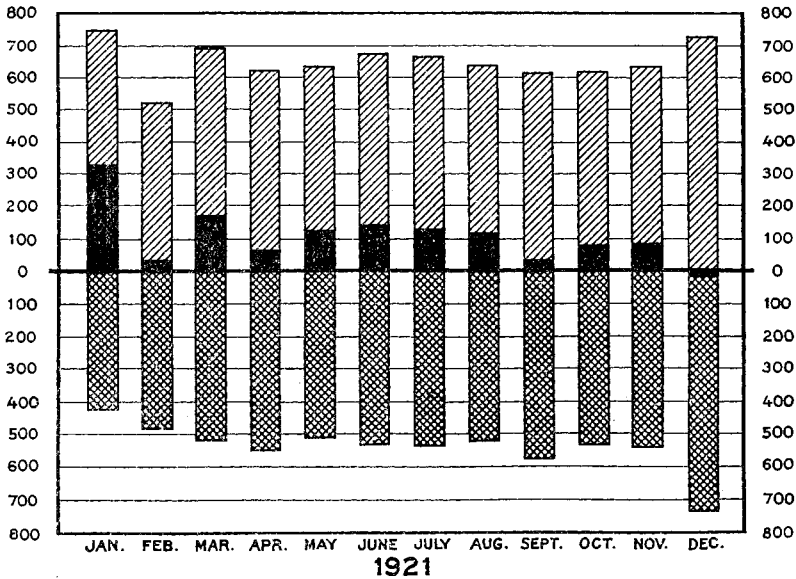
Month.	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.		Atlanta.		Chicago.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
January.....	69,343	39,151	235,184	126,316	54,276	38,224	69,135	33,305	26,283	17,140	35,226	26,196	102,461	53,474
February.....	46,585	49,680	154,249	156,214	45,448	51,453	47,319	40,655	17,039	21,462	26,604	17,469	67,543	62,971
March.....	62,671	60,329	209,318	166,381	63,570	56,373	62,067	36,650	24,718	17,401	32,523	17,305	97,689	78,239
April.....	60,339	60,585	193,492	170,451	55,092	53,096	48,363	42,098	22,244	19,999	30,611	30,153	86,358	81,464
May.....	60,346	60,666	198,869	140,213	55,375	52,627	50,282	37,074	24,225	18,179	26,571	23,884	86,313	77,646
June.....	64,888	58,695	225,183	171,337	59,933	59,146	53,042	38,890	23,222	20,356	28,401	16,370	90,068	77,340
July.....	63,270	59,491	234,747	166,713	57,362	54,492	46,537	34,938	20,166	18,615	26,142	17,843	83,918	74,877
August.....	63,915	60,342	222,150	169,864	62,821	55,517	43,574	36,516	20,899	17,826	25,837	15,689	78,264	78,180
September.....	61,538	59,197	206,648	173,751	60,780	57,676	43,295	38,233	19,019	24,075	22,673	32,422	84,337	78,079
October.....	65,192	57,097	198,313	166,020	57,037	44,142	43,053	35,049	20,349	22,089	27,507	18,919	85,937	79,709
November.....	65,027	58,028	208,487	179,251	55,187	57,168	43,738	39,406	21,522	20,778	26,907	16,957	85,899	82,188
December.....	73,409	79,106	229,011	228,728	64,360	66,625	53,162	48,938	25,119	26,859	31,733	31,357	99,128	106,893
Total: 1921.....	756,523	702,367	2,515,651	2,015,239	691,241	646,539	603,567	461,752	264,805	244,779	340,735	264,564	1,047,915	931,060
1920.....	698,979	688,624	2,236,142	2,093,745	570,094	643,266	579,048	657,982	194,500	243,979	335,485	288,976	971,684	1,037,095
1919.....	505,853	402,341	1,654,157	1,834,471	444,475	389,269	383,296	362,123	169,276	177,321	219,365	175,453	648,102	614,188

Month.	St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.		Total, 1921.		Total, 1920.		Total, 1919.	
	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.	re-ceipts.	Pay-ments.
January.....	44,756	25,888	12,854	4,656	19,814	9,571	20,400	7,773	56,795	38,312	746,527	420,006	582,665	367,344	520,446	195,149
February.....	33,266	28,251	8,916	6,264	14,749	10,907	16,106	6,954	39,090	34,042	516,914	486,322	358,592	534,140	279,180	260,334
March.....	41,421	26,770	10,968	7,907	20,112	10,839	19,757	8,630	44,994	33,890	689,808	520,714	489,833	525,083	295,602	312,392
April.....	36,425	29,206	11,406	7,377	17,626	11,467	16,481	9,061	39,206	37,175	617,643	552,132	516,386	570,205	364,492	305,264
May.....	36,466	27,490	12,664	6,579	18,489	11,114	19,338	9,209	41,889	46,828	630,827	511,509	502,884	523,841	412,864	299,258
June.....	39,872	27,843	11,809	6,548	17,591	14,509	17,602	7,907	42,450	35,676	674,061	534,617	577,487	566,908	397,900	388,270
July.....	35,426	28,015	11,194	6,884	17,387	14,682	20,238	8,635	46,183	52,834	662,570	538,019	615,209	569,952	452,286	413,099
August.....	34,785	27,988	10,426	7,960	16,803	13,501	16,079	8,636	39,581	29,632	635,134	521,651	546,511	608,553	362,698	430,352
September.....	34,929	38,710	10,229	9,476	17,366	14,316	12,730	13,111	38,074	42,927	611,618	581,973	592,837	667,672	376,763	430,104
October.....	38,212	38,577	10,501	9,536	17,693	13,400	14,814	9,046	37,438	44,036	616,046	537,620	601,229	659,368	447,985	491,117
November.....	39,519	30,601	10,781	7,522	18,201	13,707	15,304	7,247	39,413	34,727	629,985	547,580	651,263	578,611	368,015	481,922
December.....	53,085	36,365	11,292	9,607	20,607	16,460	14,641	12,311	49,290	75,902	724,837	739,151	781,553	722,729	526,434	619,738
Total: 1921.....	468,162	365,704	133,040	90,316	216,438	154,473	203,490	108,520	514,403	505,981	7,755,970	6,491,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	443,427	370,335	64,860	78,995	184,098	165,849	159,382	126,741	378,750	498,819	.....	.....	6,816,449	6,894,406	.....	.....
1919.....	288,738	205,447	57,347	52,826	133,234	103,168	75,728	94,811	225,094	215,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,804,665	4,626,999

**CURRENCY RECEIVED FROM AND PAID TO  
MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS  
BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, 1920 AND 1921**



1920



1921

No. 14.—CURRENCY (PAPER AND COIN) RECEIVED FROM AND PAID TO MEMBER BANKS AND TO NONMEMBER BANKS BY EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Receipts.			Payments.			Excess.	
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	Total.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	Total.	Receipts.	Payments.
Boston.....	703,764	52,759	756,523	688,747	13,620	702,367	54,156	.....
New York.....	2,295,627	73,031	2,368,658	1,809,076	66,212	1,875,288	493,370	.....
Buffalo.....	141,331	5,662	146,993	129,295	10,656	139,951	7,042	.....
Philadelphia.....	657,188	34,053	691,241	645,495	1,044	646,539	44,702	.....
Cleveland.....	189,994	4,214	194,208	145,864	2,553	148,417	45,791	.....
Cincinnati.....	122,309	2,097	124,406	72,689	3,782	76,471	47,935	.....
Pittsburgh.....	282,085	2,868	284,953	235,503	1,361	236,864	48,089	.....
Richmond.....	103,834	13,589	117,423	113,317	73	113,390	4,033	.....
Baltimore.....	142,143	5,239	147,382	129,888	1,501	131,389	15,993	.....
Atlanta.....	104,222	5,559	109,781	60,611	27,847	88,458	21,323	.....
Birmingham.....	29,765	5,755	35,520	21,162	1,402	22,564	12,956	.....
Jacksonville.....	48,933	1,687	50,620	33,194	5,181	38,375	12,245	.....
Nashville.....	35,693	.....	35,693	21,651	1,775	23,426	12,267	.....
New Orleans.....	99,897	623	100,520	82,861	2,363	85,224	15,296	.....
Savannah (agency).....	8,601	.....	8,601	6,517	.....	6,517	2,084	.....
Chicago.....	766,978	16,581	783,559	676,162	5,080	681,242	102,317	.....
Detroit.....	264,356	.....	264,356	249,818	.....	249,818	14,538	.....
St. Louis.....	287,599	22,198	309,797	203,569	25,286	228,855	80,942	.....
Little Rock.....	24,079	5,929	30,008	23,233	4,321	27,554	2,454	.....
Louisville.....	79,242	1,383	80,625	60,156	1,295	61,451	19,174	.....
Memphis.....	41,972	5,760	47,732	35,494	12,350	47,844	.....	112
Minneapolis.....	120,561	216	120,777	80,474	200	80,674	40,103	.....
Helena.....	12,229	34	12,263	8,822	820	9,642	2,621	.....

CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

No. 14.—CURRENCY (PAPER AND COIN) RECEIVED FROM AND PAID TO MEMBER BANKS AND TO NONMEMBER BANKS BY EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH DURING 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Receipts.			Payments.			Excess.	
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	Total.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	Total.	Receipts.	Payments.
Kansas City.....	128,121	155	128,276	94,130	3,903	98,033	30,243	.....
Denver.....	42,517	1,099	43,616	21,000	484	21,484	22,132	.....
Oklahoma City.....	16,611	519	17,130	11,682	711	12,393	4,737	.....
Omaha.....	26,670	746	27,416	22,401	162	22,563	4,853	.....
Dallas.....	124,349	1,562	125,911	63,049	1,040	64,089	61,822	.....
El Paso.....	30,851	3,774	34,625	12,798	3,203	16,001	18,624	.....
Houston.....	42,394	560	42,954	26,572	1,858	28,430	14,524	.....
San Francisco.....	232,378	3,845	236,223	251,558	6,937	258,495	.....	22,272
Los Angeles.....	149,082	2,147	151,229	135,388	4,624	140,012	11,217	.....
Portland.....	34,341	15	34,356	25,948	546	26,494	7,862	.....
Salt Lake City.....	14,803	.....	14,803	11,422	222	11,644	3,159	.....
Seattle.....	64,015	2,624	66,639	56,919	2,514	59,433	7,206	.....
Spokane.....	11,080	73	11,153	9,727	176	9,903	1,250	.....
Total: 1921.....	7,479,614	276,356	7,755,970	6,276,192	215,102	6,491,294	1,264,676	.....
1920.....	6,477,199	339,250	6,816,449	6,639,775	254,630	6,894,405	.....	77,956
1919.....	4,492,316	312,349	4,804,665	4,533,220	93,779	4,626,999	177,666	.....

## CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 15.—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED, BY WEEKS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.							Earning assets.							
	Gold.					Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	Total.	Bills discounted.			Bills bought in open market.	U. S. securities.			Total.
	Gold and gold certificates.	Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board.	Gold with F. R. agent.	Gold redemption fund.	Total.			Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.	Total.		Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.		
													One year Pittman Act.	All other.	
<b>1921.</b>															
Jan. 7. ....	250,135	405,644	1,264,762	156,441	2,080,282	196,566	2,276,848	1,104,536	1,502,813	2,607,349	234,759	26,121	259,375	2,410	3,130,014
14. ....	247,365	393,173	1,265,558	176,058	2,085,454	203,084	2,288,538	1,024,607	1,424,933	2,449,540	203,412	25,907	259,375	30,310	2,968,544
21. ....	220,239	421,325	1,286,304	164,601	2,095,769	205,462	2,301,231	1,056,117	1,426,912	2,483,029	167,950	25,918	259,375	5,256	2,941,528
28. ....	199,869	461,523	1,288,450	152,995	2,106,137	213,837	2,319,974	1,048,768	1,407,707	2,456,475	165,058	25,868	259,375	2,077	2,908,853
Feb. 4. ....	199,750	482,192	1,274,747	151,958	2,111,947	214,180	2,326,127	1,017,152	1,415,921	2,433,073	167,818	25,868	259,375	595	2,886,729
11. ....	204,985	480,480	1,269,037	167,476	2,121,978	220,220	2,342,198	1,011,677	1,393,839	2,405,516	175,873	25,868	259,375	4,199	2,870,831
18. ....	210,978	511,751	1,260,546	149,377	2,132,652	220,338	2,352,990	990,182	1,374,226	2,364,408	166,874	25,867	259,375	2,384	2,818,908
25. ....	217,335	530,104	1,234,181	158,693	2,140,313	216,686	2,356,999	1,003,975	1,392,279	2,396,254	170,503	25,868	259,375	2,135	2,854,135
Mar. 4. ....	234,353	526,499	1,236,560	165,678	2,163,090	212,673	2,375,763	981,840	1,359,665	2,341,505	164,004	25,867	254,375	3,318	2,789,069
11. ....	254,276	528,216	1,240,570	164,844	2,187,906	210,018	2,397,924	1,005,977	1,362,473	2,368,450	146,608	25,866	254,375	1,312	2,796,611
18. ....	266,431	513,572	1,257,807	167,729	2,205,539	209,250	2,414,789	1,000,386	1,224,533	2,224,919	122,780	25,864	254,375	30,576	2,658,514
25. ....	291,960	509,913	1,245,507	163,385	2,210,765	211,212	2,421,977	1,010,373	1,276,275	2,286,648	123,056	25,866	254,375	2,490	2,692,435
Apr. 1. ....	299,485	497,790	1,300,345	148,819	2,246,439	214,792	2,461,231	950,688	1,263,907	2,214,595	122,491	25,739	247,375	2,983	2,613,183
8. ....	313,322	504,061	1,306,949	139,678	2,264,010	217,824	2,481,834	936,021	1,218,731	2,154,752	103,607	25,566	247,375	6,303	2,537,603
15. ....	327,637	466,241	1,346,558	146,443	2,286,879	198,198	2,485,077	929,186	1,175,368	2,104,554	119,582	25,933	245,875	7,824	2,503,768
22. ....	339,432	477,229	1,321,816	159,594	2,298,071	194,733	2,492,804	942,665	1,171,191	2,113,856	104,452	25,710	240,875	5,827	2,490,720
27. ....	347,946	488,219	1,317,860	163,544	2,317,569	187,194	2,504,763	920,537	1,143,202	2,063,739	103,609	25,709	239,375	2,708	2,435,140

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$3,300,000 of gold with foreign agencies.

No. 15.—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED, BY WEEKS DURING 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.							Earning assets.							Total.
	Gold.					Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	Total.	Bills discounted.			Bills bought in open market.	U. S. securities.			
	Gold and gold certificates.	Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board.	Gold with F. R. agent.	Gold redemption fund.	Total.			Secured by U. S. (Government obligations.	All other.	Total.		Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.		
						One year Pittman Act.	All other.								
1921.															
May 4	364,244	482,200	1,326,087	170,827	2,343,358	176,540	2,519,898	892,366	1,173,879	2,066,245	94,302	25,708	239,375	1,009	2,426,639
11	377,610	450,584	1,374,138	161,221	2,363,553	174,220	2,537,773	917,697	1,117,660	2,035,357	76,637	25,708	237,875	3,558	2,379,135
18	325,391	454,105	1,458,619	140,791	2,378,906	170,228	2,549,134	774,869	1,067,684	1,842,553	81,667	25,947	234,875	128,936	2,313,978
25	279,261	474,952	1,505,229	133,505	2,392,947	165,285	2,558,232	793,951	1,076,305	1,870,256	87,138	25,597	233,375	46,754	2,263,120
June 1	281,098	504,746	1,477,665	145,144	2,408,653	160,172	2,568,825	773,863	1,152,370	1,926,233	77,072	32,938	226,875	6,614	2,269,732
8	297,476	521,539	1,460,358	151,299	2,430,672	161,874	2,592,546	747,006	1,149,353	1,896,359	69,501	32,685	225,375	1,652	2,225,572
15	311,017	456,211	1,550,817	127,523	2,445,568	170,056	2,615,624	664,296	1,043,383	1,707,679	53,200	35,066	222,375	300,513	2,318,833
22	315,472	400,841	1,598,128	136,047	2,450,488	169,517	2,620,005	657,980	1,095,983	1,753,963	39,488	33,729	222,375	32,848	2,082,403
29	323,900	407,234	1,597,219	133,578	2,461,931	163,527	2,625,458	647,761	1,123,801	1,771,562	31,601	34,549	215,875	6,908	2,060,495
July 6	338,957	403,146	1,598,265	137,438	2,477,806	153,405	2,631,211	674,377	1,126,986	1,801,363	31,136	36,610	215,875	10,551	2,095,535
13	352,341	402,248	1,623,321	114,834	2,492,744	154,850	2,647,594	618,784	1,085,196	1,703,980	25,135	36,098	215,875	18,534	1,999,622
20	368,448	404,005	1,624,332	111,513	2,508,298	151,068	2,659,366	609,779	1,076,370	1,686,149	23,907	35,407	215,875	2,892	1,964,230
27	389,665	419,741	1,616,287	105,538	2,531,231	154,065	2,685,296	591,215	1,059,281	1,650,496	19,424	34,175	214,375	938	1,919,408
Aug. 3	412,836	425,766	1,615,482	98,729	2,552,813	151,030	2,703,843	572,867	1,044,751	1,617,618	29,961	34,114	207,875	13,541	1,903,109
10	423,005	408,756	1,640,626	103,514	2,575,901	144,947	2,720,848	562,918	963,741	1,526,659	44,978	34,152	206,375	19,215	1,831,379
17	407,452	418,738	1,660,062	114,043	2,600,295	145,173	2,745,468	559,689	952,428	1,512,117	41,910	34,028	203,375	7,876	1,799,306
24	425,699	426,454	1,646,109	120,816	2,619,078	147,078	2,766,156	541,754	953,597	1,495,351	35,209	34,099	201,875	2,800	1,769,334
31	413,900	428,075	1,694,523	104,563	2,641,061	146,859	2,787,920	545,176	946,759	1,491,935	35,320	34,008	193,875	2,350	1,757,488



Sept. 7	430,585	438,590	1,677,195	110,008	2,656,378	146,876	2,803,254	539,333	969,154	1,508,487	44,920	33,813	190,875	17,084	1,795,179
14	446,642	441,109	1,694,301	102,449	2,684,501	150,001	2,834,502	503,677	924,485	1,428,162	40,712	33,729	187,875	19,803	1,710,281
21	428,036	411,210	1,777,529	94,353	2,711,128	151,968	2,863,096	495,156	892,081	1,387,237	33,514	38,081	184,875	8,571	1,652,278
28	442,707	415,765	1,759,065	108,429	2,725,966	152,719	2,878,685	490,927	911,976	1,402,903	38,889	36,485	175,375	12,399	1,666,051
Oct. 5	448,472	415,175	1,756,582	112,370	2,732,599	150,343	2,882,942	495,866	902,255	1,398,121	42,070	35,433	167,375	19,054	1,662,053
11	446,962	426,998	1,732,113	122,849	2,728,922	148,011	2,876,933	502,791	899,615	1,402,406	61,393	33,656	162,875	19,862	1,680,192
19	447,697	480,829	1,711,331	132,864	2,772,721	149,039	2,921,760	459,671	870,097	1,329,768	54,298	33,130	156,875	3,808	2 1,577,889
26	448,280	496,111	1,729,790	112,058	2,786,239	150,909	2,937,148	461,886	846,863	1,308,749	62,316	33,207	149,875	7,864	2 1,562,021
Nov. 2	458,468	502,647	1,708,670	130,472	2,800,257	145,414	2,945,671	453,501	806,929	1,260,430	87,491	36,831	144,875	19,822	2 1,549,459
9	469,250	500,723	1,723,523	122,803	2,816,299	144,484	2,960,783	453,621	792,399	1,246,020	89,016	34,117	138,500	53,099	2 1,561,368
16	473,760	424,014	1,810,060	116,067	2,823,901	145,567	2,969,468	431,891	766,128	1,198,019	68,320	32,127	132,500	51,262	2 1,482,238
23	485,108	425,833	1,811,316	112,972	2,835,229	142,999	2,978,228	467,163	738,007	1,205,170	69,375	32,486	131,000	37,834	2 1,475,887
30	488,967	465,236	1,779,605	115,639	2,849,447	139,695	2,989,142	476,360	705,941	1,182,301	72,954	32,253	126,000	46,291	2 1,459,866
Dec. 7	484,048	457,202	1,787,724	122,053	2,851,027	139,606	2,990,633	457,618	713,041	1,170,659	81,784	34,731	124,500	43,168	2 1,455,069
14	430,560	504,744	1,813,422	120,447	2,869,173	132,413	3,001,586	459,630	693,203	1,152,833	99,735	43,575	119,500	66,710	2 1,482,626
21	380,268	559,621	1,833,108	97,997	2,870,994	122,066	2,993,060	503,770	720,933	1,224,703	126,525	51,084	119,500	41,127	2 1,563,273
28	380,911	534,099	1,846,369	108,221	2,869,600	122,600	2,992,200	487,193	692,640	1,179,833	114,240	59,472	119,500	62,472	2 1,535,851

<sup>2</sup> Includes municipal warrants as follows: Oct. 19, \$10,000; Oct. 26, \$10,000; Nov. 2, \$10,000; Nov. 9, \$616,000; Nov. 16, \$10,000; Nov. 23, \$22,000; Nov. 30, \$67,000; Dec. 7, \$227,000; Dec. 14, \$273,000; Dec. 21, \$334,000; Dec. 28, \$334,000.

No. 15.—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED, BY WEEKS DURING 1921—Continued.

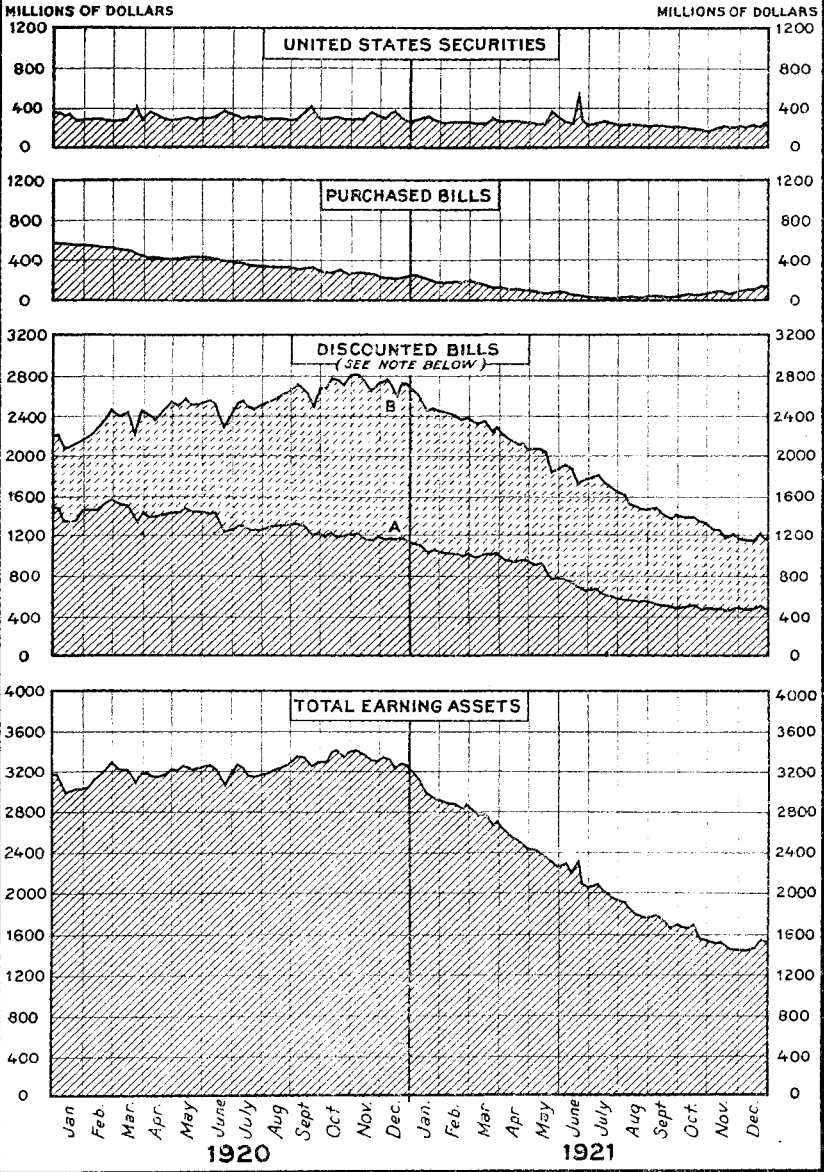
[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Bank premit-ises.	Five per cent re-dem-p-tion fund against F. R. bank notes.	Uncollected items.	All other re-sources.	Total re-sources and li-abilities.	Capital paid in.	Surplus.	Re-served for Government franchise tax.	Deposits.				Note circulation.		Deferred avail-ability items.	All other li-abilities.
									Government.	Member bank re-serve ac-count.	All other.	Total.	F. R. notes.	F. R. bank notes, net li-ability.		
Jan. 7.....	17,359	12,389	744,111	5,687	6,186,408	99,808	202,036	.....	25,592	1,795,343	25,476	1,846,411	3,270,023	213,552	532,927	21,651
14.....	17,955	12,799	706,076	6,801	6,000,713	99,815	202,036	.....	8,970	1,756,325	27,246	1,792,541	3,159,491	213,177	509,670	23,983
21.....	18,215	12,680	666,452	6,873	5,946,979	99,962	202,036	.....	32,603	1,765,225	25,157	1,822,985	3,115,290	207,365	472,663	26,678
28.....	18,228	12,746	593,911	7,626	5,861,338	100,147	202,036	.....	52,138	1,731,823	24,022	1,807,983	3,090,748	202,276	429,838	28,310
Feb. 4.....	18,244	12,868	595,291	7,794	5,847,053	100,228	202,036	.....	48,373	1,742,762	26,215	1,817,350	3,075,750	197,210	423,661	30,818
11.....	18,977	12,207	566,789	11,489	5,822,491	100,557	202,036	.....	48,457	1,740,259	25,759	1,814,475	3,050,416	198,178	423,656	33,173
18.....	19,309	12,114	640,972	11,728	5,856,021	100,740	202,036	.....	61,516	1,720,855	24,588	1,806,959	3,037,444	193,431	479,820	35,591
25.....	19,469	12,159	606,733	11,606	5,861,101	100,790	202,036	.....	62,984	1,722,919	23,257	1,809,160	3,051,706	189,325	469,859	38,225
Mar. 4.....	19,733	12,199	631,268	12,569	5,840,601	100,865	202,036	.....	56,941	1,705,364	23,998	1,786,303	3,042,611	185,109	482,451	41,226
11.....	20,193	12,728	605,068	13,185	5,845,709	101,003	202,036	.....	81,521	1,731,429	30,742	1,843,692	3,005,840	182,087	167,255	43,796
18.....	20,465	12,428	716,882	13,191	5,836,269	101,058	202,036	.....	58,789	1,677,774	38,072	1,774,635	2,962,880	179,250	570,347	46,063
25.....	20,522	12,068	592,950	13,215	5,753,167	101,113	202,036	.....	114,685	1,674,536	51,666	1,840,887	2,930,729	175,490	454,279	48,633
Apr. 1.....	20,651	11,856	534,315	11,200	5,672,436	101,137	202,036	.....	82,099	1,672,402	34,732	1,789,233	2,908,153	169,722	451,270	50,885
8.....	21,002	11,647	544,255	11,454	5,607,795	101,226	202,036	.....	48,053	1,661,938	35,325	1,745,316	2,893,964	167,152	445,108	52,993
15.....	21,514	12,166	618,107	11,892	5,652,524	101,274	202,036	.....	31,117	1,685,503	38,323	1,754,943	2,868,527	163,187	507,724	54,833
22.....	21,782	11,562	550,950	12,310	5,580,128	101,231	202,036	.....	67,483	1,648,858	33,010	1,749,351	2,856,700	159,590	454,238	56,982
27.....	21,832	11,339	519,828	11,578	5,504,480	101,235	202,036	.....	35,872	1,656,718	33,300	1,725,890	2,830,118	156,258	430,700	58,243
May 4.....	21,908	10,886	524,651	12,720	5,516,702	101,857	202,036	.....	23,418	1,671,385	34,428	1,729,231	2,828,586	153,859	441,069	60,064
11.....	23,007	11,374	532,776	11,886	5,495,951	102,033	202,036	32,528	13,799	1,687,985	31,660	1,733,444	2,804,933	149,894	441,950	29,133
18.....	23,192	11,476	580,270	12,430	5,490,480	102,116	202,036	34,014	15,632	1,665,517	35,493	1,716,642	2,767,415	147,766	491,004	29,487
25.....	23,396	11,174	510,175	13,663	5,379,760	102,173	202,036	35,271	17,323	1,655,609	33,024	1,705,956	2,734,804	144,834	424,929	29,757

June 1.....	23,497	10,427	547,094	15,114	5,434,689	102,216	202,036	36,283	32,353	1,656,581	31,456	1,720,390	2,751,299	143,493	448,087	30,885
8.....	23,842	10,449	541,495	13,482	5,407,386	102,066	202,036	38,057	20,261	1,684,075	30,721	1,735,057	2,710,723	141,054	447,357	31,036
15.....	24,442	10,176	722,766	15,338	5,707,179	102,156	202,036	39,057	14,597	1,866,455	48,175	1,929,227	2,674,435	135,050	594,207	31,011
22.....	24,717	10,194	564,105	14,404	5,315,828	102,177	202,036	40,400	17,957	1,647,709	31,581	1,697,247	2,639,319	135,004	467,928	31,717
29.....	24,845	10,042	506,454	14,747	5,242,041	102,184	202,036	40,910	15,352	1,641,156	29,280	1,685,788	2,634,475	132,400	412,214	32,034
July 6.....	24,861	9,679	557,162	13,088	5,331,536	102,103	213,824	42,065	34,024	1,651,757	27,371	1,713,152	2,671,916	133,303	438,455	16,718
13.....	25,519	10,033	590,894	14,698	5,288,360	102,090	213,824	43,419	10,942	1,655,303	27,746	1,693,991	2,603,833	130,556	483,901	16,746
20.....	25,762	9,954	544,655	12,712	5,216,679	102,222	213,824	44,231	34,967	1,630,196	27,856	1,693,019	2,564,512	127,875	453,543	17,453
27.....	25,846	9,666	494,948	15,046	5,150,210	102,263	213,824	45,503	31,709	1,638,637	24,928	1,695,274	2,537,617	125,143	413,037	17,549
Aug. 3.....	25,892	9,614	493,700	17,176	5,153,334	102,372	213,824	45,826	56,747	1,619,920	28,399	1,705,066	2,536,673	122,379	409,227	17,967
10.....	26,720	9,516	483,486	16,787	5,088,736	102,600	213,824	46,608	35,595	1,601,583	25,294	1,662,472	2,520,784	118,301	405,696	18,451
17.....	26,952	9,471	531,871	17,302	5,130,370	102,896	213,824	47,006	19,014	1,621,570	30,665	1,671,249	2,503,642	114,502	458,120	19,131
24.....	27,256	9,583	463,592	17,253	5,053,174	103,030	213,824	47,824	31,479	1,616,964	25,188	1,673,631	2,485,914	112,811	397,011	19,129
31.....	27,509	9,539	455,897	17,470	5,055,823	103,050	213,824	48,061	46,809	1,618,901	25,044	1,690,754	2,481,466	109,864	389,362	19,442
Sept. 7.....	27,700	9,221	494,667	18,101	5,148,122	103,073	213,824	49,099	60,701	1,632,135	25,232	1,718,068	2,517,563	107,759	418,553	20,183
14.....	28,877	8,845	641,279	16,801	5,240,585	102,982	213,824	50,101	49,219	1,631,038	25,574	1,705,831	2,491,651	103,078	553,235	19,883
21.....	29,111	8,917	591,811	16,448	5,161,661	103,017	213,824	50,777	74,183	1,588,209	29,218	1,691,610	2,474,676	103,590	503,174	20,993
28.....	29,172	9,086	508,185	15,947	5,107,126	103,049	213,824	51,654	57,253	1,635,572	24,580	1,717,405	2,457,196	101,372	441,300	21,326
Oct. 5.....	29,501	8,842	558,105	15,906	5,157,349	103,046	213,824	51,741	59,004	1,613,149	24,179	1,696,332	2,452,313	99,602	488,741	21,750
11.....	30,052	8,777	667,681	16,697	5,180,332	103,070	213,824	52,514	54,270	1,646,099	24,496	1,724,865	2,476,311	97,933	489,403	22,412
19.....	30,957	8,883	630,581	16,887	5,186,957	103,034	213,824	53,145	29,120	1,660,936	27,388	1,717,444	2,440,862	92,952	543,238	22,458
26.....	31,020	8,099	540,067	16,560	5,094,915	103,007	213,824	53,938	46,624	1,669,059	22,873	1,738,556	2,408,779	88,024	466,044	22,743
Nov. 2.....	31,345	8,038	558,326	18,684	5,111,523	103,020	213,824	54,026	59,917	1,650,746	31,675	1,742,338	2,408,122	84,985	481,623	23,585
9.....	32,005	7,866	521,847	17,999	5,101,868	103,120	213,824	54,478	30,792	1,670,124	25,949	1,726,865	2,420,831	80,524	478,024	24,202
16.....	32,571	7,813	687,243	18,497	5,197,830	103,166	213,824	54,643	33,103	1,674,064	30,549	1,737,716	2,398,224	74,786	591,324	24,147
23.....	32,949	7,903	544,393	18,732	5,058,092	103,216	213,824	55,131	32,155	1,670,717	25,625	1,728,497	2,389,916	74,765	468,110	24,633
30.....	33,241	7,941	534,872	19,334	5,044,396	103,104	213,824	55,119	45,913	1,670,362	26,555	1,742,830	2,366,006	75,862	462,795	24,856
Dec. 7.....	33,384	7,854	510,961	19,476	5,017,377	103,089	213,824	55,566	52,337	1,640,445	25,501	1,718,283	2,373,355	77,014	450,792	25,454
14.....	34,336	7,889	629,790	20,209	5,176,436	103,130	213,824	56,080	69,407	1,645,610	27,743	1,742,760	2,393,777	78,309	562,974	25,582
21.....	34,879	7,880	592,172	19,920	5,211,184	103,167	213,824	55,982	54,875	1,703,601	26,274	1,784,750	2,447,560	82,747	497,205	25,949
28.....	35,015	7,896	559,766	20,578	5,151,306	103,186	213,824	57,444	71,634	1,666,018	26,872	1,764,524	2,443,497	84,548	458,960	25,323

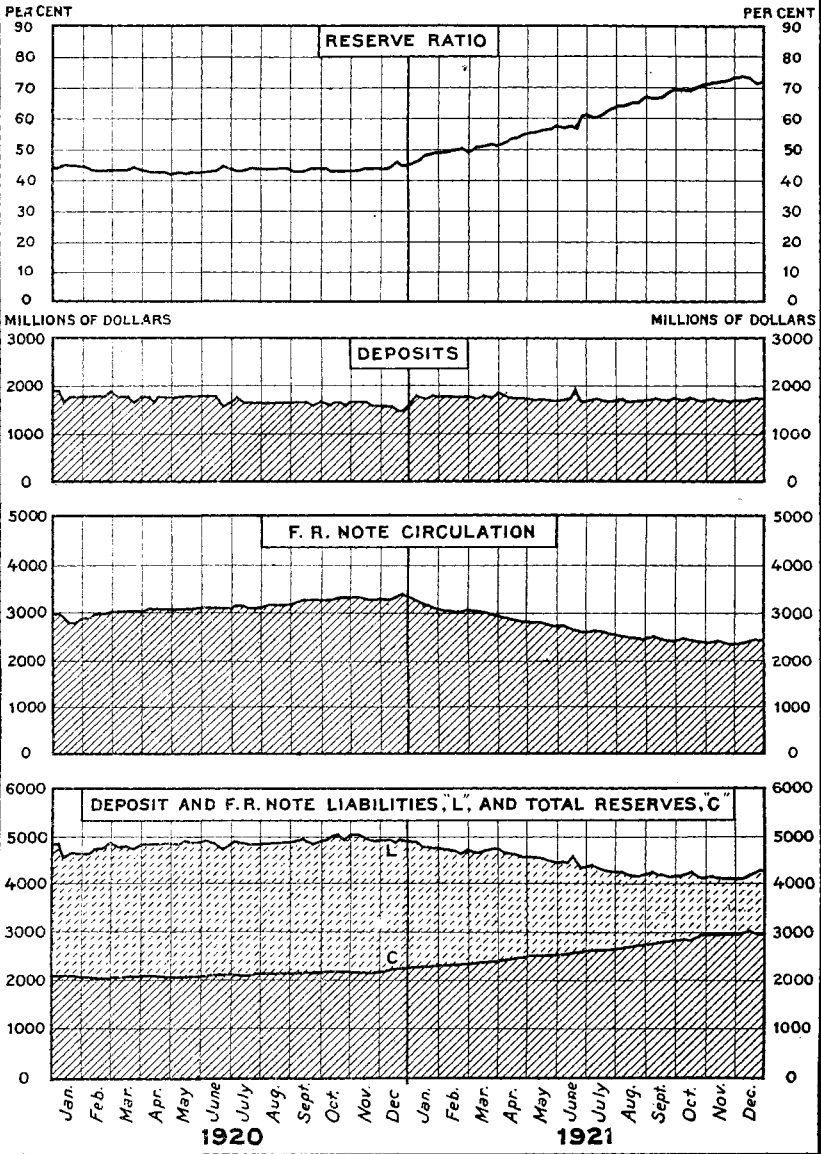
\* Includes \$3,300,000 of gold abroad—in custody or in transit.

## MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Discounted bills secured by U S. Government obligations.  
 B - Total discounted bills.

**DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES  
AND RESERVE RATIO OF ALL  
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED  
DURING 1920 AND 1921**



The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" prior to March 18, 1921, and on "total deposits" beginning with that date See page 27.

No. 16.—CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON DEC. 31, 1921.

[Detailed figures in roman type represent items shown on the balance sheets of the banks before closing of books on Dec. 31, 1921; figures in bold face indicate results of consolidation according to methods used in the compilation of the Board's weekly statement.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

RESOURCES.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Gold bullion and coin.....	115,067	4,505	62,357	954	9,251	657	1,177	10,245	731	1,813	1,228	6,973	15,176
Gold certificates.....	259,661	2,612	220,785	996	2,990	2,006	3,982	11,780	2,526	7,327	1,289	290	3,078
<b>Gold and gold certificates.....</b>	<b>374,728</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>283,142</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>22,025</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>18,254</b>
<b>Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board....</b>	<b>522,451</b>	<b>42,312</b>	<b>130,058</b>	<b>61,776</b>	<b>41,455</b>	<b>19,094</b>	<b>14,806</b>	<b>79,130</b>	<b>22,963</b>	<b>31,115</b>	<b>33,764</b>	<b>8,518</b>	<b>37,460</b>
<b>Total gold held by banks.....</b>	<b>897,179</b>	<b>49,429</b>	<b>413,200</b>	<b>63,726</b>	<b>53,696</b>	<b>21,757</b>	<b>19,965</b>	<b>101,155</b>	<b>26,220</b>	<b>40,255</b>	<b>36,281</b>	<b>15,781</b>	<b>55,714</b>
<b>Gold with F. R. agent.....</b>	<b>1,872,670</b>	<b>159,910</b>	<b>653,004</b>	<b>144,402</b>	<b>177,327</b>	<b>38,057</b>	<b>45,225</b>	<b>312,163</b>	<b>66,158</b>	<b>16,856</b>	<b>28,042</b>	<b>11,093</b>	<b>220,433</b>
<b>Gold redemption fund.....</b>	<b>105,146</b>	<b>27,746</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>26,284</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>3,356</b>
<b>Total gold reserves.....</b>	<b>2,874,995</b>	<b>237,085</b>	<b>1,081,204</b>	<b>212,494</b>	<b>236,130</b>	<b>64,776</b>	<b>70,640</b>	<b>439,602</b>	<b>96,073</b>	<b>59,876</b>	<b>67,797</b>	<b>29,815</b>	<b>279,503</b>
Legal-tender notes.....	62,802	8,385	29,362	2,201	921	3,679	976	8,731	4,486	101	3,064	267	629
Silver certificates.....	40,840	4,950	16,382	4,132	2,831	1,618	1,206	4,194	2,800	229	1,539	267	632
Silver coin.....	31,615	1,340	4,592	826	3,404	1,484	3,460	2,945	3,222	481	2,258	5,615	1,988
<b>Legal-tender notes, silver, etc.....</b>	<b>135,257</b>	<b>14,675</b>	<b>50,336</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>7,156</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>3,249</b>
<b>Total cash reserves.....</b>	<b>3,010,252</b>	<b>251,760</b>	<b>1,131,540</b>	<b>219,653</b>	<b>243,286</b>	<b>71,557</b>	<b>76,282</b>	<b>455,472</b>	<b>106,641</b>	<b>60,687</b>	<b>74,658</b>	<b>35,964</b>	<b>282,752</b>
Member banks' collateral notes, secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	443,722	16,677	153,393	56,155	43,005	38,639	19,718	54,815	19,069	6,763	15,902	8,677	10,909
Other discounted bills, secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	41,511	4,856	2,621	10,460	3,163	2,408	4,702	5,017	2,762	526	1,937	285	2,774
<b>Bills discounted, secured by U. S. Government obligations.....</b>	<b>485,233</b>	<b>21,533</b>	<b>156,014</b>	<b>66,615</b>	<b>46,168</b>	<b>41,047</b>	<b>24,420</b>	<b>59,832</b>	<b>21,831</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>17,839</b>	<b>8,962</b>	<b>13,683</b>
Member banks' collateral notes, other- wise secured and unsecured.....	17,752	.....	.....	.....	15	1,337	327	618	33	1,932	.....	1,964	11,526
Other discounted bills, otherwise secured and unsecured.....	641,361	37,638	53,066	21,937	68,411	52,284	66,080	125,070	41,189	41,991	52,140	39,671	41,884

<b>Bills discounted—All other.....</b>	659,113	37,638	53,066	21,937	68,426	53,621	66,407	125,688	41,222	43,923	52,140	41,635	53,410
<b>Bills bought in open market.....</b>	145,263	13,149	72,593	15,895	5,378	3,558	3,686	8,489	218	.....	1,337	165	20,795
<b>Total bills on hand.....</b>	1,289,609	72,320	281,673	104,447	119,972	98,226	94,513	194,009	63,271	51,212	71,316	50,762	87,888
Liberty bonds.....	12,652	9	596	885	474	81	10,303	64	.....	.....	29	.....	211
Other U. S. bonds.....	19,818	529	.....	549	415	1,152	11	4,426	1,153	115	8,838	2,630	.....
Victory notes.....	12,622	909	.....	739	4,455	.....	.....	3,627	.....	175	1	.....	2,716
Treasury notes.....	5,119	41	3,570	.....	12	.....	.....	1,488	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. bonds and notes.....	50,211	1,488	4,166	2,173	5,356	1,233	10,314	9,605	1,161	290	8,868	2,630	2,927
<b>U. S. certificates of indebtedness:</b>													
<b>One-year certificates (Pittman act).</b>	113,000	8,450	35,400	10,000	8,040	3,760	8,564	12,667	6,569	4,450	5,320	1,900	7,880
<b>All other.....</b>	70,492	1,368	63,959	189	286	.....	2	4,372	203	.....	66	.....	47
<b>Municipal warrants.....</b>	379	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	150	.....	.....
<b>Total earning assets.....</b>	1,523,691	83,626	385,198	116,949	133,654	103,219	113,393	220,653	71,204	56,041	85,720	55,292	98,742
<b>Bank premises.....</b>	35,622	4,740	6,660	600	3,974	2,824	1,008	7,010	628	769	4,407	2,176	826
<b>Five per cent redemption fund against</b>													
<b>F. R. Bank notes.....</b>	7,805	422	1,603	700	539	188	525	1,665	523	201	889	156	394
National bank notes.....	19,319	784	7,733	217	2,964	48	1,129	3,705	623	89	360	871	796
Bank notes of other F. R. banks.....	536	.....	.....	.....	28	50	19	420	.....	(1)	6	.....	13
F. R. notes of other F. R. banks.....	13,753	.....	3,905	450	1,759	42	1,468	3,290	467	190	543	359	1,280
Unassorted currency.....	34,883	10,417	.....	1,590	3,330	1,838	4,011	10	2,458	1,085	4,708	344	5,092
Transit items.....	444,417	40,750	83,636	35,574	41,129	41,399	16,058	59,524	28,819	12,400	34,749	23,257	27,122
Checks and other cash items.....	12,199	140	5,103	4,260	18	167	391	510	38	145	344	408	675
Exchanges for clearing house.....	26,144	721	2,986	4,205	3,680	2,870	516	6,759	1,339	596	216	54	2,202
Domestic transfers purchased.....	4,420	.....	.....	.....	1,365	.....	.....	3,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Uncollected items.....</b>	555,671	52,812	103,363	46,296	54,273	46,414	23,592	77,273	33,744	14,505	40,926	25,293	37,180
<b>Other resources:</b>													
Liberty bonds held against partici- pation certificates.....	34	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from foreign banks.....	695	.....	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmatured coupons.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real-estate mortgage.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickels and cents.....	4,852	221	968	97	794	198	448	1,063	286	65	287	360	65

1 Less than \$500.

No. 16.—CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON DEC. 31, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

RESOURCES—Continued.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Other resources—Continued.													
Claims a/c closed banks.....	5,050					1		259	368	799	120	1,793	1,710
Loans and discounts—suspense ac- count.....	435											435	
Overdrafts—member banks.....	4,497				4	48	49			96			4,300
Overdrafts—U. S. Government.....	3,827			2,100				1,727					
Cafeteria—future supplies.....	1			1									
Furniture and equipment.....	287	64				170	5		(1)			14	34
Stamp account.....	5	5											
Interest accrued on U. S. securities...	2,105	95	1,009	111	99	43	187	215	77	46	101	35	87
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	(1)	(1)											
Interest due at maturity on muni- cipal warrants.....	6			6									
Rents receivable.....	3					1			1			1	
Fiscal agency expenses.....	64	2	4	2	7	1	4	12	5	9	10	3	5
Cost of Federal Reserve currency.....	320												320
Deferred charges.....	666	41	70	1	9	12	40	230	23	18		140	82
Suspense account.....	42		40									2	
Difference account.....	6		4		1	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)			1
<b>All other resources.....</b>	<b>22,929</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>6,604</b>
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>5,155,970</b>	<b>393,788</b>	<b>1,631,219</b>	<b>386,516</b>	<b>436,640</b>	<b>224,676</b>	<b>215,534</b>	<b>765,581</b>	<b>213,500</b>	<b>133,236</b>	<b>207,118</b>	<b>121,664</b>	<b>426,498</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in.....	103,165	7,936	27,114	8,736	11,134	5,429	4,190	14,307	4,603	3,569	4,570	4,203	7,374
Surplus.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207



<b>Reserved for Government franchise tax</b>	59,974	3,036	20,702	3,886	3,295	3,378	4,480	11,576	1,639	2,451	2,301	.....	3,230
<b>Deposits:</b>													
<b>Government</b> .....	39,977	5,332	11,913	.....	2,980	1,078	6,733	.....	2,163	688	3,752	4,344	994
<b>Member bank—reserve account</b> .....	1,752,645	110,522	726,098	104,706	130,599	56,127	42,967	237,012	64,613	43,524	71,997	43,372	121,108
Foreign banks.....	11,555	584	6,491	640	656	392	288	952	376	216	384	208	368
Nonmembers—clearing account.....	9,914	.....	6,634	.....	.....	.....	14	455	383	150	1	.....	2,277
Cashiers' checks.....	4,567	196	1,321	484	127	46	34	904	64	102	238	89	962
F. R. exchange drafts.....	256	39	5	86	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	42	26	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	49
F. R. transfer drafts.....	7	7	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense.....	256	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special deposit.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>All other</b> .....	26,559	1,086	14,451	1,210	783	438	336	2,363	849	477	623	297	3,656
<b>Total deposits</b> .....	<b>1,819,181</b>	<b>116,940</b>	<b>752,462</b>	<b>105,916</b>	<b>134,362</b>	<b>57,643</b>	<b>50,036</b>	<b>239,365</b>	<b>67,625</b>	<b>44,689</b>	<b>76,372</b>	<b>48,013</b>	<b>125,758</b>
<b>F. R. notes outstanding</b> .....	2,781,791	220,157	816,748	222,870	239,864	117,457	128,644	447,218	114,103	60,477	75,438	39,538	299,277
Less: Held by banks and branches..	335,583	14,784	150,336	19,068	20,275	9,271	5,543	36,831	17,775	2,356	5,207	3,281	50,856
Forwarded for redemption.....	36,816	2,838	3,049	3,078	4,814	1,085	1,630	7,924	1,082	1,332	1,187	787	8,010
<b>Total deductions</b> .....	372,399	17,622	153,385	22,146	25,089	10,356	7,173	44,755	18,857	3,688	6,394	4,068	58,866
<b>F. R. notes in actual circulation</b> .....	<b>2,409,392</b>	<b>202,535</b>	<b>663,363</b>	<b>200,724</b>	<b>214,775</b>	<b>107,101</b>	<b>121,471</b>	<b>402,463</b>	<b>95,246</b>	<b>56,789</b>	<b>69,044</b>	<b>35,470</b>	<b>240,411</b>
<b>F. R. bank notes outstanding</b> .....	99,809	6,844	32,067	6,051	5,843	3,556	8,203	8,529	4,077	4,322	11,447	2,949	5,921
Less: Held by banks and branches..	16,119	567	11,508	165	46	40	169	1,143	154	102	832	223	1,170
<b>F. R. bank notes in actual circula-</b> <b>tion—net liability</b> .....	<b>83,690</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>20,559</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>4,751</b>
<b>Government transit items</b> .....	14,025	709	1,553	4,163	836	366	615	3,678	604	514	1	328	658
U. S. Treasurer—suspense account.....	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other transit items.....	432,510	38,664	82,246	38,886	42,684	35,254	16,865	53,023	29,659	12,405	33,531	21,907	27,386
Domestic transfers sold.....	501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coin deposited for redemption.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency deposited for redemption.....	102	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Deferred availability items</b> .....	<b>447,214</b>	<b>39,502</b>	<b>83,848</b>	<b>43,049</b>	<b>43,520</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>17,480</b>	<b>57,201</b>	<b>30,263</b>	<b>12,919</b>	<b>33,532</b>	<b>22,235</b>	<b>28,045</b>

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.

No. 16.—CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON DEC. 31, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

LIABILITIES—Continued.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Other liabilities:													
Earnings <sup>2</sup> —													
Bills discounted.....	40,951	2,136	8,309	2,734	3,695	2,926	2,947	6,775	2,097	2,166	2,175	1,770	3,221
Bills purchased.....	1,444	147	639	123	58	88	98	82	12	( <sup>1</sup> )	32	4	161
U. S. securities.....	2,963	182	1,032	241	201	64	334	400	120	56	174	60	99
Bill of lading drafts.....	1									1			
Municipal warrants.....	1			( <sup>1</sup> )						( <sup>1</sup> )	1		
Deficient reserve penalties.....	582	6	33	14	27	90	48	60	40	80	80	58	46
Domestic transfers bought and sold—net earnings.....	48				15			32		1			
Profit on U. S. securities.....	5				5								
Miscellaneous.....	186	9	57	7	5	4	2	25	18	2	17	16	24
Gross earnings.....	46,181	2,480	10,070	3,119	4,006	3,172	3,429	7,374	2,287	2,306	2,479	1,908	3,551
Less current expenses.....	18,113	1,185	4,146	1,374	1,485	1,016	754	2,359	1,000	661	1,285	900	1,948
Current net earnings.....	28,068	1,295	5,924	1,745	2,521	2,156	2,675	5,015	1,287	1,645	1,194	1,008	1,603
Add: Net income—other real es- tate.....	19		4	1	9						5		
Profit and loss—credit.....	13	( <sup>1</sup> )							13	( <sup>1</sup> )			
Deduct: Net expense—other real estate.....	75					5	60	8	1				1
Profit and loss—debit.....	332		174	4	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	151						1
Dividends accrued dur- ing current period.....	3,087	238	811	260	333	162	124	430	137	107	135	128	222
Net earnings available for sur- plus and franchise tax.....	24,606	1,057	4,943	1,482	2,195	1,989	2,400	4,525	1,155	1,537	1,064	880	1,379

Reserve for self-insurance.....	588		538		50								
Reserve for depreciation on bank premises.....	691	425	100						100			66	
Reserve for depreciation on U. S. bonds.....	1,367	113	63	251	138	10	5	113	208	55	84	241	86
Reserve against undetermined liabilities.....	1,104		1,104										
Reserve for probable losses.....	189											189	
Special reserve.....	2,609		250		100	380		743	76	300	260		500
Reserve for taxes other than franchise tax.....	286	18	61	16	52	10	20	26	15	10	33	8	17
Reserved for sundry expenses.....	1,089	36	85	54	41	35	290	128	64	1	4	2	349
Accrued dividends unpaid.....	928	238			334						135		221
Sundry items payable.....	384		384										
Unearned discount.....	4,673	160	286	179	348	312	410	1,049	291	460	500	349	329
Discount and premium on U. S. securities.....	5							5					
Cuisine accounts.....	14											14	
Participation certificates—Liberty bonds.....	14		12					2			( <sup>1</sup> )		
Capital paid in by applicants for membership.....	35								2		33		
Partial payments on bills discounted.....	83											83	
Payments received on additional collateral.....	72											72	
Difference account.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )					1			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Suspense account.....	15		15							( <sup>1</sup> )			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>38,753</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>7,841</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>2,881</b>
Deduct: Reserved for Government franchise tax <sup>2</sup> .....	19,223	827	3,988	1,227	1,764	1,773	1,990	3,844	725	1,167	759		1,159
<b>II other liabilities.....</b>	<b>19,530</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,722</b>
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>5,155,970</b>	<b>393,788</b>	<b>1,631,219</b>	<b>386,516</b>	<b>436,640</b>	<b>224,676</b>	<b>215,534</b>	<b>765,581</b>	<b>213,500</b>	<b>133,236</b>	<b>207,118</b>	<b>121,664</b>	<b>426,498</b>

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>2</sup> Period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.

No. 17.—DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, REQUIRED RESERVES, EXCESS RESERVES, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES, BY WEEKS  
DURING 1921.

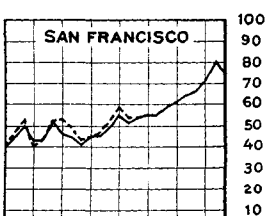
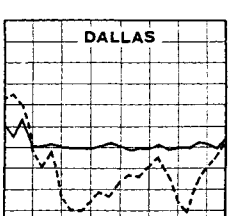
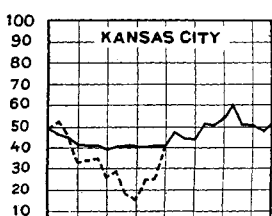
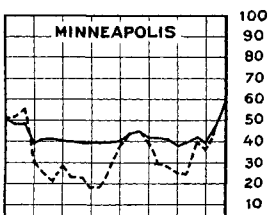
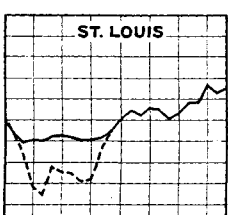
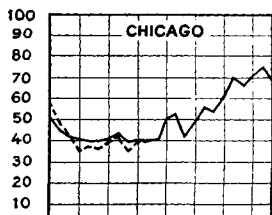
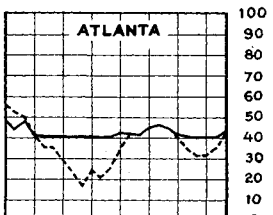
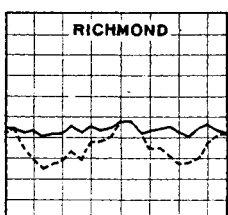
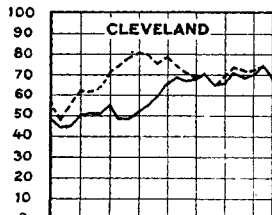
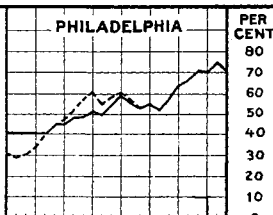
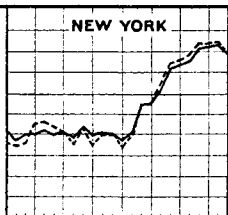
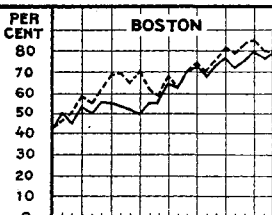
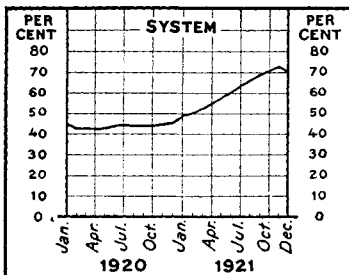
[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Liability on—			Reserves required.			Total cash reserves held.	Gold in excess of required reserves (free gold).	Ratio of total cash reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.
	Deposits. <sup>1</sup>	F. R. notes in circulation.	Deposits and notes combined.	On deposits (35 per cent).	On F. R. notes (40 per cent).	Total.			
1921.									
Jan. 7.....	1,634,538	3,270,023	4,904,561	572,090	1,308,011	1,880,101	2,276,848	396,747	46.4
14.....	1,595,446	3,159,491	4,754,937	558,406	1,263,796	1,822,202	2,288,538	466,336	48.1
21.....	1,628,507	3,115,290	4,743,797	569,977	1,246,116	1,816,093	2,301,231	485,138	48.5
28.....	1,643,221	3,090,748	4,733,969	575,129	1,236,299	1,811,428	2,319,974	508,546	49.0
Feb. 4.....	1,645,031	3,075,750	4,720,781	575,760	1,230,301	1,806,061	2,326,127	520,066	49.3
11.....	1,670,653	3,050,416	4,721,069	584,729	1,220,167	1,804,896	2,342,198	537,302	49.6
18.....	1,645,118	3,037,444	4,682,562	575,791	1,214,976	1,790,767	2,352,990	562,223	50.3
25.....	1,671,597	3,051,706	4,723,303	585,059	1,220,683	1,805,742	2,356,999	551,257	49.9
Mar. 4.....	1,636,797	3,042,611	4,679,408	572,880	1,217,044	1,789,924	2,375,763	585,839	50.8
11.....	1,705,189	3,005,840	4,711,029	596,815	1,202,338	1,799,153	2,397,924	598,771	50.9
18.....	1,774,635	2,962,880	4,737,515	621,122	1,185,152	1,806,274	2,414,789	608,515	51.0
25.....	1,840,887	2,930,729	4,771,616	644,311	1,172,293	1,816,604	2,421,977	605,373	50.8
Apr. 1.....	1,789,233	2,908,153	4,697,386	626,232	1,163,263	1,789,495	2,461,231	671,736	52.4
8.....	1,745,316	2,893,964	4,639,280	610,860	1,157,583	1,768,443	2,481,834	713,391	53.5
15.....	1,754,943	2,868,527	4,623,470	614,231	1,147,411	1,761,642	2,485,077	723,435	53.7
22.....	1,749,351	2,856,700	4,606,051	612,275	1,142,682	1,754,957	2,492,804	737,847	54.1
27.....	1,725,890	2,830,118	4,556,008	604,063	1,132,047	1,736,110	2,504,763	768,653	55.0
May 4.....	1,729,231	2,828,586	4,557,817	605,230	1,131,435	1,736,665	2,519,898	783,233	55.3
11.....	1,733,444	2,804,933	4,538,377	606,707	1,121,973	1,728,680	2,537,773	809,093	55.9
18.....	1,716,642	2,767,415	4,484,057	600,825	1,106,968	1,707,793	2,549,134	841,341	56.8
25.....	1,705,956	2,734,804	4,440,760	597,085	1,093,923	1,691,008	2,558,232	867,224	57.6

June 1.....	1,720,390	2,751,299	4,471,689	602,136	1,100,520	1,702,656	2,568,825	866,169	57.4
8.....	1,735,057	2,710,723	4,445,780	607,272	1,084,287	1,691,559	2,592,526	900,987	58.3
15.....	1,929,227	2,674,435	4,603,662	675,230	1,069,773	1,745,003	2,615,624	870,621	56.8
22.....	1,697,247	2,639,319	4,336,566	594,036	1,055,728	1,649,764	2,620,005	970,241	60.4
29.....	1,685,788	2,634,475	4,320,263	590,024	1,053,792	1,643,816	2,625,458	981,642	60.8
July 6.....	1,713,152	2,671,916	4,385,068	599,602	1,068,766	1,668,368	2,631,211	962,843	60.0
13.....	1,693,991	2,603,833	4,297,824	592,898	1,041,533	1,634,431	2,647,594	1,013,163	61.6
20.....	1,693,019	2,564,512	4,257,531	592,557	1,025,802	1,618,359	2,659,366	1,041,007	62.5
27.....	1,695,274	2,537,617	4,232,891	593,347	1,015,047	1,605,394	2,685,296	1,076,902	63.4
Aug. 3.....	1,705,066	2,536,673	4,241,739	596,773	1,014,670	1,611,443	2,703,843	1,092,400	63.7
10.....	1,662,472	2,520,784	4,183,256	581,866	1,008,313	1,590,179	2,720,848	1,130,669	65.0
17.....	1,671,249	2,503,642	4,174,891	584,938	1,001,456	1,586,394	2,745,456	1,159,074	65.8
24.....	1,673,631	2,485,914	4,159,545	585,772	994,367	1,580,139	2,766,156	1,183,017	66.5
31.....	1,690,754	2,481,466	4,172,220	591,763	992,585	1,584,348	2,787,920	1,203,572	66.8
Sept. 7.....	1,718,068	2,517,563	4,235,631	601,326	1,007,025	1,608,351	2,803,254	1,194,903	66.2
14.....	1,705,831	2,491,651	4,197,482	597,042	996,662	1,593,704	2,834,502	1,240,798	67.5
21.....	1,691,610	2,474,676	4,166,286	592,062	989,871	1,581,933	2,863,096	1,281,163	68.7
28.....	1,717,405	2,457,196	4,174,601	601,091	982,879	1,583,970	2,878,685	1,294,715	69.0
Oct. 5.....	1,696,332	2,482,313	4,178,645	593,717	992,926	1,586,643	2,882,942	1,296,299	69.0
11.....	1,724,865	2,476,311	4,201,176	603,702	990,524	1,594,226	2,876,933	1,282,707	68.5
19.....	1,717,444	2,440,862	4,158,306	601,107	976,346	1,577,453	2,921,760	1,344,307	70.3
26.....	1,738,556	2,408,779	4,147,335	608,495	963,512	1,572,007	2,937,148	1,365,141	70.8
Nov. 2.....	1,742,338	2,408,122	4,150,460	609,818	963,247	1,573,065	2,945,671	1,372,606	71.0
9.....	1,726,865	2,420,831	4,147,696	604,403	968,331	1,572,734	2,960,783	1,388,049	71.4
16.....	1,737,716	2,398,224	4,135,940	608,202	959,289	1,567,911	2,969,468	1,401,977	71.8
23.....	1,728,497	2,389,916	4,118,413	604,977	955,967	1,560,944	2,978,228	1,417,284	72.3
30.....	1,742,830	2,366,006	4,108,836	609,990	946,402	1,556,392	2,989,142	1,432,750	72.7
Dec. 7.....	1,718,283	2,373,355	4,091,638	601,399	949,343	1,550,742	2,990,633	1,439,891	73.1
14.....	1,742,760	2,393,777	4,136,537	609,967	957,510	1,567,477	3,001,586	1,434,109	72.6
21.....	1,784,750	2,417,560	4,232,310	624,663	979,023	1,603,686	2,993,060	1,389,374	70.7
28.....	1,764,524	2,443,497	4,208,021	617,585	977,400	1,594,985	2,992,200	1,397,215	71.1

<sup>1</sup> Net deposits are shown to Mar. 11, inclusive, and total deposits after that date. For total deposits prior to Mar. 18, as recalculated, see page 144.

## RESERVE RATIO OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS 1920 - 1921 ( END OF MONTH FIGURES )



Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held - by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. See page 42.

**No. 18.—CASH RESERVES, TOTAL EARNING ASSETS, DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGE, BY MONTHS DURING 1921, 1920, AND 1919.**

[Average daily figures. Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Month.	1. Cash reserves.			2. Total earning assets.			3. Deposits. <sup>1</sup>			4. F. R. notes in circulation.			5. Reserve percentage 1÷(3+4).		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
	January.....	2,287	2,098	2,164	3,034	3,044	2,214	1,634	1,790	1,618	3,178	2,888	2,541	47.5	44.9
February.....	2,344	2,053	2,184	2,869	3,154	2,226	1,660	1,797	1,693	3,069	2,947	2,463	49.6	43.3	52.5
March.....	2,403	2,058	2,202	2,736	3,212	2,318	1,809	1,783	1,768	2,979	3,040	2,503	50.2	42.7	51.6
April.....	2,485	2,084	2,225	2,527	3,192	2,342	1,750	1,770	1,734	2,871	3,072	2,548	53.8	43.0	52.0
May.....	2,542	2,079	2,246	2,354	3,256	2,392	1,717	1,811	1,804	2,787	3,090	2,534	56.4	42.4	51.8
June.....	2,606	2,103	2,248	2,175	3,210	2,324	1,723	1,748	1,770	2,683	3,114	2,501	59.1	43.3	52.6
July.....	2,655	2,119	2,177	2,013	3,201	2,479	1,696	1,706	1,795	2,605	3,143	2,524	61.7	43.7	50.4
August.....	2,740	2,127	2,146	1,842	3,234	2,443	1,691	1,699	1,748	2,512	3,165	2,544	65.2	43.7	50.0
September.....	2,836	2,139	2,158	1,740	3,329	2,472	1,716	1,665	1,658	2,494	3,276	2,627	67.4	43.3	50.4
October.....	2,906	2,162	2,207	1,641	3,390	2,709	1,728	1,681	1,810	2,456	3,337	2,738	69.4	43.1	48.5
November.....	2,964	2,183	2,185	1,520	3,375	2,908	1,733	1,668	1,854	2,402	3,328	2,812	71.7	43.7	46.8
December.....	2,995	2,222	2,150	1,517	3,314	3,034	1,755	1,622	1,744	2,416	3,343	2,955	71.8	44.7	45.7
Year.....	2,649	2,119	2,191	2,160	3,243	2,487	1,745	1,728	1,750	2,702	3,146	2,609	59.6	43.5	50.3

<sup>1</sup> Net deposits are shown up to and including February, 1921, and total deposits after that month.

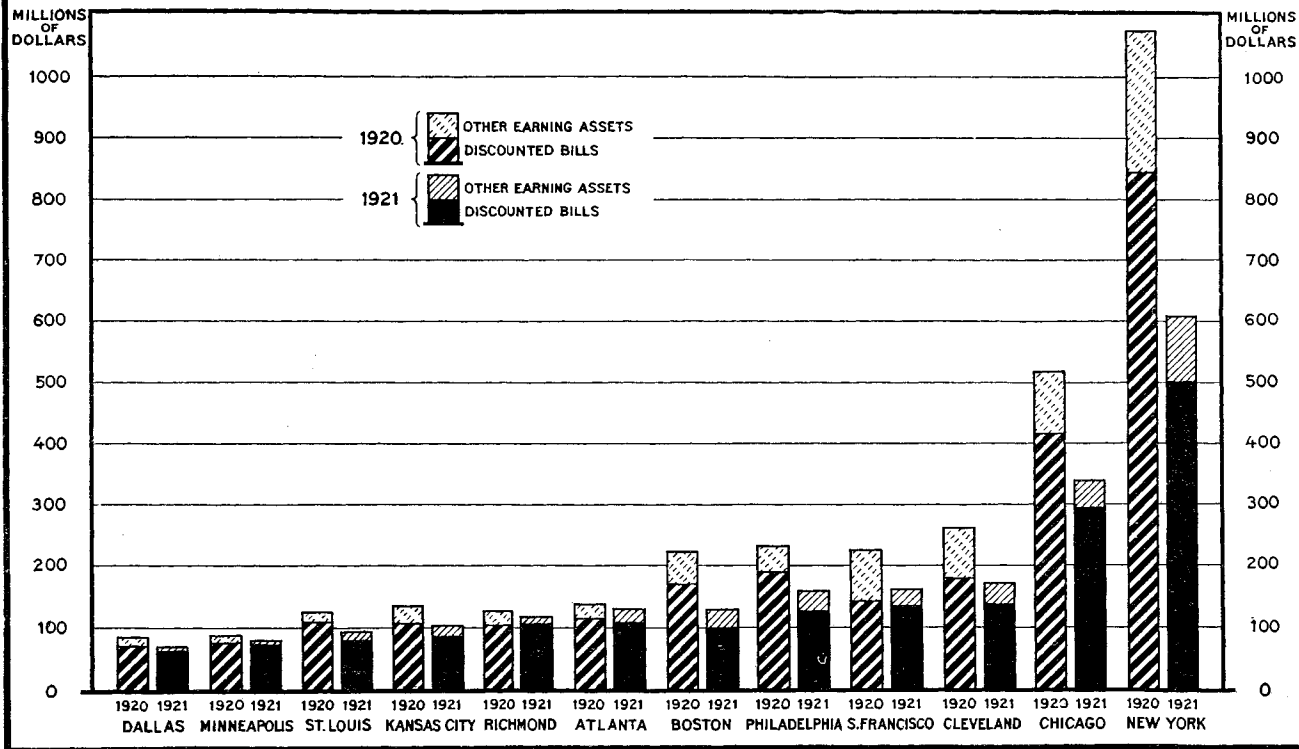
No. 19.—AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED PAPER, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	144, 458	127, 645	142, 903	116, 670	100, 311	98, 255	80, 462	82, 461	93, 237	75, 477	69, 058	66, 073	99, 581	169, 800	142, 386
New York.....	872, 847	907, 566	777, 122	638, 328	565, 297	454, 981	425, 565	392, 668	301, 278	272, 844	218, 906	221, 675	501, 877	847, 434	726, 895
Philadelphia.....	150, 904	149, 775	152, 192	140, 125	145, 237	141, 472	121, 761	113, 654	104, 158	100, 971	90, 640	89, 316	124, 879	190, 122	193, 195
Cleveland.....	173, 786	128, 605	129, 674	143, 903	140, 617	146, 389	149, 454	135, 060	132, 667	132, 251	123, 991	112, 269	137, 468	179, 810	126, 649
Richmond.....	112, 672	107, 750	110, 150	114, 909	108, 921	103, 397	102, 683	99, 762	99, 824	95, 980	97, 963	95, 592	104, 097	104, 111	94, 546
Atlanta.....	128, 771	126, 282	122, 358	117, 425	108, 715	103, 498	101, 673	102, 650	101, 201	98, 219	94, 972	94, 460	108, 252	115, 940	87, 910
Chicago.....	421, 314	369, 748	387, 172	387, 687	330, 514	312, 110	300, 119	227, 034	216, 335	209, 530	185, 473	187, 792	294, 161	417, 189	209, 114
St. Louis.....	103, 355	91, 389	88, 873	81, 897	75, 793	82, 133	83, 764	73, 077	74, 352	70, 135	64, 895	64, 149	79, 427	109, 497	68, 688
Minneapolis.....	81, 864	80, 677	70, 016	72, 769	72, 408	72, 425	72, 508	71, 731	72, 595	71, 506	66, 606	57, 193	71, 794	76, 082	41, 759
Kansas City.....	110, 754	103, 356	99, 265	97, 274	85, 079	80, 578	78, 285	67, 117	69, 151	74, 120	78, 044	74, 272	84, 660	106, 405	83, 003
Dallas.....	70, 816	69, 276	65, 610	64, 137	64, 906	63, 226	59, 623	54, 701	55, 647	59, 346	55, 213	52, 912	61, 238	71, 271	52, 666
San Francisco.....	164, 564	146, 723	156, 293	164, 958	168, 848	159, 285	149, 265	134, 787	125, 245	116, 535	86, 815	69, 729	136, 871	142, 718	81, 387
Total: 1921.....	2, 536, 105	2, 408, 792	2, 301, 628	2, 139, 982	1, 966, 646	1, 817, 749	1, 725, 162	1, 554, 702	1, 445, 690	1, 376, 914	1, 232, 576	1, 185, 432	1, 804, 305	.....	.....
1920.....	2, 142, 788	2, 298, 917	2, 386, 537	2, 440, 376	2, 537, 551	2, 461, 022	2, 519, 044	2, 605, 113	2, 677, 052	2, 782, 055	2, 776, 457	2, 730, 360	.....	2, 530, 379	.....
1919.....	1, 734, 655	1, 763, 226	1, 861, 532	1, 919, 461	1, 973, 926	1, 842, 112	1, 867, 920	1, 801, 887	1, 777, 334	2, 073, 416	2, 145, 631	2, 157, 021	.....	.....	1, 908, 198



## AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS AND OF OTHER EARNING ASSETS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, DURING 1920 AND 1921



No. 20.—HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS ON DEC. 28, 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Maturity.				
		Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	After 90 days.
Boston.....	68,933	50,837	6,598	6,838	4,628	32
New York.....	213,057	196,233	4,345	7,410	5,038	31
Philadelphia.....	90,316	78,938	3,779	5,144	2,430	25
Cleveland.....	110,397	65,934	12,767	19,682	11,502	512
Richmond.....	97,913	57,342	13,980	16,912	9,116	563
Atlanta.....	94,426	43,491	14,235	19,288	15,470	1,942
Chicago.....	196,053	82,996	21,952	36,187	40,370	14,548
St. Louis.....	66,029	30,271	9,014	12,190	13,089	1,465
Minneapolis.....	52,339	14,559	7,330	9,563	6,947	13,940
Kansas City.....	67,717	22,072	8,395	13,335	9,523	14,392
Dallas.....	51,391	20,973	6,766	7,295	7,029	9,328
San Francisco.....	71,262	44,715	7,529	7,358	6,794	4,866
Total.....	1,179,833	708,361	116,690	161,202	131,936	61,644

No. 21.—HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS ON THE LAST REPORT DATE OF EACH MONTH DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total.	Maturity.				
		Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
1921.						
Jan. 28.....	2,456,475	1,453,331	235,415	419,912	293,538	54,279
Feb. 25.....	2,396,254	1,455,023	222,558	397,788	283,234	37,651
Mar. 25.....	2,286,648	1,362,700	234,427	369,200	278,264	42,057
Apr. 27.....	2,063,739	1,229,368	201,058	364,964	218,399	49,950
May 25.....	1,870,256	1,108,808	188,845	322,907	179,564	70,132
June 29.....	1,771,562	1,032,489	165,256	271,088	213,178	89,551
July 27.....	1,650,496	943,796	156,985	281,629	198,559	69,527
Aug. 31.....	1,491,935	859,576	155,111	279,433	164,105	33,710
Sept. 28.....	1,402,903	801,282	162,980	240,134	165,618	32,889
Oct. 26.....	1,308,749	771,132	143,281	229,112	129,937	35,287
Nov. 30.....	1,182,301	699,318	133,324	171,417	122,039	56,203
Dec. 28.....	1,179,833	708,361	116,690	161,202	131,936	61,644
Dec. 30, 1920.....	2,719,134	1,632,885	280,406	430,676	311,619	63,548
Dec. 26, 1919.....	2,194,878	1,484,790	244,890	292,715	152,125	20,358

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 22.—HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS SECURED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS ON THE LAST REPORT DATE OF EACH MONTH DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total.	Member banks' collateral notes.	Customers' paper.	Secured by—			
				U. S. bonds.	Victory notes.	Treasury notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.
1921.							
Jan. 28.....	1,048,768	815,019	233,749	607,060	283,959		157,749
Feb. 25.....	1,003,975	778,117	225,858	577,506	291,719		134,750
Mar. 25.....	1,010,373	790,014	220,359	650,118	265,764		94,491
Apr. 27.....	920,537	712,779	207,758	588,672	268,656		63,209
May 25.....	793,951	612,421	181,530	516,802	223,715		53,434
June 29.....	647,761	536,823	110,938	436,083	170,329	2,847	38,502
July 27.....	591,215	492,160	99,055	406,458	154,314	3,184	27,259
Aug. 31.....	545,176	463,123	82,053	374,762	140,384	3,200	26,830
Sept. 25.....	490,927	420,402	70,525	346,945	110,807	6,261	26,914
Oct. 26.....	461,886	410,721	51,165	331,475	94,509	17,236	18,666
Nov. 30.....	476,360	427,464	48,896	338,425	77,685	30,356	29,894
Dec. 28.....	487,193	444,244	42,949	345,372	66,671	26,026	49,124
Dec. 30, 1920.....	1,141,036	869,510	271,526	648,352	304,686		187,998
Dec. 26, 1919.....	1,510,364	1,157,766	352,598	732,401	337,663		440,300

**No. 23.—BILLS SECURED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS UNDER DISCOUNT FOR MEMBER BANKS IN OWN DISTRICT ON DEC. 28, 1921, AND DEC. 30, 1920.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total (all classes).		Secured by—							
			United States bonds.		Victory notes.		Treasury notes.		Certificates of indebtedness.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	26,515	68,741	20,892	44,227	1,402	5,888	2,371	.....	1,850	18,626
New York.....	141,863	445,926	60,785	211,399	29,158	132,174	16,872	.....	35,048	102,353
Philadelphia.....	70,213	113,922	59,627	59,570	4,991	49,735	2,557	.....	3,038	4,617
Cleveland.....	42,709	54,176	34,338	42,117	4,801	6,836	.....	.....	3,570	5,223
Richmond.....	42,931	53,288	36,438	38,311	3,905	11,381	2,250	.....	338	3,596
Atlanta.....	25,346	65,883	21,798	48,331	3,317	14,984	.....	.....	231	2,568
Chicago.....	60,344	142,623	47,029	74,859	10,659	44,049	1,468	.....	1,188	23,715
St. Louis.....	23,533	44,707	18,977	29,689	3,222	7,344	256	.....	1,078	7,674
Minneapolis.....	7,525	24,222	6,281	13,650	464	5,894	15	.....	765	4,678
Kansas City.....	15,741	43,897	13,849	22,695	1,602	12,805	137	.....	153	8,397
Dallas.....	9,512	34,028	6,305	28,257	1,972	2,982	.....	.....	1,235	2,789
San Francisco.....	20,961	49,623	19,053	35,247	1,178	10,614	100	.....	630	3,762
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>487,193</b>	<b>1,141,036</b>	<b>345,372</b>	<b>648,352</b>	<b>66,671</b>	<b>304,686</b>	<b>26,026</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>49,124</b>	<b>187,998</b>

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 24.—HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS ON DEC. 31, 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total (all classes).	Customers' paper secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer- cial paper n. e. s.	Agricul- tural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	59,171	4,856	16,677	.....	36,638	855	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
New York.....	209,080	2,621	153,393	.....	51,596	863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Philadelphia.....	88,552	10,460	56,155	.....	21,103	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Cleveland.....	114,594	3,163	43,005	15	64,131	1,097	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,503
Richmond.....	94,668	2,408	38,639	1,337	40,763	9,170	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348
Atlanta.....	90,827	4,702	19,718	327	51,074	12,465	1,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488
Chicago.....	185,520	5,017	54,815	618	78,497	46,025	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	547
St. Louis.....	63,053	2,762	19,069	33	31,815	7,637	843	.....	284	.....	.....	610
Minneapolis.....	51,212	526	6,763	1,932	14,028	22,042	5,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
Kansas City.....	69,979	1,937	15,902	.....	22,830	8,374	20,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Dallas.....	50,597	285	8,677	1,964	12,320	13,320	13,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	748
San Francisco.....	67,093	2,774	10,909	11,526	27,536	6,471	7,302	50	3	.....	5	517
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,144,346</b>	<b>41,511</b>	<b>443,722</b>	<b>17,752</b>	<b>452,331</b>	<b>129,037</b>	<b>49,670</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>288</b>	.....	<b>5</b>	<b>9,980</b>

No. 25.—HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total (all classes).	Customers' paper secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer- cial paper n. e. s.	Agricul- tural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Foreign.	Domestic.
1921.												
Jan. 31.....	2,457,116	230,189	810,178	14,330	1,143,436	140,815	88,233	8,419	3,912	175	115	17,314
Feb. 28.....	2,389,510	224,605	773,360	13,031	1,127,798	136,679	83,654	10,335	3,086	.....	540	16,422
Mar. 31.....	2,233,106	204,707	766,393	15,789	994,965	140,987	81,693	8,787	4,183	82	256	15,264
Apr. 30.....	2,076,568	211,106	726,546	12,137	869,732	149,223	81,187	7,665	2,471	50	117	16,334
May 31.....	1,907,913	159,563	627,681	12,006	855,608	152,749	76,718	7,803	1,639	30	134	13,982
June 30.....	1,751,350	113,803	523,787	15,226	842,096	157,871	76,258	7,779	677	.....	80	13,773
July 30.....	1,641,612	96,277	481,497	12,104	801,491	157,454	72,883	5,476	613	.....	85	13,732
Aug. 31.....	1,491,935	82,053	463,123	16,242	695,691	157,394	65,033	635	1,080	.....	104	10,580
Sept. 30.....	1,413,013	67,870	428,974	18,048	671,810	152,251	63,749	503	342	.....	91	9,375
Oct. 31.....	1,313,027	49,485	412,951	17,553	621,900	141,923	57,154	570	304	25	54	11,108
Nov. 30.....	1,182,301	48,896	427,464	17,350	486,313	139,164	51,715	55	392	.....	16	10,936
Dec. 31.....	1,144,346	41,511	443,722	17,752	452,331	129,037	49,670	50	288	.....	5	9,980
Dec. 30, 1920.....	2,719,134	271,526	869,510	17,907	1,274,606	143,145	103,795	17,218			21,427	
Dec. 26, 1919.....	2,194,878	352,589	1,157,765	8,255	576,025	24,825	26,243	15,479			33,697	

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 26.—AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF PURCHASED PAPER, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	17,155	18,038	12,425	7,224	10,088	10,746	6,725	5,663	3,404	4,322	6,093	8,920	9,187	27,692	25,350
New York.....	75,496	18,611	37,722	42,951	39,351	19,568	7,686	18,102	20,409	26,997	37,080	47,353	32,754	146,371	78,282
Philadelphia.....	10,697	21,840	14,964	14,638	10,209	7,826	2,109	2,086	2,199	4,025	8,759	11,686	9,159	9,810	1,581
Cleveland.....	28,827	48,128	29,721	18,456	9,139	4,388	1,320	1,476	1,722	2,580	3,153	3,714	12,491	54,067	44,148
Richmond.....	5,080	4,520	3,220	2,037	1,850	2,604	1,825	2,048	2,630	3,546	3,779	3,714	3,063	8,320	7,687
Atlanta.....	3,527	2,361	1,016	795	1,050	1,078	1,105	1,027	2,514	5,659	5,522	3,843	2,459	6,093	8,038
Chicago.....	18,930	11,698	10,357	9,993	4,592	3,980	2,831	3,119	2,448	3,839	2,950	4,884	6,613	53,003	49,458
St. Louis.....	814	555	2,186	1,236	565	370	170	249	618	368	1,203	422	730	5,154	12,940
Minneapolis.....			2										( <sup>1</sup> )	3,648	20,682
Kansas City.....	1,851	794	312	101	51	23	396	985	620	966	1,608	1,480	767	3,888	7,811
Dallas.....	145	68	4	114	86	172	114	84	43	165	215	178	116	1,334	2,366
San Francisco.....	38,391	46,469	26,468	12,827	7,414	3,961	2,114	3,285	3,413	3,729	8,505	19,305	14,478	69,366	66,889
Total: 1921.....	200,913	173,082	138,397	110,372	84,395	54,716	26,395	38,124	40,020	56,196	78,867	105,499	91,817	.....	.....
1920.....	575,667	546,458	481,238	419,746	416,520	401,184	363,621	325,461	313,864	303,981	278,521	244,001	.....	388,746	.....
1919.....	280,732	276,087	262,787	208,905	189,768	246,158	362,298	371,091	353,936	340,189	455,057	549,959	.....	.....	325,232

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.



No. 27.—HOLDINGS OF PURCHASED BILLS ON DEC. 28, 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Maturity.					Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Maturity.				
		Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 days to 3 months.	Over 3 but within 6 months.			Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 days to 3 months.	Over 3 but within 6 months.
Boston.....	12,140	3,722	3,370	3,656	1,392	.....	St. Louis.....	148	107	14	13	14	.....
New York.....	47,313	35,674	7,251	3,893	495	.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	15,277	2,917	3,122	8,296	942	.....	Kansas City.....	1,400	671	523	185	21	.....
Cleveland.....	4,689	1,858	1,367	1,464	.....	.....	Dallas.....	165	150	.....	.....	15	.....
Richmond.....	3,346	622	1,294	1,045	385	.....	San Francisco.....	20,822	10,659	5,421	3,945	782	15
Atlanta.....	3,644	862	847	1,304	631	.....	Total.....	114,240	58,306	24,743	26,062	5,114	15
Chicago.....	5,296	1,064	1,534	2,261	437	.....							

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 28.—HOLDINGS OF PURCHASED BILLS ON THE LAST REPORT DATE IN EACH MONTH DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Maturity.						Total.	Maturity.				
		Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 days to 3 months.	Over 3 but within 6 months.			Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 days to 3 months.	Over 3 but within 6 months.
1921.							1921.						
Jan. 28.....	165,058	66,424	41,456	48,117	9,061	.....	Sept. 28.....	38,889	19,782	8,582	6,677	3,687	161
Feb. 25.....	170,503	63,335	44,213	43,348	19,607	.....	Oct. 26.....	62,316	33,351	12,261	10,602	5,766	336
Mar. 25.....	123,056	47,033	25,264	36,510	14,249	.....	Nov. 30.....	72,954	34,582	11,526	16,935	9,895	16
Apr. 27.....	103,609	58,175	21,429	18,060	5,945	.....	Dec. 28.....	114,240	58,306	24,743	26,062	5,114	15
May 25.....	87,138	56,289	16,408	12,148	2,293	.....	Dec. 30, 1920.....	255,702	87,030	64,745	76,805	27,122	.....
June 29.....	31,601	16,225	7,706	4,760	2,910	.....	Dec. 26, 1919.....	585,212	123,723	100,061	209,280	152,148	.....
July 27.....	19,424	9,675	2,951	3,259	3,536	3							
Aug. 31.....	35,320	19,876	5,619	6,987	2,838	.....							

No. 29.—HOLDINGS OF PURCHASED BILLS ON DEC. 31, 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTING INSTITUTIONS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.						Trade acceptances.		
		Total.	Member banks.		Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private banks.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.
			National.	Non-national.						
Boston.....	13,149	13,149	8,505	4,378	111	144	11			
New York.....	72,593	72,518	26,242	25,593	8,066	8,853	3,764	75	75	
Philadelphia.....	15,895	15,895	7,095	4,608	1,669	1,055	1,468			
Cleveland.....	5,378	5,378	1,579	1,253	791	370	1,385			
Richmond.....	3,558	3,558	3,548	10						
Atlanta.....	3,686	3,686	1,027	2,659						
Chicago.....	8,489	8,489	3,054	4,902	408	50	75			
St. Louis.....	218	218	50	168						
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....	1,337	1,337	1,193	144						
Dallas.....	165	165	165							
San Francisco.....	20,795	20,652	7,715	6,376	2,611	1,847	2,103	143	143	
Total: Dec. 31, 1921.....	145,263	145,045	60,173	50,091	13,656	12,319	8,806	218	218	
Dec. 31, 1920.....	260,406	258,878	169,387	169,387	38,374	24,905	26,212	1,528	505	1,023
Dec. 31, 1919.....	574,103	566,369	405,339	405,339	65,334	55,537	40,159	7,734	2,540	5,194

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 30.—HOLDINGS OF PURCHASED BILLS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTING INSTITUTIONS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month ending—	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.					Trade acceptances.			
		Total.	Member banks.		Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private banks.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.
			National.	Non-national.						
1921.										
January.....	163,700	162,385	55,914	33,326	32,372	18,055	22,718	1,315	896	419
February.....	169,421	169,049	59,259	37,055	33,768	18,458	20,509	372	347	25
March.....	119,340	119,053	40,403	25,464	20,653	15,878	16,655	287	287	.....
April.....	109,763	109,142	33,981	28,346	18,341	13,915	14,559	621	621	.....
May.....	75,457	75,239	28,444	18,310	10,053	9,517	8,915	218	218	.....
June.....	40,223	40,130	15,280	11,507	6,960	3,391	2,992	93	93	.....
July.....	17,977	17,912	6,990	6,421	3,087	1,034	380	65	65	.....
August.....	35,320	35,278	14,762	10,394	5,638	3,022	1,462	42	42	.....
September.....	45,042	44,916	17,767	15,859	4,813	2,635	3,842	126	126	.....
October.....	86,110	86,055	34,032	30,854	11,746	6,488	2,935	55	55	.....
November.....	72,954	72,824	30,208	23,282	8,873	4,960	5,501	130	130	.....
December.....	145,263	145,045	60,173	50,091	13,656	12,319	8,806	218	218	.....

No. 31.—AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	22,523	22,100	22,426	21,352	22,306	21,990	19,648	19,045	18,490	15,282	12,559	13,028	19,212	25,152	18,217
New York.....	67,093	60,938	69,696	60,739	88,769	88,746	64,653	60,392	79,322	58,965	74,003	93,829	72,318	82,036	74,104
Philadelphia.....	33,016	32,366	33,241	31,420	31,143	31,371	28,568	27,714	24,387	19,190	15,850	15,454	26,946	33,956	23,263
Cleveland.....	24,965	24,644	28,944	24,704	26,572	26,019	22,664	21,296	21,444	16,472	11,775	13,282	21,716	27,401	20,389
Richmond.....	14,076	13,495	13,689	13,628	13,155	10,427	8,429	7,203	6,577	4,993	4,993	5,058	9,620	13,773	9,206
Atlanta.....	16,944	16,782	16,782	16,614	16,265	24,156	24,318	20,592	18,953	18,963	18,952	19,700	19,090	15,909	11,289
Chicago.....	45,357	44,158	44,765	42,796	42,059	41,697	40,384	40,163	36,161	30,865	29,768	24,977	38,561	46,865	35,003
St. Louis.....	17,187	17,197	14,628	14,446	14,123	14,161	12,919	13,152	12,384	10,054	8,666	8,268	13,072	18,566	15,288
Minneapolis.....	8,596	8,596	8,596	8,615	8,720	8,160	5,720	5,724	5,210	5,156	5,126	4,811	6,907	9,026	8,677
Kansas City.....	21,688	21,688	19,342	19,225	19,124	17,374	17,213	17,092	17,116	14,694	14,229	14,236	17,728	22,772	17,960
Dallas.....	12,312	12,279	12,295	10,866	8,282	7,163	6,379	6,371	5,272	4,543	4,543	4,536	7,878	12,840	10,133
San Francisco.....	13,881	13,116	13,354	12,494	12,235	11,446	10,246	10,116	9,448	8,448	8,115	8,826	10,966	15,258	10,524
Total: 1921.....	297,638	287,359	295,758	276,899	302,753	302,710	261,141	248,770	254,764	207,625	208,579	226,005	264,014	.....	.....
1920.....	325,497	308,619	344,161	331,824	301,789	347,445	318,309	303,288	338,565	304,053	323,417	339,140	.....	323,554	.....
1919.....	198,123	186,372	194,103	213,358	228,080	235,722	248,645	269,648	340,246	295,725	307,115	327,244	.....	.....	254,053

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 32.—HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES ON DEC. 31, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total securities held.	Bonds.									Victory notes.	Treasury notes of 1924.	Certificates of indebtedness.		
		Total.	2 per cent consols of 1930.	2 per cent Panamas of 1936-1938.	4 per cent loan of 1925.	3 per cent loan of 1961.	3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946-1947.	3½ per cent Liberty loan.	4 per cent Liberty loan.	4½ per cent Liberty loan.			Total.	2 per cent to secure circulation of bank notes.	All other.
Boston.....	\$11,306,200	\$538,500				\$529,000				\$9,500	\$908,700	\$41,000	\$9,818,000	\$8,450,000	\$1,368,000
New York.....	103,525,400	596,200								596,200		3,570,200	99,359,000	35,400,000	63,959,000
Philadelphia.....	12,361,800	1,433,800		\$100		549,200	\$48,100			836,400	739,000		10,189,000	10,000,000	189,000
Cleveland.....	13,681,950	889,400				414,800	16,200			458,400	4,455,050	12,000	8,325,500	8,040,000	285,500
Richmond.....	4,993,400	1,233,400	\$915,100	237,000			42,500			38,800			3,760,000	3,760,000	
Atlanta.....	19,442,000	10,876,500				10,300	\$82,250			\$10,783,950			8,565,500	8,564,000	11,500
Chicago.....	26,643,550	4,489,600	1,862,500	367,300	\$1,768,000	\$400	427,400	13,750		50,250	3,626,850	1,488,100	17,039,000	12,667,000	4,372,000
St. Louis.....	7,932,800	1,153,400	100				1,153,300					7,400	6,772,000	6,569,000	203,000
Minneapolis.....	4,565,560	115,560		260		500	114,800						4,450,000	4,450,000	
Kansas City.....	14,253,350	8,867,250	7,155,000	20,000	825,000		838,500	20,350		8,400	600		5,385,500	5,320,000	65,500
Dallas.....	4,529,500	2,629,500	1,395,900				1,233,600						1,900,000	1,900,000	
San Francisco.....	10,853,600	210,500						6,050		204,450	2,716,100		7,927,000	7,880,000	47,000
Total: 1921.....	234,089,110	33,033,610	11,328,600	624,660	2,593,000	900	5,270,900	229,200		12,986,350	12,446,300	5,118,700	183,490,500	113,000,000	70,490,500
1920.....	287,026,610	26,309,310	14,267,350	906,160	2,593,000	900	6,526,300	197,050	\$1,100	1,817,450	72,800		260,644,500	259,375,000	1,269,500
1919.....	300,106,685	26,836,110	15,053,700	927,160	2,593,000	900	6,526,300	114,900	1,007,050	613,100	67,575		273,203,000	259,375,000	13,828,000

Holdings of securities with circulation privilege:

2 per cent consols and Panamas.....	\$11,953,260
4 per cent loan of 1925.....	2,593,000
2 per cent certificates of indebtedness.....	<sup>3</sup> 113,000,000
Total.....	127,546,260

Holdings of securities without circulation privilege:

3 per cent loan of 1961.....	\$900
3 per cent conversion bonds.....	5,270,900
3½ per cent Liberty loan.....	229,200
4½ per cent Liberty loan.....	12,986,350
3½ per cent Victory notes.....	11,100
4½ per cent Victory notes.....	12,435,200
Treasury notes of 1924.....	5,118,700
Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	70,490,500
Total.....	108,542,850

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of a \$1,000 Treasury savings certificate having a value of \$894 on Dec. 31, 1921; \$870 on Dec. 31, 1920; and \$846 on Dec. 31, 1919.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$32,650 of 3½ per cent bonds and \$10,730,200 of 4½ per cent bonds, the book value of which was \$32,421.45 and \$10,167,429.60, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1921.

<sup>3</sup> Circulation privilege for Federal Reserve Bank notes only.

No. 33.—AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF ALL CLASSES OF EARNING ASSETS, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	184,136	167,784	177,753	145,246	132,705	130,991	106,835	107,170	115,130	95,082	87,709	88,021	127,981	222,644	185,953
New York.....	1,015,436	987,115	884,541	742,018	693,417	563,295	497,904	471,162	401,009	358,806	329,989	362,857	606,949	1,075,841	879,281
Philadelphia.....	194,616	203,981	200,397	186,183	186,589	180,669	152,438	143,453	130,744	124,185	115,258	116,531	160,990	233,888	218,039
Cleveland.....	227,578	201,377	186,340	187,062	176,327	176,796	173,438	157,831	155,834	151,303	138,918	129,265	171,675	261,278	191,186
Richmond.....	131,828	125,766	127,059	130,474	123,925	116,428	112,937	109,014	109,030	104,520	106,735	104,364	116,780	126,204	111,439
Atlanta.....	149,243	145,425	140,156	134,835	126,030	128,732	127,096	124,180	122,668	122,841	119,446	118,002	129,800	137,942	107,238
Chicago.....	485,601	425,603	442,294	440,476	377,165	357,787	343,334	270,317	254,944	244,233	218,191	217,653	339,335	517,057	293,574
St. Louis.....	121,355	109,141	105,686	97,579	90,482	96,663	96,854	86,478	87,355	80,557	74,765	72,839	93,229	133,217	96,915
Minneapolis.....	90,460	89,273	78,615	81,384	81,128	80,585	78,228	77,455	77,805	76,666	71,745	62,071	78,708	88,756	71,119
Kansas City.....	134,294	125,837	118,919	116,600	104,254	97,976	95,893	85,193	86,887	89,781	94,121	90,104	103,185	133,065	108,774
Dallas.....	83,273	81,623	77,910	75,117	73,274	70,561	66,117	61,156	60,962	64,054	59,971	57,626	69,232	85,445	65,165
San Francisco.....	216,835	206,308	196,114	190,279	188,498	174,692	161,625	148,187	138,106	128,712	103,435	97,861	162,315	227,342	158,800
Total: 1921.....	3,034,655	2,869,233	2,735,784	2,527,253	2,353,794	2,175,175	2,012,699	1,841,596	1,740,474	1,640,740	1,520,283	1,517,194	2,160,179	.....	.....
1920.....	3,043,952	3,153,994	3,211,936	3,191,945	3,255,859	3,209,650	3,200,973	3,233,862	3,329,481	3,300,089	3,375,395	3,313,502	.....	3,242,679	.....
1919.....	2,213,511	2,225,686	2,318,422	2,341,724	2,391,774	2,323,992	2,478,863	2,442,627	2,471,515	2,709,330	2,907,803	3,034,224	.....	.....	2,487,483

No. 34.—ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS ON TOTAL EARNING ASSETS, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	5.94	5.86	5.90	5.83	5.52	5.41	5.26	5.06	5.09	4.84	4.62	4.31	5.42	5.48	4.01
New York.....	6.15	6.26	6.22	6.07	5.95	5.71	5.52	5.19	5.03	4.69	4.38	4.20	5.69	5.59	4.00
Philadelphia.....	5.12	5.13	5.11	5.09	5.08	5.08	4.98	4.85	4.87	4.73	4.39	4.25	4.95	5.02	3.92
Cleveland.....	5.75	5.56	5.52	5.53	5.46	5.45	5.49	5.33	5.18	5.16	5.02	4.84	5.39	5.45	4.02
Richmond.....	5.55	5.58	5.58	5.52	5.51	5.59	5.70	5.74	5.77	5.81	5.66	5.31	5.61	5.29	4.16
Atlanta.....	5.79	5.92	5.79	5.80	5.77	5.58	5.47	5.58	5.61	5.60	5.40	5.19	5.63	5.33	4.03
Chicago.....	6.02	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.18	5.96	5.87	5.79	5.57	5.56	5.36	5.04	5.91	5.75	4.02
St. Louis.....	5.45	5.58	5.39	5.48	5.65	5.66	5.65	5.43	5.44	5.51	4.94	4.75	5.43	5.29	3.92
Minneapolis.....	6.29	6.24	6.17	6.21	6.18	6.13	6.21	6.22	6.10	6.00	5.65	5.41	6.09	5.76	4.11
Kansas City.....	5.65	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.48	5.50	5.43	5.19	5.29	5.35	5.18	4.88	5.39	5.38	4.26
Dallas.....	5.33	5.18	5.53	5.86	6.17	6.22	6.12	5.99	5.98	5.96	5.74	5.52	5.79	5.14	4.28
San Francisco.....	5.73	5.75	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.71	5.72	5.47	5.38	5.31	5.00	4.70	5.56	5.49	4.26
All banks: 1921.	5.88	5.92	5.90	5.85	5.79	5.67	5.60	5.42	5.35	5.25	4.99	4.74	5.61	.....	.....
1920.	4.46	4.88	5.12	5.23	5.36	5.51	5.72	5.81	5.81	5.94	5.98	5.98	.....	5.50	.....
1919.	4.04	4.03	4.02	4.01	3.99	4.01	3.98	3.93	3.91	3.95	4.16	4.29	.....	.....	4.04



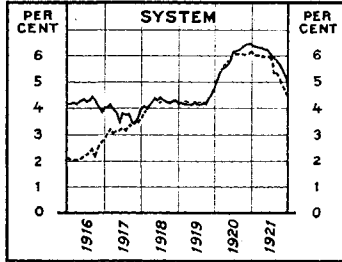
No. 35.—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS ON DISCOUNTED BILLS AND ON PURCHASED BILLS.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Discounted bills.						Purchased bills.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Boston.....	3.52	3.66	4.01	4.21	5.91	6.03	2.22	3.25	4.19	4.25	5.81	5.61
New York.....	3.69	3.12	4.04	4.12	5.88	6.13	2.38	3.33	4.07	4.25	5.69	5.59
Philadelphia.....	3.75	3.73	4.29	4.13	5.48	5.49	2.31	3.18	4.12	4.24	5.85	5.61
Cleveland.....	4.25	3.94	4.28	4.22	5.88	5.85	2.29	3.24	4.20	4.27	5.67	5.90
Richmond.....	4.00	3.91	4.40	4.34	5.69	5.92	3.09	3.22	4.27	4.57	5.74	6.03
Atlanta.....	3.77	3.99	4.27	4.25	5.77	6.12	2.71	3.34	4.20	4.57	5.55	6.28
Chicago.....	4.60	3.85	4.30	4.26	6.17	6.40	2.28	3.11	4.21	4.33	5.64	5.67
St. Louis.....	4.04	3.85	4.29	4.25	5.83	5.97	2.34	3.16	4.18	4.36	5.30	5.68
Minneapolis.....	4.80	4.22	4.63	4.33	6.22	6.48	2.32	3.16	4.36	4.27	5.26	.....
Kansas City.....	4.77	4.14	4.74	4.68	6.05	6.06	2.39	3.20	4.26	4.36	5.45	6.40
Dallas.....	4.49	4.48	4.67	4.64	5.67	6.25	3.36	3.40	4.10	4.79	5.49	6.10
San Francisco.....	5.01	4.53	4.65	4.51	5.79	5.82	2.39	3.25	4.20	4.29	5.61	5.70
System.....	4.20	3.61	4.24	4.23	5.88	6.07	2.36	3.26	4.14	4.30	5.66	5.70

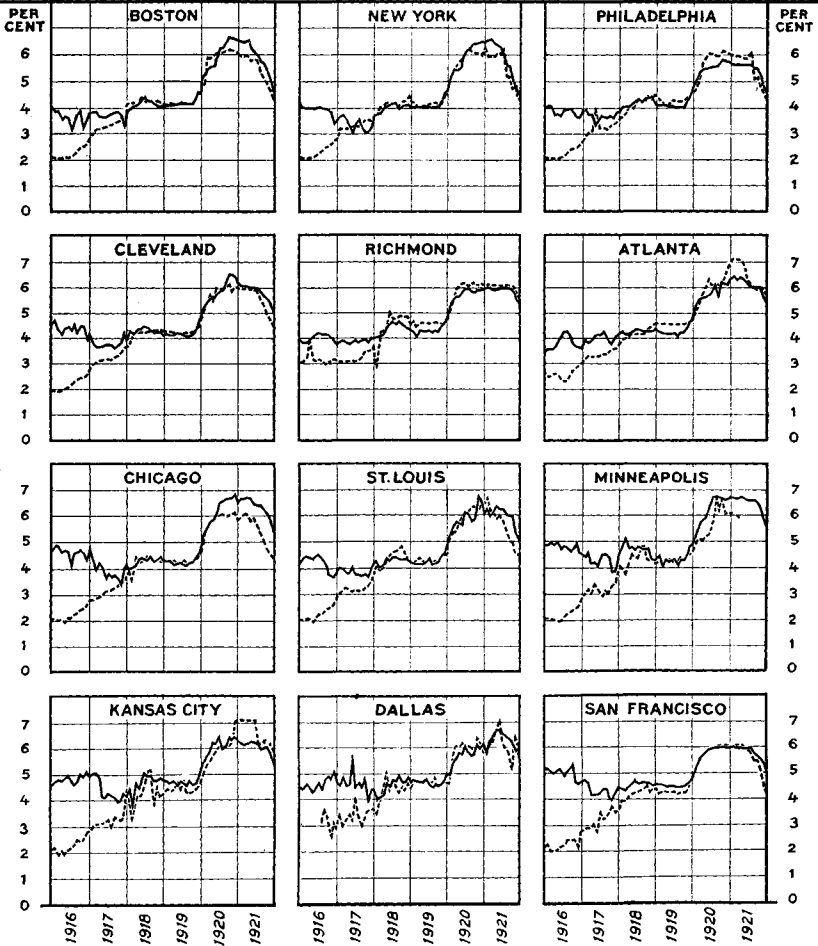
CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

# ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS ON DISCOUNTED AND PURCHASED BILLS 1916 - 1921



— DISCOUNTED BILLS

- - - - - PURCHASED BILLS



No. 36.—ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS ON DISCOUNTED PAPER, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	6.53	6.51	6.50	6.52	6.22	6.07	5.99	5.73	5.66	5.38	5.04	4.64	6.03	5.91	4.21
New York.....	6.44	6.54	6.56	6.45	6.37	6.30	5.96	5.81	5.59	5.15	4.74	4.53	6.13	5.88	4.12
Philadelphia.....	5.71	5.65	5.66	5.64	5.63	5.64	5.63	5.52	5.50	5.21	4.75	4.54	5.49	5.48	4.13
Cleveland.....	6.24	6.07	6.08	6.06	6.01	6.00	6.00	5.84	5.66	5.55	5.30	5.06	5.85	5.88	4.22
Richmond.....	5.96	6.00	6.00	5.94	5.92	5.94	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.83	5.46	5.92	5.69	4.34
Atlanta.....	6.27	6.41	6.29	6.32	6.30	6.18	6.07	6.03	6.02	6.01	5.78	5.54	6.12	5.77	4.25
Chicago.....	6.46	6.65	6.67	6.68	6.70	6.47	6.39	6.39	6.17	6.06	5.82	5.36	6.40	6.17	4.26
St. Louis.....	6.00	6.21	5.90	6.06	6.31	6.25	6.19	6.02	5.99	5.99	5.31	5.07	5.97	5.83	4.25
Minneapolis.....	6.73	6.69	6.68	6.71	6.68	6.59	6.54	6.55	6.39	6.28	5.93	5.69	6.48	6.22	4.33
Kansas City.....	6.32	6.21	6.16	6.18	6.23	6.22	6.15	5.96	5.99	6.00	5.71	5.37	6.06	6.05	4.68
Dallas.....	5.89	5.72	6.16	6.49	6.70	6.68	6.54	6.44	6.32	6.22	6.02	5.80	6.25	5.67	4.64
San Francisco.....	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.96	5.97	5.95	5.97	5.73	5.62	5.54	5.31	5.11	5.82	5.79	4.51
All banks: 1921.	6.30	6.37	6.36	6.32	6.29	6.20	6.09	5.91	5.85	5.69	5.39	5.11	6.07	.....	.....
1920.	4.71	5.20	5.47	5.58	5.66	5.89	6.13	6.19	6.22	6.35	6.41	6.42	.....	5.88	.....
1919.	4.21	4.18	4.16	4.16	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.13	4.17	4.15	4.40	4.55	.....	.....	4.23

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 37.—ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS ON PURCHASED PAPER, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	6.02	5.95	5.90	5.91	5.76	5.81	5.79	5.28	5.14	4.95	4.62	4.37	5.61	5.81	4.25
New York.....	6.35	5.91	5.96	5.91	6.05	6.03	6.23	5.22	5.20	4.74	4.82	4.37	5.59	5.69	4.25
Philadelphia.....	6.04	5.96	5.98	5.90	5.88	5.85	6.05	5.12	5.15	4.87	4.62	4.40	5.61	5.85	4.24
Cleveland.....	6.03	5.97	6.01	6.02	5.98	5.97	5.95	5.48	5.30	4.93	4.78	4.51	5.90	5.67	4.27
Richmond.....	6.08	6.10	6.08	6.07	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.07	6.08	6.08	5.94	5.68	6.03	5.74	4.57
Atlanta.....	7.07	7.11	7.09	7.10	6.84	6.29	6.05	6.01	5.95	6.07	5.97	5.67	6.28	5.55	4.57
Chicago.....	5.82	5.93	6.07	6.05	5.82	5.89	5.54	5.30	5.11	4.73	4.56	4.41	5.67	5.64	4.33
St. Louis.....	6.34	6.73	6.02	6.04	5.86	5.99	5.77	5.41	5.10	4.98	4.57	4.49	5.68	5.30	4.36
Minneapolis.....			5.92											5.26	4.27
Kansas City.....	7.08	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.14	6.10	6.23	6.00	6.14	5.87	6.40	5.45	4.36
Dallas.....	5.88	5.77	6.24	6.22	6.71	6.61	6.32	5.93	5.92	6.08	5.96	5.49	6.10	5.49	4.79
San Francisco.....	5.95	6.00	6.05	6.06	6.01	5.92	5.84	5.44	5.42	5.03	4.63	4.36	5.70	5.61	4.29
All banks: 1921.	6.14	5.99	6.01	5.97	5.98	5.97	5.96	5.36	5.33	5.04	4.91	4.50	5.70		
1920.	4.79	5.06	5.47	5.70	5.77	5.98	6.07	6.07	6.06	6.07	6.03	6.05		5.66	
1919.	4.29	4.25	4.26	4.23	4.25	4.19	4.27	4.22	4.27	4.22	4.33	4.54			4.30

No. 38.—ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS ON UNITED STATES SECURITIES, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	2.08	2.04	2.07	2.09	2.24	2.28	2.06	2.09	2.19	2.15	2.30	2.57	2.16	2.20	2.03
New York.....	2.19	2.12	2.58	2.25	3.25	2.62	2.57	2.40	2.88	2.51	3.11	3.33	2.70	2.41	2.55
Philadelphia.....	2.15	2.17	2.23	2.26	2.24	2.36	2.12	2.12	2.16	2.15	2.21	2.44	2.22	2.19	2.13
Cleveland.....	2.08	2.07	2.22	2.07	2.36	2.32	2.07	2.06	2.21	2.12	2.17	3.03	2.21	2.20	2.21
Richmond.....	2.09	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.01	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.13	2.02	2.02	2.05	2.04	2.01	2.01
Atlanta.....	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.05	2.11	2.93	3.02	3.22	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.41	2.79	2.01	2.03
Chicago.....	2.08	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.16	2.16	2.10	2.47	2.06	2.32	2.59	2.73	2.23	2.12	2.10
St. Louis.....	2.13	2.18	2.18	2.14	2.09	2.29	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.15	2.20	2.28	2.17	2.11	2.10
Minneapolis.....	2.04	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.06	2.04	2.12	2.10	2.09	2.06	2.06	2.14	2.06	2.02	2.46
Kansas City.....	2.12	2.12	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.43	2.01	2.19	2.19	2.16	2.22	2.26
Dallas.....	2.14	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.05	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.35	2.41	2.26	2.26	2.17	2.11	2.26
San Francisco.....	2.32	2.16	2.15	2.08	2.08	2.28	2.11	2.09	2.18	2.17	2.07	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.27
All banks: 1921	2.13	2.11	2.24	2.15	2.49	2.49	2.31	2.33	2.49	2.38	2.68	2.92	2.37	.....	.....
1920	2.18	2.17	2.10	2.10	2.22	2.24	2.15	2.22	2.27	2.20	2.17	2.43	.....	2.21	.....
1919	2.26	2.31	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.33	2.24	2.21	2.17	2.18	2.22	2.19	.....	.....	2.26

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

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

No. 39.—VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total (all classes).	Bills discounted for member banks.						Acceptances purchased in open market.			United States securities purchased.					Municipal warrants purchased.
		Total.	Member bank collateral notes.	Rediscounted paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural and livestock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Total.	Bankers'.	Trade.	Total.	Bonds.	Victory notes.	Treasury notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	
Boston.....	4,864,778	4,454,760	2,225,870	2,222,806	4,026	153	1,905	211,703	211,703	.....	198,315	11	904	6,883	190,517	.....
New York.....	34,239,667	30,768,990	14,318,650	16,387,566	6,065	23,192	33,517	799,813	793,626	6,187	2,670,864	6,816	1,065	31,143	2,631,840	.....
Philadelphia.....	4,162,580	3,872,367	2,528,207	1,338,936	3,189	514	1,521	92,353	92,353	.....	197,720	30	2,310	9,282	186,098	140
Cleveland.....	3,655,555	3,218,833	2,181,344	988,372	5,734	17,264	26,119	87,844	87,598	246	348,878	56	4,445	31	344,346	.....
Richmond.....	2,812,016	2,749,671	2,301,990	376,680	59,184	.....	11,817	25,345	25,345	.....	37,000	.....	.....	.....	37,000	.....
Atlanta.....	1,688,938	1,647,255	890,975	672,724	71,054	691	11,811	22,128	22,128	.....	19,555	10,812	1,655	73	7,015	.....
Chicago.....	4,538,442	4,168,477	2,227,267	1,737,997	192,620	1,446	9,147	138,276	138,276	.....	231,689	.....	7,326	13,888	210,475	.....
St. Louis.....	1,674,828	1,609,024	957,726	585,991	52,192	7,974	5,141	20,187	20,187	.....	45,617	.....	171	1,027	44,419	.....
Minneapolis.....	736,603	730,662	370,705	250,092	106,266	903	2,696	39	39	.....	5,813	.....	175	856	4,782	89
Kansas City.....	960,337	944,074	604,832	212,645	121,869	212	4,516	5,558	5,558	.....	9,949	.....	800	9,149	756	.....
Dallas.....	776,261	771,997	497,863	150,010	120,105	154	3,865	694	694	.....	3,570	.....	.....	.....	3,570	.....
San Francisco.....	3,031,603	2,823,018	2,123,713	578,296	99,528	4,592	16,889	130,461	129,728	733	78,124	7	2,749	1,915	73,453	.....
Total: 1921...	63,141,608	57,759,128	31,229,142	25,502,115	841,832	57,095	128,944	1,534,401	1,527,235	7,166	3,847,094	17,732	20,800	65,898	3,742,664	985
1920...	96,527,548	85,320,874	55,565,447	29,376,108	.....	187,162	192,157	3,218,364	3,143,737	74,627	7,988,310	323	9	.....	7,987,978	.....
1919...	86,737,067	79,173,970	72,548,008	6,415,899	.....	71,643	138,420	2,825,177	2,788,619	36,558	4,737,920	1,329	428	.....	4,736,163	.....

No. 40.—VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS, BY MONTHS DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Total (all classes).	Bills discounted for member banks.						Acceptances purchased in open market.			United States securities.					Municipal warrants purchased.
		Total.	Member bank collateral notes.	Rediscounted paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural and livestock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Total.	Bankers'.	Trade.	Total.	Bonds.	Victory notes.	Treasury notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	
January.....	8,654,134	8,258,163	4,022,668	4,134,847	71,503	8,974	20,171	121,868	120,725	1,143	274,103	11			274,092	
February.....	8,309,185	8,120,849	3,750,090	4,293,279	58,058	6,159	13,263	169,456	167,362	2,094	18,880				18,880	
March.....	7,967,010	7,368,268	3,459,181	3,804,034	81,673	11,512	11,868	149,255	148,698	557	449,487				449,487	
April.....	5,084,648	4,912,652	3,144,475	1,677,460	72,448	7,405	10,864	123,511	121,412	2,099	48,485	520			47,965	
May.....	5,040,858	4,253,864	2,601,882	1,557,103	78,622	6,563	9,694	138,601	137,980	621	648,393	8,362			640,031	
June.....	4,799,534	3,674,977	1,991,408	1,586,606	83,160	3,790	10,013	64,673	64,598	75	1,059,884	1,640		13,624	1,044,620	
July.....	3,847,005	3,735,078	2,136,779	1,524,099	63,585	1,942	8,673	46,670	46,623	47	65,257			4,626	60,631	
August.....	3,663,163	3,513,063	2,054,828	1,392,959	55,034	1,418	8,824	107,303	107,270	33	42,797	240		942	41,615	
September.....	3,650,263	3,033,109	1,599,557	1,364,465	58,498	2,606	7,983	81,883	81,772	111	535,271	50		11,253	523,968	
October.....	3,729,581	3,489,268	1,861,788	1,543,088	70,862	3,848	9,682	139,081	139,081		101,222	6,846	10	10,775	83,592	10
November.....	3,525,792	3,231,271	1,924,211	1,219,474	79,095	640	7,851	161,999	161,821	178	131,859		5	9,178	122,676	663
December.....	4,870,435	4,168,566	2,682,275	1,404,701	69,294	2,238	10,058	230,101	229,893	208	471,456	63	20,785	15,500	435,107	312
Total.....	63,141,608	57,759,128	31,229,142	25,502,115	841,832	57,095	128,944	1,534,401	1,527,235	7,166	3,847,094	17,732	20,800	65,898	3,742,604	985

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DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 41.—VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		
													1921	1920	1919
Boston.....	521,894	548,590	772,882	384,035	446,190	333,569	209,064	311,774	361,689	269,926	348,528	356,637	4,864,778	5,734,164	5,096,885
New York.....	5,789,803	5,692,233	4,631,296	2,568,238	2,351,008	2,066,887	1,871,213	1,688,228	1,561,218	1,718,244	1,538,319	2,762,980	34,239,667	56,518,319	46,793,873
Philadelphia.....	383,218	328,233	435,206	379,880	400,274	431,835	284,217	316,031	280,490	294,490	288,992	339,714	4,162,580	6,218,922	10,803,405
Cleveland.....	412,391	408,287	361,566	261,154	361,311	372,483	268,060	196,941	231,416	259,639	261,617	260,690	3,655,555	4,068,861	3,672,224
Richmond.....	247,729	226,995	307,639	295,358	213,118	247,186	211,059	216,410	226,413	202,541	200,050	217,518	2,812,016	3,482,035	4,224,360
Atlanta.....	185,274	150,014	164,074	152,514	153,502	132,349	122,118	124,661	137,489	133,016	111,241	122,686	1,688,938	2,290,420	2,086,263
Chicago.....	474,436	405,294	556,911	387,789	426,025	455,443	311,867	312,805	333,920	294,722	250,410	308,820	4,538,442	7,198,467	5,696,847
St. Louis.....	146,871	124,617	157,862	137,868	139,852	177,169	135,362	120,338	133,338	124,503	151,381	125,667	1,674,828	2,548,548	2,206,922
Minneapolis.....	81,980	69,327	66,551	65,359	68,131	68,662	52,388	57,260	52,565	57,555	49,844	46,981	736,603	1,113,147	872,450
Kansas City.....	100,742	91,629	112,114	91,178	73,095	77,410	69,109	60,347	72,916	81,730	68,476	61,591	960,337	1,813,195	1,613,475
Dallas.....	92,743	67,374	73,573	64,555	60,495	67,655	59,175	63,453	66,065	62,605	53,515	45,053	776,261	1,465,232	1,256,774
San Francisco.....	217,053	196,592	327,336	296,720	347,857	368,886	233,373	194,915	192,744	230,610	203,419	222,098	3,031,603	3,776,238	2,413,589
Total: 1921.....	8,654,134	8,309,185	7,967,010	5,084,648	5,040,858	4,799,534	3,847,005	3,663,163	3,650,263	3,729,581	3,525,792	4,870,435	63,141,808	.....	.....
1920.....	7,186,317	7,122,048	8,770,100	7,474,478	6,452,944	7,800,839	7,518,907	8,366,571	8,447,267	8,013,276	8,715,061	10,659,740	.....	96,527,548	.....
1919.....	7,025,336	5,454,819	5,706,085	6,125,884	7,620,107	6,771,913	7,692,825	6,808,747	8,801,292	8,468,032	7,812,081	8,449,946	.....	.....	86,737,067



No. 42.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.		
													1921	1920	1919
Boston.....	495,838	523,828	731,710	367,020	372,318	257,452	196,235	294,782	330,076	250,223	318,163	317,115	4,454,760	4,876,556	4,675,398
New York.....	5,565,144	5,631,398	4,271,628	2,469,906	1,861,356	1,282,758	1,797,401	1,598,704	1,091,256	1,564,586	1,355,335	2,279,518	30,768,990	50,539,429	42,449,491
Philadelphia.....	349,826	309,687	399,243	359,861	357,917	372,533	282,489	309,970	272,173	281,555	275,545	301,568	3,872,367	5,820,258	10,736,435
Cleveland.....	391,849	380,694	279,380	252,872	251,956	277,891	265,746	193,150	186,036	255,155	258,272	225,832	3,218,833	2,895,670	3,125,856
Richmond.....	228,797	225,300	298,974	292,130	212,392	243,032	209,408	214,763	214,743	199,602	197,021	213,509	2,749,671	3,346,322	4,130,943
Atlanta.....	180,676	149,510	163,604	150,877	144,519	125,806	121,232	123,641	132,044	128,908	109,015	117,423	1,647,255	2,231,946	2,005,778
Chicago.....	423,044	386,882	519,190	374,274	379,304	418,783	323,184	293,919	310,432	272,259	214,202	253,004	4,168,477	6,305,492	4,556,312
St. Louis.....	144,240	121,650	154,418	134,976	137,206	147,281	134,078	117,532	129,321	121,229	147,058	120,035	1,699,024	2,438,041	2,109,631
Minneapolis.....	81,971	69,310	66,495	65,172	67,366	67,996	51,520	56,610	51,865	56,953	49,220	46,184	730,662	953,392	661,521
Kansas City.....	99,102	91,428	110,900	90,748	71,982	77,147	68,023	59,955	69,967	77,156	67,468	60,198	944,074	1,667,943	1,555,597
Dallas.....	91,743	67,374	73,452	64,551	60,345	65,636	59,115	63,433	65,545	62,450	53,315	45,038	771,997	1,280,178	1,224,946
San Francisco.....	205,933	163,788	299,274	290,265	337,203	338,662	226,647	186,604	179,651	219,192	186,657	189,142	2,823,018	2,965,647	1,951,062
Total: 1921.....	8,258,163	8,120,849	7,368,268	4,912,652	4,253,864	3,674,977	3,735,078	3,513,063	3,033,109	3,489,268	3,231,271	4,168,566	57,759,128	.....	.....
1920.....	6,241,271	6,517,439	6,970,331	6,229,740	6,135,984	6,336,642	6,714,924	7,982,524	7,298,972	7,548,456	7,882,933	9,461,658	.....	83,320,874	.....
1919.....	5,994,382	4,980,936	5,473,564	5,901,402	7,385,833	6,328,912	7,183,435	6,433,662	6,726,155	8,060,318	7,414,498	7,290,873	.....	.....	79,173,970

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

## No. 43.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED BY EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921, BY MONTHS AND MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank and maturity.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
<b>All Federal Reserve Banks combined:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	51,248,594	7,586,192	7,513,610	6,601,072	4,294,737	3,664,401	3,061,300	3,249,885	3,058,041	2,575,484	3,041,740	2,831,651	3,770,481
16 to 30 days.....	1,062,513	93,803	102,616	125,613	99,053	110,917	95,793	63,073	90,990	73,135	65,442	71,082	70,996
31 to 60 days.....	2,025,513	218,929	192,850	237,090	177,718	176,948	180,611	151,221	138,714	144,759	154,240	136,600	115,833
61 to 90 days.....	3,049,336	332,547	290,742	371,851	307,092	257,261	288,410	240,877	205,035	219,174	200,578	156,413	179,356
91 to 180 days.....	373,172	26,692	21,031	32,642	34,052	44,337	48,863	30,022	20,283	20,557	27,268	35,525	31,900
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>57,759,128</b>	<b>8,258,163</b>	<b>8,120,849</b>	<b>7,368,268</b>	<b>4,912,652</b>	<b>4,253,864</b>	<b>3,674,977</b>	<b>3,735,078</b>	<b>3,513,063</b>	<b>3,033,109</b>	<b>3,489,268</b>	<b>3,231,271</b>	<b>4,168,566</b>
<b>Boston:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	4,025,106	442,411	483,977	666,751	337,741	320,934	226,206	167,287	261,609	302,436	229,218	295,608	290,928
16 to 30 days.....	87,283	12,781	7,241	6,690	5,815	7,668	4,490	6,289	10,908	7,755	3,280	6,800	7,566
31 to 60 days.....	179,295	22,741	19,699	32,161	11,622	24,950	11,300	10,423	10,839	9,251	7,011	7,932	11,366
61 to 90 days.....	162,762	17,905	12,911	26,082	11,839	18,760	15,344	12,224	11,404	10,609	10,703	7,764	7,217
91 to 180 days.....	314			26	3	6	112	12	22	25	11	59	38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,454,760</b>	<b>495,838</b>	<b>523,828</b>	<b>731,710</b>	<b>367,020</b>	<b>372,318</b>	<b>257,452</b>	<b>196,235</b>	<b>294,782</b>	<b>330,076</b>	<b>250,223</b>	<b>318,163</b>	<b>317,115</b>
<b>New York:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	30,018,524	5,449,676	5,496,678	4,169,770	2,359,870	1,780,052	1,237,199	1,772,894	1,567,755	1,057,728	1,526,664	1,336,287	2,263,951
16 to 30 days.....	172,026	16,888	24,943	29,842	32,409	29,586	9,019	4,120	8,688	4,856	3,970	4,707	2,998
31 to 60 days.....	168,212	18,673	21,279	29,306	29,694	8,601	9,949	5,338	6,697	12,799	14,670	6,660	4,546
61 to 90 days.....	409,918	79,887	88,481	42,659	47,904	43,090	26,559	15,024	15,552	15,867	19,261	7,645	7,989
91 to 180 days.....	310	20	17	51	29	27	32	25	12	6	21	36	34
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,768,990</b>	<b>5,565,144</b>	<b>5,631,398</b>	<b>4,271,628</b>	<b>2,469,906</b>	<b>1,861,356</b>	<b>1,282,758</b>	<b>1,797,401</b>	<b>1,598,704</b>	<b>1,091,256</b>	<b>1,564,586</b>	<b>1,355,335</b>	<b>2,279,518</b>

<b>Philadelphia:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	3,634,702	314,951	291,158	376,221	324,772	332,685	352,268	262,754	295,841	259,221	268,883	264,850	291,098
16 to 30 days.....	49,507	5,215	3,228	6,628	5,037	3,163	6,011	4,250	2,748	3,874	3,444	1,882	4,027
31 to 60 days.....	56,246	2,808	6,698	7,382	6,354	8,518	6,208	3,327	3,188	2,864	2,788	3,306	2,805
61 to 90 days.....	131,667	26,847	8,599	8,983	23,670	13,540	8,012	12,138	8,171	6,196	6,395	5,489	3,627
91 to 180 days.....	245	5	4	29	28	11	34	20	22	18	45	18	11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,872,367</b>	<b>349,826</b>	<b>309,687</b>	<b>399,243</b>	<b>359,861</b>	<b>357,917</b>	<b>372,533</b>	<b>282,489</b>	<b>309,970</b>	<b>272,173</b>	<b>281,555</b>	<b>275,545</b>	<b>301,568</b>
<b>Cleveland:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	2,743,170	352,691	349,819	242,438	200,233	212,787	231,758	228,080	143,631	156,220	226,113	208,066	191,334
16 to 30 days.....	66,890	4,500	5,817	4,966	6,901	4,952	6,431	5,224	6,298	2,822	5,533	8,294	5,152
31 to 60 days.....	151,292	11,840	6,691	9,958	12,875	10,874	14,127	14,539	18,170	7,809	13,033	22,343	9,033
61 to 90 days.....	254,856	22,674	18,341	21,906	32,526	23,157	25,401	17,762	24,829	18,904	10,109	19,196	20,051
91 to 180 days.....	2,625	144	26	112	337	186	174	141	222	281	367	373	262
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,218,833</b>	<b>391,849</b>	<b>380,694</b>	<b>279,380</b>	<b>252,872</b>	<b>251,956</b>	<b>277,891</b>	<b>265,746</b>	<b>193,150</b>	<b>186,036</b>	<b>255,155</b>	<b>258,272</b>	<b>225,832</b>
<b>Richmond:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	2,325,636	197,196	196,416	258,946	249,003	179,037	202,360	170,889	176,745	175,339	168,897	165,624	185,184
16 to 30 days.....	68,274	6,854	5,339	7,161	6,840	4,312	5,577	5,215	4,811	5,968	4,891	5,538	5,768
31 to 60 days.....	163,351	11,986	11,200	15,374	17,429	13,686	14,004	14,427	15,342	14,828	12,391	12,209	10,475
61 to 90 days.....	184,865	12,421	12,100	16,934	17,835	14,159	19,739	18,009	17,398	18,392	13,063	13,224	11,591
91 to 180 days.....	7,545	340	244	559	1,023	1,198	1,352	869	467	216	360	426	491
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,749,671</b>	<b>228,797</b>	<b>225,299</b>	<b>298,974</b>	<b>292,130</b>	<b>212,392</b>	<b>243,032</b>	<b>209,409</b>	<b>214,763</b>	<b>214,743</b>	<b>199,602</b>	<b>197,021</b>	<b>213,509</b>
<b>Atlanta:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	1,179,731	136,722	117,241	123,815	118,301	108,921	91,671	83,553	85,926	90,402	82,815	70,424	69,940
16 to 30 days.....	67,456	6,002	4,418	6,640	4,967	5,578	5,325	4,770	5,374	5,196	6,049	6,227	6,910
31 to 60 days.....	143,850	14,056	9,882	12,052	8,274	11,162	9,566	9,454	11,662	13,137	14,218	15,169	15,218
61 to 90 days.....	235,845	22,274	17,089	19,584	17,494	16,050	15,691	20,691	19,520	22,497	25,112	15,980	23,863
91 to 180 days.....	20,373	1,622	880	1,513	1,841	2,807	3,553	2,764	1,160	812	714	1,215	1,492
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,647,255</b>	<b>180,676</b>	<b>149,510</b>	<b>163,604</b>	<b>150,877</b>	<b>144,518</b>	<b>125,806</b>	<b>121,232</b>	<b>123,642</b>	<b>132,044</b>	<b>128,908</b>	<b>109,015</b>	<b>117,423</b>

No. 43.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED BY EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921, BY MONTHS AND MATURITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank and maturity.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
<b>Chicago:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	2,376,834	249,360	216,798	259,655	222,838	227,084	216,709	181,293	182,438	181,251	163,737	132,124	143,547
16 to 30 days.....	292,810	22,117	31,710	30,406	18,759	36,283	35,134	16,785	32,349	22,982	18,091	11,048	16,546
31 to 60 days.....	611,650	80,688	70,306	70,247	51,335	55,607	66,753	55,378	32,975	36,814	34,974	25,872	30,701
61 to 90 days.....	798,500	66,232	62,295	147,213	74,185	52,965	91,800	65,147	40,300	60,099	48,227	36,180	53,857
91 to 180 days.....	88,683	4,647	5,773	11,669	7,157	7,365	8,387	4,581	5,857	9,286	7,230	8,378	8,353
Total.....	4,168,477	423,044	386,882	519,190	374,274	379,304	418,783	323,184	293,919	310,432	272,259	214,202	253,004
<b>St. Louis:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	1,141,377	97,892	81,275	104,579	103,153	100,142	103,106	101,542	89,049	92,907	88,534	96,799	82,399
16 to 30 days.....	104,780	7,574	10,124	15,462	7,947	5,890	7,467	5,974	7,444	6,327	6,267	14,420	9,884
31 to 60 days.....	171,927	20,100	15,921	17,929	8,267	12,920	16,602	12,583	9,727	14,244	13,255	20,038	10,341
61 to 90 days.....	174,336	17,983	13,531	15,126	14,020	16,072	17,077	12,332	10,041	15,152	12,341	14,754	15,907
91 to 180 days.....	16,604	691	799	1,322	1,589	2,182	3,029	1,647	1,271	692	832	1,046	1,504
Total.....	1,609,024	144,240	121,650	154,418	134,976	137,206	147,281	134,078	117,532	129,322	121,229	147,057	120,035
<b>Minneapolis:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	382,489	52,997	46,360	40,855	36,317	31,156	27,999	27,123	27,518	26,560	23,000	21,784	20,820
16 to 30 days.....	33,279	2,976	2,393	2,807	1,738	4,380	3,652	1,375	2,716	2,001	3,511	3,391	2,339
31 to 60 days.....	90,172	9,261	6,253	6,723	8,253	9,291	7,386	3,723	7,651	6,675	12,031	6,991	5,934
61 to 90 days.....	165,988	14,048	11,657	13,137	14,047	14,233	19,389	14,660	16,528	14,777	12,811	10,186	10,515
91 to 180 days.....	58,734	2,689	2,647	2,973	4,817	8,306	9,570	4,639	2,197	1,851	5,600	6,869	6,576
Total.....	730,662	81,971	69,310	66,495	65,172	67,366	67,996	51,520	56,610	51,864	56,953	49,221	46,184

<b>Kansas City:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	614,492	70,830	65,300	75,113	63,087	45,713	50,101	44,266	39,997	41,372	43,140	37,246	38,327
16 to 30 days.....	34,930	2,791	1,903	4,365	2,444	2,017	2,821	2,290	2,571	4,221	3,672	2,880	2,955
31 to 60 days.....	84,961	6,640	8,209	10,947	7,004	5,675	6,839	5,408	5,410	8,855	8,662	6,101	5,211
61 to 90 days.....	140,745	12,924	12,143	14,411	12,102	10,871	10,507	11,222	9,134	12,046	15,129	12,105	8,151
91 to 180 days.....	68,946	5,917	3,874	6,064	6,111	7,706	6,879	4,837	2,842	3,473	6,553	9,136	5,554
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>944,074</b>	<b>99,102</b>	<b>91,429</b>	<b>110,900</b>	<b>90,748</b>	<b>71,982</b>	<b>77,147</b>	<b>68,023</b>	<b>59,954</b>	<b>69,967</b>	<b>77,156</b>	<b>67,468</b>	<b>60,198</b>
<b>Dallas:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	506,348	62,729	51,652	52,345	44,269	39,388	40,961	31,524	39,955	42,974	41,141	32,079	27,331
16 to 30 days.....	26,048	2,508	1,093	1,463	1,770	1,001	2,264	2,715	2,245	2,908	3,070	2,436	1,975
31 to 60 days.....	69,346	7,927	3,492	5,671	4,952	4,841	5,428	6,931	6,119	7,216	6,849	5,633	4,287
61 to 90 days.....	110,207	11,987	7,167	9,569	8,731	8,342	8,817	12,027	11,597	10,097	7,980	7,363	6,530
91 to 180 days.....	60,048	6,592	3,970	4,404	4,829	6,174	8,166	5,918	3,516	2,350	3,410	5,804	4,915
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>771,997</b>	<b>91,743</b>	<b>67,374</b>	<b>73,452</b>	<b>64,551</b>	<b>60,346</b>	<b>65,636</b>	<b>59,115</b>	<b>63,432</b>	<b>65,545</b>	<b>62,450</b>	<b>53,315</b>	<b>45,038</b>
<b>San Francisco:</b>													
Within 15 days.....	2,300,185	158,737	116,936	230,584	235,153	286,502	280,962	178,680	147,577	149,074	179,598	170,760	165,622
16 to 30 days.....	59,230	3,597	4,407	9,183	4,426	5,487	7,602	4,066	4,838	4,225	3,664	2,859	4,876
31 to 60 days.....	135,211	12,209	13,220	19,340	11,659	10,823	12,449	9,690	10,934	10,267	14,358	4,346	5,916
61 to 90 days.....	279,647	27,365	26,428	36,247	32,739	26,022	30,074	29,641	20,561	14,538	19,447	6,527	10,058
91 to 180 days.....	48,745	4,025	2,797	3,920	6,288	8,369	7,575	4,569	2,695	1,547	2,125	2,165	2,670
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,823,018</b>	<b>205,933</b>	<b>163,788</b>	<b>299,274</b>	<b>290,265</b>	<b>337,203</b>	<b>338,662</b>	<b>226,646</b>	<b>186,605</b>	<b>179,651</b>	<b>219,192</b>	<b>186,657</b>	<b>189,142</b>

No. 44.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED BY STATES; NUMBER OF MEMBER BANKS IN EACH STATE, AND NUMBER ACCOMMODATED THROUGH DISCOUNT OPERATIONS, 1920 AND 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

State.	Number of member banks in each State on Dec. 31.		Number accommodated during—		Total amount of paper discounted.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Maine.....	66	63	38	40	50,294	52,765
New Hampshire.....	55	56	45	46	49,932	48,790
Vermont.....	49	49	40	36	30,252	26,739
Massachusetts.....	189	192	160	166	4,554,281	4,170,612
Rhode Island.....	20	20	16	13	41,954	20,649
Connecticut:						
District No. 1.....	57	56	43	40	149,843	135,205
District No. 2.....	14	13	12	11	83,856	33,350
Total.....	71	69	55	51	233,699	168,555
New York.....	595	602	404	398	49,805,621	30,228,160
New Jersey:						
District No. 2.....	174	185	120	122	649,952	507,480
District No. 3.....	86	87	62	66	238,518	220,387
Total.....	260	272	182	188	888,470	727,867
Delaware.....	22	22	20	20	43,016	38,614
Pennsylvania:						
District No. 3.....	590	595	402	423	5,538,724	3,613,366
District No. 4.....	321	327	146	169	1,753,118	1,923,179
Total.....	911	922	548	592	7,291,842	5,536,545
Ohio.....	459	463	280	291	1,062,757	1,215,924

State.	Number of member banks in each State on Dec. 31.		Number accommodated during—		Total amount of paper discounted.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Michigan:						
District No. 7.....	226	233	171	195	1,743,005	1,284,464
District No. 9.....	46	49	17	22	6,906	11,535
Total.....	272	282	188	217	1,749,911	1,295,999
Wisconsin:						
District No. 7.....	132	133	97	110	385,750	288,252
District No. 9.....	56	57	20	27	21,189	20,386
Total.....	188	190	117	137	406,939	308,638
Iowa.....	459	459	424	429	823,605	635,256
Illinois:						
District No. 7.....	390	404	277	297	2,982,798	1,687,314
District No. 8.....	176	181	103	105	122,459	95,675
Total.....	566	585	380	402	3,105,257	1,782,989
Indiana:						
District No. 7.....	214	214	155	160	370,334	273,191
District No. 8.....	61	61	30	33	41,544	30,016
Total.....	275	275	185	193	411,878	303,207
Arkansas.....	114	119	94	103	204,422	186,439
Missouri:						
District No. 8.....	111	116	82	66	1,407,879	754,740
District No. 10.....	58	56	45	54	687,211	289,897
Total.....	169	172	127	120	2,095,090	1,044,637

<b>Kentucky:</b>						
District No. 4.....	75	78	35	39	49,709	43,210
District No. 8.....	69	67	45	45	426,245	353,313
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>475,954</b>	<b>396,523</b>
<b>West Virginia:</b>						
District No. 4.....	16	16	9	10	30,086	36,520
District No. 5.....	116	120	36	68	45,886	86,684
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75,972</b>	<b>123,204</b>
District of Columbia.....	16	16	10	10	124,352	99,228
Maryland.....	98	97	70	76	830,265	569,550
Virginia.....	185	190	140	146	1,737,538	1,428,846
North Carolina.....	97	103	85	96	303,320	311,828
South Carolina.....	98	100	96	98	304,961	253,535
<b>Tennessee:</b>						
District No. 6.....	86	89	51	65	770,004	455,731
District No. 8.....	25	26	21	23	216,786	159,758
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>986,790</b>	<b>615,489</b>
Georgia.....	139	173	134	168	540,167	422,646
Florida.....	65	72	46	58	100,324	109,041
Alabama.....	121	130	95	105	144,048	148,350
<b>Mississippi:</b>						
District No. 6.....	18	18	15	15	31,274	26,250
District No. 8.....	15	18	11	15	18,706	29,083
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49,980</b>	<b>55,333</b>
<b>Louisiana:</b>						
District No. 6.....	33	33	31	33	646,129	485,237
District No. 11.....	20	18	14	17	26,232	26,251
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>672,361</b>	<b>511,488</b>

Minnesota.....	368	375	242	254	734,318	474,581
North Dakota.....	187	188	144	152	55,649	65,304
South Dakota.....	152	155	130	145	82,986	93,325
Montana.....	200	200	151	165	52,344	65,531
Wyoming.....	50	51	35	39	25,666	28,863
Nebraska.....	210	202	192	169	356,931	175,230
Colorado.....	145	146	114	105	222,453	141,255
Kansas.....	271	275	171	211	125,537	85,460
<b>Oklahoma:</b>						
District No. 10.....	340	358	257	329	239,982	216,713
District No. 11.....	40	42	37	31	27,757	22,942
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>267,739</b>	<b>239,655</b>
<b>New Mexico:</b>						
District No. 10.....	13	15	12	13	10,163	6,656
District No. 11.....	43	42	38	39	20,560	21,495
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30,723</b>	<b>28,151</b>
Texas.....	737	749	604	607	1,201,012	694,835
<b>Arizona:</b>						
District No. 11.....	10	10	9	10	4,617	6,474
District No. 12.....	15	15	13	14	16,790	27,235
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21,407</b>	<b>33,709</b>
Utah.....	64	65	61	62	295,679	263,152
Nevada.....	11	11	4	5	1,946	2,238
California.....	346	355	202	218	1,911,319	1,923,647
Oregon.....	119	134	79	86	214,358	144,946
Idaho.....	129	127	112	122	186,543	227,461
Washington.....	146	150	107	110	339,012	234,339
Alaska.....	1					
<b>Total, all States.....</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>9,841</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>85,320,874</b>	<b>57,759,128</b>

No. 45.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED FOR NATIONAL BANKS AND FOR STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM DURING 1921, 1920, AND 1919.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.			Discounted for national banks.			Discounted for State bank and trust company members.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Boston.....	4,454,760	4,876,556	4,675,398	3,596,012	3,903,570	4,003,489	858,748	972,986	671,909
New York.....	30,768,990	50,539,429	42,449,491	23,572,551	42,514,279	34,131,313	7,196,439	8,025,150	8,318,178
Philadelphia.....	3,872,367	5,820,258	10,736,435	3,096,820	4,985,343	9,021,397	775,547	834,915	1,715,038
Cleveland.....	3,218,833	2,895,670	3,125,857	1,431,026	1,759,446	2,169,280	1,787,807	1,136,224	956,577
Richmond.....	2,749,671	3,346,322	4,130,943	2,478,801	3,119,260	3,818,758	270,870	227,062	312,185
Atlanta.....	1,647,255	2,231,946	2,005,778	1,080,731	1,520,311	1,478,777	566,524	711,635	527,001
Chicago.....	4,168,477	6,305,492	4,556,312	2,821,976	4,335,290	2,927,458	1,346,501	1,970,202	1,628,854
St. Louis.....	1,609,024	2,438,041	2,100,631	1,005,416	1,689,278	1,065,560	603,608	748,763	1,035,071
Minneapolis.....	730,662	953,392	661,520	654,869	887,148	614,780	75,793	66,244	46,740
Kansas City.....	944,074	1,667,943	1,555,597	787,229	1,474,277	1,471,579	156,845	193,666	84,018
Dallas.....	771,997	1,280,178	1,224,946	653,382	1,150,000	1,123,343	118,615	130,178	101,603
San Francisco.....	2,823,018	2,965,647	1,951,062	1,549,496	1,949,150	1,692,939	1,273,522	1,016,497	258,123
Total.....	57,759,128	85,320,874	79,173,970	42,728,309	69,287,352	63,518,673	15,030,819	16,033,522	15,655,297



No. 46.—VOLUME OF BILLS, SECURED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, DISCOUNTED DURING EACH MONTH IN 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Year.			January.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
	Total.	Member banks' collateral notes.	Redis-counted paper.												
Boston.....	2,361,087	2,225,870	135,217	304,636	281,794	434,212	238,343	248,080	169,057	99,234	175,990	162,837	87,041	81,681	77,282
New York.....	14,704,624	14,318,501	386,123	2,307,160	2,201,124	1,562,560	1,594,839	1,060,908	501,453	956,251	\$42,861	441,843	765,840	866,250	1,603,535
Philadelphia.....	2,708,180	2,527,832	180,348	246,700	203,536	251,788	235,725	264,955	264,303	202,146	233,036	195,304	189,442	198,267	222,978
Cleveland.....	2,225,602	2,179,111	46,491	318,360	325,137	220,025	180,356	180,486	184,449	164,139	108,675	111,909	136,071	150,975	145,020
Richmond.....	2,311,900	2,288,986	22,914	197,045	195,648	257,237	248,127	179,017	199,464	171,509	176,722	174,144	167,981	163,896	181,110
Atlanta.....	936,800	882,588	54,212	112,754	103,240	103,756	98,301	86,416	67,378	62,216	65,189	67,764	61,594	53,904	54,288
Chicago.....	2,323,715	2,207,065	116,650	257,587	219,978	259,850	225,461	221,645	213,481	182,464	167,534	162,197	146,570	124,577	142,371
St. Louis.....	994,539	956,437	38,102	87,103	67,949	89,059	87,983	85,079	84,644	91,956	80,907	80,041	80,969	84,418	74,431
Minneapolis.....	314,276	307,309	6,967	33,066	35,354	31,155	29,581	28,882	26,138	25,247	24,670	25,093	19,999	17,960	17,131
Kansas City.....	630,651	604,458	26,193	72,906	67,496	76,803	65,347	47,277	51,469	45,463	40,664	42,159	43,979	38,395	38,693
Dallas.....	454,685	448,379	6,306	60,686	49,191	50,441	42,339	34,389	34,146	27,620	34,446	36,498	35,493	27,167	22,269
San Francisco.....	1,959,398	1,924,452	34,946	143,484	105,785	212,976	219,556	271,485	262,177	156,030	119,439	110,907	135,709	123,159	98,691
Total: 1921.....	31,925,457	30,870,988	1,054,469	4,141,487	3,886,232	3,549,862	3,265,958	2,708,619	2,058,159	2,184,275	2,070,133	1,610,696	1,871,588	1,930,649	2,677,799
1920.....	57,440,018	55,410,876	2,029,142	5,456,344	5,544,280	5,298,884	4,771,072	4,508,466	4,544,836	4,533,506	4,932,983	4,164,062	4,305,269	4,349,723	5,029,593
1919.....	74,187,280	72,289,835	1,897,445	5,713,903	4,755,629	5,271,540	5,693,811	7,169,367	6,036,278	6,824,988	6,170,782	6,238,301	7,348,942	6,761,542	6,202,197

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 47.—VOLUME OF TRADE ACCEPTANCES DISCOUNTED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	105	82	362	70	187	378	80	209	135	81	98	118	1,905	4,664	10,821
New York.....	10,482	6,836	3,080	1,424	1,217	1,035	1,178	2,563	2,138	1,404	1,312	848	33,517	46,255	57,133
Philadelphia.....	163	105	176	131	104	187	104	117	185	105	69	75	1,521	4,791	3,753
Cleveland.....	2,526	1,206	1,548	2,047	1,791	2,664	2,636	2,095	1,377	2,338	2,006	3,885	26,119	26,377	14,091
Richmond.....	888	956	1,113	1,044	669	816	818	560	971	1,422	1,203	1,357	11,817	12,676	9,083
Atlanta.....	866	584	561	607	1,388	410	659	881	1,196	1,647	1,478	1,534	11,811	13,883	8,234
Chicago.....	1,404	842	1,053	1,756	889	933	364	323	295	698	361	229	9,147	26,290	6,581
St. Louis.....	741	621	325	438	141	299	373	243	290	554	578	538	5,141	13,471	7,946
Minneapolis.....	227	111	428	211	250	223	186	349	199	265	143	104	2,696	3,138	565
Kansas City.....	667	743	802	696	387	387	293	53	223	78	127	150	4,516	10,142	7,486
Dallas.....	556	198	440	372	362	356	323	449	166	346	196	101	3,865	5,670	1,887
San Francisco.....	1,546	979	1,980	2,068	2,309	2,325	1,749	982	808	744	280	1,119	16,889	24,800	10,840
Total: 1921.....	20,171	13,263	11,868	10,864	9,694	10,013	8,673	8,824	7,983	9,682	7,851	10,058	128,944	.....	.....
1920.....	16,520	11,001	23,383	15,296	16,541	13,938	13,457	14,011	17,160	19,389	15,143	16,318	.....	192,157	.....
1919.....	10,904	8,880	8,561	8,071	7,062	7,946	8,505	6,428	10,608	16,064	21,924	23,467	.....	.....	138,420

No. 48.—VOLUME OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES DISCOUNTED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	51	102											153	22,129	4,985
New York.....	5,536	3,101	2,890	2,806	3,523	1,738	180	1,173	35		109	2,101	23,192	70,654	61,771
Philadelphia.....		387	127										514	4,127	19
Cleveland.....	1,327	1,234	5,912	2,752	748	111		97	2,149	2,934			17,264	10,015	
Richmond.....															
Atlanta.....	25	177	49	440									691	6,338	
Chicago.....	506		323	192	60	167		20		175	3		1,446	32,095	
St. Louis.....	521	332	948	579	1,851	1,291	1,196	113	262	464	325	92	7,974	7,124	4,146
Minneapolis.....	401	223	11	132		50			11	75			903		
Kansas City.....			33				103	10		66			212	368	357
Dallas.....	80		54										154	704	
San Francisco.....	527	603	1,165	504	381	433	463	5	149	134	203	25	4,592	33,608	365
Total: 1921.....	8,974	6,159	11,512	7,405	6,563	3,790	1,942	1,418	2,606	3,848	640	2,238	57,095		
1920.....	17,226	28,611	34,534	28,172	15,254	9,431	7,069	5,490	8,103	10,354	13,275	9,643		187,162	
1919.....	1,577	737	890	420	1,112	496	361	182	388	1,271	2,053	62,246			71,643

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

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No. 49.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING 1921, BY NORMAL RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.	Total.
Boston.....	595,925	382,671	913,819	.....	1,754,702	.....	807,643	4,454,760
New York.....	3,558,513	2,051,344	3,917,417	.....	9,847,561	1,158,632	10,235,523	30,768,990
Philadelphia.....	550,295	277,382	2,242,490	25,541	776,659	.....	.....	3,872,367
Cleveland.....	.....	436,705	639,956	462,808	1,679,289	75	.....	3,218,833
Richmond.....	.....	170,247	224,395	4,479	2,350,550	.....	.....	2,749,671
Atlanta.....	.....	55,317	577,031	969	768,412	.....	245,526	1,647,255
Chicago.....	.....	447,542	9,041	19,256	2,453,750	469,879	769,009	4,168,477
St. Louis.....	.....	256,842	359,157	3	993,022	.....	.....	1,609,024
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	122,717	.....	284,340	162,443	161,162	730,662
Kansas City.....	.....	126,979	11,160	11,015	794,920	.....	.....	944,074
Dallas.....	.....	3,808	164,587	1,138	496,659	38,022	67,783	771,997
San Francisco.....	.....	367,354	645,945	3,134	1,806,585	.....	.....	2,823,018
Total.....	4,704,733	4,576,191	9,827,715	528,343	24,006,449	1,829,051	12,286,646	57,759,128

No. 50.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED EACH MONTH IN 1921, BY NORMAL RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.	Total.
January.....		5,677	1,464,979	355,173	2,702,761	227	3,729,346	8,258,163
February.....		2,005	684,583	152,830	3,353,641	111	3,927,679	8,120,849
March.....		275	561,722	4,894	3,525,961	428	3,274,988	7,368,268
April.....			434,089	5,959	3,263,245	211	1,209,148	4,912,652
May.....			318,960	5,890	2,900,005	883,524	145,485	4,253,864
June.....			265,586	3,597	2,689,999	715,795		3,674,977
July.....			875,972		2,694,529	164,577		3,735,078
August.....			2,538,906		942,176	31,981		3,513,063
September.....		503,514	1,555,793		947,087	26,715		3,033,109
October.....		2,064,577	506,133		913,076	5,482		3,489,268
November.....	1,806,532	927,412	423,358		73,969			3,231,271
December.....	2,898,201	1,072,731	197,634					4,168,566
Total.....	4,704,733	4,576,191	9,827,715	528,343	24,006,449	1,829,051	12,286,646	57,759,128

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

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No. 51.—NUMBER OF BANKS IN EACH DISTRICT ACCOMMODATED THROUGH DISCOUNT OPERATIONS, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

Federal Reserve district.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total, 1921.	Total, 1920.	Total, 1919.
Boston.....	228	225	245	250	248	259	234	218	227	222	221	246	341	342	348
New York.....	329	316	349	351	365	376	326	321	326	329	335	374	531	536	546
Philadelphia.....	324	318	330	369	384	399	393	382	381	388	403	417	509	484	494
Cleveland.....	247	237	261	308	324	364	349	363	371	381	395	420	509	450	409
Richmond.....	352	335	347	373	394	413	415	411	421	430	413	410	494	437	414
Atlanta.....	339	340	355	340	353	359	346	372	379	371	374	379	444	372	347
Chicago.....	943	908	922	1,027	937	947	934	915	910	959	971	974	1,191	1,124	951
St. Louis.....	309	299	306	315	321	323	326	327	325	320	333	316	390	386	305
Minneapolis.....	614	589	589	608	645	634	620	552	506	603	610	582	765	704	475
Kansas City.....	609	561	585	605	608	605	563	500	529	570	577	612	920	826	679
Dallas.....	566	550	570	545	570	603	630	640	637	608	608	573	704	702	607
San Francisco.....	433	429	461	477	483	463	471	452	415	391	382	373	617	578	418
Total: 1921.....	5,293	5,107	5,320	5,568	5,632	5,745	5,607	5,453	5,427	5,572	5,622	5,676	7,415	.....	.....
1920.....	3,461	3,338	3,670	4,175	4,642	4,948	4,858	4,780	4,758	4,952	5,275	5,551	.....	6,941	.....
1919.....	3,316	3,091	3,575	3,875	4,035	4,047	3,685	3,460	3,722	3,839	3,649	3,659	.....	.....	5,993

No. 52.—AVERAGE RATES CHARGED ON BILLS DISCOUNTED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	6.42	6.46	6.57	6.21	6.00	6.00	5.82	5.50	5.36	5.00	4.58	4.50	5.88	6.03	4.25
New York.....	6.53	6.55	6.52	6.45	6.26	6.15	5.84	5.50	5.33	5.00	4.54	4.50	6.06	5.97	4.14
Philadelphia.....	5.61	5.67	5.67	5.63	5.62	5.67	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.05	4.55	4.50	5.44	5.44	4.13
Cleveland.....	5.90	5.96	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.06	5.00	5.72	5.66	4.24
Richmond.....	5.99	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.55	5.13	5.91	5.78	4.32
Atlanta.....	6.40	6.29	6.39	6.36	6.12	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.52	5.28	6.05	5.97	4.25
Chicago.....	6.67	6.70	6.72	6.70	6.41	6.38	6.35	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.08	5.00	6.29	6.32	4.35
St. Louis.....	5.98	6.16	5.90	6.03	6.24	6.17	6.17	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.06	5.00	5.90	5.98	4.26
Minneapolis.....	6.78	6.73	6.78	6.81	6.54	6.45	6.42	6.42	6.41	6.08	5.63	5.50	6.35	6.40	4.54
Kansas City.....	6.70	6.47	6.50	6.44	6.48	6.41	6.42	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.05	5.00	6.14	6.65	4.74
Dallas.....	6.00	6.27	6.68	6.73	6.62	6.33	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.62	5.50	6.01	5.78	4.46
San Francisco.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.87	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.03	5.00	5.79	5.82	4.50
All banks: 1921.	6.36	6.36	6.43	6.33	6.20	6.14	6.02	5.76	5.75	5.62	5.03	4.91	6.01	.....	.....
1920.	4.90	5.52	5.64	5.67	5.74	6.20	6.21	6.19	6.39	6.40	6.45	6.49	.....	6.02	.....
1919.	4.18	4.14	4.15	4.18	4.16	4.19	4.14	4.12	4.18	4.19	4.53	4.67	.....	.....	4.26

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DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

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No. 53.—AVERAGE MATURITY OF BILLS DISCOUNTED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Days.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	9.39	7.89	8.86	8.78	11.61	11.99	12.70	9.31	7.74	9.10	7.91	8.46	9.24	13.14	13.12
New York.....	5.30	5.51	6.41	9.59	10.87	12.19	8.26	8.47	9.67	6.65	6.13	4.30	6.99	7.34	7.20
Philadelphia.....	15.84	12.70	12.56	15.48	14.13	12.38	14.45	12.38	12.28	12.07	12.02	10.49	13.06	13.24	7.29
Cleveland.....	10.56	9.40	14.74	20.72	17.03	17.80	16.99	23.47	19.21	14.48	17.99	17.30	15.90	16.45	14.66
Richmond.....	13.87	12.99	12.89	13.93	16.85	16.64	17.63	17.63	17.66	15.42	15.62	13.50	15.26	13.75	10.00
Atlanta.....	27.04	25.81	26.50	26.55	26.81	29.35	31.35	29.54	30.54	32.28	30.98	34.09	28.94	25.26	17.83
Chicago.....	32.85	33.50	41.13	35.07	31.54	37.22	35.66	30.57	34.99	33.99	34.63	37.28	35.11	34.74	19.33
St. Louis.....	26.97	26.43	24.33	27.44	24.14	26.50	22.19	21.50	23.29	22.82	23.70	25.19	24.59	24.77	13.12
Minneapolis.....	33.42	32.66	36.55	43.10	50.05	54.81	46.22	43.52	42.06	50.22	53.46	53.89	44.48	38.85	22.27
Kansas City.....	33.05	30.79	32.86	34.90	41.73	37.85	37.08	33.57	36.73	43.27	48.93	39.70	37.03	34.54	23.41
Dallas.....	35.85	31.62	32.86	36.05	40.06	41.73	43.28	45.63	32.49	31.98	41.55	42.05	38.44	27.42	20.25
San Francisco.....	24.98	27.77	21.55	20.74	17.33	17.75	22.25	23.47	20.20	19.81	13.62	15.76	20.17	21.13	16.42
All banks: 1921.	10.19	9.61	12.38	15.66	16.76	19.29	16.18	15.76	17.22	14.78	14.42	11.67	13.63	.....	.....
1920.	13.21	12.26	13.77	15.08	14.74	14.48	13.63	12.38	14.27	13.26	12.17	11.55	.....	13.29	.....
1919.	10.34	10.74	10.15	11.07	9.13	9.79	9.41	9.33	9.44	9.54	11.36	11.52	.....	.....	10.13



No. 54.—VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>	
														Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	11,224	23,064	23,788	13,278	25,436	14,361	11,033	15,127	10,639	13,880	24,888	24,985	211,703	135,947	8.85
New York.....	60,108	58,061	78,089	71,580	72,686	24,410	14,415	63,567	41,382	85,278	84,152	146,085	799,813	577,444	37.63
Philadelphia.....	6,671	11,002	9,023	9,860	11,037	3,400	1,403	4,303	2,001	8,778	11,052	13,823	92,353	145,035	9.47
Cleveland.....	10,540	27,593	11,155	8,047	5,300	3,233	2,279	3,482	3,168	4,483	3,327	5,237	87,844	116,415	7.58
Richmond.....	2,933	1,695	2,665	1,228	726	2,154	1,650	1,647	2,670	2,939	3,029	2,009	25,315	39,004	2.55
Atlanta.....	1,599	504	470	1,117	621	868	886	779	5,344	4,108	2,226	3,696	22,128	40,479	2.64
Chicago.....	17,656	16,200	15,023	11,423	10,998	8,332	7,856	9,815	6,665	10,626	12,288	11,394	138,276	301,259	19.63
St. Louis.....	1,308	1,572	1,600	1,813	2,263	947	756	1,187	2,651	754	4,114	1,222	20,187	11,917	.78
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	533	.03
Kansas City.....	1,155	.....	.....	25	815	20	939	248	330	1,573	264	189	5,558	11,057	.72
Dallas.....	.....	.....	21	4	150	19	60	20	50	155	200	15	694	1,250	.08
San Francisco.....	8,674	29,765	7,382	5,136	8,569	6,929	5,393	7,128	6,983	6,507	16,459	21,536	130,461	154,061	10.04
Total: 1921.....	121,868	169,456	149,255	123,511	138,601	64,673	46,670	107,303	81,883	139,081	161,999	230,101	1,534,401	1,534,401	100.00
1920.....	302,452	300,307	303,359	247,594	274,237	285,753	219,464	259,708	257,989	281,833	231,840	253,828	3,218,364	.....	.....
1919.....	201,492	147,410	143,662	140,639	147,659	291,915	276,485	194,211	205,048	335,262	340,695	400,708	2,825,177	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (28.53) for system.

## No. 55.—VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET DURING 1921, BY MATURITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.		Maturity.				
	Amount.	Average maturity in days.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
Boston.....	211,703	18.32	168,423	19,591	18,770	4,919	.....
New York.....	799,813	20.61	608,848	90,204	69,373	31,367	21
Philadelphia.....	92,353	44.81	16,545	21,469	25,626	28,156	557
Cleveland.....	87,844	37.81	24,404	20,488	28,402	14,549	1
Richmond.....	25,345	43.91	3,937	8,727	6,338	6,343	.....
Atlanta.....	22,128	52.21	1,340	5,340	9,366	5,083	99
Chicago.....	138,276	62.18	43,307	21,593	29,217	41,477	2,682
St. Louis.....	20,187	16.85	19,211	5	105	866	.....
Minneapolis.....	39	39.29	.....	25	14	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	5,558	56.78	203	617	3,038	1,700	.....
Dallas.....	694	51.79	19	204	260	211	.....
San Francisco.....	130,461	33.69	51,370	27,075	33,528	18,374	114
Total: 1921.....	1,534,401	28.53	937,607	215,338	224,037	153,945	3,474
1920.....	3,218,364	43.83	1,060,151	449,424	848,890	859,899	.....
1919.....	2,825,177	50.45	578,751	455,789	807,326	982,877	434

No. 56.—VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET DURING 1921, BY MONTHS AND MATURITIES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Total.			Maturity.			
	Amount.	Average maturity in days.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
January .....	121,868	38.22	55,281	19,018	28,354	19,215	.....
February .....	169,456	36.98	66,540	32,155	43,187	27,574	.....
March .....	149,255	33.99	73,044	27,686	27,611	20,914	.....
April .....	123,511	26.60	78,433	21,174	14,728	9,176	.....
May .....	138,601	23.20	98,855	23,112	12,943	3,691	.....
June .....	64,673	28.83	43,353	11,929	6,271	3,120	.....
July .....	46,670	31.26	31,889	3,016	3,614	7,536	615
August .....	107,303	25.33	77,768	10,080	8,602	10,098	755
September .....	81,883	25.89	51,652	12,244	10,112	7,202	673
October .....	139,081	25.77	92,323	17,332	14,303	14,792	331
November .....	161,999	25.60	114,550	11,857	15,961	19,310	321
December .....	230,101	23.39	153,919	25,735	38,351	11,317	779
Total: 1921 .....	1,534,401	28.53	937,607	215,338	224,037	153,945	3,474
1920 .....	3,218,364	43.83	1,060,151	449,424	848,890	859,899	.....
1919 .....	2,825,177	50.45	578,751	455,789	807,326	982,877	434

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

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No. 57.—VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET DURING 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	All classes.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
		Total.	In the foreign trade.	In the domestic trade.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	In the foreign trade.	In the domestic trade.
Boston.....	211,703	211,703	133,293	59,350	19,060			
New York.....	799,813	793,626	551,923	151,392	90,311	6,187	6,182	5
Philadelphia.....	92,353	92,353	61,149	19,224	11,980			
Cleveland.....	87,844	87,598	52,215	31,106	4,277	246	166	80
Richmond.....	25,345	25,345	10,221	15,124				
Atlanta.....	22,128	22,128	12,317	9,811				
Chicago.....	138,276	138,276	87,281	45,544	5,451			
St. Louis.....	20,187	20,187	9,740	9,537	910			
Minneapolis.....	39	39	39					
Kansas City.....	5,558	5,558	4,296	1,262				
Dallas.....	694	694	231	463				
San Francisco.....	130,461	129,728	96,984	26,159	6,585	733	733	
Total: 1921.....	1,534,401	1,527,235	1,019,689	368,972	138,574	7,166	7,081	85
1920.....	3,218,364	3,143,737	2,367,881	711,311	64,545	74,627	68,876	5,751
1919.....	2,825,177	2,788,619	2,020,888	756,425	11,306	36,558	27,289	9,269

No. 58.—VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET DURING EACH MONTH IN 1921, BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	All classes.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
		Total.	In the foreign trade.	In the domestic trade.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	In the foreign trade.	In the domestic trade.
January.....	121,868	120,725	77,801	32,111	10,813	1,143	1,073	70
February.....	169,456	167,362	118,050	36,662	14,650	2,094	2,079	15
March.....	149,255	148,698	100,587	31,373	16,738	557	557	.....
April.....	123,511	121,412	75,605	28,290	17,517	2,099	2,099	.....
May.....	138,601	137,980	85,207	27,225	25,548	621	621	.....
June.....	64,673	64,598	43,000	17,264	4,334	75	75	.....
July.....	46,670	46,623	29,137	16,141	1,345	47	47	.....
August.....	107,303	107,270	79,762	21,712	5,796	33	33	.....
September.....	81,883	81,772	54,691	23,591	3,490	111	111	.....
October.....	139,081	139,081	87,913	44,211	6,957	.....	.....	.....
November.....	161,999	161,821	114,453	37,061	10,307	178	178	.....
December.....	230,101	229,893	155,483	53,331	21,079	208	208	.....
Total: 1921.....	1,534,401	1,527,235	1,019,689	368,972	138,574	7,166	7,081	85
1920.....	3,218,364	3,143,737	2,367,881	711,311	64,545	74,627	68,876	5,751
1919.....	2,825,177	2,788,619	2,020,888	756,425	11,306	36,558	27,289	9,269

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 59.—VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4⅞ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.
Boston.....	211,703	7,417	11,130	9,313	17,596	50	12,490	1,751	572	27,442	1,775	3,853	260	9,707
New York.....	799,813	17,718	11,446	5,518	188,216	.....	6,690	79,551	967	31,734	6,373	68,389	663	2,626
Philadelphia.....	92,353	9,194	7,184	5,274	2,585	.....	8,031	1,381	.....	5,244	463	562	443	2,400
Cleveland.....	87,844	2,505	1,575	784	2,700	.....	523	1,952	375	4,984	1,331	1,550	362	764
Richmond.....	25,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	1,502	.....	.....	.....	3,402
Atlanta.....	22,128	.....	19	.....	624	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774	.....	.....	.....	4,071
Chicago.....	138,276	6,568	5,928	4,523	4,798	.....	6,316	2,522	3,957	5,573	5,524	5,275	3,888	4,362
St. Louis.....	20,187	143	257	485	4,140	.....	285	377	1,837	1,232	538	596	236	497
Minneapolis.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	5,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	65
San Francisco.....	130,461	10,523	8,654	4,324	3,954	.....	10,983	2,358	1,886	3,347	3,754	2,216	1,474	4,573
Total.....	1,534,401	54,068	46,193	30,221	224,613	50	45,318	90,026	9,594	83,386	19,758	82,441	7,326	32,467

Federal Reserve Bank.	5½ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	6 per cent.	6⅞ per cent.	6½ per cent.	6¼ per cent.	6¾ per cent.	6½ per cent.	6¾ per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.
Boston.....	24,252	62,433	.....	12,632	3,677	.....	4,227	511	390	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	831	296,928	.....	41,858	25,917	.....	4,497	3,684	53	818	55	.....	5,271	10
Philadelphia.....	3,117	25,843	.....	11,151	9,303	.....	128	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	1,008	18,548	.....	27,269	15,742	.....	4,214	736	841	31	.....	19	31	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,740	.....
Chicago.....	757	23,428	50	30,503	12,981	345	7,698	2,341	935	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	368	2,239	.....	2,005	2,601	.....	445	1,578	278	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	.....	75	.....	.....	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,953	.....
Dallas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	21	.....
San Francisco.....	1,027	31,416	.....	15,953	17,876	.....	5,017	1,014	108	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	31,360	460,910	50	141,410	122,738	345	26,226	9,914	2,605	1,282	55	19	12,016	10

No. 60.—VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING EACH MONTH IN 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Total.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4⅓ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4⅞ per cent.	4⅞ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4⅞ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5⅝ per cent.	5½ per cent.	
January.....	121,868														30
February.....	169,456														
March.....	149,255														3,120
April.....	123,511									21					931
May.....	138,601														4,719
June.....	64,673														2,008
July.....	46,670									1,317	651	4,126	4,146		9,168
August.....	107,303									24,387	12,579	57,848	1,792		3,905
September.....	81,883								3,130	41,738	5,592	19,083	1,188		1,796
October.....	139,081				11,665	50	27,714	74,209	5,552	8,875	704	1,263	200		119
November.....	161,999		13,940	17,587	92,526		14,552	14,597	503	3,019	46	60			4,904
December.....	230,101	54,068	32,253	12,634	120,422		3,052	1,220	409	4,029	186	61			1,767
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,534,401</b>	<b>54,068</b>	<b>46,193</b>	<b>30,221</b>	<b>224,613</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>90,026</b>	<b>9,594</b>	<b>83,336</b>	<b>19,758</b>	<b>82,441</b>	<b>7,326</b>		<b>32,467</b>

Month.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5⅓ per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6⅞ per cent.	6⅞ per cent.	6¼ per cent.	6⅝ per cent.	6½ per cent.	6¾ per cent.	6⅞ per cent.	7 per cent.	7½ per cent.	
January.....	685	52,254		31,359	21,198	345	6,764	2,934	2,172	487				3,630	10
February.....	10	77,926		42,764	32,001		9,845	3,977	430	26				2,477	
March.....	38	83,146		27,087	25,179		7,236	2,445	3	64		19		918	
April.....	2,994	89,560	50	15,612	9,934		1,076	166						3,167	
May.....	11,963	99,701		14,772	5,114		529	256		627	55			865	
June.....	10,157	36,298		8,728	6,540		721	123		78				20	
July.....	3,599	18,622		1,040	3,044		5	13						939	
August.....	1,116	2,877		43	2,701		50								
September.....	798	451			8,107										
October.....		75			8,655										
November.....					265										
December.....															
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,360</b>	<b>460,910</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>141,410</b>	<b>122,738</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>26,226</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12,016</b>	<b>10</b>	

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No. 61.—AVERAGE RATES CHARGED ON BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Per cent.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	5.98	5.94	5.88	5.84	5.74	5.84	5.47	5.11	5.12	4.82	4.59	4.27	5.39	5.98	4.36
New York.....	5.97	5.96	5.98	5.91	5.86	5.87	5.80	5.32	5.18	4.81	4.59	4.46	5.40	5.81	4.37
Philadelphia.....	6.00	5.99	5.99	5.84	5.87	5.90	5.46	5.11	5.11	4.70	4.42	4.23	5.35	5.89	4.38
Cleveland.....	6.02	6.02	6.01	5.94	5.95	5.99	5.81	5.29	5.21	4.80	4.72	4.30	5.81	5.83	4.32
Richmond.....	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	5.58	5.12	5.93	5.93	4.60
Atlanta.....	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.07	6.07	5.97	6.01	6.07	6.07	5.54	5.24	6.10	5.85	4.57
Chicago.....	6.06	6.08	6.08	5.93	5.91	5.85	5.55	5.29	5.12	4.79	4.54	4.28	5.51	5.93	4.38
St. Louis.....	6.29	6.04	6.09	6.06	5.83	6.07	5.54	5.21	5.03	4.97	4.57	4.41	5.47	5.68	4.31
Minneapolis.....			5.96										5.96	5.50	4.25
Kansas City.....	7.10			7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.08	6.08	6.08	5.07	5.07	6.46	6.27	4.51
Dallas.....			7.10	6.08	6.59	6.08	5.61	6.08	6.08	6.08	5.42	5.58	6.08	5.97	4.68
San Francisco.....	6.08	6.03	6.04	6.02	5.96	5.88	5.77	5.38	5.30	4.88	4.47	4.30	5.49	5.79	4.40
All banks: 1921.	6.05	6.01	6.01	5.94	5.88	5.88	5.70	5.31	5.35	4.97	4.60	4.41	5.49		
1920.	5.10	5.53	5.81	5.82	5.96	6.07	6.06	6.04	6.04	6.05	6.45	6.08		5.85	
1919.	4.28	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.26	4.47	4.84			4.36



No. 62.—AVERAGE MATURITY OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[Days.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1921.	Year 1920.	Year 1919.
Boston.....	22.19	19.46	19.57	14.60	18.82	28.48	14.43	15.54	14.73	14.03	14.43	21.01	18.32	33.10	43.10
New York.....	28.01	25.31	29.89	19.61	17.06	18.15	17.76	18.92	19.52	18.75	17.33	17.67	20.61	35.42	42.64
Philadelphia.....	70.46	49.80	40.13	46.64	36.88	37.10	27.42	50.69	56.82	31.48	49.84	41.05	44.81	59.09	57.00
Cleveland.....	40.70	49.50	44.65	30.52	28.93	20.03	18.49	19.19	20.77	29.82	27.61	31.41	37.81	56.13	59.82
Richmond.....	43.29	37.88	39.78	62.36	38.81	33.41	43.45	37.49	46.99	49.09	43.18	52.22	43.91	55.98	56.41
Atlanta.....	55.53	47.14	70.05	66.57	52.34	57.07	48.81	47.02	56.41	51.61	45.95	43.72	52.21	58.55	62.38
Chicago.....	60.85	58.01	57.27	53.52	57.62	67.30	86.41	75.26	53.33	68.70	63.94	55.24	62.18	62.55	64.43
St. Louis.....	14.78	32.28	21.27	15.05	15.02	15.49	14.35	15.39	15.00	15.64	14.97	14.54	16.85	48.69	42.16
Minneapolis.....			39.29										39.29	64.83	60.14
Kansas City.....	60.56			86.20	31.15	90.00	49.67	44.64	46.84	73.21	71.69	47.80	56.78	56.18	61.24
Dallas.....			82.90	26.05	65.64	14.06	50.08	57.90	66.96	51.25	36.11	87.71	51.79	50.64	47.38
San Francisco.....	51.54	45.54	50.60	37.10	20.19	17.64	20.16	17.97	19.27	24.43	35.25	28.93	33.69	56.97	61.93
All banks: 1921.	38.22	36.98	33.99	26.60	23.20	28.83	31.26	25.33	25.89	25.77	25.60	23.39	28.53		
1920.	47.05	50.50	49.33	51.59	44.22	45.72	47.82	36.78	41.71	35.51	35.11	38.43		43.83	
1919.	55.51	45.67	42.69	42.00	45.80	45.60	51.21	50.73	46.15	48.36	55.55	57.11			50.45

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 63.—REDISCOUNT OPERATIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—					Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—					
		Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.			Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	
Cleveland.....	Jan. 3			3,000	4,000		Cleveland.....	Feb. 17						6,000
Do.....	Jan. 4		2,900				Do.....	Feb. 23						5,000
Do.....	Jan. 5					4,500	Do.....	Feb. 24						4,000
Boston.....	Jan. 6	5,000					Do.....	Feb. 28						4,000
Philadelphia.....	do		3,000				Do.....	Mar. 3						6,000
Cleveland.....	do				3,004	7,000	Do.....	Mar. 8						2,000
Do.....	Jan. 7		1,000			1,000	Do.....	Mar. 9						1,000
Do.....	Jan. 10			1,000			Do.....	Mar. 10						3,000
Boston.....	Jan. 11			2,500			Do.....	Mar. 15						2,000
Cleveland.....	do		1,000			2,000	Do.....	Mar. 18						6,500
Boston.....	Jan. 12		1,250				Do.....	Mar. 21						1,000
Philadelphia.....	do			1,000			Do.....	Mar. 22						1,500
Cleveland.....	do					7,000	Do.....	Mar. 25						2,000
Do.....	Jan. 13				2,004	2,000	Do.....	Mar. 28						8,000
Do.....	Jan. 14		2,500			3,000	Do.....	Apr. 1						1,500
Boston.....	Jan. 17		2,500				Do.....	Apr. 4						2,000
Do.....	Jan. 18	5,000					Do.....	Apr. 6						2,500
Cleveland.....	do					3,500	Do.....	Apr. 7						2,000
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 20		1,000				Do.....	Apr. 8						1,000
Cleveland.....	do		500			2,000	Do.....	Apr. 11						1,000
Do.....	Jan. 21					1,000	Do.....	Apr. 13						1,000
Boston.....	Jan. 24		2,800				Do.....	Apr. 14						2,500
Cleveland.....	do					9,000	Boston.....	Apr. 15						1,500
Do.....	Jan. 26		1,800				Do.....	Apr. 18						1,000
Do.....	Jan. 27		1,000			5,000	New York.....	do		5,000				

Do.....	Jan. 28			2,000	Do.....	Apr. 21	5,000		
Boston.....	Jan. 31		1,000		Boston.....	Apr. 25			2,000
Cleveland.....	do.	700			New York.....	do.		2,000	
Do.....	Feb. 2			500	Do.....	Apr. 27	5,000		
Do.....	Feb. 3		2,000	4,500	Cleveland.....	do.			4,000
Boston.....	Feb. 7	2,000			Boston.....	Apr. 28			1,500
Cleveland.....	do.			5,000	Do.....	Apr. 29			1,500
Do.....	Feb. 14		1,000	5,500	New York.....	do.	5,000		

Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—				Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—			
		Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.			Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.
New York.....	May 2	5,000				Boston.....	June 9				1,000
Boston.....	May 9				500	Do.....	June 10				5,000
New York.....	May 10	10,000				Do.....	June 11				1,000
Boston.....	May 11				1,500	Do.....	June 13				2,500
Do.....	May 13				1,500	New York.....	do.	5,000		5,000	
New York.....	May 16			6,000		Do.....	June 15	15,000			
Do.....	May 18	5,000		2,000		Boston.....	June 20				1,500
Boston.....	May 20				1,000	New York.....	do.			3,000	
New York.....	do.			3,000		Do.....	June 21	10,000		4,000	
Do.....	May 21	5,000				Boston.....	June 22				1,500
Boston.....	May 23				1,500	New York.....	do.	5,000			
New York.....	do.	5,000		4,000		Boston.....	June 23				500
Do.....	May 25			2,000		New York.....	do.			2,000	
Boston.....	May 26				500	Boston.....	June 24				3,000
New York.....	do.	5,000				New York.....	do.	10,000		1,000	
Boston.....	May 27				1,000	Boston.....	June 25				1,000
Do.....	May 31				2,500	New York.....	June 27	5,000		3,000	
New York.....	do.	10,000		5,000		Do.....	June 29	10,000			
Do.....	June 6	5,000				Boston.....	June 30				1,000
Do.....	June 8	10,000				New York.....	July 1	5,000			

No. 63.—REDISCOUNT OPERATIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921—Continued.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—				Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—			
		Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.			Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.
Boston.....	July 5				5,000	Boston.....	Aug. 24		1,500		
New York.....	do.....	5,000		2,000		New York.....	do.....	5,000		2,000	
Boston.....	July 6				1,000	Boston.....	Aug. 25				1,000
Do.....	July 7				1,500	Cleveland.....	do.....		1,500		
New York.....	July 8	10,000				Boston.....	Aug. 26				2,000
Boston.....	July 11				5,000	New York.....	do.....	10,000			
New York.....	do.....	5,000				Cleveland.....	do.....		500		
Boston.....	July 12				500	New York.....	Aug. 27			1,000	
New York.....	do.....			1,000		Do.....	Aug. 29	5,000			
Boston.....	July 13				2,500	Cleveland.....	do.....				3,000
New York.....	do.....			2,000		Boston.....	Aug. 30				2,000
Do.....	July 14	5,000				New York.....	do.....			1,000	
Boston.....	July 15				3,000	Do.....	Aug. 31	5,000			
New York.....	do.....			1,000		Boston.....	Sept. 1				1,500
Boston.....	July 18				3,000	New York.....	Sept. 2	15,000			
New York.....	do.....	10,000		2,000		Cleveland.....	do.....				5,000
Boston.....	July 20				1,500	Boston.....	Sept. 6		2,500		2,000
New York.....	do.....			1,000		New York.....	do.....	10,000		1,000	
Do.....	July 21	5,000				Boston.....	Sept. 8		500		
Cleveland.....	do.....				2,500	Do.....	Sept. 9		1,000		1,000
New York.....	July 22			1,000		New York.....	do.....			1,000	
Do.....	July 23			1,500		Boston.....	Sept. 10		1,500		
Cleveland.....	do.....		2,007			Do.....	Sept. 12				2,000
Boston.....	July 25		1,000			New York.....	do.....	10,000		4,000	

New York	do.	5,000	2,000		Boston	Sept. 14	1,500	1,500
Cleveland	do.			2,500	New York	do.	15,000	
New York	July 26	5,000			Cleveland	do.		1,500
Boston	July 27		1,000	500	Boston	Sept. 15	1,500	2,000
New York	do.	5,000	1,000		Do.	Sept. 16		2,000
Do.	July 28	10,000			Do.	Sept. 19		500
Cleveland	do.			4,000	New York	do.	10,000	3,000
Boston	July 29			1,500	Cleveland	Sept. 20	1,088	
New York	do.		1,000		Boston	Sept. 21		1,500
Do.	Aug. 1		2,500		New York	do.	10,000	2,500
Do.	Aug. 2	10,000			Cleveland	do.	3,000	
Boston	Aug. 4		1,000		Boston	Sept. 22		1,000
New York	do.	5,000			Cleveland	do.	1,500	
Cleveland	do.			2,500	Boston	Sept. 23	1,500	2,500
Boston	Aug. 5			4,000	New York	do.	5,000	
New York	do.		3,000		Boston	Sept. 26		3,000
Boston	Aug. 8			1,000	New York	do.	10,000	
New York	do.	10,000	1,000		Cleveland	do.	1,500	
Do.	Aug. 9	5,000			Boston	Sept. 28	500	
Boston	Aug. 10			3,000	New York	do.	10,000	
Do.	Aug. 12			3,000	Boston	Sept. 29		1,000
New York	do.	10,000	1,500		Do.	Sept. 30		1,500
Boston	Aug. 15		600		New York	do.	5,000	
New York	do.	5,000	3,500		Cleveland	Oct. 1	1,000	
Boston	Aug. 16			5,000	Boston	Oct. 3		5,000
Do.	Aug. 17			2,000	New York	do.	5,000	
New York	do.	5,000	1,000		Do.	Oct. 5	10,000	
Boston	Aug. 18			1,000	Do.	Oct. 7	5,000	
Do.	Aug. 19		1,000	2,000	Boston	Oct. 10	500	1,000
New York	do.	10,000	2,000		New York	do.	5,000	
Boston	Aug. 20		500		Do.	Oct. 11	10,000	
New York	do.		1,000		Boston	Oct. 13		3,500
Boston	Aug. 22		1,500	3,500	New York	do.		2,000
New York	do.	5,000	5,000		Do.	Oct. 14	5,000	
Boston	Aug. 23		1,500	2,000	Boston	Oct. 17		2,000

No. 63.—REDISCOUNT OPERATIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921—Continued.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

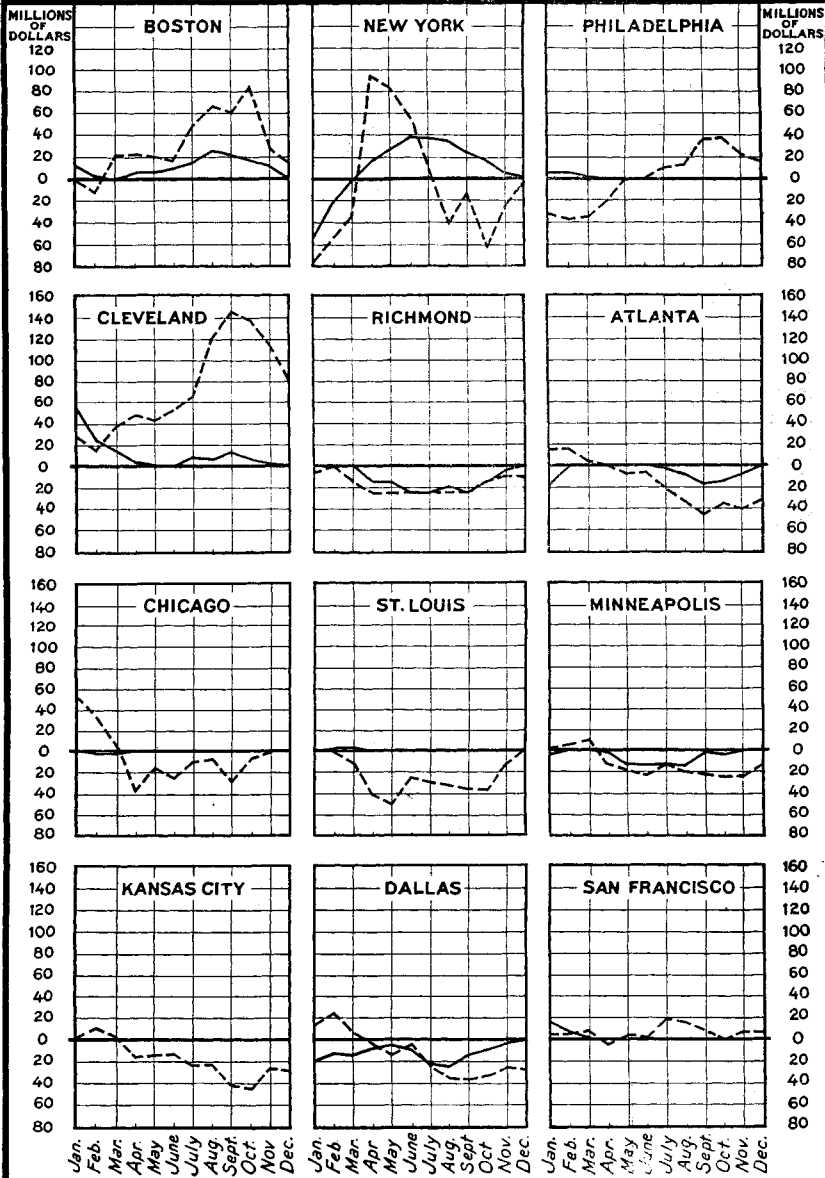
Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—				Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Date.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—			
		Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.			Richmond.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis.	Dallas.
New York.....	Oct. 17			3,000		New York.....	Nov. 4	5,000			
Boston.....	Oct. 19				500	Boston.....	Nov. 7				1,000
New York.....	do.	10,000		3,000		Do.....	Nov. 9				1,000
Boston.....	Oct. 20		1,000			New York.....	Nov. 14	5,000			
Do.....	Oct. 21		1,000		4,000	Boston.....	Nov. 17				2,500
New York.....	do.	5,000		1,000		Do.....	Nov. 18		1,000		1,000
Boston.....	Oct. 24		1,500			Do.....	Nov. 23				1,000
New York.....	do.			1,000		New York.....	do.	5,000			
Boston.....	Oct. 25		1,000			Boston.....	Nov. 25				1,500
Do.....	Oct. 26				2,500	New York.....	do.	5,000			
New York.....	do.	10,000		1,000		Boston.....	Nov. 28		1,000		1,500
Boston.....	Oct. 28				2,000	Do.....	Nov. 30		1,000		1,500
New York.....	do.	5,000				Do.....	Dec. 1				500
Do.....	Oct. 31			1,000		Do.....	Dec. 2		1,500		1,500
Boston.....	Nov. 1		1,500		1,500	Do.....	Dec. 9				1,000

# INTERDISTRICT ACCOMMODATION

NET AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION  
RECEIVED FROM OR EXTENDED TO OTHER FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS  
END OF MONTH HOLDINGS, 1920 AND 1921

ABOVE BASE LINES: ACCOMMODATION EXTENDED  
BELOW BASE LINES: ACCOMMODATION RECEIVED

----- 1920 ----- 1921



No. 63.—REDISCOUNT OPERATIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921—Continued.

SUMMARY, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Total.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—											
		Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
January.....	98,458					10,000	21,950			8,500	9,008	49,000	
February.....	39,500						2,000			3,000		34,500	
March.....	33,000											33,000	
April.....	47,000					20,000				2,000		25,000	
May.....	77,000					45,000				22,000		10,000	
June.....	111,000					75,000				18,000		18,000	
July.....	123,507					70,000	4,007			15,500		34,000	
August.....	161,100					90,000	9,600			24,500		37,000	
September.....	158,588					100,000	17,588			11,500		29,500	
October.....	108,500					70,000	6,000			12,000		20,500	
November.....	37,000					20,000	4,500					12,500	
December.....	4,500						1,500					3,000	
Total.....	999,153					500,000	67,145			117,000	9,008	306,000	



SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR, BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks by Federal Reserve Bank of—	Bills rediscounted by all Federal Reserve Banks combined.	Bills rediscounted by Federal Reserve Bank of—											
		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Boston.....	204,150					10,000	39,650			3,500		151,000	
New York.....	595,500					490,000				105,500			
Philadelphia.....	5,000						4,000			1,000			
Cleveland.....	194,503						23,495			7,000	9,008	155,000	
Richmond.....													
Atlanta.....													
Chicago.....													
St. Louis.....													
Minneapolis.....													
Kansas City.....													
Dallas.....													
San Francisco.....													
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>999,153</b>					<b>500,000</b>	<b>67,145</b>			<b>117,000</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>306,000</b>	

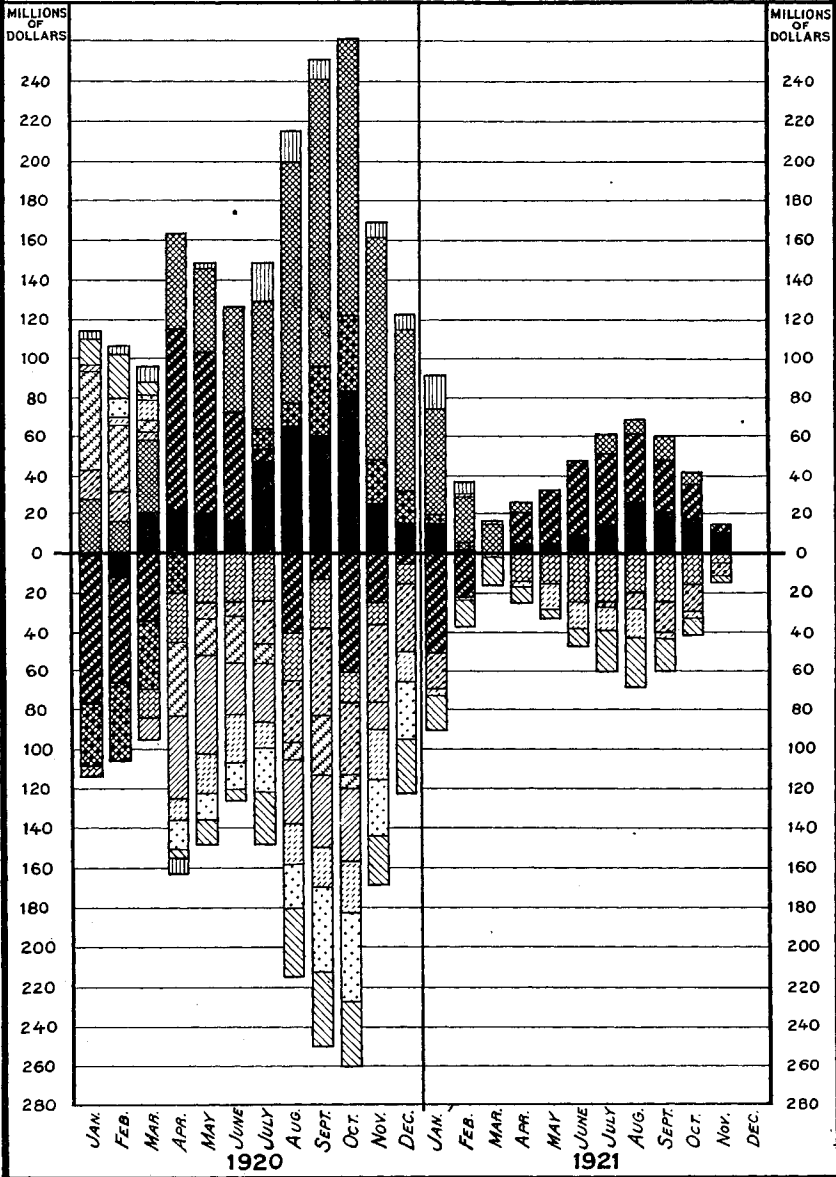
DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

# INTERDISTRICT ACCOMMODATION

NET AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS  
END OF MONTH HOLDINGS, 1920 AND 1921

ABOVE BASE LINE: ACCOMMODATION EXTENDED  
BELOW BASE LINE: ACCOMMODATION RECEIVED

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  BOSTON       |  CLEVELAND |  CHICAGO     |  KANSAS CITY   |
|  NEW YORK     |  RICHMOND  |  ST. LOUIS   |  DALLAS        |
|  PHILADELPHIA |  ATLANTA   |  MINNEAPOLIS |  SAN FRANCISCO |



No. 64.—SALES OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Sold by Federal Reserve Bank of—		Purchased by Federal Reserve Bank of—				
	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	St. Louis.	San Fran- cisco.
Jan. 19.....	5,006						5,006
21.....	5,049		5,049				
22.....	10,032				10,032		
24.....	10,052						10,052
26.....	15,062				15,062		
27.....	5,622		5,622				
Feb. 2.....	6,823			6,823			
28.....		1,000				1,000	
Total.....	57,646	1,000	10,671	6,823	25,094	1,000	15,058

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 65.—VOLUME OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND NOTES PURCHASED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Distribution, by classes.				
														U. S. Treasury notes of 1924.		Victory notes.	U. S. bonds.	
														Taken under repurchase agreement.	All other.		Liberty bonds.	All other.
Boston.....	11					1,070	190	360	2,021	1,840	905	1,401	7,798	5,463	1,420	904	11	
New York.....						5,509	3,012		2,024	9,976	4,465	14,038	39,024	20,598	10,545	1,065	6,816	
Philadelphia.....						6,070	273		2,870	108		2,301	11,622		9,282	2,310		30
Cleveland.....						12	1		18			4,501	4,532		31	4,445	56	
Richmond.....	(1)												(1)				(1)	
Atlanta.....				520	8,362	1,663		240	100			1,655	12,540		73	1,655	10,812	
Chicago.....						35	50	391	2,687	4,918	3,789	9,344	21,214	12,488	1,400	7,326		
St. Louis.....						227	306		111	367	14	173	1,198		1,027	171		
Minneapolis.....						71	196	114	80	380	5	185	1,031		856	175		
Kansas City.....									800				800		800			
Dallas.....																		
San Francisco.....						607	598	77	592	42	5	2,750	4,671		1,915	2,749	7	
Total.....	11			520	8,362	15,264	4,626	1,182	11,303	17,631	9,183	36,348	104,430	38,549	27,349	20,800	17,702	30
U. S. Treasury notes of 1924:																		
Taken under repurchase agreement.....								698	3,289	9,915	9,159	15,488	38,549					
All other.....						13,624	4,626	244	7,964	860	19	12	27,349					
Victory notes.....										10	5	20,785	20,800					
U. S. bonds:																		
Liberty bonds.....	11	(1)		520	8,362	1,640		240	50	6,816		63	17,702					
All other.....										30			30					

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.

No. 66.—VOLUME OF UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS PURCHASED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Distribution, by classes.			
													Total.	Temporary certificates purchased from U. S. Treasurer.	Certificates taken under re-purchase agreement.	All other.
Boston.....	14,820	1,699	17,384	3,737	48,435	60,686	1,607	1,506	18,954	3,983	4,571	13,135	190,517	156,000	16,339	18,178
New York.....	164,551	2,774	281,579	26,751	416,967	754,209	56,384	25,957	426,556	58,404	94,368	323,340	2,631,840	2,077,000	185,287	369,553
Philadelphia.....	26,721	7,544	26,939	10,160	31,319	49,831	52	1,758	3,447	4,050	2,350	21,927	186,098	141,000	1,830	43,268
Cleveland.....	10,002	.....	71,030	235	104,055	91,347	35	308	42,195	.....	19	25,120	344,346	343,000	.....	1,346
Richmond.....	16,000	.....	6,000	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	2,000	37,000	37,000	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	3,000	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	4,012	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	2	7,015	7,000	.....	15
Chicago.....	33,736	2,211	22,699	2,091	35,723	23,294	777	8,679	14,136	6,920	20,131	35,078	210,475	138,000	51,530	20,945
St. Louis.....	1,322	1,395	1,844	1,079	333	28,714	222	1,619	1,254	2,153	196	4,238	44,419	36,000	.....	8,419
Minneapolis.....	9	17	16	188	765	595	672	537	620	212	606	545	4,782	.....	.....	4,782
Kansas City.....	486	200	1,214	405	299	243	147	145	1,819	3,001	137	1,053	9,149	4,000	.....	5,149
Dallas.....	1,000	.....	100	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	3,570	3,000	.....	570
Sau Francisco.....	2,445	3,039	20,682	1,319	2,085	22,689	735	1,106	5,517	4,869	298	8,669	73,453	51,100	.....	22,353
Total: 1921.....	274,092	18,880	449,487	47,965	640,031	1,044,620	60,631	41,615	523,968	83,592	122,676	435,107	3,742,664	2,993,100	254,986	494,578
1920.....	642,376	304,296	1,496,387	997,143	42,723	1,178,445	584,519	124,321	890,306	182,927	600,282	944,253	7,987,978	7,262,000	312,581	413,397
1919.....	828,447	326,327	88,694	83,842	86,537	150,808	232,845	180,874	1,870,088	72,453	56,887	758,361	4,736,163	.....	.....	4,736,163

<sup>1</sup> \$500.

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

No. 66.—VOLUME OF UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS PURCHASED, BY MONTHS DURING 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Distribution, by classes.					
													Total.	Temporary certificates purchased from U. S. Treasurer.	Certificates taken under repurchase agreement.	All other.		
Distribution, by classes of certificates purchased in 1921:																		
Temporary certificates purchased from U. S. Treasurer.....	247,000		403,000	8,000	496,000	996,000	20,000		459,000	58,100		306,000	2,993,100					
Certificates taken under repurchase agreement.....	987	500	7,705	19,470	42,990	2,974	7,808	30,911	5,938	9,232	92,341	34,130	254,986					
All other.....	26,105	18,380	38,782	20,495	101,041	45,646	32,823	10,704	59,030	16,260	30,335	94,977	494,578					

# GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

No. 67.—SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Balance Jan. 1.	Gold withdrawals.	Gold deposits.	Transfers to agent's fund.	Transfers from agent's fund.	Interbank transfers.		Settlements from Jan. 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921, inclusive.				Balance in fund at close of business Dec. 31.	Net changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.	
						Debits.	Credits.	Net debits.	Total debits.	Total credits.	Net credits.		Loss.	Gain.
Boston.....	40,116	49,807	35,794	110,000	40,000	453,750	230,040	.....	4,847,864	5,157,783	309,919	42,312	.....	86,209
New York.....	45,902	135,045	708,005	410,000	219,000	682,186	1,427,483	1,043,101	18,579,456	17,536,355	.....	130,058	297,804	.....
Philadelphia.....	50,352	48,663	298,958	361,000	111,000	124,500	59,429	.....	6,403,072	6,479,272	76,200	61,776	.....	11,129
Cleveland.....	77,015	87,185	17,528	30,000	20,000	427,002	285,591	.....	5,128,623	5,314,131	185,508	41,455	.....	44,097
Richmond.....	20,429	47,764	115,379	19,010	.....	562,488	562,200	49,652	5,541,662	5,492,010	.....	19,094	49,940	.....
Atlanta.....	7,442	35,449	154,128	113,200	16,700	128,103	85,645	.....	2,011,943	2,039,587	27,644	14,807	14,814	.....
Chicago.....	36,048	56,556	72,551	175,000	.....	235,000	33,700	.....	8,463,247	8,866,634	403,387	79,130	.....	202,087
St. Louis.....	21,763	32,081	38,042	56,000	32,000	25,500	32,600	.....	4,462,654	4,474,792	12,138	22,962	.....	19,238
Minneapolis.....	8,456	25,145	12,516	.....	6,000	189,218	126,385	.....	1,328,270	1,420,265	91,995	30,989	.....	29,162
Kansas City.....	23,957	33,484	48,888	12,000	8,000	85,761	44,508	.....	3,622,595	3,662,225	39,630	33,738	1,623	.....
Dallas.....	2,074	44,116	60,359	.....	7,000	347,073	326,500	.....	2,105,485	2,109,066	3,581	8,325	16,992	.....
San Francisco.....	23,724	56,716	318,486	365,000	127,672	28,500	75,000	57,249	2,439,930	2,382,681	.....	37,417	10,749	.....
Year 1921.....	357,278	652,011	1,880,634	1,651,210	587,372	3,289,081	3,289,081	1,150,002	64,934,801	64,934,801	1,150,002	522,063	391,922	391,922
Year 1920.....	329,737	539,684	1,186,940	1,118,300	498,585	7,551,585	7,551,585	1,565,839	85,074,220	85,074,220	1,565,839	357,278	471,555	471,555
Year 1919.....	401,926	392,293	1,124,304	1,479,640	675,440	7,930,859	7,930,859	3,526,274	66,053,393	66,053,393	3,526,274	329,737	281,385	281,385

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

No. 68.—CLEARINGS AND TRANSFERS THROUGH THE GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND, BY WEEKS DURING 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Week ending—	All Federal Reserve Banks.			Net loss or gain through clearings and transfers.									
	Total clearings.	Total transfers.	Total clearings and transfers.	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.	
				Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.
Jan. 6 (4 days).....	1,128,567	96,812	1,225,379		10,619	37,250		5,696			894		1,428
13.....	1,351,708	68,946	1,420,654		2,355	9,002		6,973			16,841		2,837
20.....	1,429,587	74,144	1,503,731		14,058	66,343		17,082			12,699		4,602
27.....	1,369,059	102,251	1,471,310		9,092	30,973		1,027			7,243		3,994
Feb. 3.....	1,299,633	44,409	1,344,042		155	21,281		19,490			9,246		2,867
10.....	1,189,191	57,799	1,246,990	1,463			12,335	2,220		8,240			2,183
17.....	1,183,910	36,789	1,220,699		5,238		8,839	15,081			1,445		2,720
24.....	1,161,428	25,806	1,187,234	6,128		20,105			8,862		23,585		5,988
Mar. 3.....	1,335,484	34,788	1,370,272	5,415		7,568			6,798	10,136			445
10.....	1,257,028	35,437	1,292,465	6,926		7,855		2,581		279			759
17.....	1,385,235	15,559	1,400,794		4,468		8,762	2,014			13,953		5,495
24.....	1,337,704	103,333	1,441,037		2,580		45,070		1,535	11,744			1,162
31.....	1,156,322	54,868	1,211,190	10,389			60,303	2,492		10,610			3,648
Apr. 7.....	1,227,665	31,249	1,258,914		27,597	56,159			5,618		5,909		5,618
14.....	1,215,078	29,793	1,244,871		10,112	6,175		13,660		16,004			2,174
21.....	1,323,229	38,837	1,362,066		9,816	1,748		8,567			7,786		1,550
28.....	1,231,352	33,708	1,265,060		1,466		1,937	234			1,405		5,446
May 5.....	1,228,157	41,834	1,269,991		5,914	30,058			10,502	5,141			5,390
12.....	1,174,393	41,806	1,216,199	6,552		33,974		1,216			1,966		7,455
19.....	1,320,200	24,994	1,345,194	2,802			29,319	13,685			7,150		6,159
26.....	1,216,498	67,004	1,283,502	3,472			26,228	5,375			8,186		1,140



June 2.....	1,020,615	44,818	1,065,433		5,702		4,875		7,961	13,600		540
9.....	1,174,796	62,249	1,237,045	8,887			42,147		2,947	12,370		4,844
16.....	1,271,644	61,449	1,333,093		4,358	12,255		143		10,410		2,621
24.....	1,322,351	178,079	1,500,430		9,476		32,796		7,136	791		2,943
30.....	1,169,525	90,067	1,259,592	2,351		9,031			6,507		4,711	1,813
July 7.....	1,022,351	62,876	1,085,227		18,924	61,049			21,204	798		6,406
14.....	1,145,631	69,331	1,214,962		6,773	4,957		2,148			3,251	1,788
21.....	1,264,505	82,766	1,347,271	2,109			1,872	1,185			936	5,783
28.....	1,163,329	75,043	1,238,372	3,879			734		1,768	1,970		5,990
Aug. 4.....	1,186,521	57,219	1,243,740		11,999	78,316			763		7,399	769
11.....	1,091,784	61,958	1,153,742	6,984		14,759			4,138		2,640	585
18.....	1,197,822	107,840	1,305,662	7,397			7,256		382		2,784	9,815
25.....	1,148,162	87,245	1,235,407	10,544			8,363		1,009		6,330	3,793
Sept. 1.....	1,086,906	65,248	1,152,154	2,275			5,706		3,987		356	1,393
8.....	939,553	75,362	1,014,915		11,245	32,294			5,466	5,887		203
15.....	1,234,901	89,797	1,324,698	5,673		2,836			7,791	5,236		1,112
22.....	1,431,763	231,934	1,663,697		3,993		68,280	15,630		1,032		537
29.....	1,248,961	99,286	1,348,247	1,254		16,179			4,755		2,256	4,276
Oct. 6.....	1,276,834	83,946	1,360,780		14,186	62,804			10,863	1,237		489
13.....	1,132,983	74,993	1,207,976		6,132	31,771		1,712		61		5,325
20.....	1,514,301	104,924	1,619,225	249			34,784	14,836		3,374		3,194
27.....	1,324,679	66,404	1,391,083	7,134		4,014		1,234			7,004	650
Nov. 3.....	1,344,117	42,501	1,386,618		428	18,983			10,711	4,241		2,259
10.....	1,232,002	28,359	1,260,361	6,039		22,007			1,010	3,073		3,157
17.....	1,247,315	21,867	1,269,182		4,726		5,840		3,148	1,207		3,336
23.....	1,181,874	19,736	1,201,610		1,962	5,943		2,650			21,016	4,853
Dec. 1.....	1,411,173	32,344	1,443,517	12,638			1,282		4,080		4,587	411
8.....	1,309,583	26,316	1,335,899		14,812	38,041			883		4,245	3,886
15.....	1,286,356	20,957	1,307,313	3,154			425	4,127		4,540		2,724
22.....	1,466,164	95,000	1,561,164	6,753			31,494	6,745		4,241		478

No. 68.—CLEARINGS AND TRANSFERS THROUGH THE GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND, BY WEEKS DURING 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Week ending—	All Federal Reserve Banks.			Net loss or gain through clearings and transfers.									
	Total clearings.	Total transfers.	Total clearings and transfers.	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.	
				Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.
Dec. 29.....	1,104,340	7,000	1,111,340	2,597	.....	9,772	.....	116	.....	1,836	.....	472	.....
30-31.....	460,533	2,000	462,533	.....	1,087	.....	17,051	6,332	.....	3,668	.....	197	.....
Year 1921.....	64,934,802	3,289,080	68,223,882	.....	86,209	297,804	.....	11,129	.....	44,097	.....	49,940	.....
Year 1920.....	85,074,220	7,551,585	92,625,805	.....	72,685	317,228	.....	84,775	.....	160,683	.....	10,755	.....
Year 1919.....	66,053,393	7,930,859	73,984,252	2,717	.....	125,713	.....	13,510	.....	54	.....	1,587	.....
Net change in ownership of gold since establishment of the fund in 1915.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,586	1,430,008	.....	119,446	.....	332,078	.....	32,949	.....

Week ending—	Net loss or gain through clearings and transfers.													
	Atlanta.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.
Jan. 6 (4 days).....	4,356	.....	.....	21,175	.....	4,577	.....	1,387	3,922	.....	590	.....	.....	342
13.....	3,810	.....	.....	3,811	1,723	.....	727	.....	.....	1,683	.....	1,193	811	.....
20.....	1,071	.....	.....	12,971	1,704	.....	924	.....	770	.....	408	.....	.....	9,808
27.....	.....	334	.....	21,570	.....	4,585	572	.....	.....	419	.....	2,216	8,893	.....
Feb. 3.....	.....	1,083	.....	17,083	.....	6,918	.....	1,802	.....	3,018	2,123	.....	.....	722
10.....	1,005	.....	.....	4,718	.....	3,167	569	.....	.....	3,763	51	.....	8,252	.....

17		905	152			431		1,548		3,722		890	10,505
24		721	8,174			2,628		3,959		6,969		431	6,760
Mar. 3		894		10,902		374		8,684	960			1,990	6,008
10		4,647		1,785		2,080		1,296		3,566	3,626		7,134
17	1,204		18,876		3,893			3,002	3,301		5,923		10,521
24		4,888	26,790		7,132		2,398		4,787			4,430	6,814
31	4,616		22,990			365	4,195			251		1,891	414
Apr. 7		774		17,031		4,924		2,205	1,096		1,316		131
14		7,106		28,499		3,383	4,192			909		880	5,106
21		586		1,238	4,825		6,237			3,260		622	3,039
28	2,062			3,584	691			2,263			3,000	999	4,223
May 5		897		3,732		5,225		2,369			3,749	1,605	4,184
12		11,605		34,958		519	1,485				4,251	3,033	416
19	1,564			5,259	8,620		132		4,637			267	3,862
26	7,033			1,664	4,458		759		3,082			3,472	7,287
June 2	2,760			3,176	7,116			607		544		907	244
9	2,398		11,421			285		75		782	4,156		2,160
16		908		6,524	3,025				363		2,336	1,501	7,222
24	7,593		30,422			478	1,733			1,673		5,420	689
30	1,399			6,292	3,521		330			1,909		1,822	6,422
July 7	1,839			12,384		4,932		1,642		1,371		83	9,552
14	6,280			17,234	2,016		3,430		4,855		353		1,431
21	3,206			3,373		351	589				5,078	1,908	646
28	1,584			7,396		1,315		440	1,473			821	7,916
Aug. 4	3,006			46,003		6,042	167			10,868	1,226		410
11	2,619			17,720		1,143		1,688		1,235	1,383		2,234
18	2,158		405			927	438				2,613	50	6,201
25	194			1,607		380		1,303	1,634			1,261	1,566
Sept. 1	2,712			7,444	3,279			209		133	1,303		6,873
8	602			10,176		2,306		946			1,848	1,821	5,178
15		759		7,573	1,811		78		7,154			62	5,615
22		3,144	46,506		2,853			3,636	8,230			676	6,015
29		4,875		2,671		2,993	1,325		2,489			100	679

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

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No. 68.—CLEARINGS AND TRANSFERS THROUGH THE GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND, BY WEEKS DURING 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Week ending—	Net loss or gain through clearings and transfers.													
	Atlanta.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.
Oct. 6.....	2,705			24,712		5,370		3,963		969		2,643		3,551
13.....		40		1,543		8,955	1,351			1,209		43		11,648
20.....	2,655		3,520		1,240		446		3,245		435		2,460	
27.....		3,057		4,562		6,726		782	7,518		3,532			651
Nov. 3.....		1,363		9,071	1,130			2,984	4,066			1,372		4,750
10.....	2,781			16,491	638			5,859	2,343			782		9,582
17.....	900		12,576		4,518			873		2,256	1,902			7,596
23.....	18		115		2,709		3,439			937	3,074		8,946	
Dec. 1.....	2,808		2,348		974			3,710	6,262			1,588		9,372
8.....		1,701		3,383		5,436		7,044		3,514	854			1,763
15.....		1,106		17,626	47		2,291			669	1,447		6,944	
22.....		3,941	20,168		5,464		1,320			3,172		7,666	1,104	
29.....		5,806	6,221			5,123		722		1,614	183			7,932
30-31.....		984	4,170			687		2,928		971	2,210		7,131	
Year 1921.....	14,814			202,087		19,238		29,162	1,623		16,992		10,749	
Year 1920.....	16,342		98,343			6,886	7,143			8,767	21,744			137,759
Year 1919.....		28,152	73,364			27,210	46,293		18,201			13,370		212,599
Net change in ownership of gold since establishment of the fund in 1915.....		38,897		213,558		107,025		18,066		33,720		3,129		424,452

No. 69.—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' GOLD FUND.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Agent at—	Balance Jan. 1, 1921.	With- drawals.	Deposits.	Transfers to bank.	Transfers from bank.	Total with- drawals, including transfers to bank.	Total deposits, including transfers from bank.	Balance at close of business Dec. 31, 1921.
Boston.....	110,000	240,000	195,000	40,000	110,000	280,000	305,000	135,000
New York.....	35,000	45,000	140,000	219,000	410,000	264,000	550,000	321,000
Philadelphia.....	121,389	241,000	.....	111,000	361,000	352,000	361,000	130,389
Cleveland.....	135,000	.....	.....	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	145,000
Richmond.....	51,000	153,000	117,285	.....	19,010	153,000	136,295	34,295
Atlanta.....	54,000	129,500	19,000	16,700	113,200	146,200	132,200	40,000
Chicago.....	188,144	421,500	356,000	.....	175,000	421,500	531,000	297,644
St. Louis.....	39,531	110,000	103,569	32,000	56,000	142,000	159,569	57,100
Minneapolis.....	11,200	3,000	.....	6,000	.....	9,000	.....	2,200
Kansas City.....	37,360	76,000	61,000	8,000	12,000	84,000	73,000	26,360
Dallas.....	14,234	37,000	32,000	7,000	.....	44,000	32,000	2,234
San Francisco.....	99,834	133,500	.....	127,672	365,000	261,172	365,000	203,662
Year 1921.....	896,692	1,589,500	1,023,854	587,372	1,651,210	2,176,872	2,675,064	1,394,884
Year 1920.....	886,327	1,060,700	451,350	498,585	1,118,300	1,559,285	1,569,650	896,692
Year 1919.....	928,497	1,011,370	165,000	675,440	1,479,640	1,686,810	1,644,640	886,327

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

## CLEARING OPERATIONS.

No. 70.—OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM DURING 1921.

[Numbers in thousands. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Items drawn on banks in—								Items drawn on United States Treasurer.	Total items handled (exclusive of duplications).						
	Federal Reserve Bank city.		Federal Reserve branch cities. <sup>1</sup>		District outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch city.		Other Federal Reserve districts (forwarded direct to drawee bank).			Number.			Amount.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920
Boston.....	8,469	6,396,704			38,695	4,417,679			1,688	246,099	48,852	42,518	35,573	11,060,482	13,763,652	12,128,604
New York.....	19,962	23,546,751	2,210	987,828	56,213	8,040,113			12,488	1,638,094	90,873	73,781	63,171	34,212,786	47,678,900	50,530,050
Philadelphia.....	19,442	8,483,268			24,436	2,745,789			2,066	462,551	45,944	40,191	29,547	11,691,608	14,117,964	11,960,067
Cleveland.....	4,316	2,289,013	7,153	4,284,032	32,823	3,664,658	92	15,140	2,062	240,487	46,446	41,004	28,008	10,493,330	14,045,260	10,812,166
Richmond.....	1,300	1,430,933	2,803	1,727,777	29,981	3,912,915			1,290	205,284	35,374	30,069	18,608	7,276,909	8,990,977	7,239,629
Atlanta.....	1,357	657,398	4,343	1,407,100	10,867	1,186,780			1,196	212,060	17,763	14,830	11,844	3,463,338	4,609,185	3,932,333
Chicago.....	10,184	6,866,654	2,989	1,709,037	47,238	4,274,882			4,862	729,881	65,273	56,821	35,427	13,580,454	18,039,381	13,491,520
St. Louis.....	3,123	2,444,861	2,456	1,237,519	25,314	1,568,019			2,012	202,058	32,905	30,551	18,826	5,452,457	7,353,150	5,862,399
Minneapolis.....	2,979	1,379,059	281	100,746	18,735	1,101,770	4	2,411	544	74,847	22,543	20,515	10,246	2,658,833	3,416,908	2,363,563
Kansas City.....	3,105	2,919,615	3,186	1,762,711	43,365	2,740,027	7	4,455	1,740	219,246	51,403	48,398	27,251	7,646,054	10,664,775	7,911,056
Dallas.....	1,696	701,539	1,259	550,290	21,992	2,765,162			1,146	99,276	26,093	26,460	12,007	4,116,267	6,282,204	3,999,123
San Francisco.....	2,441	1,249,489	6,462	2,530,706	28,186	2,091,803	1	11	2,106	1,319,864	39,196	26,978	14,651	7,191,873	7,546,908	6,262,913
Total: 1921.....	78,374	58,365,284	33,142	16,297,746	377,845	38,509,597	104	22,017	33,200	5,649,747	522,665			118,844,391		
1920.....	63,599	72,494,620	23,447	20,228,821	337,628	57,083,187	75	23,593	27,367	6,679,043		452,116		156,509,264		
1919.....	43,206	62,481,093	14,833	13,115,715	214,177	46,340,904	43	37,240	32,900	14,518,471			305,159			136,493,423

Federal Reserve Bank.	Items forwarded to—						Total items handled (including duplications).					
	Branches in own district.		Head office, by branches.		Other Federal Reserve Banks and branches.		Number.			Amount.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Boston.....					1,978	590,863	50,830	43,821	36,234	11,651,345	14,727,346	13,054,799
New York.....	228	70,056	468	226,066	13,646	1,888,725	105,215	87,727	74,464	36,397,633	55,729,013	56,540,748
Philadelphia.....					8,352	1,805,965	54,296	49,217	37,004	13,497,573	16,855,904	14,766,937
Cleveland.....	452	138,477	391	84,752	1,427	783,975	48,716	43,213	29,789	11,500,534	15,517,119	12,456,799
Richmond.....	512	141,427	900	101,173	2,473	1,101,378	39,259	33,732	20,934	8,620,887	11,505,945	9,304,180
Atlanta.....	612	115,700	336	272,159	1,625	527,643	20,336	17,884	14,256	4,378,840	6,131,660	5,487,105
Chicago.....	82	33,096	55	25,684	3,533	415,171	68,943	60,520	37,592	14,054,405	18,793,460	14,125,543
St. Louis.....	210	24,144	254	26,178	629	102,686	33,998	31,691	19,414	5,605,465	7,644,600	6,110,660
Minneapolis.....	66	4,759	24	19,075	1,073	259,695	23,706	21,589	10,748	2,942,362	3,908,858	2,770,009
Kansas City.....	1,416	251,874	405	227,946	5,022	854,494	58,246	55,226	30,801	8,980,368	12,715,407	10,112,923
Dallas.....	620	72,441	118	25,665	1,196	267,237	28,027	29,360	14,149	4,481,610	7,307,341	4,865,992
San Francisco.....	1,585	289,638	629	166,899	1,928	407,164	43,338	30,218	16,209	8,055,574	8,668,570	7,305,321
Total: 1921.....	5,783	1,141,612	3,580	1,175,597	42,882	9,004,996	574,910	.....	.....	130,166,596	.....	.....
1920.....	6,671	1,799,856	2,695	1,644,775	42,716	19,551,328	.....	504,198	.....	.....	179,505,223	.....
1919.....	4,844	2,056,827	1,326	1,119,942	30,265	17,230,824	.....	.....	341,594	.....	.....	156,901,016

<sup>1</sup> For list of Federal Reserve branch cities, see page 80.

**No. 71.—NUMBER OF MEMBER BANKS, AND OF NONMEMBER BANKS ON PAR LIST, IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH IN 1921.**

Date.	Total.		Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.		Atlanta.	
	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.
Jan. 15.....	9,637	19,101	437	256	784	328	698	441	869	1,080	611	1,261	464	409
Feb. 15.....	9,668	19,023	439	254	787	327	698	443	873	1,082	613	1,201	472	407
Mar. 15.....	9,696	18,804	436	256	790	325	702	444	874	1,083	611	1,046	484	403
Apr. 15.....	9,726	18,792	436	256	788	327	700	447	877	1,082	615	1,057	486	411
May 15.....	9,747	18,781	437	255	790	329	700	455	877	1,083	617	1,038	489	407
June 15.....	9,775	18,716	438	255	791	328	700	455	879	1,084	620	1,030	493	401
July 15.....	9,779	18,599	438	255	792	328	699	459	879	1,075	620	1,019	494	401
Aug. 15.....	9,792	18,550	437	255	795	327	700	462	879	1,080	621	1,013	500	400
Sept. 15.....	9,795	18,503	437	255	795	328	700	464	880	1,079	620	1,013	503	399
Oct. 15.....	9,803	18,388	436	258	795	328	701	467	880	1,086	622	1,004	507	402
Nov. 15.....	9,805	18,319	436	256	797	329	701	471	881	1,084	624	1,001	511	396
Dec. 15.....	9,827	18,217	436	257	800	332	704	472	884	1,085	625	994	513	394
Dec. 31.....	9,841	18,102	436	257	800	334	704	473	884	1,085	626	990	515	390



Date.	Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.	Member banks.	Non-member banks on par list.
Jan. 15.....	1,420	4,259	571	2,523	1,009	2,875	1,090	3,392	849	1,254	835	1,023
Feb. 15.....	1,423	4,261	572	2,513	1,005	2,867	1,094	3,392	854	1,259	838	1,017
Mar. 15.....	1,426	4,262	575	2,510	1,008	2,816	1,092	3,392	854	1,257	844	1,010
Apr. 15.....	1,430	4,261	577	2,515	1,012	2,797	1,093	3,393	856	1,247	856	999
May 15.....	1,430	4,263	580	2,516	1,013	2,794	1,092	3,411	861	1,236	861	994
June 15.....	1,430	4,263	583	2,507	1,015	2,770	1,093	3,407	868	1,220	865	996
July 15.....	1,432	4,261	585	2,498	1,016	2,760	1,092	3,337	867	1,211	865	995
Aug. 15.....	1,436	4,262	584	2,498	1,017	2,754	1,089	3,308	866	1,203	868	988
Sept. 15.....	1,439	4,260	584	2,499	1,020	2,739	1,087	3,282	863	1,199	867	986
Oct. 15.....	1,444	4,240	585	2,496	1,021	2,715	1,083	3,220	864	1,194	865	978
Nov. 15.....	1,443	4,235	585	2,495	1,020	2,692	1,085	3,201	861	1,183	861	976
Dec. 15.....	1,443	4,234	586	2,488	1,023	2,662	1,097	3,172	861	1,154	855	973
Dec. 31.....	1,443	4,235	588	2,489	1,024	2,635	1,103	3,091	861	1,151	857	972

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

No. 72.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921.

## EARNINGS.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Discounted bills.....	\$109,598,675	\$6,007,117	\$30,762,021	\$6,849,905	\$8,041,788	\$6,166,477	\$6,624,052	\$18,829,302	\$4,739,032	\$4,649,554	\$5,134,004	\$3,829,840	\$7,965,583
Purchased bills.....	5,234,141	515,192	1,829,665	513,710	737,533	184,592	154,440	374,864	41,427	13	49,148	7,980	825,577
United States securities.....	6,253,854	415,931	1,955,970	597,553	479,840	196,299	533,022	858,205	284,151	142,001	382,855	171,151	236,876
Domestic transfers bought and sold, net.	326,148				61,673			162,555		12,581		89,339	
Deficient reserve penalties.....	1,177,562	13,778	63,804	34,442	57,017	175,797	90,825	123,250	80,640	157,158	126,434	124,163	130,254
Miscellaneous.....	274,225	16,644	93,479	12,485	13,012	6,514	4,313	33,994	21,065	5,004	20,417	21,175	26,123
Total earnings.....	122,864,605	6,968,662	34,704,939	8,008,095	9,390,863	6,729,679	7,406,652	20,382,170	5,166,315	4,966,311	5,712,858	4,243,648	9,184,413

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

Salaries:													
Bank officers.....	\$2,383,994	\$135,500	\$498,114	\$124,020	\$194,464	\$149,702	\$163,432	\$332,652	\$151,043	\$115,499	\$160,543	\$133,545	\$225,480
Clerical staff.....	15,201,393	905,811	3,928,025	999,460	1,166,854	858,861	530,325	1,888,877	931,158	517,448	1,051,627	735,904	1,687,043
Special officers and watchmen.....	789,879	31,648	208,144	69,934	82,332	29,941	22,653	138,792	28,069	23,618	45,976	34,598	74,174
All other.....	1,102,984	35,233	303,314	84,970	138,031	62,102	40,751	156,492	38,763	18,807	55,097	82,470	88,954
Governors' conferences.....	7,751	461	448	343	329	550	819	615	675	770	620	714	1,407
Federal Reserve agents' conferences.....	4,443	118	156	137	133	88	442	244	287	403	211	295	1,929
Federal Advisory Council.....	10,522	200	1,200	382	859	493	1,259	1,099	1,200	908	410	200	2,312
Directors' meetings.....	168,556	9,263	32,101	6,509	7,133	7,021	25,708	11,731	11,948	11,902	25,823	7,004	12,413
Traveling expenses.....	357,962	8,436	37,891	17,839	17,600	33,931	26,251	48,131	29,373	35,505	28,705	39,185	35,115
Assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	741,436	57,218	202,802	62,008	77,182	38,723	30,242	105,227	31,597	25,554	32,749	25,759	52,375
Legal fees.....	48,166	1,200	2,275	5,745	2,000	4,292	7,538		116	11,628	6,769	93	6,510
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, work- men's compensation, and general liability).....	532,307	18,054	82,822	42,987	52,859	20,709	28,170	68,987	39,654	29,553	42,172	39,607	66,733



**No. 72.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DURING 1921—Continued.**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Earnings .....	\$122,864,605	\$6,968,662	\$34,704,939	\$8,008,095	\$9,390,863	\$6,729,679	\$7,406,652	\$20,382,170	\$5,166,315	\$4,966,311	\$5,712,858	\$4,243,648	\$9,184,413
Current expenses .....	36,066,065	2,239,007	8,167,780	2,766,443	2,956,802	2,127,174	1,580,585	4,852,258	1,961,250	1,325,867	2,411,079	1,860,856	3,816,964
Current net earnings.....	86,798,540	4,729,655	26,537,159	5,241,652	6,434,061	4,602,505	5,826,067	15,529,912	3,205,065	3,640,444	3,301,779	2,382,792	5,367,449
Additions to current net earnings:													
Amounts deducted from reserve for depreciation on U. S. bonds...	360,856	43,681		127,192	57,296	6,827	8,379				38,605		78,876
All other .....	131,536	3,894	3,654	8,188	69,438	4,202	622	4,826	13,241	17,264	3,826	884	1,497
Total additions.....	492,392	47,575	3,654	135,380	126,734	11,029	9,001	4,826	13,241	17,264	42,431	884	80,373
Deductions from current net earnings:													
Depreciation allowances on bank premises <sup>2</sup> .....	1,251,675	489,000	60,404	30,000	64,759	54,069	47,088	145,000	<sup>3</sup> 112,224	5,275	88,114	139,230	16,512
Reserve for possible losses .....	2,861,500				100,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	150,000	500,000	200,000	561,500	500,000
Reserve for self insurance.....	400,000		250,000		100,000	50,000							
Reserve for depreciation on U. S. bonds .....	49,295											49,295	
All other .....	641,237	6,877	136,577	7,578	11,653	15,838	41,761	384,621	4,156	1,279		20,087	10,810
Total deductions.....	5,203,707	495,877	446,981	37,578	276,412	219,907	338,849	1,029,621	266,380	506,554	288,114	770,112	527,322
Net deductions from current net earnings.....	4,711,315	448,302	443,327	497,802	149,678	208,878	329,848	1,024,795	253,139	489,290	245,683	769,228	446,949
Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax .....	82,087,225	4,281,353	26,093,832	5,339,454	6,284,383	4,393,627	5,496,219	14,505,117	2,951,926	3,151,154	3,056,096	1,613,564	4,920,500
Dividends paid.....	6,119,673	473,109	1,608,721	517,663	660,228	322,203	245,862	853,785	270,253	211,657	268,620	252,211	435,361
Transferred to surplus account.....	15,993,086	772,324	3,782,671	935,239	2,329,442	693,792	770,106	2,075,323	1,042,564	488,530	486,918	1,361,353	1,254,824
Franchise tax paid U. S. Government..	59,974,466	3,035,920	29,702,440	3,886,552	3,294,713	3,377,632	4,480,251	11,576,009	1,639,109	2,450,967	2,300,558		3,230,315

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes reserve of \$100,000 for dismantling old building.

<sup>3</sup> Net additions.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of amounts charged to super-surplus as follows: Cleveland, \$125,000; Richmond, \$225,277; Chicago, \$2,030,000; San Francisco, \$250,000; total, \$2,630,277.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES OF FISCAL AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Total expenditures during 1921 .....	\$2,609,754	\$204,539	\$481,787	\$122,435	\$292,969	\$80,693	\$99,113	\$393,239	\$150,475	\$132,003	\$253,504	\$138,751	\$260,246
Amounts reimbursable Jan. 1, 1921 .....	939,309	86,989	224,647	37,855	82,020	23,888	39,920	84,243	70,417	54,307	112,033	23,658	99,332
Total .....	3,549,063	291,528	706,434	160,290	374,989	104,581	139,033	477,482	220,892	186,310	365,537	162,409	359,578
Reimbursements received during 1921 ..	3,485,950	289,312	702,524	158,189	367,841	103,282	135,548	465,994	215,612	177,573	355,218	159,296	355,561
Balance reimbursable Jan. 1, 1922.	63,113	2,216	3,910	2,101	7,148	1,299	3,485	11,488	5,280	8,737	10,319	3,113	4,017

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1921:

Available for general expenses of the Board.....	\$55,979.53	
Available for expenses chargeable to the Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,872,352.18	

Total.....		\$1,928,331.71
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### RECEIPTS.

Available for general expenses of the Board:

Assessments on Federal Reserve Banks for estimated general expenses of the Board.....	\$741,436.29	
Refunds of expenditures during 1920.....	8,457.42	
Subscriptions to Federal Reserve Bulletin.....	9,233.94	
Refund by Treasury Department of salaries of money counters.....	28,603.27	
Miscellaneous receipts and reimbursements.....	1,791.15	
Receipts for index digests of Federal Reserve Bulletins.....	6,793.63	

Total receipts available for general expenses of the Board.....		796,315.70
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Available for expenses chargeable to Federal Reserve Banks:

Assessments on Federal Reserve Banks—

For cost of preparing Federal Reserve notes, including cost of redemption of incomplete Federal Reserve notes.....	3,838,776.79	
For expenses of gold shipments between Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks under the provisions of section 16, Federal Reserve Act.....	45,210.80	
For expenses of leased-wire system.....	181,610.85	
For miscellaneous expenses.....	15,741.73	

Total receipts available for expenses chargeable to Federal Reserve Banks.....		4,081,340.17
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Total receipts.....		4,877,655.87
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Total available for disbursements.....		6,805,987.58
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For general expenses of the Board:		
Expenses for 1920, paid in 1921.....	36,599.34	
Expenses for 1921 (per detailed statement).....	\$722,318.86	
Less accounts unpaid Dec. 31, 1921.....	<u>15,500.55</u>	
	706,818.31	
Salaries of money counters reimbursable by Treasury Department.....	34,124.32	
Miscellaneous expenses reimbursable.....	<u>235.04</u>	
Total disbursements for general expenses of the Board.....		777,777.01
For expenses chargeable to Federal Reserve Banks:		
Cost of preparing Federal Reserve notes, including cost of additional equipment and redemption of incomplete Federal Reserve notes.....	5,277,714.57	
Expense of gold shipments between Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks under the provisions of section 16, Federal Reserve Act.....	106,300.00	
Expense of leased-wire system.....	178,862.08	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>15,435.58</u>	
Total disbursements for expenses chargeable to Federal Reserve Banks.....		<u>5,578,312.23</u>
Total disbursements.....		<u>6,356,089.24</u>
Balance, Dec. 31, 1921:		
Available for accounts unpaid, Dec. 31, 1921.....	15,500.55	
Available for general expenses of the Board.....	59,017.67	
Available for expenses chargeable to Federal Reserve Banks unpaid, Dec. 31, 1921.....	<u>375,380.12</u>	
Total.....		449,898.34

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total.
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES.</b>													
Board members and their staff.....	\$7,143.31	\$7,143.31	\$5,922.53	\$5,784.98	\$6,550.25	\$7,001.71	\$7,135.18	\$7,178.18	\$7,075.44	\$7,133.73	\$7,179.58	\$7,117.11	\$82,365.31
Office of secretary.....	1,358.33	1,358.33	1,358.34	1,358.33	1,358.33	1,358.34	1,358.33	1,483.33	1,483.34	1,508.33	2,057.92	2,057.93	18,099.18
Office of assistant to governor.....	1,470.41	1,555.42	1,555.42	1,563.74	1,419.58	1,583.76	906.86	816.67	816.68	816.65	.....	.....	12,485.19
Office of general counsel.....	2,697.48	2,637.50	2,497.52	2,547.48	2,647.50	2,647.52	2,184.98	2,601.67	2,618.36	2,618.31	2,618.33	2,618.36	30,935.01
Office of statistician.....	2,088.73	2,098.76	2,098.76	2,107.07	2,419.42	2,432.09	2,468.73	2,468.76	2,613.21	2,418.73	2,318.76	2,394.76	27,927.78
Office of fiscal agent.....	503.33	503.33	503.34	503.33	528.33	503.34	503.33	503.33	503.34	503.33	503.33	503.34	6,065.00
Division of examination.....	7,083.30	7,155.00	7,355.03	7,404.97	7,405.00	7,605.03	7,910.37	7,811.81	7,652.13	7,402.03	7,193.76	7,027.13	89,005.56
Division of reports and statistics.....	5,969.28	6,072.50	6,194.56	6,365.65	6,327.48	6,412.10	6,539.46	7,071.84	6,632.17	6,594.49	6,594.56	6,560.07	77,334.16
Division of chief clerk.....	1,941.14	1,970.01	1,970.01	1,979.98	1,963.34	1,871.01	2,018.73	2,021.75	2,028.77	2,033.73	1,738.75	1,738.77	23,275.99
Division of gold settlement.....	1,286.22	1,361.17	1,405.44	1,425.07	1,365.58	1,316.35	1,311.66	1,263.34	1,323.35	1,321.82	1,312.08	1,333.08	16,025.16
Division of supply agent.....	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	463.75	463.75	463.75	463.75	463.75	463.75	5,482.50
Division of currency.....	641.24	641.25	641.26	656.24	656.25	656.26	642.37	544.83	497.51	487.49	914.58	914.60	7,893.88
Division of printing.....	408.75	408.75	408.75	423.33	423.33	423.34	423.33	423.33	423.34	423.33	423.33	423.33	5,086.24
Division of analysis and research.....	3,803.30	3,838.33	3,975.08	4,033.30	3,937.21	3,859.20	4,032.48	4,032.49	4,101.03	4,140.81	4,207.49	4,311.69	48,272.36
Division of architecture.....	888.88	888.89	888.89	888.89	888.88	888.88	888.88	888.88	888.89	888.89	888.88	888.88	10,666.65
Division of issue and redemption.....	6,088.55	6,206.39	6,581.73	6,574.88	6,577.55	6,576.73	6,889.14	6,690.85	6,573.52	6,850.47	6,713.72	6,514.18	78,837.71
Messengers.....	1,003.12	1,020.02	1,020.02	1,031.62	1,031.62	1,031.69	934.96	980.02	1,025.02	1,028.29	1,031.69	1,031.69	12,169.83
Charwomen.....	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	1,152.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,921.37</b>	<b>45,404.96</b>	<b>44,922.63</b>	<b>45,194.86</b>	<b>46,045.72</b>	<b>46,693.37</b>	<b>46,708.54</b>	<b>47,340.83</b>	<b>46,815.85</b>	<b>46,730.18</b>	<b>46,256.51</b>	<b>45,994.69</b>	<b>553,029.51</b>
Railway loan advisory committee to the Federal Reserve Board.....	786.66	786.67	703.34	168.22	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	3,644.89
<b>Total personal services.....</b>	<b>45,708.03</b>	<b>46,191.63</b>	<b>45,625.97</b>	<b>45,363.08</b>	<b>46,195.72</b>	<b>46,843.37</b>	<b>46,858.54</b>	<b>47,490.83</b>	<b>46,965.85</b>	<b>46,880.18</b>	<b>46,406.51</b>	<b>46,144.69</b>	<b>556,674.40</b>



NONPERSONAL SERVICES.													
Transportation and subsistence:													
Board members and their staff.....	465.58	873.36	87.02	119.05	496.38	796.01	250.63	278.37	185.73	277.41	294.84	101.33	4,225.71
Office of secretary.....		9.10				176.87					17.31		203.28
Office of assistant to governor.....			43.93		22.06	60.16	6.60						132.75
Office of general counsel.....										40.03			40.03
Division of examination.....	2,921.24	3,471.24	4,143.74	3,911.39	2,976.17	5,852.29	5,143.49	412.97	3,379.42	4,848.71	3,335.91	3,944.30	44,340.87
Division of analysis and research.....	45.76	298.47	30.78	124.19			29.43	10.02		51.25		45.06	634.96
Division of architecture.....	8.11	47.94			29.16								85.21
Total all other divisions, including local carfare.....	37.50		75.00	40.55	74.82	112.67	273.75		35.00			82.62	731.91
Communication service:													
Telephone.....	330.71	249.11	245.06	312.53	276.85	281.46	586.26	598.10	603.70	584.49	590.61	594.67	5,253.55
Telegraph.....	803.44	823.05	1,546.05	1,118.10	1,163.46	1,295.90	1,077.58	1,015.44	1,118.45	1,012.87	1,051.12	1,055.12	13,140.58
Postage.....	61.14		35.00	98.22		60.53	17.27	40.00	61.21	37.00			54.00
Printing, binding, etc.....	5,892.05	1,580.07	10,609.43	3,615.16	813.05	6,555.24	5,706.54	2,910.62	2,875.31	2,240.62	2,545.44	2,198.49	47,542.02
Repairs.....	37.45	62.21	40.98	15.75	91.61	64.28	86.74	27.60	16.28	21.53	33.27	76.96	574.66
Electricity (light and power).....	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	51.02	58.54	61.31	62.13	69.78	71.67	585.65
Steam (heat).....	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	35.00					45.00	45.00	45.00	350.00
Miscellaneous unclassified.....	88.07	250.57	543.02	968.20	332.99	331.61	404.30	814.79	916.00	429.23	286.58	285.03	5,650.39
Equipment rental.....	291.80	375.00	378.00	375.00	375.00	378.00	375.00	375.00	381.75	375.00	375.00	381.75	4,436.30
Supplies:													
Stationery and office.....	713.36	698.67	620.09	805.27	1,093.58	866.46	487.28	1,544.74	187.12	999.14	1,642.87	522.13	10,180.71
Periodicals.....	269.50	68.30	168.83	75.00	34.35	1,025.06	1.60	202.70	33.90	12.46	6.00	15.00	1,912.70
Equipment:													
Furniture and office.....	345.16	555.48	679.33	1,591.86	1,630.02	391.60	127.22	379.34	570.57	425.39	449.29	232.24	7,377.50
Books.....	99.40	66.90	113.09	24.35	40.00	163.91	142.95	9.02	5.60	1.80	10.22	93.20	770.44
Rent.....	1,254.46	1,254.46	1,254.46	1,254.46	1,345.79	1,345.80	1,512.47	1,512.47	1,512.47	1,588.01	1,588.01	1,588.01	17,010.87
Total.....	13,804.93	10,764.13	20,694.01	14,529.28	10,865.49	19,793.05	16,280.13	10,189.72	11,943.82	13,052.07	12,341.25	11,386.58	165,644.46
Grand total.....	59,512.96	56,955.76	66,319.98	59,892.36	57,061.21	66,636.42	63,138.67	57,680.55	58,909.67	59,932.25	58,747.76	57,531.27	722,318.86

## STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES ADMITTED.

The following is a list of State banks and trust companies members of the Federal Reserve System on December 31, 1921, showing the capital, surplus, and total resources, as compiled from the latest available figures:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 1.</b>			
CONNECTICUT.			
(See also District No. 2.)			
New Britain—New Britain Trust Co.....	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$3,848,218
New Haven—Union & New Haven Trust Co.....	650,000	650,000	9,694,870
South Manchester—Manchester Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	1,921,036
Waterbury—Colonial Trust Co.....	500,000	600,000	6,294,278
MAINE.			
Bangor—Merrill Trust Co.....	500,000	400,000	9,873,299
Portland—Fidelity Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	15,555,560
Sanford—Sanford Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	1,246,276
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Arlington—Menotomy Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	2,608,030
Boston—			
American Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	31,186,243
Beacon Trust Co.....	600,000	1,400,000	21,684,301
Commonwealth Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	31,066,680
Exchange Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	16,864,407
The Hub Trust Co.....	500,000	60,000	2,733,942
International Trust Co.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	39,615,720
Liberty Trust Co.....	750,000	750,000	13,386,806
Market Trust Co.....	400,000	100,000	4,126,238
Massachusetts Trust Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	16,308,937
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	500,000	400,000	5,655,628
New England Trust Co.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,588,915
Old Colony Trust Co.....	7,000,000	9,000,000	137,613,132
State Street Trust Co.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	39,980,030
United States Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	17,966,560
Cambridge—			
Harvard Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	10,225,782
Inman Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	1,320,910
Fitchburg—Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co.....	500,000	450,000	5,006,157
Gloucester—Gloucester Safe Deposit & Trust Co.....	200,000	200,000	4,778,163
Greenfield—Franklin County Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	2,884,748
Holyoke—Hadley Falls Trust Co.....	500,000	250,000	7,446,869
Lawrence—Merchants Trust Co.....	300,000	150,000	8,153,074
Lynn—Security Trust Co.....	200,000	300,000	7,768,527
New Bedford—New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co.....	300,000	400,000	5,533,936
Newton—Newton Trust Co.....	560,900	560,900	9,188,661
Norwood—Norwood Trust Co.....	200,000	18,000	3,036,412
Salem—Naumkeag Trust Co.....	250,000	150,000	5,590,770
Waltham—Waltham Trust Co.....	300,000	200,000	5,327,750
Winchester—Winchester Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	1,133,003
Worcester—Worcester Bank & Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	29,789,184
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence—			
Industrial Trust Co.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	82,292,151
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	62,470,352
Union Trust Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	14,758,816
<b>DISTRICT NO. 2.</b>			
CONNECTICUT.			
(See also District No. 1.)			
Bridgeport—Bridgeport Trust Co.....	1,000,000	300,000	8,663,349
NEW JERSEY.			
(See also District No. 3.)			
Asbury Park—Seacoast Trust Co.....	144,800	75,000	3,105,984
Bayonne—Bayonne Trust Co.....	200,000	150,000	5,988,939
Bloomfield—Bloomfield Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	4,107,047

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>			
<b>NEW JERSEY—continued.</b>			
Bogota—Bank of Bogota.....	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$545,664
Boonton—Boonton Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,182,774
Cranford—Cranford Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,902,204
East Orange—			
East Orange Bank.....	150,000	50,000	2,650,380
Savings Investment & Trust Co.....	500,000	300,000	10,090,821
Elizabeth—Elizabethport Banking Co.....	250,000	100,000	4,512,970
Franklin—Sussex County Trust Co.....	100,000	30,000	930,132
Glen Ridge—Glen Ridge Trust Co.....	100,000	30,000	1,354,585
Hackensack—Peoples Trust & Guaranty Co.....	600,000	400,000	7,647,158
Hasbrouck Heights—Bank of Hasbrouck Heights.....	50,000	10,000	853,563
Hoboken—Jefferson Trust Co.....	400,000	100,000	5,783,970
Jersey City—			
Claremont Bank of Jersey City.....	200,000	50,000	5,704,098
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	37,186,787
The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,024,694
Montclair—			
Bank of Montclair.....	100,000	100,000	3,417,884
Montclair Trust Co.....	300,000	100,000	5,183,718
Morristown—Morristown Trust Co.....	600,000	300,000	7,970,763
Newark—			
City Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	3,341,203
Federal Trust Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	16,881,286
Fidelity Union Trust Co.....	5,250,000	1,750,000	58,493,434
Ironbound Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	10,558,533
Nutley—Bank of Nutley.....	100,000	35,000	1,857,550
Orange—Trust Co. of Orange.....	100,000	25,000	1,170,753
Passaic—			
The Passaic Trust & Safe Deposit Co.....	500,000	300,000	12,016,258
Peoples Bank & Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	7,656,372
Paterson—The Hamilton Trust Co.....	500,000	500,000	9,548,285
Plainfield—The Plainfield Trust Co.....	300,000	400,000	9,092,803
Rahway—Rahway Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,027,372
Ridgefield Park—Ridgefield Park Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	1,951,448
Ridgewood—Ridgewood Trust Co.....	150,000	50,000	2,102,464
Rutherford—Rutherford Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	1,656,429
Westfield—			
Peoples Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	2,628,948
Westfield Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	2,832,819
West Hoboken—Hudson Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	27,644,115
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Adams—Citizens Trust Co.....	150,000	75,000	1,560,219
Albion—Orleans County Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	921,058
Amsterdam—Montgomery County Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	3,730,718
Batavia—The Bank of Genesee.....	100,000	125,000	1,680,372
Belmont—State Bank of Belmont.....	50,000	50,000	510,355
Binghamton—Peoples Trust Co.....	500,000	100,000	5,889,609
Blasdell—Bank of Blasdell.....	30,000	9,837	163,765
Brooklyn—			
Bank of Coney Island.....	200,000	100,000	4,139,800
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,711,408	40,014,197
Manufacturers Trust Co.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	46,846,275
Mechanics Bank.....	1,600,000	1,000,000	39,107,879
North Side Bank of Brooklyn.....	200,000	200,000	7,907,051
Peoples Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	46,241,666
Buffalo—			
Buffalo Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,375,000	20,032,786
Citizens Trust Co.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	23,253,027
Fidelity Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	21,681,605
Liberty Bank of Buffalo.....	2,000,000	1,750,000	40,157,986
Marine Trust Co.....	10,000,000	7,000,000	124,307,569
Peoples Bank of Buffalo.....	1,000,000	600,000	18,591,765
Canisteo—First State Bank.....	50,000	29,000	598,241
Cape Vincent—Citizens Bank of Cape Vincent.....	50,000	10,000	321,023
Chatham—State Bank of Chatham.....	50,000	50,000	1,825,714
Depew—The Bank of Depew.....	50,000	15,000	640,457
Dunkirk—Dunkirk Trust Co.....	250,000	125,000	1,488,881
East Aurora—			
Bank of East Aurora.....	100,000	25,000	1,881,881
Erie County Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,501,428
Elmira—Chemung Canal Trust Co.....	600,000	400,000	9,100,202
Endicott—State Bank of Endicott.....	50,000	35,000	1,578,411
Floral Park—Floral Park Bank.....	50,000	50,000	1,299,088
Fredonia—Citizens Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	1,733,706
Geneva—Geneva Trust Co.....	250,000	225,000	3,746,386
Gloversville—Trust Co. of Fulton County.....	250,000	150,000	1,397,359
Hamburg—The Peoples Bank of Hamburg.....	60,000	90,000	1,810,090
Hammondsport—The Bank of Hammondsport.....	50,000	50,000	1,286,745

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>			
NEW YORK—continued.			
Hicksville—Bank of Hicksville	\$25,000	\$125,000	\$1,785,682
Ithaca—Ithaca Trust Co.	200,000	100,000	4,295,236
Johnson City—Workers Trust Co.	100,000	100,000	3,253,853
Katonah—Northern Westchester Bank	50,000	25,000	573,222
Kingston—Kingston Trust Co.	250,000	140,000	2,696,137
Lackawanna—The American Bank of Lackawanna	100,000	25,000	588,898
Little Falls—Herkimer County Trust Co.	350,000	350,000	4,595,433
Lowville—Lewis County Trust Co.	177,000	88,500	1,134,646
Malone—Peoples Trust Co.	300,000	100,000	3,267,313
Millbrook—Bank of Millbrook	50,000	50,000	1,091,395
Mineola—Nassau County Trust Co.	100,000	100,000	2,561,661
New York—			
Bank of America	5,500,000	5,500,000	90,757,486
Bank of the United States	1,500,000	300,000	40,978,752
Bankers Trust Co.	20,000,000	11,250,000	343,169,540
Central Union Trust Co.	12,500,000	15,000,000	261,687,303
Columbia Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000	31,196,429
Columbia Trust Co.	5,000,000	6,000,000	103,679,546
Commonwealth Bank of the City of New York	400,000	600,000	10,454,247
The Continental Bank	1,000,000	500,000	9,536,648
Corn Exchange Bank	7,500,000	7,500,000	212,463,142
Equitable Trust Co.	12,000,000	14,500,000	256,409,477
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	5,000,000	10,000,000	145,362,755
Fidelity International Trust Co.	1,500,000	1,250,000	26,516,727
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	2,000,000	24,575,419
Fullton Trust Co.	500,000	250,000	9,665,610
Guaranty Trust Co.	25,000,000	15,000,000	471,043,358
Industrial Bank of New York	1,000,000	500,000	8,083,966
Lincoln Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	29,628,923
Manhattan Co., Bank of the	5,000,000	12,500,000	165,333,590
Mercantile Trust Co.	1,000,000	500,000	22,762,427
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York	2,000,000	3,000,000	33,378,422
Mutual Bank	200,000	600,000	13,289,422
New Netherland Bank	630,000	300,000	9,274,187
New York Trust Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000	191,562,470
Pacific Bank	1,000,000	1,500,000	31,777,335
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	3,000,000	3,000,000	68,437,454
United States Trust Co.	2,000,000	12,000,000	70,718,443
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	500,000	800,000	6,674,264
Yorkville Bank	200,000	600,000	20,625,512
Niagara Falls—Power City Bank	500,000	450,000	10,207,337
Nyack—Rockland County Trust Co.	100,000	25,000	2,309,946
Ogdensburg—St. Lawrence Trust Co.	100,000	10,000	982,041
Olean—Olean Trust Co.	100,000	20,000	1,480,338
Oranida—Madison County Trust & Deposit Co.	200,000	120,000	3,486,448
Orchard Park—Bank of Orchard Park	30,000	6,000	640,673
Perry—Citizens Bank	50,000	50,000	1,141,001
Port Chester—Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County	300,000	100,000	3,176,179
Rochester—Lincoln-Alliance Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	42,603,213
Rome—Rome Trust Co.	300,000	60,000	4,400,036
Schenectady—Schenectady Trust Co.	300,000	62,500	10,055,742
Stony Brook—Bank of Suffolk County	50,000	25,000	504,676
Syracuse—			
City Bank Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	19,808,469
First Trust & Deposit Co.	2,500,000	1,000,000	40,174,801
Syracuse Trust Co.	1,500,000	750,000	26,048,061
Utica—			
Citizens Trust Co. of Utica	500,000	500,000	15,610,383
Oneida County Trust Co.	250,000	250,000	3,031,359
Utica Trust & Deposit Co.	1,000,000	700,000	12,854,856
Warsaw—Trust Co. of Wyoming County	100,000	20,000	904,733
Watertown—Northern New York Trust Co.	400,000	400,000	8,974,602
Westbury—Bank of Westbury	50,000	13,250	755,239
White Plains—County Trust Co.	150,000	50,000	5,435,011
<b>DISTRICT NO. 3.</b>			
DELAWARE.			
Milford—Milford Trust Co.	50,000	87,500	1,208,350
Wilmington—			
Equitable Trust Co.	500,000	500,000	5,376,863
Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co.	600,000	700,000	6,218,407
Wilmington Trust Co.	1,000,000	515,000	13,209,901

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 3—Continued.</b>			
NEW JERSEY.			
(See also District No. 2.)			
Atlantic City—			
Bankers Trust Co.....	\$100,000	\$30,000	\$921,066
Equitable Trust Co.....	200,000	150,000	3,203,946
Burlington—Burlington City Loan & Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	1,891,800
Camden—Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Co.....	500,000	800,000	11,909,527
Gloucester City—Gloucester City Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,095,247
Princeton—Princeton Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	150,000	2,621,345
Riverside—Riverside Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	1,910,803
Swedesboro—Swedesboro Trust Co.....	100,000	20,000	609,182
PENNSYLVANIA.			
(See also District No. 4.)			
Allentown—Penn Trust Co.....	300,000	100,000	2,281,937
Carlisle—Carlisle Trust Co.....	150,000	150,000	2,250,209
Chester—Cambridge Trust Co.....	500,000	300,000	5,415,056
Dubois—Union Banking & Trust Co.....	250,000	426,200	2,635,671
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Trust Co.....	300,000	300,000	4,373,621
Hazleton—			
American Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	3,719,593
Markle Banking & Trust Co.....	300,000	600,000	6,258,622
Peoples Savings & Trust Co.....	250,000	170,000	3,715,673
Honesdale—Wayne County Savings Bank.....	200,000	325,000	4,267,571
Huntingdon—Grange Trust Co.....	125,000	20,000	754,059
Kulpmont—Dime Deposit Bank.....	50,000	35,000	501,087
Lewistown—Lewistown Trust Co.....	125,000	25,000	762,062
Lykens—Miners Deposit Bank.....	50,000	110,000	943,679
Mill Hall—The Mill Hall State Bank.....	35,000	15,000	400,450
New Oxford—Farmers and Merchants Bank.....	50,000	50,000	737,228
Olyphant—The Olyphant Bank.....	100,000	100,000	2,264,978
Philadelphia—			
Aldine Trust Co.....	750,000	480,000	3,853,873
Colonial Trust Co.....	500,000	500,000	8,375,142
Commercial Trust Co.....	2,000,000	2,750,000	\$9,523,233
Federal Trust Co.....	200,000	100,000	3,894,514
Fidelity Trust Co.....	5,200,000	16,000,000	57,072,356
Girard Trust Co.....	2,500,000	7,500,000	57,208,292
Northeast-Tacony Bank.....	250,000	75,000	647,928
Oxford Bank of Frankford.....	250,000	55,000	2,759,711
Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	2,000,000	5,000,000	40,633,971
Peoples Bank of Philadelphia.....	200,000	35,000	4,923,471
Philadelphia Trust Co.....	1,000,000	4,000,000	26,130,548
Provident Life & Trust Co.....	2,000,000	5,000,000	19,426,600
Rittenhouse Trust Co.....	500,000	100,000	3,503,076
West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co.....	500,000	500,000	7,977,454
Reading—			
Berks County Trust Co.....	500,000	405,000	5,115,389
Northeastern Trust Co.....	360,483	48,173	1,626,291
Schuylkill Haven—Schuylkill Haven Trust Co.....	125,000	55,000	1,385,633
Shamokin—Dime Trust & Safe Deposit Co.....	125,000	125,000	2,002,298
Tamaqua—The Peoples Trust Co.....	125,000	40,000	1,277,545
Wilkes-Barre—Dime Bank Title & Trust Co.....	200,000	150,000	2,796,440
Williamsport—			
Northern Central Trust Co.....	500,000	250,000	3,939,826
Susquehanna Trust & Safe Deposit Co.....	400,000	400,000	3,263,804
Williamstown—Williams Valley Bank.....	50,000	50,000	714,774
<b>DISTRICT NO. 4.</b>			
KENTUCKY.			
(See also District No. 8.)			
Georgetown—Farmers Bank & Trust Co.....	105,000	70,000	884,979
Independence—Bank of Independence.....	40,000	8,000	566,821
Lexington—			
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	50,000	1,899,938
Security Trust Co.....	500,000	150,000	2,288,755
Richmond—State Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	55,000	1,096,263

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of insurance assets of \$113,079,638.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.</b>			
OHIO.			
Adena—Adena Commercial & Savings Bank.....	\$60,000		\$387,310
Akron—			
Central Savings & Trust Co.....	500,000	\$500,000	11,454,867
Depositors Savings & Trust Co.....	300,000	300,000	5,957,479
Firestone Park Trust & Savings Bank.....	200,000	125,000	3,033,856
The Peoples Savings & Trust Co.....	200,000	160,000	6,045,824
Alliance—City Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	125,000	3,571,560
Antwerp—Antwerp Exchange Bank Co.....	25,000	6,500	327,944
Apple Creek—Apple Creek Banking Co.....	25,000	15,000	251,258
Atwater—Atwater Savings Bank Co.....	25,000	10,000	305,091
Barberton—Peoples Savings & Banking Co.....	100,000	30,000	1,667,402
Bellaire—Dollar Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	75,000	1,680,013
Bowling Green—State Bank of Bowling Green.....	100,000	18,000	542,973
Bridgeport—The Bridgeport Bank Co.....	75,000	40,000	813,415
Buckeye City—Commercial & Savings Bank Co.....	25,000	6,000	228,905
Canton—The Dime Savings Bank Co.....	500,000	200,000	5,418,381
Chagrin Falls—Chagrin Falls Banking Co.....	100,000	75,000	1,445,495
Cincinnati—			
Brighton Bank & Trust Co.....	215,000	285,000	9,862,677
Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,080,000	22,915,203
Union Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	2,500,000	24,695,695
Western Bank & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	750,000	14,030,930
Cleveland—			
Cleveland Trust Co.....	4,500,000	4,625,000	114,140,967
Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	100,000	353,160
Guardian Savings & Trust Co.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	84,910,655
Midland Bank.....	2,000,000	400,000	9,178,052
Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co.....	600,000	500,000	16,164,057
The Reliance Trust Co.....	300,000	50,000	925,045
The Union Trust Co.....	22,250,000	11,125,000	235,698,385
United Banking & Savings Co.....	1,500,000	600,000	20,848,129
Columbiana—Union Banking Co.....	50,000	55,000	710,746
Columbus—Citizens Trust & Savings Bank.....	900,000	225,000	14,820,760
Conneaut—Conneaut Mutual Loan & Trust Co.....	125,000	125,000	1,947,285
Cuyahoga Falls—			
Citizens Bank.....	50,000	20,000	758,672
The Falls Banking & Trust Co.....	150,000	70,000	1,668,494
Dayton—Dayton Savings & Trust Co.....	600,000	600,000	16,396,242
Delphos—The Peoples Bank of Delphos.....	50,000	16,000	490,066
Delta—The Peoples Savings Bank Co.....	25,000	35,000	513,440
Eldorado—Farmers State Bank.....	35,000	6,500	381,600
Frazesburg—Peoples Bank Co.....	25,000	47,000	587,972
Geneva—Geneva Savings Bank Co.....	100,000	95,000	1,329,811
Gibsonburg—			
Gibsonburg Banking Co.....	50,000	29,000	851,379
Home Banking Co.....	25,000	25,000	702,024
Hillsboro—Hillsboro Bank & Savings Co.....	50,000	22,000	572,655
Hubbard—Hubbard Banking Co.....	50,000	50,000	827,949
Lodi—Lodi State Bank.....	40,000	60,000	785,556
McCutchenville—Farmers Bank.....	30,000	2,600	99,031
Mansfield—Farmers Savings & Trust Co.....	200,000	200,000	1,786,748
Massillon—Ohio Banking & Trust Co.....	150,000	60,000	1,811,524
Metamora—Farmers & Merchants Bank Co.....	25,000	7,000	360,890
Middlefield—Middlefield Banking Co.....	25,000	30,000	505,007
Middletown—American Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	26,000	2,174,876
Milan—The Farmers & Citizens Banking Co.....	25,000	14,000	501,647
Minerva—			
The Minerva Banking Co.....	50,000	3,084	367,990
Minerva Savings & Trust Co.....	125,000	30,000	1,458,749
Minster—Minster State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	453,790
Napoleon—Napoleon State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	762,946
Newark—The Newark Trust Co.....	200,000	150,000	3,061,984
New Philadelphia—			
Merchants State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	923,717
Ohio Savings & Trust Co.....	150,000	75,000	1,853,884
Orrville—Orrville Savings Bank.....	50,000	52,000	943,039
Pandora—Farmers Bank Co.....	25,000	9,000	176,844
Pemberville—Pemberville Savings Bank Co.....	25,000	10,000	380,927
Peninsula—Peninsula Banking Co.....	25,000	7,000	244,616
Portsmouth—Security Bank.....	150,000	300,000	2,555,113
Rittman—Rittman Savings Bank.....	60,000	18,500	527,144
Rossford—Rossford Savings Bank.....	50,000	15,000	495,784
St. Clairsville—The Dollar Savings Bank Co.....	50,000	32,000	700,445
St. Marys—			
The American State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	505,729
Home Banking Co.....	100,000	26,000	1,015,530
Shadyside—Shadyside Bank.....	35,000	6,000	424,649
Shelby—Citizens Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,078,683
Shiloh—Shiloh Savings Bank Co.....	25,000	35,000	370,091
Spencer—Spencer State Bank.....	40,000	2,000	176,415

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.</b>			
OHIO—continued.			
Steubenville—			
Steubenville Bank & Trust Co. ....	\$650,000	\$294,000	\$4,597,631
Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	350,000	350,000	4,371,897
Toledo—			
The Commerce Guardian Trust & Savings Bank .....	1,400,000	600,000	21,523,162
The Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	200,000	275,000	7,799,974
Upper Sandusky—			
Citizens Savings Bank .....	50,000	50,000	701,301
Lewis Bank & Trust Co. ....	150,000	75,000	975,156
Vermillion—Erie County Banking Co. ....	50,000	15,000	606,359
Wakeman—Wakeman Bank Co. ....	25,000	15,000	297,871
Warren—Union Savings & Trust Co. ....	600,000	600,000	5,255,554
Wellington—First Wellington Bank .....	85,000	100,000	1,225,709
West Lafayette—West Lafayette Bank Co. ....	100,000	50,000	1,069,054
West Milton—Citizens State Bank Co. ....	30,000	12,000	289,763
Wooster—Commercial Banking & Trust Co. ....	150,000	41,000	1,059,402
Youngstown—			
City Trust & Savings Bank .....	300,000	300,000	5,912,222
Dollar Savings & Trust Co. ....	1,500,000	1,000,000	17,503,978
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
(See also District No. 3.)			
Ambridge—Ambridge Savings & Trust Co. ....	125,000	50,000	2,290,730
Beaver—Beaver Trust Co. ....	300,000	100,000	1,572,969
Beaver Falls—Federal Title & Trust Co. ....	200,000	40,000	1,301,005
Bellevue—Bellevue Realty, Savings & Trust Co. ....	125,000	50,000	1,368,574
Butler—Guaranty Trust Co. of Butler .....	500,000	600,000	5,272,779
East Pittsburgh—East Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Co. ....	125,000	175,000	3,521,035
Erie—Security Savings & Trust Co. ....	200,000	450,000	5,448,695
Greensburg—Merchants Trust Co. ....	188,600	188,600	2,305,780
Meadville—Crawford County Trust Co. ....	200,000	50,000	2,515,868
New Castle—Lawrence Savings & Trust Co. ....	300,000	300,000	4,121,099
Pittsburgh—			
Allegheny Trust Co. ....	700,000	650,000	5,890,841
City Deposit Bank .....	200,000	800,000	12,837,306
Colonial Trust Co. ....	2,600,000	2,600,000	25,902,065
Commonwealth Trust Co. ....	1,500,000	1,000,000	12,912,330
Oakland Savings & Trust Co. ....	200,000	200,000	4,789,706
Pittsburgh Trust Co. ....	2,000,000	1,000,000	20,481,573
Potter Title & Trust Co. ....	500,000	100,000	5,600,342
Union Trust Co. ....	1,500,000	37,500,000	137,317,147
Washington—Real Estate Trust Co. ....	200,000	400,000	2,764,831
Woodlawn—Woodlawn Trust Co. ....	125,000	125,000	1,579,280
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
(See also District No. 5.)			
Moundsville—Marshall County Bank .....	150,000	50,000	1,502,918
Sistersville—First-Tyler Bank & Trust Co. ....	200,000	100,000	2,558,052
Wheeling—			
Security Trust Co. ....	300,000	200,000	3,488,251
Wheeling Bank & Trust Co. ....	300,000	400,000	6,312,149
<b>DISTRICT NO. 5.</b>			
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington—Continental Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	100,000	4,114,856
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Arlington—Liberty Bank of Baltimore County .....	25,000	12,500	705,658
Baltimore—			
Baltimore Commercial Bank .....	750,000	150,000	7,191,753
Baltimore Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	2,000,000	17,175,754
Maryland Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	.....	7,730,783
Hamilton—Hamilton Bank .....	30,000	16,000	739,681
Overlea—Overlea Bank .....	50,000	20,000	1,105,458
Salisbury—Farmers' & Merchants Bank .....	100,000	100,000	939,533
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Asheville—Battery Park Bank .....	100,000	100,000	3,076,229
Belhaven—Farmers Bank .....	25,000	7,500	165,300

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 5—Continued.</b>			
NORTH CAROLINA—continued.			
Charlotte—			
American Trust Co.....	\$1,200,000	\$470,710	\$9,194,349
Independence Trust Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	5,204,678
Edenton—Bank of Edenton.....	66,900	66,900	697,446
Elizabeth City—Carolina Banking & Trust Co.....	215,223	.....	377,296
Forest City—Farmers Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	100,000	953,573
Henderson—Carolina Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	.....	422,441
Morehead City—Bank of Morehead City.....	50,000	2,785	324,457
New Bern—			
New Bern Banking & Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	1,055,736
The Peoples Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,270,159
Tarboro—Farmers Banking & Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	902,052
Washington—Bank of Washington.....	150,000	52,000	1,151,352
Wilson—The Planters Bank.....	100,000	25,000	798,398
Winston-Salem—			
Farmers Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	5,000	1,195,960
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.....	1,333,100	750,000	23,461,467
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston—Carolina Savings Bank.....	200,000	200,000	3,168,493
Cheraw—			
Bank of Cheraw.....	110,000	50,000	722,265
Merchants & Farmers Bank.....	100,000	20,000	435,637
Chester—Commercial Bank.....	100,000	90,000	1,077,943
Darlington—Bank of Darlington.....	100,000	100,000	1,243,573
Florence—			
Commercial & Savings Bank.....	250,000	100,000	1,266,606
Palmetto Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	20,000	1,065,193
Georgetown—			
Bank of Georgetown.....	100,000	100,000	987,779
Peoples Bank of Georgetown.....	100,000	35,000	527,359
Hartsville—Bank of Hartsville.....	75,000	42,500	789,987
Rock Hill—Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	15,000	834,199
St. George—The Farmers Bank.....	25,000	9,000	249,967
St. Matthews—The Home Bank.....	50,000	30,000	354,712
Sumter—Peoples Bank.....	100,000	30,000	510,726
Union—Nicholson Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	200,000	1,580,108
Walterboro—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	100,000	30,000	624,264
Westminster—Westminster Bank.....	100,000	20,000	655,947
Woodruff—Bank of Woodruff.....	77,800	29,050	442,097
VIRGINIA.			
Blackstone—Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	60,000	679,891
Cambridia—Cambridia Bank (Inc.).....	30,000	10,000	240,113
Chase City—Peoples Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	18,000	491,165
Christiansburg—Bank of Christiansburg.....	34,000	100,000	1,210,408
Emporia—			
Greensville Bank.....	100,000	135,000	784,730
Merchants & Farmers Bank.....	80,000	85,000	632,096
Galax—The Peoples State Bank (Inc.).....	25,000	21,000	324,339
Kenbridge—			
Bank of Lunenburg (Inc.).....	50,000	70,000	613,672
State Bank of Kenbridge.....	45,800	11,450	176,129
Norfolk—Citizens Bank of Norfolk.....	1,000,000	500,000	7,355,768
Petersburg—Petersburg Savings & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	141,700	4,777,098
Richmond—			
Bank of Commerce & Trusts.....	500,000	500,000	4,919,259
Savings Bank of Richmond.....	200,000	300,000	2,458,094
Union Bank of Richmond.....	500,000	750,000	3,918,093
ural Retreat—Peoples Bank of Rural Retreat.....	35,000	3,500	182,559
WEST VIRGINIA.			
(See also District No. 4.)			
Berwind—The Berwind Bank.....	50,000	75,000	1,169,760
Charleston—Kanawha Valley Bank.....	400,000	1,300,000	12,661,928
Franklin—Franklin Bank.....	40,000	14,000	343,288
Grafton—Grafton Banking & Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,465,008
Hurricane—Putnam County Bank.....	50,000	40,000	439,483
Martinsburg—Shenandoah Valley Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	395,626
Petersburg—Potomac Valley Bank.....	50,000	1,000	177,841
St. Marys—The Pleasants County Bank.....	30,000	16,000	480,899
Salem—The Merchants & Producers Bank.....	50,000	35,000	741,431



	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 6.</b>			
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
<b>Birmingham—</b>			
American Trust & Savings Bank.....	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$10,355,462
Birmingham Trust & Savings Bank.....	500,000	700,000	13,609,478
Carrollton—Pickens County State Bank.....	60,000	2,000	259,588
Clayton—Bank of Commerce.....	50,000	9,000	162,415
Cullman—Alabama Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	10,000	175,541
Eufaula—Bank of Eufaula.....	100,000	10,000	351,540
Guin—Marion County Banking Co.....	25,000	35,000	240,294
Hartselle—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	50,000	2,500	245,765
Huntsville—Farmers State Bank.....	100,000	35,000	522,257
Jasper—Central Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	10,000	652,471
Marion—Marion Central Bank.....	50,000	100,000	345,604
<b>Mobile—</b>			
Merchants Bank.....	200,000	400,000	6,447,996
Peoples Bank.....	200,000	300,000	5,592,388
Monroeville—The Monroe County Bank.....	60,000	30,000	475,677
Montgomery—Alabama Bank & Trust Co.....	300,000	32,000	1,211,929
Montgomery—Merchants Bank of Montgomery.....	100,000	15,000	1,074,076
Orrville—Orrville Bank & Trust Co.....	25,000	30,000	149,582
Pittsview—Bank of Pittsview.....	25,000	4,789	64,860
<b>Roanoke—</b>			
Merchants & Farmers Bank.....	125,000	75,000	616,065
Roanoke Banking Co.....	200,000	200,000	923,950
Talladega—Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	18,000	481,584
Union Springs—American Bank.....	50,000	10,000	207,314
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
De Land—Volusia County Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	125,000	1,929,728
Jacksonville—American Trust Co.....	200,000	31,000	866,795
Lakeland—Central State Bank.....	100,000		713,179
Lake Wales—Citizens Bank of Lake Wales.....	50,000	5,000	157,665
Leesburg—Leesburg State Bank.....	30,000	15,000	643,815
Marianna—Citizens State Bank.....	30,000	15,000	297,706
Miami—The Southern Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	5,000	1,519,540
Ocoee—Bank of Ocoee.....	25,000	3,000	119,609
Orlando—Bank of Orange & Trust Co.....	200,000	51,600	983,094
Tallahassee—The Exchange Bank.....	50,000	15,000	363,593
Tampa—Citizens American Bank & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	300,000	9,735,484
Winter Park—Union State Bank.....	50,000	11,000	333,815
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
<b>Athens—</b>			
American State Bank.....	100,000	20,000	557,430
Commercial Bank of Athens.....	100,000	20,000	679,772
<b>Atlanta—</b>			
Atlanta Trust Co.....	1,139,600	175,000	3,050,531
Central Bank & Trust Corporation.....	1,000,000	500,000	11,294,242
Georgia Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	500,000	150,000	2,551,576
Trust Co. of Georgia.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	5,696,556
Bainbridge—Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	20,000	666,593
Barnesville—The Barnesville Bank.....	50,000	10,000	156,996
Bartow—The Bartow Bank.....	25,000	10,000	196,646
Boston—Bank of Boston.....	25,000	5,000	155,536
Bowersville—Bank of Bowersville.....	25,000	5,000	79,745
Bowman—Bank of Bowman.....	35,000	10,000	231,959
Brunswick—Brunswick Bank & Trust Co.....	230,000	100,000	1,743,587
Calhoun—Peoples Bank of Calhoun.....	73,600	11,000	501,441
Camilla—Bank of Camilla.....	50,000	50,000	401,625
<b>Canon—</b>			
The Canon Bank.....	25,000	12,500	69,116
The Farmers Bank.....	25,000	1,000	60,108
Carrollton—Peoples Bank.....	60,000	30,000	316,551
Cartersville—Bank of Cartersville.....	100,000	50,000	503,005
Cave Springs—Bank of Cave Springs.....	25,000	25,000	180,193
Chipley—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	50,000	10,000	332,511
Clarksville—Habersham Bank.....	25,000	10,000	270,175
Claxton—Citizens Bank of Claxton.....	30,000	3,000	114,121
<b>Commerce—</b>			
Commerce Bank and Trust Co.....	100,000		165,113
Northeastern Banking Co.....	100,000	60,000	596,466
Cordele—The Exchange Bank.....	100,000	100,000	803,382
Dawson—Bank of Dawson.....	100,000	37,000	301,710
Donaldsonville—Bank of Donaldsonville.....	100,000	50,000	556,175
Douglasville—Douglasville Banking Co.....	75,000	51,500	498,724
Dublin—Southern Exchange Bank.....	100,000	1,000	682,064
<b>Eastman—</b>			
Bank of Eastman.....	60,000	3,000	226,709
Citizens Banking Co.....	100,000	20,000	458,829
Forsyth—Monroe County Bank.....	25,000	30,000	223,405

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 6—Continued.</b>			
GEORGIA—continued.			
Girard—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	\$25,000		\$47,533
Graymont—Bank of Graymont.....	25,000	\$5,000	135,454
Grayson—Bank of Grayson.....	40,000	10,000	100,138
Greenville—			
The Greenville Banking Co.....	65,000	100,000	540,825
Peoples Bank.....	30,000	27,606	159,775
Hartwell—			
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	100,000	15,000	372,316
Hartwell Bank.....	60,000	30,000	377,217
Jackson—Jackson Banking Co.....	100,000	20,000	315,708
Jefferson—Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	93,140	2,100	192,009
La Grange—La Grange Banking & Trust Co.....	250,000	650,000	2,997,655
Lavonia—The Bank of Lavonia.....	40,000	10,000	197,709
Lawrenceville—The Brand Banking Co.....	50,000	50,000	483,412
Lexington—Oglethorpe County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	254,628
Louisville—Bank of Louisville.....	25,000	55,000	408,462
Madison—Morgan County Bank.....	50,000		133,337
McDonough—			
The Bank of Henry County.....	50,000	30,000	218,306
The Farmers and Merchants Bank.....	100,000	12,350	219,538
Metter—			
Bank of Candler County.....	25,000		75,308
Citizens Bank.....	30,000	20,000	177,905
Millen—Bank of Millen.....	50,000	50,000	504,401
Monroe—			
Bank of Monroe.....	300,000	75,000	715,001
The Farmers Bank.....	150,000	30,000	397,990
Plains—Plains Bank.....	50,000	35,000	356,182
Portal—The Bank of Portal.....	25,000	1,250	89,447
Rhine—Rhine Banking Co.....	25,000	2,500	69,043
Royston—The Royston Bank.....	60,000	30,000	350,794
Sardis—Peoples Bank.....	25,000	6,000	83,866
Sasser—Bank of Sasser.....	25,000	25,000	153,537
Savannah—			
American Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	12,500	1,036,023
Citizens & Southern Bank.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	41,776,835
Citizens Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	1,216,710
Savannah Bank & Trust Co.....	700,000	700,000	7,111,035
Social Circle—Walton County Bank.....	125,000	55,000	540,539
Soperton—The Bank of Soperton.....	25,000	25,000	302,291
Statesboro—Bank of Statesboro.....	100,000	75,000	743,874
Swainsboro—Central Bank.....	25,000		119,854
Toccoa—The Bank of Toccoa.....	50,000	10,000	207,679
Valdosta—Exchange Bank of Valdosta.....	100,000	16,550	268,628
Wadley—Bank of Wadley.....	25,000	15,000	116,686
West Point—Citizens Bank.....	100,000	18,500	341,881
Winder—			
Farmers Bank.....	50,000	8,500	182,282
North Georgia Trust & Banking Co.....	200,000	24,000	847,044
Winterville—Pittard Banking Co.....	25,000	11,000	101,558
Zebulon—The Bank of Zebulon.....	25,000	20,000	163,532
LOUISIANA.			
(See also District No. 11.)			
Baton Rouge—Union Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	50,000	2,271,785
Gretna—Jefferson Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	669,056
Iota—Bank of Iota.....	25,000	10,000	252,029
New Orleans—			
Algiers Trust & Savings Bank.....	200,000	50,000	608,098
American Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	27,000	1,275,762
Canal-Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.....	4,000,000	2,000,000	65,600,290
Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	250,000	9,411,274
Hibernia Bank & Trust Co.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	46,565,258
Interstate Trust & Banking Co.....	750,000	700,000	13,714,376
Liberty Bank & Trust Co.....	500,000	115,000	2,934,229
Marine Bank & Trust Co.....	1,500,000	800,000	20,564,326
New Orleans Bank & Trust Co.....	400,000	100,000	2,338,215
New Roads—Pointe Coupee Trust & Savings Bank.....	60,000	6,600	284,121
Opelousas—Parish Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	10,000	177,924
TENNESSEE.			
(See also District No. 8.)			
Bellbuckle—Peoples Bank & Trust Co.....	30,000	5,000	146,667
Chattanooga—Chattanooga Savings Bank.....	750,000	250,000	5,600,888
Nashville—Bank of Tennessee.....	200,000	50,000	1,895,226
Wartrace—Wartrace Bank & Trust Co.....	25,000	1,000	75,900

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7.</b>			
ILLINOIS.			
(See also District No. 8.)			
Argenta—The Gerber State Bank.....	\$25,000	\$2,750	\$195,284
Auburn—Auburn State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	513,581
Barrington—First State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	441,727
Blandinsville—Huston Banking Co.....	60,000	40,000	1,239,662
Chicago—			
The Adams State Bank.....	200,000	21,000	1,333,859
Austin State Bank.....	200,000	100,000	5,259,484
Capital State Savings Bank.....	200,000	35,000	2,795,842
Central Trust Co. of Illinois.....	6,000,000	1,000,000	78,176,765
Chicago Trust Co.....	1,000,000	400,000	14,855,743
Depositors State Bank.....	300,000	150,000	4,833,034
Drexel State Bank of Chicago.....	350,000	150,000	7,483,506
First Trust & Savings Bank.....	6,250,000	6,250,000	112,478,363
Foreman Bros. Banking Co.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	39,134,511
Harris Trust & Savings Bank.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	41,901,415
Home Bank & Trust Co.....	800,000	200,000	9,354,502
Hyde Park State Bank.....	300,000	200,000	4,250,301
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	145,684,338
Independence State Bank.....	200,000	40,000	3,721,713
Kaspar State Bank.....	500,000	500,000	12,771,165
Madison & Kedzie State Bank.....	750,000	250,000	6,143,628
Mechanics & Traders State Bank.....	200,000	50,000	1,900,717
Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank.....	400,000	125,000	6,210,914
Merchants Loan & Trust Co.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	113,558,578
Noel State Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	7,384,737
Northern Trust Co.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	50,317,484
Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	250,000	19,421,883
Reliance State Bank.....	300,000	60,000	5,863,541
Second Security Bank.....	250,000	150,000	4,701,556
Security Bank of Chicago.....	500,000	300,000	7,213,647
South Side Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	100,000	7,098,905
Standard Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	500,000	10,295,260
State Bank of Chicago.....	2,500,000	3,500,000	48,635,916
Union Trust Co.....	2,000,000	2,700,000	48,538,150
United State Bank of Chicago.....	200,000	50,000	1,846,352
Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank.....	400,000	100,000	6,212,334
Cicero—			
Morton Park State Bank.....	100,000	30,000	1,437,578
Western State Bank.....	200,000	40,000	2,421,138
Cowden—State Bank of Cowden.....	25,000	10,000	260,034
Des Plaines—Des Plaines State Bank.....	50,000	40,000	1,120,947
Divernon—First State Bank.....	50,000	5,500	642,340
Eureka—Farmers State Bank.....	100,000	10,000	699,889
Evanston—			
Evanston Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,474,800
State Bank & Trust Co.....	300,000	300,000	6,505,995
Fulton—Whiteside County State Bank.....	50,000	7,500	521,560
Geneva—State Bank of Geneva.....	50,000	25,000	860,162
Hinckley—Hinckley State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	437,893
Hinsdale—Hinsdale State Bank.....	100,000	25,000	797,314
Joliet—			
Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	10,000	1,139,911
Joliet Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	35,000	1,272,053
Kewanee—Union State Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	25,000	1,352,538
La Grange—La Grange State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,714,794
Magnolia—First State Bank.....	25,000	6,000	197,255
Marshall—Marshall State Bank.....	60,000	7,000	327,197
Martinsville—Martinsville State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	413,035
Matteson—First State Bank of Matteson.....	25,000	10,000	155,532
Mattoon—Central Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	75,000	948,622
Moline—			
Moline Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	150,000	4,303,822
Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	250,000	5,907,212
State Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	300,000	165,000	4,334,155
Mount Carroll—			
Carroll County State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	1,169,548
First State Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	992,668
Oak Park—			
Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	125,000	3,441,775
Suburban Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	15,000	1,318,355
Oswego—Oswego State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	307,200
Polo—Polo State Bank.....	75,000	11,000	432,292
Rock Island—First Trust & Savings Bank.....	100,000	25,000	875,857
St. Charles—Stewart State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,000,955
Seneca—			
Farmers' Trust & Savings Bank.....	25,000	5,000	146,263
State Bank of Seneca.....	50,000	25,000	413,509
Shannon—State Bank of Shannon.....	50,000		266,961
Springfield—Ridgely-Farmers State Bank.....	600,000	150,000	6,566,937
Wenona—First State Bank of Wenona.....	50,000	50,000	749,802

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>			
INDIANA.			
(See also District No. 8.)			
Angola—Steuben County State Bank.....	\$40,000	\$12,000	\$317,705
Bargersville—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	212,585
Colfax—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	4,500	191,788
Connersville—Fayette Bank & Trust Co.....	400,000	80,000	2,526,383
Cromwell—Sparta State Bank.....	27,500	.....	194,617
Elkhart—St. Joseph Valley Bank.....	250,000	150,000	4,713,201
Hillsboro—Hillsboro State Bank.....	25,000	7,000	180,307
Jamestown—Citizens State Bank.....	30,000	20,000	454,600
Kentland—			
Discount & Deposit State Bank.....	70,000	50,000	777,199
Kent State Bank.....	50,000	43,000	385,109
Lafontaine—Farmers State Bank.....	35,000	3,500	134,625
Marion—Grant Trust & Savings Bank.....	150,000	110,000	1,942,821
North Liberty—North Liberty State Bank.....	50,000	12,500	384,581
Richmond—Dickinson Trust Co.....	200,000	125,000	3,543,126
Rochester—United States Bank & Trust Co.....	72,000	25,000	938,961
South Bend—			
American Trust Co.....	200,000	128,000	4,526,004
St. Joseph Loan & Trust Co.....	800,000	200,000	4,610,372
South Whitley—Gandy State Bank.....	25,000	18,000	304,777
Terre Haute—The Terre Haute Trust Co.....	500,000	500,000	8,138,542
Tipton—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	627,718
IOWA.			
Algona—County Savings Bank.....	100,000	60,000	1,897,522
Alta Vista—Alta Vista Savings Bank.....	30,000	17,000	571,555
Ames—Story County Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	16,000	787,641
Armstrong—State Bank of Armstrong.....	25,000	5,000	191,169
Audubon—Iowa Savings Bank.....	50,000	1,250	341,630
Avoca—Avoca State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	734,855
Barnes City—Farmers Savings Bank.....	50,000	15,000	626,109
Battle Creek—Battle Creek Savings Bank.....	100,000	5,000	748,747
Bellevue—Bellevue State Bank.....	60,000	10,000	1,291,269
Bennett—Bennett Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	408,854
Blairsburg—State Bank of Blairsburg.....	25,000	10,500	230,513
Brighton—Brighton State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	468,710
Britt—Commercial State Bank.....	60,000	70,000	1,127,747
Cedar Falls—Security Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	435,625
Cedar Rapids—Iowa State Savings Bank.....	200,000	65,000	3,205,601
Chariton—State Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	877,062
Charter Oak—Farmers State Bank.....	40,000	10,000	417,138
Cherokee—Cherokee State Bank.....	75,000	75,000	1,195,475
Clearfield—Taylor County State Bank.....	25,000	4,000	120,782
Clinton—Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	300,000	5,455,443
Corwith—Peoples State Bank.....	40,000	5,000	152,298
Davenport—American Commercial & Savings Bank.....	700,000	700,000	18,473,994
Decorah—			
Citizens Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	655,913
Winneshek County State Bank.....	150,000	75,000	2,236,790
Des Moines—			
Bankers Trust Co.....	1,000,000	200,000	4,774,795
Central State Bank.....	250,000	250,000	5,733,491
Iowa Loan & Trust Co.....	500,000	250,000	8,110,693
Dexter—Iowa State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	199,426
Early—			
Citizens State Bank.....	30,000	37,000	314,322
State Bank of Early.....	40,000	20,000	322,391
Elberon—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	702,407
Eldora—Citizens Savings Bank.....	50,000	25,000	239,133
Elkader—Elkader State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	265,506
Ellsworth—			
Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	7,000	138,213
State Bank of Ellsworth.....	35,000	15,000	294,851
Fairbank—Fairbank State Bank.....	26,000	24,000	490,101
Fairfield—Iowa State Savings Bank.....	200,000	75,000	1,782,674
Farragut—Commercial Savings Bank.....	40,000	10,000	236,175
Fort Madison—			
American State Bank.....	100,000	15,000	1,428,114
Fort Madison Savings Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,901,334
Fostoria—Citizens Savings Bank.....	25,000	.....	173,097
Fremont—State Bank of Fremont.....	40,000	60,000	408,467
Garwin—Garwin State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	454,922
Gilbert—Gilbert Savings Bank.....	50,000	5,000	283,127
Gilman—Citizens Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	438,755
Grand River—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	270,390
Grant—Farmers Savings Bank.....	25,000	20,000	163,367
Greenfield—Greenfield Savings Bank.....	30,000	10,000	285,157

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>			
IOWA—continued.			
Hudson—Hudson Savings Bank.....	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$415,091
Humboldt—Peoples State Bank.....	100,000	35,000	824,407
Jefferson—Jefferson Savings Bank.....	50,000	13,000	506,113
Knoxville—Guaranty State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	524,261
Lake View—Lake View State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	274,599
Lakota—Farmers & Drivers State Bank.....	30,000	10,000	241,506
Leon—Farmers & Traders State Bank.....	100,000	12,000	634,247
Lockridge—Lockridge Savings Bank.....	25,000	10,000	375,915
Logan—State Savings Bank.....	50,000	11,000	367,896
Lowden—Lowden Savings Bank.....	25,000	20,000	315,682
Lytton—Farmers Savings Bank.....	30,000	17,500	382,504
Magnolia—Magnolia Savings Bank.....	25,000	10,000	225,179
Malcom—Malcom Savings Bank.....	50,000	30,000	344,658
Mapleton—Mapleton Trust & Savings Bank.....	75,000	13,000	652,385
Marshalltown—Marshalltown State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	2,462,491
Mason City—City-Commercial Savings Bank.....	400,000	61,600	3,097,321
Mechanicsville—Mechanicsville Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	680,601
Mediapolis—Commercial State Bank.....	100,000	40,000	621,540
Missouri Valley—State Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	490,440
Mondamin—Mondamin Savings Bank.....	35,000	15,000	347,375
Monticello—			
Lovell State Bank.....	200,000	100,000	1,197,337
Monticello State Bank.....	200,000	200,000	2,365,195
Moorhead—Moorhead State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	358,260
Moville—Moville State Bank.....	35,000	23,000	296,342
New Hampton—State Bank.....	50,000	45,000	789,187
Newton—			
Citizens State Bank.....	60,000	25,000	568,763
Jasper County Savings Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,054,886
Ogden—City State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	553,875
Osage—Home Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	25,000	575,153
Osceola—Iowa State Bank.....	50,000	8,500	332,240
Ottumwa—Ottumwa Savings Bank.....	100,000	30,000	1,420,358
Perry—People's Trust & Savings Bank.....	50,000	4,000	531,950
Remsen—Farmers Savings Bank.....	50,000	25,000	389,618
Riceville—Riceville State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	221,428
Roland—Farmers Savings Bank.....	35,000	35,000	373,759
Royal—Home State Bank.....	25,000	2,000	181,040
Sac City—			
Farmers Savings Bank.....	100,000	30,000	684,406
Sac County State Bank.....	75,000	100,000	1,114,067
Schaller—Schaller Savings Bank.....	25,000	25,000	294,370
Shenandoah—Security Trust & Savings Bank.....	60,000	6,000	335,471
Sibley—Sibley State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	520,107
Sioux Center—Sioux Center State Bank.....	25,000	35,000	254,186
Solon—Ulch Brothers State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	854,183
Storm Lake—Security Trust & Savings Bank.....	75,000	4,435	369,945
Strawberry Point—Strawberry Point State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	806,192
Sutherland—First Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	328,221
Terril—Terril Savings Bank.....	25,000	2,000	197,968
Thompson—State Bank of Thompson.....	30,000	8,000	241,694
Tipton—Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank.....	50,000	20,000	419,584
Ute—			
Farmers Savings Bank.....	25,000	2,500	115,644
State Savings Bank.....	50,000	15,000	256,033
Vail—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	12,500	266,765
Van Wert—Van Wert State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	260,039
Victor—Victor Savings Bank.....	50,000	30,000	479,303
Wapello—Wapello State Savings Bank.....	30,000	10,000	473,721
Waterloo—Waterloo Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	2,170,232
Webster City—Hamilton County State Bank.....	100,000	30,000	1,123,280
Winterset—Madison County State Bank.....	125,000	125,000	1,169,066
MICHIGAN.			
(See also District No. 9.)			
Adrian—			
Adrian State Savings Bank.....	120,000	120,000	2,106,348
Commercial Savings Bank.....	110,000	30,000	1,552,110
Lenawee County Savings Bank.....	150,000	50,000	2,081,706
Albion—			
Albion State Bank.....	50,000	40,000	993,668
Commercial & Savings Bank.....	75,000	40,000	933,615
Alpena—Alpena County Savings Bank.....	100,000	200,000	4,009,319
Ann Arbor—			
Farmers & Mechanics Bank.....	200,000	75,000	3,015,589
State Savings Bank.....	300,000	250,000	3,721,809
Armada—			
Armada State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	448,871
Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	11,000	342,663

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>			
MICHIGAN—continued.			
Bay City—			
Bay City Bank.....	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$4,728,809
Farmers State Savings Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,887,332
Peoples Commercial & Savings Bank.....	400,000	500,000	10,279,364
Bellevue—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	174,608
Benton Harbor—Benton Harbor State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,738,826
Big Rapids—			
Big Rapids Savings Bank.....	50,000	12,500	787,440
Citizens State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	1,545,689
Birmingham—First State Savings Bank.....	100,000	22,000	1,207,586
Blanchard, Blanchard State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	208,387
Blissfield—The Blissfield State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	783,957
Britton—Peoples State Savings Bank.....	25,000	5,000	305,056
Caledonia—State Bank of Caledonia.....	50,000	10,000	502,429
Caro—State Savings Bank.....	112,500	87,500	1,241,369
Carson City—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	218,482
Carsonville—The First State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	459,796
Cass City—The Pinney State Bank.....	50,000	2,500	574,315
Cassopolis—Cass County State Bank.....	40,000	5,200	421,412
Charlotte—Eaton County Savings Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,276,244
Chelsea—			
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	25,000	25,000	715,372
Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank.....	40,000	40,000	727,524
Coloma—State Bank of Coloma.....	25,000	20,000	639,675
Constantine—Commercial State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	330,344
Coopersville—Peoples Savings Bank.....	25,000	5,000	462,162
Croswell—			
First State Savings Bank.....	30,000	6,000	603,051
State Bank of Croswell.....	60,000	12,000	1,177,280
Davison—Davison State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	523,383
Dearborn—Dearborn State Bank.....	100,000	185,000	2,394,700
Detroit—			
American State Bank.....	1,000,000	400,000	17,213,900
Bank of Detroit.....	1,000,000	350,000	22,438,764
Central Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	200,000	16,243,749
Detroit Savings Bank.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	25,934,857
Dime Savings Bank.....	1,500,000	2,400,000	41,697,215
First State Bank.....	1,000,000	500,000	13,268,505
Peninsular State Bank.....	2,500,000	1,500,000	32,672,037
Peoples State Bank.....	5,000,000	8,500,000	108,913,562
United Savings Bank.....	500,000	250,000	7,972,334
Wayne County & Home Savings Bank.....	4,000,000	5,000,000	77,816,449
Eaton Rapids—Michigan State Bank.....	75,000	15,000	620,709
Edmore—Edmore State Bank.....	30,000	9,000	450,153
Elk Rapids—Elk Rapids State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	377,870
Evart—First State Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	544,833
Farmington—Farmington State Savings Bank.....	40,000	30,000	588,621
Fennville—Old State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	428,843
Fenton—			
Commercial State Savings Bank.....	50,000	31,000	572,530
Fenton State Savings Bank.....	25,000	20,000	754,109
Flint—			
Citizens Commercial & Savings Bank.....	450,000	300,000	5,089,819
Genesee County Savings Bank.....	500,000	500,000	8,679,630
Industrial Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	300,000	9,855,915
Union Trust & Savings Bank.....	400,000	230,000	5,517,954
Flushing—Peoples State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	334,337
Fountain—Bank of Fountain.....	25,000	5,000	189,791
Frankenmuth—Frankenmuth State Bank.....	50,000	40,000	959,943
Fremont—			
Fremont State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	708,639
Old State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	1,194,128
Grand Haven—			
Grand Haven State Bank.....	100,000	75,000	2,110,775
Peoples Savings Bank.....	50,000	25,000	1,002,808
Grand Rapids—			
City Trust & Savings Bank.....	200,000	.....	2,744,630
Commercial Savings Bank.....	300,000	60,000	3,265,912
Grand Rapids Savings Bank.....	400,000	350,000	13,511,904
Kent State Bank.....	500,000	1,000,000	13,051,897
Peoples Savings Bank.....	200,000	100,000	2,597,216
Greenville—Commercial State Savings Bank.....	50,000	30,000	1,016,469
Hart—Oceana County Savings Bank.....	40,000	13,000	550,137
Highland Park—			
American State Bank.....	200,000	50,000	2,231,762
Highland Park State Bank.....	1,000,000	800,000	17,919,180
Hillsdale—Hillsdale Savings Bank.....	100,000	25,000	1,140,029
Holland—			
First State Bank.....	100,000	30,000	2,620,667
Holland City State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	2,063,989

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>			
<b>MICHIGAN—continued.</b>			
Holly—First State & Savings Bank	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$1,467,097
Hopkins—Hopkins State Savings Bank	25,000	5,000	482,887
Howell—First State & Savings Bank	75,000	18,000	602,486
Hudson—Thompson Savings Bank	100,000	50,000	1,444,485
Imlay City—			
Lapeer County Bank	50,000	10,000	1,042,802
Peoples State Bank	50,000	10,000	857,771
Ionia—State Savings Bank	100,000	100,000	1,419,224
Jackson—			
Central State Bank	100,000	26,000	1,404,454
Jackson State Savings Bank	300,000	125,000	2,329,769
Jonesville—Grosvenor Savings Bank	50,000	25,000	582,249
Lake Odessa—Lake Odessa State Savings Bank	25,000	12,500	480,956
Lakeview—			
Commercial State Savings Bank	25,000	6,500	312,226
Farmers & Merchants State Bank	25,000	10,000	280,210
Lansing—American State Savings Bank	500,000	250,000	7,340,264
Lapeer—Lapeer Savings Bank	75,000	15,000	766,171
Lenox and Richmond—The Macomb County Savings Bank	50,000	10,000	1,190,815
Lowell—City State Bank	25,000	10,000	531,137
Ludington—Ludington State Bank	100,000	25,000	1,919,341
Manchester—			
Peoples Bank	25,000	15,000	472,900
Union Savings Bank	25,000	50,000	738,816
Manistee—Manistee County Savings Bank	100,000	100,000	2,411,275
Marcellus—G. W. Jones Exchange Bank	40,000	29,000	787,190
Marshall—Commercial Savings Bank	100,000	20,000	1,252,568
Marysville—Marysville Savings Bank	100,000	50,000	460,765
Mason—			
Farmers Bank	50,000	10,000	659,181
First State & Savings Bank	25,000	15,000	728,353
Midland—Chemical State Savings Bank	50,000	15,000	716,640
Milan—Milan State Savings Bank	25,000	16,000	332,750
Milford—First State Bank	25,000	12,500	633,156
Monroe—Dansard State Bank	200,000	30,000	2,390,789
Montague—Farmers State Bank	25,000	5,000	336,292
Morenci—Wakefield State Bank	50,000	30,000	852,832
Mount Clements—Ulrich Savings Bank	100,000	100,000	1,815,125
Mount Pleasant—			
Exchange Savings Bank	50,000	32,500	1,117,068
Isabella County State Bank	60,000	20,000	1,238,103
Nashville—			
Farmers & Merchants Bank	35,000	40,000	900,995
State Savings Bank	30,000	9,000	444,735
New Haven—New Haven Savings Bank	25,000	25,000	526,335
Niles City—Niles City Bank	100,000	25,000	1,095,354
Northville—Lapham State Savings Bank	50,000	18,000	877,432
Onsted—Onsted State Bank	25,000	10,000	304,909
Paw Paw—Paw Paw Savings Bank	40,000	10,000	544,145
Petersburg—H. C. McLachlin & Co. State Bank	25,000	5,000	498,110
Petoskey—First State Bank	60,000	15,000	996,396
Pinconning—Pinconning State Bank	30,000	6,000	673,868
Pontiac—			
American Savings Bank	400,000	60,000	2,244,018
Pontiac Commercial & Savings Bank	1,000,000	200,000	13,110,798
Port Huron—Federal Commercial & Savings Bank	300,000	125,000	6,042,228
Redford—Redford State Savings Bank	100,000	42,000	847,658
Rochester—Rochester Savings Bank	50,000	10,000	707,586
Rogers City—Presque Isle County Savings Bank	35,000	15,000	894,069
Romeo—Romeo Savings Bank	100,000	25,000	1,318,522
Royal Oak—			
First State Bank	100,000	50,000	1,486,226
Royal Oak Savings Bank	100,000	90,000	1,378,648
Saginaw—			
American State Bank	200,000	100,000	4,076,392
Bank of Saginaw	1,000,000	500,000	18,233,125
St. Charles—St. Charles State Bank	25,000	6,000	687,199
St. Clair—Commercial & Savings Bank	75,000	20,000	1,104,727
Saline—Saline Savings Bank	25,000	25,000	586,719
Saugatuck—Fruit Growers State Bank	100,000	25,000	1,174,246
Sebewaing—Farmers & Merchants State Bank	25,000	6,250	326,041
South Haven—Citizens State Bank	100,000	50,000	1,401,966
Sparta—Sparta State Bank	30,000	8,000	475,342
Spring Lake—Spring Lake State Bank	25,000	17,000	397,301
Suttons Bay—Leelanau County Savings Bank	25,000	10,000	387,679
Teumseh—			
Lilley State Bank	40,000	20,000	656,730
Teumseh State Savings Bank	50,000	30,000	794,032
Traverse City—Traverse City State Bank	200,000	100,000	3,481,301

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7.—Continued.</b>			
<b>MICHIGAN—continued.</b>			
Vicksburg—			
Farmers State Bank.....	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$500,669
First State Bank.....	30,000	7,200	401,838
Warren—State Savings Bank of Warren.....	25,000	25,000	630,977
Washington—Washington Savings Bank.....	25,000	15,000	273,723
Wayne—Wayne Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	1,331,850
Williamston—			
Williamston State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	537,775
Crossman & Williams State Bank.....	40,000	15,000	399,466
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
(See also District No. 9.)			
Baraboo—Bank of Baraboo.....	100,000	50,000	2,109,854
Burlington—Bank of Burlington.....	125,000	25,000	1,513,104
Clinton—Citizens Bank of Clinton.....	50,000	10,000	479,801
Delavan—Citizens Bank of Delavan.....	50,000	40,000	949,108
Green Lake—Green Lake State Bank.....	40,000	20,000	401,543
Janesville—Bank of Southern Wisconsin.....	100,000	10,000	569,703
Kenosha—Merchants & Savings Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,530,297
Kewaunee—State Bank of Kewaunee.....	60,000	15,000	1,021,782
Madison—Bank of Wisconsin.....	300,000	60,000	3,346,417
Milwaukee—			
American Exchange Bank.....	1,000,000	200,000	10,278,535
Badger State Bank.....	200,000	30,000	3,793,869
Marshall & Hsley Bank.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	24,625,452
Second Ward Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	34,230,505
Mineral Point—Iowa County Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,268,185
Mosinee—State Bank of Mosinee.....	45,000	25,000	616,812
Oakfield—Bank of Oakfield.....	50,000	10,000	268,798
Platteville—State Bank of Platteville.....	50,000	10,000	1,072,350
Plymouth—			
Plymouth Exchange Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,073,405
State Bank of Plymouth.....	125,000	32,500	1,036,083
Seneca—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	35,000	17,500	489,596
Sheboygan—Citizens State Bank.....	200,000	125,000	3,053,064
Stratford—Stratford State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	255,372
Sturgeon Bay—Bank of Sturgeon Bay.....	100,000	20,000	2,027,528
Waupun—State Bank of Waupun.....	50,000	17,000	730,310
Wausau—Marathon County Bank.....	150,000	60,000	1,613,354
Winneconne—Union Bank of Winneconne.....	25,000	11,500	459,180
<b>DISTRICT NO. 8.</b>			
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Arkansas City—Desha Bank & Trust Co.....	104,000	152,000	1,284,689
Batesville—			
Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	20,000	512,703
Union Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	16,000	1,177,170
Blytheville—Farmers Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	751,544
Brinkley—Monroe County Bank.....	50,000	5,000	241,388
Cabot—Peoples State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	103,979
Conway—Farmers State Bank.....	60,000	10,000	795,499
Dardanelle—Dardanelle Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	10,000	309,679
Dumas—Merchants & Farmers Bank.....	50,000	20,000	306,416
Earle—Bank of Commerce.....	150,000	30,000	831,129
El Dorado—Bank of Commerce.....	50,000	6,000	1,229,901
England—Citizens Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	20,000	409,932
Forrest City—Bank of Eastern Arkansas.....	50,000	50,000	735,842
Fort Smith—Arkansas Valley Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,067,061
Helena—Security Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	50,000	1,680,336
Jonesboro—			
Bank of Jonesboro.....	200,000	250,000	2,000,969
Jonesboro Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	1,159,086
Lake Village—Chicot Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000		650,841
Little Rock—			
American Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.....	750,000	150,000	9,771,962
Bankers Trust Co.....	300,000	75,000	4,023,306
Southern Trust Co.....	500,000	100,000	4,218,132
Union & Mercantile Trust Co.....	400,000	200,000	6,883,596
W. B. Worthen Co., Bankers.....	200,000	300,000	2,826,586
Magnolia—			
Columbia County Bank.....	50,000	22,500	597,827
Farmers Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	45,000	747,337
Marion—Crittenden County Bank & Trust Co.....	275,000	75,000	1,626,468
Marvell—Bank of Marvell.....	50,000	8,000	464,176
Newport—Arkansas Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	35,000	1,059,176
Paris—American Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	10,000	428,511



	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 8—Continued.</b>			
ARKANSAS—continued.			
Pine Bluff—			
Cotton Belt Savings & Trust Co. ....	\$100,000	\$60,000	\$1,067,550
Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	50,000	1,043,539
Prescott—First State Bank. ....	50,000	3,500	1,246,295
Russellville—Bank of Russellville. ....	75,000	37,750	492,506
Texarkana—Merchants & Planters Bank. ....	200,000	22,000	846,657
Waldron—Bank of Waldron. ....	60,000	20,000	320,033
Warren—Warren Bank. ....	75,000	30,000	497,359
ILLINOIS.			
(See also District No. 7.)			
Belleville—Belleville Savings Bank. ....	300,000	250,000	4,347,766
East St. Louis—Union Trust Co. of East St. Louis. ....	300,000	300,000	4,233,875
Edwardsville—Citizens State & Trust Bank. ....	60,000	40,000	976,779
Efvingham—Efvingham State Bank. ....	110,000	25,000	884,367
Gillespie—Gillespie Trust & Savings Bank. ....	50,000	15,000	680,137
Greenville—State Bank of Hoiles & Sons. ....	120,000	40,000	1,325,640
Harrisburg—Saline Trust & Savings Bank. ....	100,000	50,000	1,224,871
Lebanon—State Bank of Lebanon. ....	50,000	10,000	486,053
Litchfield—Litchfield Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	10,000	865,940
Louisville—Clay County State Bank. ....	25,000	10,000	194,923
Madison—Union Trust Co. ....	50,000	5,000	376,285
Mount Carmel—First State Bank. ....	100,000	19,000	532,313
Mount Olive—Mount Olive State Bank. ....	50,000	6,000	420,665
O'Fallon—First State Bank of O'Fallon. ....	25,000	5,000	87,670
Quincy—State Savings Loan & Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	200,000	10,501,783
INDIANA.			
(See also District No. 7.)			
Evansville—Mercantile Commercial Bank. ....	200,000	100,000	2,702,043
Paoli—Paoli State Bank. ....	40,000	10,000	383,140
KENTUCKY.			
(See also District No. 4.)			
Harrodsburg—State Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	21,000	687,542
Louisville—			
Kentucky Title Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	350,000	100,000	9,078,943
Liberty Insurance Bank. ....	500,000	750,000	17,258,649
Lincoln Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	500,000	100,000	3,784,412
Owensboro—Central Trust Co. ....	200,000	50,000	2,999,844
MISSISSIPPI.			
Grenada—Grenada Bank. ....	250,000	350,000	5,027,168
Rosedale—Bolivar County Bank. ....	150,000	6,000	926,697
Tunica—Citizens Bank of Tunica. ....	75,000	27,500	974,196
MISSOURI.			
(See also District No. 10.)			
Bertrand—Commercial Bank of Bertrand. ....	30,000	1,600	77,034
Bowling Green—Pike County. ....	25,000	10,000	311,499
Cabool—Citizens Bank of Cabool. ....	25,000	25,000	396,465
Clayton—Farmers & Commercial Savings Bank. ....	37,500	7,500	293,443
Iberia—Farmers & Traders Bank. ....	25,000	10,000	405,915
Jefferson City—Exchange Bank of Jefferson City. ....	100,000	25,000	1,686,995
Lexington—Lafayette County Trust Co. ....	75,000	15,000	357,230
Linn Creek—Camden County Bank. ....	25,000	35,000	311,067
Luxemburg—Lemay Ferry Bank. ....	25,000	15,000	869,703
Macon—State Exchange Bank of Macon. ....	100,000	30,000	1,008,905
Maplewood—Bank of Maplewood. ....	50,000	10,000	1,018,871
Marshall—Wood & Huston Bank. ....	100,000	200,000	1,524,386
Pine Lawn—Pine Lawn Bank. ....	30,000	3,000	109,402
St. Louis—			
American Trust Co. ....	1,000,000	300,000	11,682,307
Cass Avenue Bank. ....	200,000	100,000	3,673,994
Farmers & Merchants Trust Co. ....	200,000	100,000	4,662,366
Franklin Bank. ....	600,000	900,000	10,224,453
Grand Avenue Bank. ....	200,000	50,000	2,789,768
Gravois Bank of St. Louis County. ....	25,000	15,000	655,133
International Bank. ....	500,000	500,000	8,363,010
Jefferson-Gravois Bank. ....	200,000	100,000	2,849,611
Lafayette South Side Bank. ....	1,000,000	800,000	21,417,128
Liberty Central Trust Co. ....	3,000,000	1,000,000	43,539,302

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 8—Continued.</b>			
MISSOURI—continued.			
St. Louis—Continued.			
Manchester Bank of St. Louis.....	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$4,472,315
Mercantile Trust Co.....	3,000,000	7,000,000	56,058,763
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	36,065,632
Mound City Trust Co.....	200,000	25,000	1,181,215
South Side Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	2,802,357
Tower Grove Bank.....	200,000	80,000	4,948,569
United States Bank.....	1,000,000	700,000	10,238,174
West St. Louis Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	2,188,660
Versailles—Bank of Versailles.....	75,000	9,600	528,668
Waynesville—Bank of Waynesville.....	50,000	6,000	652,514
TENNESSEE.			
(See also District No. 6.)			
Alamo—Bank of Alamo.....	25,000	3,000	243,647
Bells—Bank of Crockett.....	25,000	2,500	313,302
Brownsville—First State Bank.....	200,000	25,000	1,313,002
Dyer—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	40,000	18,286	296,590
Dyersburg—Citizens Bank.....	50,000	50,000	964,018
Halls—Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	25,000	6,000	152,870
Henning—Bank of Henning.....	25,000	7,500	337,845
Memphis—			
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	20,333,847
Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.....	600,000	150,000	6,881,431
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.....	500,000	55,000	4,219,422
Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co.....	1,800,000	500,000	22,161,937
<b>DISTRICT NO. 9.</b>			
MICHIGAN.			
(See also District No. 7.)			
Ewen—The State Bank of Ewen.....	25,000	15,000	263,562
Gladstone—Gladstone State Savings Bank.....	50,000	13,000	1,590,895
Gwinn—Gwinn State Savings Bank.....	25,000	25,000	352,640
Iron Mountain—Commercial Bank.....	100,000	100,000	2,056,449
Ironwood—Merchants & Miners State Bank.....	100,000	14,000	634,007
Laurium—State Savings Bank.....	100,000	125,000	1,036,629
Manistique—The Manistique Bank.....	50,000	50,000	939,569
Menominee—The Commercial Bank.....	100,000	20,000	967,486
Sault Ste. Marie—			
Central Savings Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,151,397
Sault Savings Bank.....	100,000	35,000	1,503,952
South Range—South Range State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	643,671
MINNESOTA.			
Benson—Swift County Bank.....	50,000	50,000	1,356,464
Clarkfield—Clarkfield State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	820,876
Clinton—Clinton State Bank.....	25,000	6,000	242,700
Hayfield—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	18,000	531,014
Hutchinson—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	50,000	12,500	471,783
Ihlen—Ihlen State Bank.....	25,000	3,000	158,912
Jeffers—State Bank of Jeffers.....	25,000	20,000	329,538
Kenyon—Kenyon State Bank.....	50,000	12,000	661,658
Lake City—Lake City Bank of Minnesota.....	50,000	50,000	827,995
Lewiston—Security State Bank.....	75,000	30,000	777,108
Luverne—Rock County Bank.....	50,000	25,000	634,614
Madelia—State Bank of Madelia.....	50,000	10,000	616,906
Menahga—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	218,050
Minneapolis—			
Mercantile State Bank.....	300,000	80,000	2,165,358
North American Bank.....	200,000	200,000	5,985,122
St. Anthony Falls Bank.....	300,000	200,000	6,054,999
Wells-Dickey Trust Co.....	500,000	100,000	3,538,409
New Richland—State Bank of New Richland.....	50,000	15,000	617,245
New Ulm—Citizens State Bank of New Ulm.....	100,000	100,000	2,111,521
Red Wing—First Security State Bank.....	125,000	65,000	1,462,618
Revere—State Bank of Revere.....	30,000	30,000	195,637
St. Paul—			
Central Metropolitan Bank.....	400,000	80,000	6,104,413
Peoples Bank.....	500,000	100,000	2,794,960
St. Peter—Citizens State Bank of St. Peter.....	50,000	25,000	752,102
South St. Paul—Drovers State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,443,431
Spring Valley—			
Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	6,000	248,584
First State Bank.....	30,000	40,000	580,111.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 9—Continued.</b>			
<b>MINNESOTA—continued.</b>			
Waconia—Farmers State Bank .....	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$377,836
Walnut Grove—First State Bank .....	50,000	7,500	345,075
Westbrook—Citizens State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	253,117
Willmar—Kandiyohi County Bank .....	100,000	30,000	1,682,391
Winona—			
Deposit Bank .....	300,000	200,000	3,781,033
Merchants Bank .....	200,000	50,000	3,109,119
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Ballantine—Ballantine State Bank .....	25,000	3,500	103,023
Belgrade—Belgrade State Bank .....	50,000	50,000	430,394
Belt—			
Farmers & Miners State Bank .....	50,000	11,000	396,348
State Bank of Belt .....	40,000	10,000	324,676
Billings—Security Trust & Savings Bank .....	100,000	10,000	1,000,993
Boulder—Bank of Boulder .....	75,000	25,000	430,871
Bozeman—			
Gallatin Trust & Savings Bank .....	100,000	25,000	350,198
Security Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000		362,023
Broadus—Powder River County Bank .....	50,000	1,200	282,415
Browning—Stockmens' State Bank .....	35,000	9,246	164,917
Butte—			
The Metals Bank & Trust Co. ....	300,000	200,000	7,015,774
Miners Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	200,000	50,000	1,426,655
Clyde Park—First State Bank .....	25,000	2,000	86,722
Culbertson—The Citizens State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	299,178
Denton—Denton State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	226,992
Dillon—			
Beaverhead State Bank .....	50,000	1,500	181,940
Security State Bank .....	50,000	5,000	166,646
East Helena—East Helena State Bank .....	50,000	12,500	204,277
Edgar—Edgar State Bank .....	30,000	2,500	127,106
Ennis—Southern Montana Bank .....	25,000	25,000	282,224
Eureka—Farmers & Merchants State Bank .....	25,000	17,000	410,937
Forsyth—Bank of Commerce .....	75,000	30,000	863,531
Fromberg—Clarks Fork Valley Bank .....	25,000	2,500	169,659
Hamilton—Ravalli County Bank .....	50,000	12,500	534,099
Hardin—Hardin State Bank .....	50,000	35,000	374,617
Helena—			
Banking Corporation of Montana .....	500,000	22,500	2,161,702
Conrad Trust & Savings Bank .....	200,000	100,000	1,982,192
Montana Trust & Savings Bank .....	150,000	75,000	2,607,525
Union Bank & Trust Co. ....	250,000	150,000	3,690,691
Hingham—Hingham State Bank .....	35,000	7,000	273,353
Hinsdale—Valley County Bank .....	25,000	8,000	174,970
Huntley—Huntley State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	159,180
Iverness—Iverness State Bank .....	25,000	3,000	118,021
Joliet—Joliet State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	233,136
Kalispell—Bank of Commerce .....	100,000	22,000	685,711
Laurel—American Bank of Laurel .....	25,000	2,500	229,268
Lewistown—			
Bank of Fergus County .....	250,000	250,000	2,749,129
Empire Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	35,000	877,793
Lewistown State Bank .....	100,000	25,000	613,535
Missoula—American Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	25,000	1,679,813
Mocassin—Mocassin State Bank .....	25,000	7,000	173,298
Nashua—State Bank of Nashua .....	25,000	4,000	203,842
Ophelm—First State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	175,797
Park City—Park City State Bank .....	40,000	5,000	274,625
Philipsburg—			
First State Bank .....	50,000	10,000	489,960
Philipsburg State Bank .....	40,000	20,000	336,768
Plentywood—State Bank of Plentywood .....	25,000	10,000	301,471
Reed Point—Reed Point State Bank .....	25,000	6,500	112,625
Richey—First State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	118,928
Roundup—Citizens State Bank .....	50,000	35,000	739,833
Saco—Farmers & Merchants State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	182,449
Sidney—Yellowstone Valley Bank & Trust Co. ....	100,000	15,000	550,368
Stevensville—First State Bank .....	40,000	10,000	363,061
Townsend—State Bank of Townsend .....	100,000	10,000	634,752
White Sulphur Springs—The Central State Bank .....	60,000	5,000	225,478
Willow Creek—Willow Creek State Bank .....	25,000	20,000	295,938
Wolfe Point—			
First State Bank .....	30,000	13,000	522,425
Security State Bank .....	25,000	3,500	242,448
Worden—The Farmers State Bank .....	25,000	6,000	185,847
Wyola—Little Horn State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	121,198

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 9—Continued.</b>			
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Enderlin—Enderlin State Bank .....	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$445,042
Fullerton—Farmers State Bank .....	25,000	1,000	124,751
Golden Valley—First American State Bank .....	25,000	2,500	269,328
Jamestown—Security Savings Bank .....	50,000	10,000	193,168
Noonan—Security State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	358,175
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Bellefourche—Butte County Bank .....	75,000	25,000	830,645
Brookings—Bank of Brookings .....	150,000	50,000	2,690,833
Camp Crook—Little Missouri Bank .....	25,000	10,000	266,144
Chamberlain—Brule State Bank .....	50,000	10,000	900,316
Gregory—Commercial State Bank .....	50,000	6,860	558,142
Groton—Brown County Banking Co. ....	25,000	10,000	553,651
Hecla—Farmers & Merchants State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	324,831
Mitchell—Commercial Trust & Savings Bank .....	100,000	20,000	954,209
Newell—Reclamation State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	168,688
Philip—Bank of Philip .....	40,000	5,000	353,544
Rapid City—			
Citizens Bank & Trust Co. ....	50,000	10,000	705,553
Security Savings Bank .....	50,000	15,000	653,851
Rockham—Farmers State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	385,711
Sioux Falls—			
Commercial & Savings Bank .....	200,000	.....	1,488,925
Sioux Falls Savings Bank .....	300,000	50,000	5,888,616
South Shore—South Shore Bank .....	25,000	5,000	251,925
Stratford—First State Bank .....	30,000	2,000	283,295
Timber Lake—Stockgrowers State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	202,713
Webster—Security Bank & Trust Co. ....	60,000	30,000	1,324,508
WISCONSIN.			
(See also District No. 7.)			
Arcadia—Bank of Arcadia .....	50,000	10,000	634,490
Balsam Lake—Polk County Bank .....	25,000	5,000	239,322
Boyceville—Bank of Boyceville .....	30,000	6,000	401,863
Ellsworth—Bank of Ellsworth .....	50,000	25,000	1,099,738
Glenwood City—First State Bank .....	42,000	2,000	341,760
Grantsburg—First Bank of Grantsburg .....	50,000	5,500	581,995
Hurley—Iron Exchange Bank .....	50,000	30,000	758,138
New Richmond—Bank of New Richmond .....	75,000	37,500	1,258,412
West Salem—La Crosse County Bank .....	50,000	27,500	599,688
Whitehall—Peoples State Bank .....	30,000	6,000	433,448
<b>DISTRICT NO. 10.</b>			
COLORADO.			
Denver—			
American Bank & Trust Co. ....	500,000	250,000	3,733,628
International Trust Co. ....	500,000	500,000	14,903,182
Fort Lupton—Fort Lupton State Bank .....	25,000	15,000	387,116
KANSAS.			
Anthony—Home State Bank .....	25,000	4,000	258,796
Fort Scott—Fort Scott State Bank .....	100,000	50,000	1,380,398
Hawatha—The Morrill & Janes Bank .....	100,000	50,000	946,614
Liberal—Citizens State Bank .....	50,000	20,000	426,191
Topeka—Kansas Reserve State Bank .....	200,000	62,000	2,191,964
Wichita—			
Southwest State Bank .....	200,000	68,000	1,583,955
State Savings & Mercantile Bank .....	200,000	40,000	2,113,298
Winfield—State Bank .....	100,000	50,000	1,593,950
MISSOURI.			
(See also District No. 8.)			
Joplin—Conqueror Trust Co. ....	200,000	125,000	2,202,632
Kansas City—			
Commerce Trust Co. ....	6,000,000	2,000,000	99,028,573
Live Stock State Bank .....	200,000	37,500	1,450,372
Midwest Reserve Trust Co. ....	2,000,000	215,000	15,209,013
Savannah—The Wells-Hine Trust Co. ....	100,000	4,800	785,542
South St. Joseph—St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank .....	350,000	150,000	3,463,288
NEBRASKA.			
Aurora—The Fidelity State Bank .....	50,000	15,000	634,693
Broken Bow—Custer State Bank .....	35,000	15,000	330,331

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 10—Continued.</b>			
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Chappell—Chappell State Bank .....	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$478,692
Elgin—Elgin State Bank .....	100,000	20,000	914,549
Genoa—Farmers State Bank .....	25,000	1,250	191,085
Lewellen—Bank of Lewellen .....	50,000	3,925	238,652
Meadow Grove—			
Meadow Grove State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	233,932
Security Bank .....	25,000	2,500	270,896
Neligh—Security State Bank .....	30,000	8,000	265,639
Oakland—The Oakland State Bank .....	25,000	10,000	299,352
Ord—Nebraska State Bank .....	35,000	12,000	419,916
Pender—Pender State Bank .....	85,000	19,000	488,210
St. Edward—Farmers State Bank .....	25,000	6,000	258,766
Wayne—State Bank of Wayne .....	50,000	17,500	838,542
Western—Saline County Bank .....	30,000	30,000	220,843
NEW MEXICO.			
(See also District No. 11.)			
Aztec—The Citizens Bank .....	40,000	10,000	197,313
Santa Fe—Capital City Bank .....	50,000	10,000	537,910
OKLAHOMA.			
(See also District No. 11.)			
Chelsea—Bank of Chelsea .....	50,000	10,000	540,235
Clinton—Clinton State Bank .....	50,000	5,700	190,820
Cordell—			
Cordell State Bank .....	30,000	5,100	381,188
Oklahoma State Bank .....	30,000	4,600	304,579
Locust Grove—First State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	144,985
Okarche—First Bank of Okarche .....	50,000	15,000	299,115
Ponca City—Security State Bank .....	100,000	50,000	1,356,815
Stigler—First State Bank .....	30,000	8,000	362,874
WYOMING.			
Cheyenne—Cheyenne State Bank .....	100,000	20,000	648,429
Evanston—Stockgrowers Bank .....	50,000	35,000	633,580
Mountain View—Uinta County State Bank .....	40,000	4,000	121,289
Van Tassel—The Bank of Van Tassel .....	25,000	7,000	73,182
<b>DISTRICT NO. 11.</b>			
ARIZONA.			
(See also District No. 12.)			
Safford—Bank of Safford .....	33,000	42,000	586,809
Tombstone—Cochise County State Bank .....	30,000	10,000	294,653
LOUISIANA.			
(See also District No. 6.)			
Monroe—Central Savings Bank & Trust Co. ....	375,000	125,000	3,198,508
Shreveport—Continental Bank & Trust Co. ....	300,000	100,000	4,287,622
NEW MEXICO.			
(See also District No. 10.)			
Albuquerque—The State Trust & Savings Bank .....	100,000	80,000	1,105,024
Clouderoff—First State Bank .....	25,000	3,000	95,488
Corona—Stockmen's State Bank .....	30,000	6,000	109,098
Lovington—The First Territorial Bank .....	60,000	25,000	256,017
Portales—Security State Bank .....	25,000	5,000	246,034
OKLAHOMA.			
(See also District No. 10.)			
Broken Bow—The McCurtin County Bank .....	25,000	3,000	217,749
Coleman—The Coleman State Bank .....	25,000	3,000	188,653
Fort Towson—First State Bank .....	50,000	10,000	263,487
Valliant—Farmers State Guaranty Bank .....	50,000	2,500	305,929

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 11—Continued.</b>			
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Alice—Citizens State Bank.....	360,000	\$20,000	\$418,747
Alpine—Alpine State Bank.....	30,000		274,796
Alto—Alto State Bank.....	25,000	12,278	234,836
Anson—Anson State Bank.....	50,000	55,000	502,643
Avery—Avery State Bank.....	25,000	12,500	93,858
Ballinger—Ballinger State Bank & Trust Co.....	60,000	4,000	336,240
Bay City—			
Bay City Bank & Trust Co.....	65,000	20,000	471,056
First State Bank.....	100,000	10,000	469,224
Beaumont—			
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	20,000	1,576,958
Texas Bank & Trust Co.....	250,000	130,000	2,736,319
Beeville—Beeville Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	32,500	379,791
Bishop—First State Bank of Bishop.....	25,000	10,000	341,443
Bomarton—First State Bank.....	32,000	1,500	159,143
Bonham—			
Fannin County Bank.....	100,000	50,000	919,444
First State Bank.....	200,000	100,000	1,583,584
Bremond—First State Bank.....	50,000	12,000	386,062
Bridgeport—Bridgeport State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	147,659
Brownfield—Brownfield State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	252,940
Bryan—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	719,352
Caddo Mills—The Caddo Mills State Bank.....	30,000	21,000	158,852
Canton—Texas State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	166,142
Canyon—First State Bank.....	40,000	6,000	268,532
Celina—			
The Celina State Bank.....	35,000	3,000	171,421
First State Bank.....	50,000		290,740
Childress—			
City Guaranty State Bank.....	100,000	10,000	571,351
Farmers & Mechanics State Bank.....	50,000	60,000	842,369
Clarendon—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	193,892
Clifton—			
Farmers Guaranty State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	306,570
First Guaranty State Bank.....	40,000	20,000	204,950
Coahoma—First State Bank of Coahoma.....	25,000	1,500	122,216
Collinsville—First Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	8,000	208,251
Commerce—			
Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	12,500	160,676
State Bank of Commerce.....	50,000	3,500	252,822
Como—Como State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	174,109
Cooper—Security State Bank.....	100,000		620,345
Copperas Cove—First State Bank.....	35,000	5,000	176,854
Corsicana—First State Bank.....	200,000	40,000	1,082,725
Cross Plains—First Guaranty State Bank.....	30,000	3,000	238,027
Crowell—First State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	325,640
Cuero—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	50,000	503,080
Dallas—			
Central State Bank.....	1,000,000	500,000	5,890,302
Dallas County State Bank.....	250,000	110,000	2,904,916
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.....	1,000,000	125,000	8,358,757
Decatur—Security State Bank of Decatur.....	60,000		154,134
De Kalb—First State Bank.....	100,000	25,000	350,845
Del Rio—Del Rio Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	80,000	448,484
Denton—First Guaranty State Bank.....	50,000	8,000	362,703
East Bernard—Union State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	217,532
Edgewood—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	35,000	12,500	149,302
El Paso—			
American Trust & Savings Bank.....	350,000	50,000	3,015,296
El Paso Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	26,000	2,338,779
Security Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	25,000	1,807,797
Emhouse—The First State Bank.....	30,000	20,000	112,559
Falfurrias—Falfurrias State Bank.....	75,000	1,500	293,231
Ferris—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	269,737
Flatonía—Flatonía State Bank.....	50,000	5,000	420,594
Floydada—First State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	482,349
Forney—Forney State Bank.....	25,000	20,000	154,907
Franklin—First State Bank.....	30,000	15,000	272,336
Frost—The Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	50,000	213,029
Galveston—			
South Texas State Bank.....	200,000	150,000	3,688,833
Texas Bank & Trust Co.....	400,000	600,000	7,231,744
Ganado—The Farmers State Bank.....	35,000	2,000	88,390
Gatesville—Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	13,500	427,882
Georgetown—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	643,478
George West—First State Bank.....	50,000	18,000	211,888
Gilmer—Gilmer State Bank.....	50,000	4,000	157,126
Goldthwaite—Trent State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	691,000
Gonzales—Gonzales State Bank & Trust Co.....	75,000	25,000	497,894

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 11—Continued.</b>			
TEXAS—continued.			
Graford—First State Bank.....	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$204,214
Grand Prairie—			
First State Bank.....	40,000	20,200	246,387
Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	.....	108,259
Greenville—Citizens State Bank.....	100,000	5,000	377,074
Hallsville—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	1,000	223,637
Hamilton—Hamilton Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	327,901
Hamlin—First State Bank.....	40,000	20,000	405,925
Hedley—Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	12,500	93,576
Hereford—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	473,427
Hillsboro—First State Bank.....	150,000	15,000	886,508
Italy—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	12,500	298,908
Jacksonville—First Guaranty State Bank.....	62,500	25,000	592,965
Josephine—Josephine State Bank.....	30,000	6,000	105,418
Junction—Junction State Bank.....	100,000	110,000	750,460
Kaufman—First State Bank.....	100,000	80,000	622,491
Kenedy—			
Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	298,283
First State Bank & Trust Co.....	60,000	90,000	506,363
Kerens—First State Bank.....	50,000	30,000	249,735
Kilgore—Kilgore State Bank.....	25,000	12,500	119,553
Killeen—			
First State Bank.....	35,000	16,500	300,676
Guaranty State Bank.....	30,000	.....	107,309
Kirkland—First State Bank.....	50,000	2,500	229,252
Ladonia—First State Bank.....	35,000	10,000	422,244
La Feria—Cameron County Bank.....	25,000	3,000	195,494
Lamesa—First State Bank.....	60,000	30,000	540,713
Leakey—First State Bank.....	25,000	1,500	68,925
Leonard—First State Bank.....	50,000	11,500	420,946
Liberty—Liberty State Bank.....	35,000	10,000	331,076
Lockney—Lockney State Bank.....	50,000	2,500	210,173
Longview—Commercial Guaranty State Bank.....	50,000	.....	296,218
Loraine—The First State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	349,537
Lorenzo—First State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	250,376
Lubbock—			
Lubbock State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	870,413
Security State Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	6,000	457,195
Lufkin—Citizens Guaranty State Bank.....	75,000	5,000	469,519
Luling—			
Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	7,000	145,904
Lipscomb Bank & Trust Co.....	75,000	55,000	307,647
McAllen—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	130,000	.....	664,355
McGregor—First State Bank.....	50,000	6,000	284,406
McKinney—Central State Bank.....	75,000	7,000	555,219
Madisonville—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	255,435
Malone—First State Bank.....	25,000	8,000	107,148
Matador—First State Bank.....	37,500	12,500	348,155
Mathis—First State Bank.....	30,000	20,000	133,319
Maypearl—			
Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	158,277
Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	155,660
Memphis—Citizens State Bank.....	75,000	50,000	537,884
Mercedes—Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.....	50,000	5,000	151,014
Mertens—First Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	7,000	122,199
Mission—First State Bank of Mission.....	50,000	10,000	327,954
Moran—Moran State Bank.....	40,000	2,238	193,611
Mount Calm—First State Bank.....	40,000	10,000	187,118
Mount Pleasant—Guaranty State Bank.....	60,000	30,000	451,901
Munday—The First State Bank.....	35,000	5,000	234,473
Murchison—First State Bank.....	25,000	3,400	96,286
Nacogdoches—Commercial Guaranty State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,253,970
Normangee—First State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	210,159
North Zulch—Farmers Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	137,325
Orange—Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	.....	460,134
Paducah—First State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	468,188
Palmer—First Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	17,500	240,668
Pampa—Gray County State Bank.....	25,000	13,000	211,390
Paradise—Paradise State Bank.....	25,000	300	94,304
Paris—			
First State Bank.....	150,000	100,000	1,462,172
Lamar State Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	53,500	1,670,524
Pecos—Pecos Valley State Bank.....	110,000	40,000	539,679
Penelope—Penelope State Bank.....	25,000	.....	135,660
Perrin—First State Bank of Perrin.....	25,000	12,500	128,431
Plano—The Farmers State Bank.....	60,000	40,000	340,881
Port Arthur—Merchants State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,316,729

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 11—Continued.</b>			
TEXAS—continued.			
Post City—First State Bank.....	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$175,861
Quannah—First Guaranty State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	839,044
Ralls—			
First State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	153,585
Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co.....	60,000	7,000	301,562
Reagan—First State Bank.....	25,000	20,000	139,620
Rice—First State Bank.....	50,000	.....	203,244
Richardson—Citizens State Bank.....	35,000	4,000	135,858
Richland—First State Bank.....	25,000	20,000	254,667
Roaring Springs—First State Bank.....	25,000	21,000	170,510
Robstown—			
First State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	188,555
Guaranty State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	346,139
Rockwell—Guaranty State Bank.....	60,000	20,000	315,525
Royse—First State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	254,354
Rusk—Farmers & Merchants State Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	2,500	652,895
Sabinal—First State Bank.....	80,000	1,000	420,449
San Antonio—Central Trust Co.....	200,000	.....	4,104,743
San Augustine—Commercial Guaranty State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	399,752
Santa Anna—First State Bank.....	35,000	20,000	361,939
Savoy—First State Bank.....	25,000	9,000	159,606
Seminole—The First State Bank.....	40,000	30,000	150,571
Seymour—First Guaranty State Bank.....	35,000	5,500	140,751
Shamrock—Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	330,614
Shiro—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	109,883
Silverton—Briscoe County State Bank.....	25,000	.....	57,440
Sinton—Bank of Commerce.....	50,000	10,000	377,462
Slaton—The First State Bank.....	40,000	3,500	261,717
Snyder—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	25,000	321,767
Spearman—Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	82,951
Stamford—First State Bank.....	100,000	35,000	615,056
Streetman—The First State Bank.....	25,000	20,000	168,091
Sweetwater—Texas Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	75,000	762,370
Teague—The First State Bank.....	50,000	5,000	524,667
Terrell—First State Bank.....	200,000	165,000	1,252,846
Tioga—First Guaranty State Bank.....	30,000	8,500	141,275
Trenton—Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	113,511
Troup—Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	20,000	256,272
Tyler—Peoples Guaranty State Bank.....	100,000	32,100	1,232,126
Valley Mills—Citizens State Bank.....	30,000	4,000	107,594
Valley View—First Guaranty State Bank.....	25,000	9,300	109,831
Waco—First State Bank & Trust Co.....	300,000	115,000	2,212,923
Waxahachie—Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co.....	200,000	23,000	1,201,734
Weatherford—First State Bank.....	125,000	23,500	855,543
Wellington—Wellington State Bank.....	50,000	50,000	454,716
West—First State Bank of West.....	50,000	.....	292,014
Wharton—			
Security Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	15,000	367,720
Wharton Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000	150,000	764,531
White Deer—First State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	179,909
Wills Point—First State Bank.....	100,000	44,203	486,394
Wimmsboro—Merchants & Planters State Bank.....	30,000	30,000	340,092
Wolfe City—First State Bank.....	50,000	25,000	272,886
Woodville—Woodville State Bank.....	30,000	3,000	128,438
Wortham—First State Bank.....	50,000	15,000	955,037
Wylie—First State Bank.....	75,000	25,000	493,168
Yoakum—The Yoakum State Bank.....	100,000	100,000	1,239,825
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12.</b>			
ARIZONA.			
(See also District No. 11.)			
Buckeye—Buckeye Valley Bank.....	25,000	5,000	122,452
Phoenix—The Valley Bank.....	500,000	100,000	6,033,395
CALIFORNIA.			
Alameda—Bank of Alameda.....	500,000	250,000	6,222,654
Bakersfield—Security Trust Co.....	600,000	235,000	8,656,494
Brawley—Imperial Valley Bank.....	100,000	47,000	822,251
Cedarville—Surprise Valley Bank.....	25,000	45,000	402,725
Chico—Peoples Savings & Commercial Bank.....	100,000	4,500	703,723
Downey—Los Nietos Valley Bank.....	50,000	28,000	792,094
Fresno—			
Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	456,000	10,165,826
The Valley Bank.....	700,000	70,000	4,848,696
Fullerton—Standard Bank of Orange County.....	50,000	7,000	417,570



	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12—Continued.</b>			
CALIFORNIA—continued.			
Holtville—The Holtville Bank.....	\$75,000	\$2,500	\$408,539
Kingsburg—Kingsburg Bank.....	110,000	55,000	1,188,854
Lemoore—Bank of Lemoore.....	100,000	50,000	1,011,442
Long Beach—			
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	350,000	350,000	6,674,226
Long Beach Trust & Savings Bank.....	600,000	225,000	9,714,318
Los Angeles—			
Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank.....	2,000,000	1,300,000	37,793,746
Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.....	3,500,000	2,000,000	73,928,388
Security Trust & Savings Bank.....	7,220,000	2,780,000	151,772,058
Union Bank & Trust Co.....	1,500,000	145,000	9,183,150
Marysville—Rideout Bank.....	250,000	310,931	4,919,337
Norwalk—Bank of Norwalk.....	25,000	17,500	492,024
Pasadena—Citizens Savings Bank.....	300,000	50,000	3,193,740
Placerville—El Dorado County Bank.....	65,000	110,000	1,503,305
Porterville—The Pioneer Bank.....	105,000	32,000	1,371,482
Quincy—Plumas County Bank.....	70,000	15,000	754,059
Sacramento—			
The Peoples Bank.....	800,000	135,000	8,333,732
Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank.....	3,000,000	175,000	28,272,058
St. Helena—Bank of St. Helena.....	85,000	32,500	892,981
Salinas—Monterey County Bank.....	275,800	63,000	2,846,204
San Bruno—California Bank of San Mateo County.....	25,000	700	152,246
San Fernando—San Fernando Valley Savings Bank.....	25,000	5,500	237,158
San Francisco—			
Anglo-California Trust Co.....	1,500,000	850,000	38,074,889
Bank of Italy.....	10,000,000	2,500,000	191,376,458
British American Bank.....	1,000,000	30,000	2,901,684
The French American Bank.....	1,000,000	275,000	14,970,955
Italian-American Bank.....	1,250,000	275,000	13,132,265
Mercantile Trust Co.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	74,040,634
The Mission Bank.....	200,000	120,000	3,269,714
Mission Savings Bank.....	500,000	40,000	7,559,727
San Francisco Savings & Loan Society.....	1,000,000	2,550,000	71,851,300
Security Bank & Trust Co.....	750,000	635,000	6,191,044
San Jose—			
Garden City Bank & Trust Co.....	500,000	645,000	8,353,339
The Growers Bank.....	300,000	30,000	1,187,705
San Luis Obispo—			
Citizens State Bank.....	150,000	20,000	648,299
Commercial Bank.....	700,000	75,000	5,565,696
Santa Ana—Orange County Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	100,000	2,224,902
Santa Barbara—Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,000,000	370,000	9,855,271
Santa Maria—Bank of Santa Maria.....	600,000	125,000	4,632,699
Santa Monica—			
Bank of Santa Monica.....	200,000	100,000	3,693,257
Ocean Park Bank.....	181,700	38,500	2,595,003
Sausalito—Bank of Sausalito.....	70,000	11,500	768,659
Sawtelle—Citizens State Bank.....	100,000	3,500	1,300,838
Turlock—Commercial Bank of Turlock.....	75,000	37,000	1,007,951
Whittier—The Community Bank of Whittier.....	125,000	13,500	812,641
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
Arco—Butte County Bank.....	25,000	1,000	90,661
Ashton—Security State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	561,703
Bellevue—Bellevue Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000		258,544
Blackfoot—			
Blackfoot City Bank.....	50,000	10,000	343,621
D. W. Standrod & Co.....	100,000	110,000	2,173,082
Cambridge—Peoples Bank.....	40,000	8,000	241,786
Castleford—Bank of Castleford.....	25,000	1,250	71,376
Drummond—First State Bank.....	25,000		90,671
Eagle—Bank of Eagle.....	25,000	3,000	144,900
Eden—Eden State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	148,334
Emmett—Bank of Emmett.....	60,000	25,000	693,352
Filer—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	25,000	5,000	177,790
Genesee—Genesee Exchange Bank.....	25,000	12,500	412,823
Gooding—Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	243,710
Grangeville—Bank of Camas Prairie.....	50,000	50,000	624,778
Hansen—Bank of Hansen.....	25,000	5,000	259,880
Hazelton—Hazelton State Bank.....	25,000	5,700	152,434
Homedale—First Bank of Homedale.....	25,000		103,369
Idaho Falls—			
Anderson Brothers Bank.....	424,600	171,400	2,047,621
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	150,000	30,000	794,569
Kimberly—Bank of Kimberly.....	35,000	15,000	428,185
Kuna—The Kuna State Bank.....	25,000	1,500	96,803
Mackay—W. G. Jenkins & Co.....	50,000	10,000	334,675
Malad City—J. N. Ireland & Co., Bankers.....	40,000	12,500	443,335

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12—Continued.</b>			
IDAHO—continued.			
Menau—Jefferson State Bank.....	\$25,000	\$3,202	\$122,754
Meridian—Meridian State Bank.....	25,000	3,500	166,044
Mouirou—Farmers & Stockgrowers Bank.....	25,000	1,300	108,758
Murtaugh—Bank of Murtaugh.....	25,000	3,500	105,690
New Plymouth—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	289,912
Nespecke—Union State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	392,089
Oakley—Farmers Commercial & Savings Bank.....	25,000	15,000	220,948
Orofino—Bank of Orofino.....	25,000	5,000	309,200
Picabo—Picabo State Bank.....	50,000	.....	189,919
Pocatello—Citizens Bank.....	300,000	60,000	1,806,600
Rexburg—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	50,000	10,000	363,083
Richfield—First State Bank.....	25,000	.....	126,881
Rupert—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	35,000	.....	145,375
St. Anthony—St. Anthony Bank & Trust Co.....	30,000	30,000	516,411
Soda Springs—Largilliere Company Bankers.....	25,000	12,000	389,014
Star—The Farmers Bank.....	25,000	13,000	189,779
Sugar City—Fremont County Bank.....	25,000	5,000	221,825
Teton City—First State Bank.....	30,000	.....	107,709
Tetonia—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	135,688
Twin Falls—Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co.....	100,000	75,000	1,565,255
Victor—Victor State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	150,655
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Albany—Albany State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	762,550
Athens—Athena State Bank.....	25,000	.....	84,778
Aurora—Aurora State Bank.....	25,000	16,000	296,984
Central Point—Central Point State Bank.....	25,000	5,000	326,652
Dallas—Dallas City Bank.....	50,000	15,000	459,436
Enterprise—Enterprise State Bank.....	50,000	27,500	338,122
Fossil—Steiner & Carpenter Bank.....	100,000	5,000	497,657
Grants Pass—Grants Pass & Josephine Bank.....	75,000	20,000	923,320
Gresham—First State Bank.....	30,000	25,000	540,919
Haines—Bank of Haines.....	25,000	.....	195,137
Helix—Bank of Helix.....	50,000	12,000	238,072
Hood River—Butler Banking Co.....	100,000	35,000	1,153,003
Jordan Valley—Bank of Jordan Valley.....	50,000	.....	608,525
Joseph—First Bank of Joseph.....	50,000	13,500	275,337
Lakeview—Lake County Loan & Savings Bank.....	40,000	10,000	273,327
Madras—Madras State Bank.....	25,000	25,000	266,638
Marshfield—			
Bank of Southwestern Oregon.....	100,000	18,000	883,863
Scandinavian American Bank.....	25,000	7,500	383,729
Medford—Jackson County Bank.....	100,000	20,000	1,133,317
Moro—Farmers State Bank.....	45,000	7,000	197,316
Myrtle Point—Bank of Myrtle Point.....	50,000	15,000	437,936
North Portland—Live Stock State Bank.....	100,000	10,000	949,049
Oakland—E. G. Young & Co. Bank.....	50,000	15,000	698,284
Oregon City—			
Bank of Commerce.....	100,000	28,000	1,021,317
Bank of Oregon City.....	100,000	50,000	1,879,170
Pendleton—The Inland Empire Bank.....	250,000	25,000	1,062,285
Pilot Rock—First Bank of Pilot Rock.....	30,000	35,000	379,977
Portland—			
Hibernia Commercial & Savings Bank.....	200,000	100,000	5,400,102
Ladd & Tilton Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	24,583,307
Reedsport—First Bank of Reedsport.....	25,000	1,750	123,224
Skaniko—Eastern Oregon Banking Co.....	50,000	10,000	269,068
Stanfield—The Bank of Stanfield.....	25,000	12,500	164,975
The Dalles—Wasco County Bank.....	100,000	5,000	614,215
Tillamook—Tillamook County Bank.....	40,000	10,000	644,909
Wasco—Bank of Wasco.....	25,000	25,000	276,099
Woodburn—The Bank of Woodburn.....	50,000	15,000	712,803
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Bingham Canyon—Bingham State Bank.....	50,000	4,000	174,447
Brigham City—Security Savings Bank.....	50,000	21,000	666,755
Cedar City—			
Bank of Southern Utah.....	75,000	75,000	551,322
Iron Commercial & Savings Bank.....	50,000	5,000	265,761
Delta—Delta State Bank.....	25,000	12,500	265,162
Ephraim—Bank of Ephraim.....	50,000	32,500	408,828
Fillmore—Fillmore Commercial & Savings Bank.....	50,000	10,000	374,661
Fountain Green—Bank of Fountain Green.....	25,000	15,000	310,783
Gunnison—Gunnison Valley Bank.....	50,000	16,000	391,980
Helper—Helper State Bank.....	50,000	40,000	679,727
Kaysville—Barnes Banking Co.....	50,000	80,000	534,734

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12—Continued.</b>			
UTAH—continued.			
Logan—			
Cache Valley Banking Co.....	\$100,000	\$31,000	\$1,337,879
Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank.....	100,000	18,000	598,291
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co.....	150,000	50,000	1,617,417
Monticello—Monticello State Bank.....	50,000	8,000	147,056
Myton—Myton State Bank.....	41,761	8,300	136,030
Ogden—Ogden Savings Bank.....	150,000	150,000	2,269,281
Panguitch—State Bank of Garfield.....	50,000	75,000	427,817
Parowan—Bank of Iron County.....	35,000	21,000	261,533
Payson—			
Payson Exchange Savings Bank.....	50,000	30,000	563,462
State Bank of Payson.....	50,000	16,000	513,278
Price—			
Carbon County Bank.....	100,000	10,000	349,819
Price Commercial & Savings Bank.....	50,000	70,000	837,376
Provo—			
Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	100,000	15,000	852,387
Knight Trust & Savings Bank.....	300,000	34,000	1,713,818
Richfield—			
James M. Peterson Bank.....	50,000	50,000	646,688
State Bank of Sevier.....	45,000	45,000	500,270
Richmond—State Bank of Richmond.....	25,000	12,500	193,725
Salina—First State Bank of Salina.....	25,000	50,000	455,309
Salt Lake City—			
Columbia Trust Co.....	250,000	25,000	1,288,044
Deseret Savings Bank.....	500,000	300,000	5,813,466
Tracy Loan & Trust Co.....	227,000	132,710	911,596
Utah Savings & Trust Co.....	300,000	39,393	1,645,739
Walker Brothers Bankers.....	650,000	250,000	16,975,840
Spanish Fork—Commercial Bank of Spanish Fork.....	50,000	25,000	291,363
Vernal—Bank of Vernal.....	60,000	15,000	433,581
WASHINGTON.			
Albion—Albion State Bank.....	25,000	6,000	87,884
Almira—			
Almira State Bank.....	50,000	13,000	362,916
Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	6,500	171,410
Bellingham—Northwestern State Bank.....	100,000	85,000	1,454,087
Buena—Buena State Bank.....	25,000	1,500	160,606
Centralia—Centralia State Bank.....	100,000	13,000	634,576
Chehalis—Coffman-Dobson Bank & Trust Co.....	150,000	100,000	2,037,281
Colfax—First Savings & Trust Bank of Whitman County.....	75,000	17,500	347,714
Davenport—Lincoln County State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	451,042
Ellensburg—The Farmers Bank.....	100,000	25,000	1,202,061
Enumclaw—			
Peoples State Bank.....	25,000	2,776	419,151
State Bank of Enumclaw.....	30,000	20,000	530,076
Everett—Bank of Commerce.....	100,000	25,000	1,559,784
Farmington—Bank of Farmington.....	25,000	10,000	231,418
Garfield—First State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	348,815
Goldendale—State Bank of Goldendale.....	75,000	8,500	436,903
Hoodium—Lumbermen's Bank and Trust Co.....	100,000	25,000	1,108,418
La Crosse—			
First State Bank.....	60,000	40,000	452,429
Security State Bank.....	30,000	7,500	138,012
Molson—Molson State Bank.....	25,000	10,000	234,603
Odessa—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	25,000	10,000	357,631
Okanogan—Commercial Bank.....	50,000	10,000	435,897
Pine City—Pine City State Bank.....	25,000	3,500	149,495
Pomeroy—Pomeroy State Bank.....	50,000	150,000	1,195,903
Fort Townsend—Merchants Bank.....	75,000	25,000	1,049,772
Pullman—Pullman State Bank.....	37,500	10,000	656,982
Puyallup—			
Citizens State Bank.....	50,000	10,000	712,727
Puyallup State Bank.....	50,000	2,500	649,222
Reardan—Farmers State Bank.....	50,000	20,000	414,248
Renton—			
Citizens Bank of Renton.....	25,000	5,000	510,365
Renton State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	229,018
Ritzville—Ritzville State Bank.....	25,000	2,500	126,951
Rockford—Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	25,000	6,500	222,271
Rosalia—Bank of Rosalia.....	25,000	5,000	276,127
St. John—Farmers State Bank.....	40,000	10,000	274,354
Selah—Selah State Bank.....	30,000	6,000	381,997
South Bend—Pacific State Bank.....	100,000	10,000	1,127,453
Spokane—			
Spokane & Eastern Trust Co.....	1,000,000	250,000	10,891,392
Washington Trust Co.....	200,000	50,000	1,527,082

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12—Continued.</b>			
WASHINGTON—continued.			
Sprague—Farmers State Bank.....	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$126,081
Stanwood—Bank of Stanwood.....	25,000	25,000	542,577
Tacoma—Puget Sound Bank & Trust Co.....	300,000	50,000	2,928,056
Tekoa—			
Citizens State Bank.....	25,000	15,000	353,038
Tekoa State Bank.....	30,000	15,000	391,392
Toppenish—			
Central Bank of Toppenish.....	50,000	35,000	333,783
Traders Bank.....	25,000	15,000	447,057
Uniontown—Farmers State Bank.....	25,000	4,000	326,341
Walla Walla—			
The Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	200,000	40,000	1,573,488
Peoples State Bank.....	100,000	50,000	1,693,463
Wilbur—The State Bank of Wilbur.....	50,000	10,000	554,397
Yakima—			
The Commercial Bank of Yakima.....	100,000	10,000	756,913
Yakima Valley Bank.....	100,000	35,000	1,738,334
Zillah—Zillah State Bank.....	25,000	1,000	80,793

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS  
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 29, 1920, APR. 28, JUNE 30, AND  
DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 29, 1920—1,481 banks.	Apr. 28, 1921—1,550 banks.	June 30, 1921—1,595 banks.	Dec. 31, 1921—1,614 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>				
Loans and discounts .....	5,640,646	5,812,696	5,772,959	5,692,229
Overdrafts .....	5,708	4,533	4,619	4,634
Customers' liability on account of acceptances .....	212,494	189,514	174,284	142,896
United States Government securities .....	629,955	627,717	644,043	674,353
Stock of Federal Reserve Banks .....	30,887	32,934	33,196	33,512
Other bonds, stocks, and securities .....	1,340,247	1,357,588	1,405,300	1,398,542
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures .....	177,952	194,491	198,518	212,671
Other real estate .....	26,957	30,510	29,060	32,804
Gold and gold certificates .....	13,858	14,921	13,125	8,727
All other cash in vault .....	170,882	147,602	143,063	128,536
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks .....	578,688	577,174	584,457	615,082
Items with Federal Reserve Banks in process of collection .....	122,213	117,993	120,763	127,131
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies .....	381,113	354,710	338,151	359,043
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place .....	289,333	213,983	368,894	270,613
Outside checks and other cash items .....	34,368	27,801	39,377	44,133
United States securities borrowed .....				35,710
Other securities borrowed .....				381
Other assets .....	171,693	151,688	139,326	123,863
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,826,794</b>	<b>9,885,855</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>	<b>9,904,860</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Capital stock paid in .....	527,520	579,391	585,530	586,089
Surplus fund .....	507,503	528,112	531,918	524,574
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid .....	183,445	184,483	170,389	170,115
Amounts reserved for interest and taxes accrued .....	46,852	47,740	49,750	32,947
Due to Federal Reserve Banks .....	4,053	5,371	5,915	6,639
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies .....	534,767	576,124	556,184	587,875
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding .....	210,728	164,250	226,934	173,487
Demand deposits .....	4,519,602	4,475,929	4,585,885	4,572,500
Time deposits .....	2,556,818	2,645,703	2,671,593	2,702,110
United States deposits .....	106,166	99,625	142,457	120,308
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Banks .....	267,245	243,775	164,189	116,819
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Banks .....	56,665	51,536	55,439	42,183
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding .....	12,339	12,686	18,998	12,470
Acceptances executed for customers .....	<sup>1</sup> 218,292	194,759	178,483	144,177
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks .....		5,179	2,479	5,687
United States securities borrowed .....				35,752
Other securities borrowed .....				381
Other liabilities .....	74,799	71,192	62,942	70,747
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,826,794</b>	<b>9,885,855</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>	<b>9,904,860</b>
Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks .....	433,614	328,164	344,571	206,511
Liability for rediscounts other than with Federal Reserve Banks .....	29,663	19,093	20,849	27,522
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent) .....	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS (BOTH NATIONAL AND STATE) OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 29, 1920, APR. 28, JUNE 30, AND DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 29, 1920—9,606 banks.	Apr. 28, 1921—9,698 banks.	June 30, 1921—9,745 banks.	Dec. 31, 1921—9,779 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>				
Loans and discounts.....	17,731,760	17,176,493	16,894,785	16,671,278
Overdrafts.....	22,676	15,302	14,588	14,582
Customer's liability on account of acceptances.....	566,678	471,992	412,571	343,559
United States Government securities.....	2,759,428	2,627,073	2,661,078	2,647,793
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	3,360,948	3,410,964	3,443,577	3,512,891
Banking house furniture, and fixtures.....	565,567	593,428	608,212	642,503
Other real estate.....	73,901	82,886	80,786	87,152
Cash in vault.....	677,925	564,022	529,764	478,416
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,763,424	1,654,329	1,624,662	1,758,341
Items with Federal Reserve Banks in process of collection.....	544,815	431,378	448,765	477,042
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	1,576,622	1,324,986	1,353,614	1,449,637
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	963,881	641,528	1,085,375	777,439
Outside checks and other cash items.....	91,222	67,586	109,807	106,333
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.....	38,350	35,575	36,264	36,672
United States securities borrowed <sup>1</sup> .....				35,710
Other securities borrowed <sup>1</sup> .....				381
Other assets.....	447,001	350,391	344,011	276,749
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,184,198</b>	<b>29,447,933</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>	<b>29,316,478</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Capital stock paid in.....	1,799,061	1,850,074	1,858,710	1,867,821
Surplus fund.....	1,526,901	1,552,418	1,557,719	1,557,475
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	794,245	753,169	719,076	667,711
Due to Federal Reserve Banks.....	21,933	21,882	24,393	25,521
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	3,062,304	2,664,847	2,688,096	2,834,645
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	593,369	435,258	563,443	438,336
Demand deposits.....	14,019,901	13,074,225	13,292,177	13,176,122
Time deposits.....	6,187,921	6,343,443	6,368,632	6,450,629
United States deposits.....	316,191	272,561	389,910	306,103
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,026,492	828,798	616,557	498,708
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Banks.....	208,440	188,459	195,684	156,617
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	17,901	18,001	25,185	16,416
Acceptances executed for customers.....	<sup>2</sup> 593,708	481,936	418,165	346,555
Acceptances executed by other banks, for account of reporting banks.....		22,233	13,722	22,245
National bank notes outstanding.....	693,415	679,083	703,654	716,968
United States Government securities borrowed.....	<sup>3</sup> 140,451	<sup>3</sup> 130,685	<sup>3</sup> 100,324	102,675
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	<sup>3</sup> 4,377	<sup>3</sup> 4,086	<sup>3</sup> 2,830	6,121
Other liabilities.....	177,548	126,775	105,782	125,810
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31,184,198</b>	<b>29,447,933</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>	<b>29,316,478</b>
Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,894,818	1,336,813	1,243,764	757,639
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Banks to net deposit liability (per cent).....	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.5

<sup>1</sup> Securities borrowed by State bank and trust company members only.

<sup>2</sup> Includes acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include bonds and securities borrowed by State bank and trust company members.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES SUBMITTING WEEKLY REPORTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

[Figures for about 800 banks as of last report date in each month.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

TOTAL—ALL DISTRICTS.

	United States securities.			Total loans and discounts and investments.			Net demand deposits.			Time deposits.			Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January .....	2,547,550	1,844,650	1,314,229	14,184,040	16,631,526	16,253,775	9,952,408	11,481,050	10,642,599	1,611,721	2,471,569	2,918,849	1,190,755	1,834,180	1,907,992
February .....	2,957,859	1,747,161	1,303,075	14,487,724	16,671,312	16,099,019	9,988,464	11,463,252	10,494,629	1,646,174	2,524,393	2,909,245	1,473,859	2,142,857	1,890,695
March .....	2,829,254	1,548,036	1,342,419	14,486,141	16,819,270	15,982,600	10,054,438	11,495,549	10,185,727	1,684,259	2,584,959	2,922,472	1,422,937	2,114,273	1,764,186
April .....	2,972,878	1,680,646	1,290,082	14,581,778	16,930,335	15,603,066	10,209,754	11,463,745	10,138,258	1,717,842	2,619,027	2,938,468	1,409,521	2,136,347	1,522,975
May .....	2,860,904	1,684,364	1,261,841	14,853,002	16,945,832	15,345,265	10,442,847	11,561,381	10,153,356	1,729,689	2,645,705	3,053,345	1,485,974	2,060,138	1,329,301
June .....	2,189,252	1,560,929	1,373,121	11,675,264	16,932,448	15,331,143	10,286,406	11,347,041	10,046,398	1,756,963	2,691,880	2,933,118	1,350,911	1,945,977	1,215,336
July .....	2,156,568	1,503,039	1,189,699	14,719,675	16,859,973	14,888,709	10,543,053	11,401,052	10,002,061	1,789,774	2,705,852	2,905,293	1,440,780	1,973,034	1,112,515
August .....	2,381,476	1,501,482	1,213,872	15,256,335	16,930,418	14,759,210	10,802,505	11,252,428	9,967,547	1,923,494	2,745,231	2,924,701	1,411,137	2,128,399	955,952
September .....	2,242,943	1,447,757	1,362,574	15,677,228	17,140,246	14,957,256	10,839,154	11,160,537	9,865,599	1,994,216	2,786,811	2,925,188	1,475,842	1,550,910	875,271
October .....	2,107,938	1,364,616	1,252,663	16,115,200	17,017,416	14,729,250	11,284,902	11,172,001	10,192,114	2,194,156	2,805,247	2,963,968	1,697,969	2,244,262	806,559
November .....	1,979,839	1,391,420	1,378,319	16,156,236	16,732,012	14,764,514	11,337,614	10,892,122	10,269,971	2,288,133	2,811,123	2,997,931	1,812,909	2,174,026	683,461
December .....	1,929,268	1,391,368	1,469,323	16,520,055	16,750,488	14,779,582	11,174,249	10,941,847	10,174,437	2,302,344	2,852,257	2,998,213	1,833,207	2,098,053	698,221

DISTRICT NO. I—BOSTON.

January .....	140,456	75,336	49,874	1,043,896	1,074,952	1,084,655	708,411	786,060	768,866	106,333	132,505	171,921	80,216	127,101	98,235
February .....	165,552	65,645	52,087	1,067,816	1,093,605	1,073,000	685,824	809,809	743,774	109,813	135,393	166,067	96,507	151,049	113,936
March .....	130,863	53,397	57,098	1,057,589	1,083,123	1,070,906	692,275	780,143	705,606	110,464	137,611	168,464	94,413	144,397	124,060
April .....	149,559	72,746	48,779	1,084,993	1,077,615	1,032,134	715,746	799,364	719,774	113,264	138,594	170,945	105,194	110,631	74,147
May .....	138,776	70,455	47,637	1,097,200	1,108,393	1,031,716	716,786	816,881	730,446	109,059	138,163	177,680	105,334	121,574	69,865
June .....	83,882	62,429	48,720	1,060,192	1,105,397	1,021,317	712,582	818,241	702,384	119,797	140,780	175,005	105,516	106,718	64,447
July .....	81,869	54,838	45,910	1,046,355	1,089,987	1,003,151	737,970	832,429	726,250	110,805	140,322	176,423	96,854	80,667	42,844
August .....	92,291	58,015	48,343	1,022,667	1,085,915	1,000,676	742,420	807,473	700,129	111,405	143,992	179,103	74,819	97,264	54,693
September .....	85,130	56,318	56,140	1,031,489	1,114,126	1,016,457	733,869	806,492	697,313	112,238	154,465	192,604	92,314	101,830	43,771
October .....	69,938	53,399	51,908	1,031,691	1,114,786	1,014,884	802,737	832,298	751,160	123,247	162,445	179,974	82,023	88,454	31,462
November .....	72,572	56,406	59,705	1,052,260	1,102,265	1,009,944	779,931	782,234	742,270	126,501	159,661	181,403	121,667	120,906	42,534
December .....	83,899	57,413	62,073	1,102,599	1,110,511	1,011,569	767,204	782,719	731,989	129,141	160,446	180,480	150,658	129,535	46,347

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES SUBMITTING WEEKLY REPORTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

DISTRICT NO. 2—NEW YORK.

	United States securities.			Total loans and discounts and investments.			Net demand deposits.			Time deposits.			Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January .....	1,066,066	669,114	521,338	5,835,473	6,361,902	6,114,037	4,607,734	5,118,606	4,704,026	259,377	392,078	443,250	523,729	758,720	873,478
February .....	1,257,785	653,989	511,698	5,952,785	6,284,557	6,022,176	4,622,354	5,076,104	4,623,462	257,057	390,194	436,614	706,567	851,650	848,613
March .....	1,178,947	581,767	527,229	5,858,313	6,320,984	5,911,471	4,684,975	5,146,672	4,545,463	270,359	410,810	459,604	606,898	800,377	658,141
April .....	1,284,516	652,587	504,990	5,915,390	6,365,587	5,754,327	4,768,034	5,243,462	4,556,482	277,055	416,439	462,513	537,321	723,022	557,851
May .....	1,139,323	660,621	485,278	5,981,018	6,385,049	5,618,033	4,940,728	5,360,664	4,570,871	284,929	408,318	539,017	638,733	671,709	453,528
June .....	803,181	626,903	602,338	5,998,218	6,413,606	5,636,648	4,826,870	5,219,623	4,635,931	283,025	417,491	433,115	523,837	674,144	338,457
July .....	806,148	615,667	468,737	5,983,856	6,383,663	5,393,871	4,844,699	5,170,254	4,504,795	319,855	426,606	415,994	643,373	746,121	333,415
August .....	928,721	599,108	496,727	6,145,938	6,405,363	5,369,526	4,912,104	5,016,107	4,465,258	352,330	452,118	435,485	626,964	876,573	289,799
September .....	980,992	579,025	538,119	6,466,099	6,477,226	5,439,669	5,008,384	5,010,977	4,477,486	404,983	468,562	447,295	599,395	806,915	196,225
October .....	904,418	525,844	512,871	6,582,486	6,410,823	5,355,481	5,197,638	4,993,980	4,636,456	425,138	458,556	460,979	760,965	946,248	202,314
November .....	815,641	536,087	604,112	6,313,360	6,255,065	5,465,634	5,121,787	4,883,600	4,707,914	419,076	449,474	478,679	789,347	874,332	172,569
December .....	707,991	531,762	662,784	6,384,556	6,340,035	5,463,307	5,032,001	4,995,337	4,679,857	392,356	441,378	473,236	735,032	831,782	178,430

NEW YORK CITY.

January .....	961,945	601,327	460,321	5,281,937	5,738,086	5,376,817	4,233,775	4,665,394	4,209,715	202,723	301,906	277,607	462,357	704,573	825,610
February .....	1,140,831	580,949	453,436	5,377,186	5,581,340	5,288,679	4,224,491	4,567,219	4,139,351	198,370	294,819	269,229	645,905	784,403	799,558
March .....	1,062,245	514,535	467,774	5,284,935	5,605,569	5,176,441	4,294,280	4,643,557	4,063,690	211,137	303,385	267,158	540,207	732,768	605,390
April .....	1,162,890	581,780	445,203	5,329,777	5,653,310	5,019,574	4,351,058	4,726,905	4,062,354	216,765	301,163	300,387	470,008	663,390	507,840
May .....	1,023,425	583,164	423,559	5,441,524	5,662,449	4,890,923	4,589,637	4,836,774	4,086,781	224,369	300,016	376,867	572,335	609,590	405,338
June .....	702,872	555,694	539,784	5,453,615	5,693,637	4,909,576	4,464,537	4,705,010	4,159,849	222,041	303,559	270,496	455,384	611,843	283,174
July .....	721,722	544,674	407,057	5,421,983	5,653,298	4,677,738	4,448,311	4,664,731	4,033,505	256,574	301,766	251,824	577,408	683,814	284,545
August .....	834,846	526,542	434,497	5,531,820	5,673,831	4,655,016	4,487,636	4,521,495	4,007,827	271,438	321,554	266,783	557,828	814,059	241,710
September .....	896,206	511,709	475,933	5,840,702	5,749,347	4,719,669	4,581,079	4,528,310	4,178,072	324,793	353,681	278,403	524,873	749,027	150,424
October .....	822,273	460,020	452,223	5,956,150	5,680,503	4,640,177	4,765,169	4,500,067	4,172,464	343,534	318,231	289,897	687,019	881,607	155,876
November .....	738,285	468,247	540,520	5,685,910	5,528,888	4,749,430	4,685,335	4,399,615	4,248,487	336,312	310,181	305,862	715,006	803,266	124,992
December .....	636,854	487,908	595,553	5,764,781	5,614,773	4,746,425	4,589,921	4,505,054	4,216,994	308,253	298,415	301,517	675,775	765,922	131,279



DISTRICT NO. 3—PHILADELPHIA.

January	153,235	103,824	71,981	960,514	967,807	906,437	632,839	654,286	652,317	20,086	26,034	38,621	144,602	181,222	111,353
February	177,735	97,392	71,264	958,346	979,814	910,850	638,823	651,309	638,028	21,354	25,951	39,096	166,836	205,840	124,526
March	179,870	93,883	77,259	980,259	977,213	918,350	653,426	657,111	623,764	22,300	26,458	38,951	170,472	196,872	123,395
April	177,769	109,279	72,384	959,767	953,439	894,395	654,734	659,140	630,885	22,016	26,673	41,265	172,601	184,851	106,769
May	189,440	103,282	72,447	1,015,562	956,079	884,246	651,349	673,682	627,875	20,634	32,798	41,417	176,464	166,901	105,686
June	125,065	86,664	77,836	976,769	945,182	881,132	635,929	662,888	604,716	20,627	32,981	41,110	189,900	147,432	97,539
July	105,101	74,836	66,674	950,089	939,948	849,154	646,191	666,861	621,124	21,303	33,290	41,687	175,013	140,054	79,827
August	119,014	72,756	72,734	975,255	961,062	830,060	664,273	690,847	608,790	21,783	37,164	41,207	169,157	135,359	69,328
September	123,098	68,727	79,451	988,099	960,812	844,955	663,812	690,209	599,735	22,122	38,985	43,680	109,044	121,028	63,772
October	103,182	64,461	66,321	982,965	942,431	830,966	675,267	684,743	619,213	22,453	39,244	43,854	175,831	114,046	64,051
November	94,018	67,288	68,926	997,934	934,391	816,975	666,231	679,899	629,938	22,440	39,755	44,212	166,177	121,596	46,796
December	108,642	72,176	75,626	1,018,482	913,785	815,752	655,361	661,765	612,797	22,242	37,029	45,648	184,906	121,943	50,024

DISTRICT NO. 4—CLEVELAND.

January	239,411	185,067	135,664	1,319,135	1,478,244	1,537,813	784,828	855,135	897,769	280,156	337,095	431,080	82,031	105,682	97,722
February	283,677	180,789	138,327	1,361,192	1,495,830	1,539,856	794,644	850,503	889,822	296,360	360,129	432,956	98,286	147,333	97,103
March	253,420	150,395	137,033	1,347,638	1,475,112	1,540,084	790,072	847,452	854,366	294,521	359,828	432,936	86,168	122,864	106,652
April	240,469	153,099	135,310	1,346,366	1,469,708	1,508,792	768,909	864,415	820,858	298,332	364,226	428,750	94,642	111,700	116,155
May	250,212	156,690	134,506	1,368,996	1,478,767	1,487,663	804,847	873,743	828,443	294,143	363,999	453,600	87,449	106,641	102,882
June	224,458	155,016	136,511	1,365,401	1,488,988	1,492,238	780,088	867,816	779,440	296,419	365,090	431,140	90,538	104,380	124,727
July	226,286	142,785	128,982	1,375,548	1,487,919	1,469,280	809,409	918,246	800,255	292,345	364,319	429,271	102,312	81,896	112,986
August	235,956	146,517	132,877	1,425,568	1,507,739	1,458,894	809,961	939,331	806,715	296,600	372,350	427,738	113,558	79,598	90,960
September	216,990	142,321	144,189	1,434,444	1,506,115	1,476,023	791,092	928,816	792,700	299,985	376,942	425,100	116,725	69,566	89,119
October	208,432	136,657	133,435	1,458,882	1,517,108	1,454,167	824,113	950,397	801,129	321,028	382,012	426,310	118,701	68,150	95,613
November	195,997	139,264	142,754	1,457,866	1,512,422	1,426,048	821,437	921,620	786,349	323,239	381,544	425,150	143,933	81,276	74,462
December	196,016	137,617	146,237	1,484,616	1,547,840	1,412,520	893,946	891,407	754,192	332,699	403,930	418,645	147,113	105,509	78,924

DISTRICT NO. 5—RICHMOND.

January	130,712	97,486	73,775	537,880	616,056	596,908	324,778	362,001	331,243	67,191	99,974	115,889	62,696	68,746	66,162
February	138,795	90,705	71,741	556,840	610,067	593,988	316,302	362,219	324,365	70,898	100,068	116,341	77,451	74,398	66,520
March	139,950	88,136	80,290	569,069	617,165	603,591	316,700	353,126	317,251	77,838	100,263	117,509	84,414	82,733	68,937
April	147,754	88,880	80,201	572,349	621,702	597,959	320,851	350,211	306,752	79,706	103,278	118,824	84,200	86,489	78,301
May	153,850	87,970	72,625	598,074	615,208	591,890	311,023	342,064	302,150	79,267	104,923	120,885	90,238	85,984	76,141
June	144,480	83,879	71,333	599,197	615,724	595,287	308,689	335,181	299,560	81,550	104,986	119,581	97,362	82,446	73,991
July	141,245	81,763	71,115	598,527	614,190	589,585	325,603	342,066	301,867	87,677	106,704	121,321	103,602	78,428	72,328
August	125,735	82,139	67,957	585,329	617,528	580,399	333,351	342,195	295,715	93,049	107,614	122,242	81,326	76,824	71,290
September	99,422	77,967	67,718	583,466	623,728	594,472	329,535	338,351	288,181	93,641	107,741	121,833	78,005	82,750	71,578
October	99,210	76,366	69,282	596,931	618,430	580,757	358,420	339,698	297,648	95,569	107,644	127,516	64,314	76,714	62,933
November	97,343	77,030	67,984	608,897	608,152	569,245	374,830	330,956	294,953	96,794	107,963	126,599	62,488	77,177	56,705
December	103,276	78,728	72,571	619,531	614,060	573,007	362,907	331,750	296,832	96,086	108,192	126,591	75,984	75,472	56,524

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES SUBMITTING WEEKLY REPORTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

DISTRICT NO. 6—ATLANTA.

	United States securities.			Total loans and discounts and investments.			Net demand deposits.			Time deposits.			Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January .....	101,263	82,872	46,562	450,491	562,618	509,165	242,624	311,624	237,302	100,778	126,382	144,603	57,886	69,817	83,774
February .....	112,354	76,614	46,801	443,408	559,345	502,223	244,520	303,715	240,051	102,416	132,822	144,164	52,740	77,108	78,555
March .....	109,515	65,553	44,606	444,817	558,048	484,244	240,144	298,124	229,905	104,708	144,547	143,189	55,696	77,623	69,372
April .....	116,670	67,550	45,186	448,845	573,926	469,309	241,744	285,741	224,323	112,970	149,090	142,870	56,150	90,613	61,463
May .....	126,342	65,874	44,958	466,752	563,367	465,529	244,083	280,902	219,224	116,371	151,421	146,016	49,961	94,099	56,974
June .....	109,038	56,345	35,226	462,605	557,543	454,394	246,881	269,859	218,148	115,872	152,651	146,907	57,173	88,978	50,626
July .....	112,105	56,949	33,952	462,269	565,502	446,841	253,144	263,534	212,209	114,766	150,582	143,986	60,878	96,294	52,828
August .....	113,955	58,281	35,482	478,500	565,267	448,197	253,703	260,890	208,466	116,224	150,421	142,024	64,915	104,487	55,109
September .....	96,307	56,114	35,481	497,083	580,078	461,628	257,323	258,455	208,778	117,818	151,318	139,440	76,149	118,556	64,338
October .....	85,759	53,178	32,976	532,687	568,840	455,586	275,707	248,026	215,245	119,843	148,183	141,306	85,069	120,357	56,523
November .....	81,369	53,222	33,770	522,720	557,992	447,598	289,997	240,582	213,630	118,743	150,133	140,698	79,204	116,686	47,682
December .....	89,911	50,127	32,602	542,630	552,573	445,093	305,490	246,999	213,528	121,150	147,260	140,463	73,043	103,693	45,664

DISTRICT NO. 7—CHICAGO.

January .....	294,311	240,939	145,951	1,734,955	2,372,877	2,368,274	1,168,571	1,461,700	1,323,597	405,638	578,577	660,152	60,817	225,089	280,149
February .....	333,634	230,047	139,659	1,810,840	2,423,039	2,357,342	1,199,664	1,475,704	1,317,378	414,249	588,217	659,254	78,744	298,559	285,620
March .....	337,152	192,373	143,424	1,848,159	2,520,078	2,367,417	1,185,086	1,482,861	1,257,524	423,634	604,707	668,010	108,371	345,403	314,056
April .....	334,660	206,234	137,291	1,829,881	2,546,645	2,313,270	1,221,368	1,447,102	1,264,907	428,979	613,314	653,791	94,987	358,352	260,946
May .....	352,597	206,040	135,807	1,906,242	2,536,564	2,267,244	1,246,854	1,430,138	1,287,108	434,171	620,162	656,642	117,995	364,739	210,688
June .....	299,543	188,292	134,395	1,875,950	2,538,959	2,262,177	1,231,825	1,391,245	1,239,107	443,361	624,181	660,430	102,997	368,636	218,954
July .....	307,976	177,914	119,990	1,905,540	2,508,063	2,204,793	1,303,903	1,423,736	1,267,405	440,151	624,945	653,296	98,155	360,197	185,412
August .....	315,704	183,549	123,953	1,941,348	2,501,182	2,148,829	1,318,792	1,403,078	1,299,128	456,362	626,366	652,397	129,666	357,458	121,249
September .....	230,174	171,020	143,673	1,946,643	2,540,589	2,178,663	1,294,287	1,363,590	1,254,017	453,758	629,214	649,618	110,181	406,941	131,800
October .....	229,001	162,714	120,922	1,980,402	2,507,929	2,120,829	1,320,248	1,370,489	1,279,535	464,404	634,764	653,738	138,531	367,775	100,711
November .....	241,246	162,810	131,785	2,217,779	2,467,897	2,107,046	1,380,974	1,309,283	1,262,766	548,195	640,078	662,486	187,048	367,808	85,303
December .....	236,154	152,477	138,288	2,298,093	2,449,980	2,116,076	1,366,935	1,309,934	1,246,541	560,265	651,555	655,772	208,009	357,276	104,890

CITY OF CHICAGO.

January.....	144,479	91,510	40,566	1,039,463	1,466,260	1,423,514	788,192	987,676	930,616	155,219	264,453	308,677	22,087	144,596	152,725
February.....	168,244	84,427	39,550	1,076,037	1,479,031	1,425,997	817,851	994,088	931,481	158,659	268,119	309,843	38,091	185,932	156,391
March.....	178,489	75,623	44,926	1,130,193	1,562,241	1,436,905	807,712	993,001	885,903	162,533	270,823	313,991	67,442	244,843	182,000
April.....	174,104	76,456	44,526	1,102,863	1,559,488	1,400,807	823,923	976,485	891,116	164,187	273,763	314,374	55,557	256,730	139,048
May.....	177,171	74,034	46,506	1,151,553	1,540,279	1,376,656	835,025	973,969	905,302	164,294	277,558	315,517	70,572	224,486	108,785
June.....	142,117	63,073	47,471	1,118,049	1,549,094	1,377,710	821,328	951,116	864,895	168,498	281,660	318,288	63,690	238,576	122,619
July.....	149,110	58,775	38,965	1,118,645	1,526,769	1,336,098	864,434	972,089	874,403	166,424	282,679	312,588	53,745	219,696	103,584
August.....	154,897	52,873	38,947	1,139,483	1,508,092	1,288,204	877,521	956,278	901,761	168,625	283,528	311,567	62,245	216,300	51,133
September.....	100,864	46,410	34,220	1,137,067	1,536,940	1,318,502	858,834	930,933	874,529	169,831	285,883	309,947	60,953	256,795	57,785
October.....	97,224	46,824	39,907	1,155,439	1,508,559	1,279,285	878,183	942,140	892,790	174,440	291,110	312,386	68,417	224,303	40,395
November.....	102,355	49,244	48,534	1,173,450	1,490,293	1,274,673	844,695	909,917	875,611	249,201	298,592	316,239	117,076	218,571	32,631
December.....	97,544	44,538	53,392	1,433,773	1,489,697	1,287,414	937,172	916,187	863,050	257,760	310,961	313,413	138,535	219,323	49,838

DISTRICT NO. 8—ST. LOUIS.

January.....	92,556	58,323	35,108	504,546	624,797	604,470	300,626	368,850	329,282	92,679	117,768	141,394	42,906	75,291	70,014
February.....	107,427	53,590	33,927	515,213	626,992	593,495	302,473	360,597	325,242	93,531	118,801	144,231	47,944	92,340	62,126
March.....	104,376	47,619	33,866	529,857	638,793	578,306	296,373	356,631	308,782	95,457	120,321	143,336	59,429	99,675	65,671
April.....	108,341	46,700	32,299	534,258	644,974	565,520	297,449	334,290	309,099	98,076	122,656	142,839	65,133	116,339	50,863
May.....	101,583	42,196	31,707	521,978	634,819	554,581	285,751	311,391	289,108	97,797	123,717	143,582	46,446	121,303	49,659
June.....	83,166	38,330	31,037	509,455	615,408	563,046	285,774	320,436	285,818	97,632	124,484	142,838	41,324	97,329	55,778
July.....	73,105	38,271	28,803	511,099	609,394	544,715	309,047	318,248	286,915	98,653	124,364	142,558	42,116	103,525	53,354
August.....	77,759	38,240	29,878	536,767	611,396	536,600	330,120	321,455	283,343	101,004	124,260	144,720	37,639	107,500	44,882
September.....	66,624	36,835	36,245	537,390	602,043	545,297	313,603	307,995	279,108	101,720	126,016	145,679	61,295	103,636	45,153
October.....	59,669	36,556	30,010	538,845	603,622	536,911	326,012	298,192	295,661	105,328	129,235	148,356	51,914	114,539	37,307
November.....	48,412	37,072	30,619	551,249	584,733	539,726	338,631	303,632	291,895	109,459	130,781	150,077	50,080	93,850	41,065
December.....	59,708	37,499	33,348	591,306	576,532	549,548	352,884	310,887	300,497	112,015	130,927	150,427	54,395	77,643	40,933

DISTRICT NO 9.—MINNEAPOLIS.

January.....	48,313	35,888	18,864	293,893	372,994	331,562	223,913	224,463	184,405	55,670	61,354	70,026	2,366	53,087	39,018
February.....	59,188	31,538	18,872	296,254	378,963	321,261	216,813	228,376	186,142	52,577	62,241	68,127	1,839	51,253	33,194
March.....	60,798	28,224	21,171	303,942	376,735	324,056	223,442	237,286	185,240	54,318	64,536	69,778	5,475	42,563	32,272
April.....	63,911	26,585	20,634	315,089	379,978	313,877	213,107	209,317	169,907	53,393	64,162	69,716	29,131	66,978	34,767
May.....	63,176	27,813	20,514	315,620	375,664	314,597	214,400	210,730	165,443	55,563	63,312	71,463	22,887	70,512	35,980
June.....	45,276	25,026	18,374	294,222	366,757	319,127	230,192	200,273	171,720	56,393	64,327	72,579	9,425	63,242	38,785
July.....	45,302	20,872	17,289	312,289	354,191	313,499	244,342	201,327	172,786	56,582	64,102	70,664	7,406	56,228	37,692
August.....	55,265	21,013	17,829	343,527	355,796	319,705	262,458	196,732	172,777	56,466	63,963	68,526	11,098	58,930	37,105
September.....	49,425	20,068	22,692	363,552	353,827	328,614	268,768	186,971	168,823	58,316	63,996	67,672	23,819	68,180	36,225
October.....	49,026	20,240	19,090	377,411	366,733	316,150	265,884	196,702	171,733	58,691	68,733	69,213	42,807	74,563	34,361
November.....	42,964	20,371	20,079	370,622	366,866	310,488	255,242	194,807	179,833	59,214	68,542	68,542	46,413	69,697	21,319
December.....	37,310	20,304	21,322	380,865	350,925	302,717	238,711	185,745	172,473	59,924	70,880	76,678	58,744	56,062	13,775

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES SUBMITTING WEEKLY REPORTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

DISTRICT NO. 10—KANSAS CITY.

	United States securities.			Total loans and discounts and investments.			Net demand deposits.			Time deposits.			Accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	74,967	59,230	45,806	540,277	670,342	612,434	387,091	464,821	398,423	66,263	88,481	99,784	43,072	68,653	66,352
February.....	85,792	54,350	47,182	557,545	684,193	604,194	398,344	485,817	405,915	65,113	91,300	101,529	46,782	75,815	60,926
March.....	90,874	49,816	44,740	569,500	694,540	596,345	387,716	462,165	384,085	66,558	94,479	101,240	57,941	86,895	67,829
April.....	94,784	52,185	42,050	581,182	698,807	574,805	396,041	427,953	373,081	68,516	96,907	104,955	73,174	105,034	59,014
May.....	97,184	54,615	42,872	585,392	676,180	568,599	398,221	424,738	370,911	72,088	97,787	104,330	65,302	98,299	49,264
June.....	77,829	50,164	44,353	585,091	665,471	563,428	408,303	410,020	367,988	75,367	98,990	106,883	68,788	91,070	47,401
July.....	71,763	53,868	42,442	597,493	670,784	558,734	423,618	412,461	365,994	76,370	96,631	106,916	58,906	94,836	43,087
August.....	87,399	54,813	43,090	629,334	673,519	542,953	462,670	417,301	373,680	79,130	97,238	102,525	44,872	94,745	36,324
September.....	77,462	55,753	42,556	636,090	707,640	543,453	449,514	412,468	354,240	85,254	97,457	100,066	68,084	112,224	43,612
October.....	79,010	50,343	42,466	665,288	690,119	543,367	452,755	391,723	352,593	84,545	98,213	103,732	84,864	116,515	43,741
November.....	68,603	50,338	42,599	668,581	668,671	554,755	467,785	394,911	363,223	83,531	99,066	104,520	73,693	99,959	45,907
December.....	70,362	51,662	41,905	676,988	647,443	545,551	454,082	393,621	371,784	85,782	100,462	106,560	78,466	94,760	35,794

DISTRICT NO. 11—DALLAS.

January.....	55,202	71,723	42,510	250,928	343,129	331,890	153,844	250,688	210,912	25,805	41,925	59,305	31,498	31,615	33,401
February.....	66,592	65,586	43,318	257,421	347,470	325,524	153,293	255,252	209,337	28,457	43,609	62,009	34,900	31,774	29,163
March.....	69,209	58,230	41,269	255,611	352,118	320,065	154,888	254,780	202,611	28,183	44,783	59,868	30,598	32,628	27,571
April.....	72,604	59,707	37,086	264,754	357,907	312,357	162,072	235,431	197,846	28,893	44,810	60,577	34,228	50,739	22,495
May.....	79,689	61,394	35,803	271,956	358,784	310,164	168,171	230,948	197,744	28,978	48,258	61,359	32,734	51,341	19,515
June.....	60,490	50,295	38,056	253,771	338,349	302,457	171,721	223,285	188,267	29,521	49,279	61,360	22,459	31,757	18,962
July.....	66,039	49,804	37,080	260,989	351,244	301,080	180,902	219,866	184,053	30,886	54,161	60,466	16,777	41,992	24,353
August.....	83,308	49,973	38,600	282,604	358,140	298,654	194,344	224,602	181,128	30,552	55,194	60,779	18,424	43,563	22,070
September.....	77,106	48,854	41,194	290,553	364,914	301,480	192,243	224,373	182,808	30,946	55,021	59,829	28,720	47,667	22,736
October.....	58,946	50,080	39,198	299,439	368,758	300,455	209,541	224,172	189,989	31,582	56,302	60,087	25,202	50,476	22,579
November.....	60,623	50,664	39,533	313,316	357,584	293,987	236,632	217,448	187,934	33,338	57,693	60,353	19,939	44,861	16,705
December.....	78,600	46,137	39,299	337,873	349,949	294,014	240,622	215,259	192,069	35,869	58,229	58,995	10,936	34,631	12,587

DISTRICT NO. 12—SAN FRANCISCO.

January.....	151,058	164,848	126,796	712,052	1,185,808	1,256,130	417,149	622,816	604,457	131,745	469,396	542,824	58,936	69,157	88,334
February.....	168,928	146,916	128,199	710,064	1,189,897	1,255,110	415,410	603,847	591,113	134,319	475,668	538,857	65,263	85,728	90,113
March.....	174,280	138,943	134,434	721,387	1,205,361	1,267,765	429,341	619,189	571,130	135,919	476,616	539,587	63,062	82,243	106,230
April.....	181,841	145,094	140,572	728,904	1,240,047	1,266,341	449,699	607,319	564,344	136,642	478,878	541,423	62,760	101,539	100,174
May.....	168,732	147,414	137,687	724,212	1,256,958	1,251,003	450,634	605,500	554,033	136,689	492,847	537,374	52,531	107,036	99,119
June.....	132,844	137,588	134,942	704,393	1,281,069	1,239,892	447,552	628,174	553,319	137,399	516,640	542,170	41,592	89,845	85,669
July.....	119,629	135,472	128,725	715,621	1,288,088	1,214,006	464,228	632,024	558,408	140,881	519,826	542,711	35,388	92,796	74,389
August.....	146,369	137,078	136,402	889,498	1,287,011	1,224,717	518,309	632,417	571,418	208,583	514,551	547,955	39,099	96,098	63,143
September.....	140,213	134,755	145,116	900,320	1,309,148	1,226,545	536,724	631,340	562,412	213,435	517,184	542,372	52,111	111,617	66,942
October.....	161,347	134,778	134,184	1,048,173	1,307,837	1,219,762	576,583	643,581	581,842	342,328	519,916	547,903	67,748	106,425	54,964
November.....	161,051	140,868	136,453	1,081,552	1,315,469	1,223,068	604,377	633,150	609,266	347,603	526,433	551,946	69,920	105,879	32,004
December.....	157,399	135,466	143,268	1,082,516	1,302,855	1,250,428	594,056	616,424	601,878	354,815	541,969	564,718	55,921	109,747	34,229

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP.

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN 141 OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING CLEARING HOUSE CENTERS, BY MONTHS.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Total.			District No. 1—Boston.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	34,438	44,727	37,560	1,652	2,199	1,701
February.....	27,884	35,281	29,357	1,305	1,703	1,338
March.....	31,725	42,835	33,487	1,515	2,006	1,517
April.....	32,270	41,057	31,812	1,460	2,029	1,487
May.....	36,555	38,695	32,110	1,664	1,971	1,493
June.....	38,675	39,778	33,172	1,857	1,975	1,508
July.....	40,490	39,299	31,088	1,929	2,004	1,428
August.....	37,458	35,783	29,719	1,684	1,694	1,309
September.....	38,089	36,861	31,227	1,682	1,795	1,335
October.....	43,881	40,207	33,853	2,125	1,985	1,589
November.....	41,969	39,165	32,997	2,031	1,876	1,586
December.....	45,916	42,400	37,542	2,321	1,951	1,642
Total.....	449,350	476,088	393,924	21,225	23,188	17,933

	District No. 2—New York.			District No. 3—Philadelphia.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	18,683	24,320	20,666	1,581	1,978	1,679
February.....	15,052	18,607	15,646	1,275	1,586	1,392
March.....	17,189	22,919	17,939	1,513	1,892	1,616
April.....	17,859	21,991	16,951	1,449	1,875	1,582
May.....	20,905	20,254	17,774	1,563	1,787	1,503
June.....	22,169	20,497	18,357	1,660	1,909	1,623
July.....	23,012	19,791	16,909	1,719	1,857	1,524
August.....	20,826	18,006	15,683	1,598	1,773	1,408
September.....	21,011	18,237	16,617	1,698	1,746	1,501
October.....	24,845	20,818	18,171	1,801	1,875	1,582
November.....	23,922	20,817	18,019	1,682	1,818	1,514
December.....	25,532	23,118	21,179	1,957	1,996	1,766
Total.....	251,005	249,375	213,911	19,496	22,092	18,690

	District No. 4—Cleveland.			District No. 5—Richmond.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	1,866	2,335	2,236	664	914	737
February.....	1,533	1,942	1,755	549	730	600
March.....	1,796	2,329	1,870	574	827	678
April.....	1,813	2,332	1,840	594	816	645
May.....	1,838	2,167	1,716	638	794	634
June.....	2,082	2,412	1,753	737	817	676
July.....	2,146	2,459	1,621	778	823	661
August.....	1,948	2,163	1,521	744	742	676
September.....	2,044	2,261	1,585	736	742	668
October.....	2,146	2,189	1,692	864	806	744
November.....	1,982	2,291	1,643	829	783	724
December.....	2,365	2,536	1,873	904	841	794
Total.....	23,559	27,416	21,105	8,611	9,635	8,237

	District No. 6—Atlanta.			District No. 7—Chicago.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	910	1,300	895	4,022	5,162	4,322
February.....	735	1,019	741	3,314	4,300	3,513
March.....	782	1,173	813	3,711	5,363	3,993
April.....	773	1,143	770	3,728	4,910	3,820
May.....	866	1,073	725	4,069	4,791	3,766
June.....	890	1,051	729	4,293	5,073	3,827
July.....	899	1,053	735	4,535	5,234	3,782
August.....	855	969	704	4,393	4,733	3,874
September.....	900	1,010	797	4,445	4,971	3,848
October.....	1,170	1,046	858	4,756	5,086	4,069
November.....	1,116	985	785	4,580	4,558	3,827
December.....	1,243	990	831	5,062	4,885	4,195
Total.....	11,139	12,812	9,383	50,908	59,066	46,836

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN 141 OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING CLEARING HOUSE CENTERS, BY MONTHS—Continued.

## SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	District No. 8—St. Louis.			District No. 9—Minneapolis.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	1,027	1,224	881	702	722	581
February.....	837	1,007	738	465	585	462
March.....	875	1,115	787	570	683	514
April.....	869	1,044	747	615	676	521
May.....	899	1,002	747	628	671	503
June.....	954	1,011	768	609	675	552
July.....	1,031	987	722	631	687	496
August.....	934	916	702	632	636	534
September.....	927	957	757	762	780	611
October.....	1,073	1,007	862	803	864	618
November.....	1,018	927	799	707	815	539
December.....	1,136	981	867	786	734	572
Total.....	11,580	12,188	9,377	7,910	8,528	6,503

	District No. 10—Kansas City.			District No. 11—Dallas.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	1,156	1,479	1,155	467	699	551
February.....	999	1,230	941	374	548	466
March.....	1,130	1,452	1,067	405	628	496
April.....	1,095	1,314	1,006	414	595	443
May.....	1,210	1,336	953	480	584	437
June.....	1,147	1,351	993	515	583	449
July.....	1,317	1,324	993	527	579	423
August.....	1,343	1,326	1,025	499	568	441
September.....	1,282	1,389	1,022	527	631	515
October.....	1,346	1,418	1,008	655	691	562
November.....	1,312	1,337	966	658	615	530
December.....	1,429	1,267	992	727	618	580
Total.....	14,766	16,223	12,121	6,248	7,339	5,893

	District No. 12—San Francisco.		
	1919	1920	1921
January.....	1,708	2,395	2,156
February.....	1,446	2,244	1,765
March.....	1,665	2,448	2,197
April.....	1,601	2,322	2,000
May.....	1,795	2,265	1,859
June.....	1,762	2,424	1,937
July.....	1,966	2,501	1,794
August.....	2,002	2,257	1,842
September.....	2,075	2,342	1,971
October.....	2,297	2,422	2,098
November.....	2,132	2,343	2,065
December.....	2,454	2,483	2,251
Total.....	22,903	28,226	23,935

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS.

[In millions of dollars].

	Bangor, Me.			Boston, Mass.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	12	15	16	1,144	1,524	1,165
February.....	10	11	14	921	1,176	909
March.....	11	13	15	1,069	1,392	1,038
April.....	11	18	16	999	1,359	1,002
May.....	14	15	15	1,149	1,335	1,024
June.....	12	17	17	1,333	1,343	1,017
July.....	13	17	16	1,394	1,350	954
August.....	12	16	15	1,192	1,143	884
September.....	12	17	14	1,158	1,220	881
October.....	15	19	17	1,497	1,331	1,066
November.....	13	16	15	1,443	1,289	1,091
December.....	14	19	17	1,643	1,337	1,119
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>14,942</b>	<b>15,829</b>	<b>12,150</b>

	Fall River, Mass.			Hartford, Conn.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	29	47	27	86	117	102
February.....	23	37	24	66	92	81
March.....	27	44	25	83	109	90
April.....	27	42	24	89	113	97
May.....	37	45	23	96	108	85
June.....	39	43	24	96	102	90
July.....	36	40	24	100	117	95
August.....	33	35	23	85	93	80
September.....	33	32	28	96	111	87
October.....	44	36	34	110	113	90
November.....	53	36	34	89	102	88
December.....	50	33	28	106	115	100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,085</b>

	Holyoke, Mass.			Lowell, Mass.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	13	20	15	22	25	21
February.....	11	18	11	17	20	16
March.....	12	16	13	19	24	18
April.....	11	18	13	18	26	19
May.....	12	19	12	21	27	19
June.....	14	19	13	23	27	20
July.....	16	20	12	23	27	18
August.....	14	18	11	22	25	18
September.....	15	17	12	21	23	19
October.....	17	19	13	24	26	22
November.....	17	19	14	28	26	22
December.....	18	16	13	32	24	21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>233</b>

	Manchester, N. H.			New Bedford, Mass.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....			18	27	40	24
February.....			16	22	33	22
March.....		18	20	24	40	23
April.....		23	19	27	43	23
May.....		21	19	29	41	24
June.....		23	20	28	40	26
July.....		26	19	29	38	25
August.....		21	19	29	35	24
September.....		20	18	31	33	26
October.....		22	20	36	35	30
November.....		23	19	41	31	31
December.....		25	25	44	28	30
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>232</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>308</b>



## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	New Haven, Conn.			Portland, Me.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	78	92	79		35	30
February.....	58	70	65		27	32
March.....	65	86	74		34	34
April.....	71	85	72		37	32
May.....	71	88	72		36	30
June.....	67	87	72		38	30
July.....	72	95	73		39	29
August.....	71	81	67		38	31
September.....	71	80	65		40	31
October.....	81	90	72		46	35
November.....	73	84	69		40	31
December.....	81	86	75		42	33
Total.....	859	1,024	855		452	387

	Providence, R. I.			Springfield, Mass.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	141	198	151		79	65
February.....	102	148	117		65	53
March.....	118	175	133		76	60
April.....	125	179	132		74	55
May.....	137	179	131		71	54
June.....	144	179	138		77	60
July.....	146	177	129		80	52
August.....	131	140	115		67	50
September.....	142	153	124		69	52
October.....	177	189	155		76	63
November.....	161	162	138		78	62
December.....	208	172	143		71	60
Total.....	1,732	2,051	1,606		800	686

	Waterbury, Conn.			Worcester, Mass.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	32	35	28	69	84	74
February.....	25	30	21	50	67	57
March.....	26	26	24	61	82	64
April.....	27	32	25	55	84	64
May.....	28	32	25	70	84	63
June.....	30	32	26	71	85	65
July.....	30	33	23	70	89	59
August.....	29	30	18	66	79	54
September.....	33	34	22	69	75	57
October.....	31	38	24	93	89	65
November.....	35	32	24	79	81	61
December.....	37	37	28	87	83	68
Total.....	363	391	288	840	982	751

	Albany, N. Y.			Binghamton, N. Y.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	88	92	109	13	19	18
February.....	69	90	93	11	15	14
March.....	77	90	120	12	19	17
April.....	95	113	120	14	20	17
May.....	112	112	149	15	20	16
June.....	93	106	120	15	21	16
July.....	96	110	101	16	21	17
August.....	74	93	82	15	17	16
September.....	81	89	81	15	19	15
October.....	93	89	84	16	20	17
November.....	69	85	84	16	18	16
December.....	100	100	103	18	20	18
Total.....	1,047	1,169	1,246	176	229	197

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Buffalo, N. Y.			New York, N. Y.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	268	327	281	18,119	23,636	20,033
February.....	201	251	226	14,617	18,053	15,130
March.....	230	290	243	16,698	22,285	17,353
April.....	247	287	252	17,323	21,320	16,349
May.....	259	299	230	20,330	19,551	17,171
June.....	283	303	247	21,570	19,806	17,755
July.....	271	337	249	22,427	19,063	16,340
August.....	268	291	222	20,276	17,371	15,186
September.....	264	291	226	20,446	17,600	16,102
October.....	287	319	255	24,226	20,137	17,610
November.....	273	305	230	23,351	20,171	17,492
December.....	308	326	259	24,800	22,408	20,575
Total.....	3,159	3,626	2,929	244,243	241,431	207,096

	Passaic, N. J.			Rochester, N. Y.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	16	25	21	111	145	138
February.....	13	20	17	92	115	112
March.....	12	24	20	105	141	126
April.....	14	24	20	112	146	132
May.....	16	24	21	119	142	118
June.....	16	25	23	135	156	137
July.....	16	25	23	125	147	122
August.....	17	23	21	117	134	108
September.....	19	24	22	122	138	119
October.....	23	23	22	132	144	125
November.....	22	24	22	123	140	117
December.....	27	23	27	144	163	137
Total.....	211	284	239	1,437	1,711	1,491

	Syracuse, N. Y.			Altoona, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	68	77	67	11	14	15
February.....	49	61	53	9	11	12
March.....	54	69	60	11	15	14
April.....	53	81	60	11	15	14
May.....	54	76	60	13	14	13
June.....	57	80	59	13	15	13
July.....	62	88	57	13	13	13
August.....	60	77	49	15	12	13
September.....	64	76	52	13	15	12
October.....	67	96	58	15	16	13
November.....	67	76	58	14	14	12
December.....	75	78	60	14	17	14
Total.....	731	925	693	152	171	158

	Chester, Pa.			Lancaster, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	22	23	22	17	25	23
February.....	18	19	19	15	20	19
March.....	19	23	21	23	29	26
April.....	17	24	20	24	38	33
May.....	20	23	18	21	24	20
June.....	18	24	19	20	27	21
July.....	18	25	18	20	27	18
August.....	19	23	16	20	22	18
September.....	19	24	17	21	25	19
October.....	19	26	19	25	27	22
November.....	20	23	16	22	24	20
December.....	22	23	19	24	23	22
Total.....	231	280	224	252	311	261

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Philadelphia, Pa.			Scranton, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	1,347	1,678	1,389	54	65	68
February.....	1,069	1,333	1,140	44	55	60
March.....	1,287	1,596	1,332	46	62	66
April.....	1,218	1,563	1,298	48	66	63
May.....	1,314	1,501	1,243	51	61	65
June.....	1,411	1,603	1,347	52	67	70
July.....	1,498	1,553	1,258	55	68	64
August.....	1,354	1,495	1,155	51	62	62
September.....	1,419	1,453	1,242	56	64	64
October.....	1,516	1,556	1,313	61	78	65
November.....	1,415	1,524	1,233	61	68	62
December.....	1,653	1,662	1,477	62	72	70
Total.....	16,471	18,518	15,457	641	788	779

	Trenton, N. J.			Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	49	50	50	27	37	38
February.....	38	45	41	24	31	32
March.....	36	52	47	26	37	38
April.....	37	53	47	23	36	37
May.....	42	55	44	29	36	36
June.....	42	56	47	29	39	37
July.....	41	55	49	30	39	35
August.....	40	52	47	31	38	35
September.....	46	57	49	33	38	37
October.....	47	55	48	37	44	37
November.....	43	55	46	33	40	36
December.....	57	60	58	37	41	40
Total.....	512	645	573	362	456	438

	Williamsport, Pa.			Wilmington, Del.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	13	17	20	38	51	39
February.....	11	14	15	36	43	39
March.....	13	18	19	37	41	34
April.....	14	19	18	38	38	32
May.....	16	17	17	41	37	31
June.....	14	19	17	47	39	36
July.....	15	21	17	45	35	33
August.....	14	18	17	41	31	30
September.....	14	19	17	60	32	28
October.....	16	20	18	47	33	31
November.....	15	18	16	40	34	28
December.....	17	24	19	52	51	31
Total.....	172	224	210	522	435	392

	York, Pa.			Akron, Ohio.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	13	18	17	67	114	60
February.....	11	15	14	64	103	49
March.....	15	20	19	73	105	59
April.....	16	23	20	65	122	64
May.....	16	19	17	88	127	63
June.....	14	21	16	97	141	61
July.....	14	20	16	90	110	61
August.....	14	19	15	95	100	55
September.....	15	19	16	103	96	57
October.....	18	21	16	108	81	51
November.....	16	19	15	110	73	48
December.....	19	20	17	114	77	52
Total.....	181	234	198	1,084	1,249	680

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Cincinnati, Ohio.			Cleveland, Ohio.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	249	291	319	588	805	735
February.....	202	244	226	448	630	472
March.....	229	287	285	564	758	556
April.....	233	275	273	620	795	580
May.....	230	290	245	590	699	521
June.....	241	289	261	685	783	521
July.....	257	299	252	751	854	486
August.....	232	261	233	650	735	455
September.....	259	282	249	700	748	481
October.....	234	240	272	727	723	491
November.....	248	268	255	687	729	519
December.....	311	326	308	826	827	605
Total.....	2,935	3,343	3,189	7,836	9,089	6,422

	Columbus, Ohio.			Dayton, Ohio.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	100	137	130	51	58	52
February.....	88	114	104	42	50	47
March.....	105	124	124	47	57	57
April.....	114	130	133	43	54	55
May.....	111	116	112	52	52	51
June.....	121	140	122	52	53	54
July.....	132	135	121	57	56	56
August.....	123	127	109	54	51	58
September.....	121	130	119	50	49	55
October.....	130	118	116	52	45	56
November.....	114	125	107	49	49	55
December.....	138	155	128	55	49	59
Total.....	1,397	1,551	1,425	604	623	655

	Erie, Pa.			Greensburg, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	29	32	30	12	18	23
February.....	24	26	24	10	18	15
March.....	27	34	28	9	20	20
April.....	26	33	27	9	20	17
May.....	27	34	26	11	19	17
June.....	27	37	27	11	24	18
July.....	28	36	25	17	30	19
August.....	29	35	24	20	28	17
September.....	29	36	26	21	27	20
October.....	31	32	26	28	26	19
November.....	28	35	24	17	23	15
December.....	32	36	27	20	28	19
Total.....	337	406	314	185	281	219

	Lexington, Ky.			Oil City, Pa.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	41	55	22	12	13	15
February.....	39	47	23	9	9	12
March.....	32	43	27	10	14	12
April.....	20	25	19	12	14	11
May.....	21	22	15	14	13	10
June.....	19	21	15	14	14	10
July.....	18	23	15	12	15	9
August.....	21	20	15	12	14	8
September.....	21	20	14	11	16	8
October.....	20	19	16	13	14	10
November.....	21	19	15	10	16	10
December.....	41	20	19	13	18	12
Total.....	314	334	215	142	170	127

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1921 not comparable with those for preceding years owing to an increase in January, 1921, in the number of reporting banks from 12 to 23.

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued:

[In millions of dollars.]

	Pittsburgh, Pa.			Springfield, Ohio.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	747	835	923	14	17	19
February.....	636	728	822	11	14	15
March.....	727	905	771	13	18	20
April.....	689	858	719	14	15	18
May.....	701	833	703	13	14	16
June.....	826	934	718	14	16	16
July.....	782	920	615	15	18	17
August.....	705	803	591	15	15	15
September.....	743	885	605	15	15	15
October.....	795	891	688	15	14	15
November.....	731	970	638	14	13	13
December.....	873	1,051	704	17	18	15
Total.....	8,955	10,613	8,497	170	187	194

	Toledo, Ohio.			Wheeling, W. Va.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	103	136	118	36	41	40
February.....	85	113	96	30	33	31
March.....	101	144	107	33	40	36
April.....	113	151	108	32	45	37
May.....	122	147	106	34	36	33
June.....	114	142	110	37	42	35
July.....	123	147	121	40	42	30
August.....	125	133	107	32	40	28
September.....	130	130	113	33	40	28
October.....	122	122	125	40	39	34
November.....	117	125	127	33	46	34
December.....	139	138	152	38	47	37
Total.....	1,394	1,628	1,390	418	491	403

	Youngstown, Ohio.			Baltimore, Md.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	67	74	69	356	498	448
February.....	47	56	45	288	395	353
March.....	54	70	53	315	462	413
April.....	56	69	52	317	467	396
May.....	54	56	44	343	456	393
June.....	65	62	46	447	477	421
July.....	72	73	45	486	486	419
August.....	67	63	39	466	450	441
September.....	67	69	45	444	459	418
October.....	65	64	46	462	491	466
November.....	51	68	38	430	449	443
December.....	58	71	44	492	509	480
Total.....	723	795	566	4,846	5,599	5,091

	Charleston, S. C.			Charlotte, N. C.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	34	54	29	30	48	24
February.....	27	40	24	21	43	20
March.....	31	46	25	19	44	24
April.....	31	45	28	21	41	24
May.....	37	47	24	24	40	24
June.....	36	42	25	23	39	26
July.....	35	41	25	25	35	21
August.....	27	29	23	21	30	22
September.....	29	24	23	19	32	26
October.....	52	30	25	28	33	29
November.....	51	30	23	36	38	29
December.....	51	28	27	40	31	31
Total.....	441	456	301	307	454	300

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Columbia, S. C.			Huntington, W. Va.			Norfolk, Va.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	30	42	22	.....	.....	25	78	98	70
February.....	27	32	18	.....	.....	22	69	79	58
March.....	28	39	21	.....	.....	25	70	93	62
April.....	25	32	21	.....	.....	22	76	79	54
May.....	29	35	21	.....	.....	21	88	83	54
June.....	29	30	19	.....	25	22	90	89	62
July.....	28	25	19	.....	25	20	86	98	59
August.....	25	21	17	.....	26	20	79	89	53
September.....	29	24	21	.....	25	19	75	79	54
October.....	46	27	24	.....	27	21	96	82	64
November.....	39	25	22	.....	29	20	105	82	63
December.....	39	24	24	.....	29	22	99	85	75
Total.....	374	356	249	.....	.....	259	1,011	1,036	723

	Raleigh, N. C.			Richmond, Va.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	20	28	18	116	146	127
February.....	20	21	16	97	119	115
March.....	17	20	19	93	123	114
April.....	29	22	17	95	130	105
May.....	16	18	18	101	116	100
June.....	13	18	18	97	120	105
July.....	16	18	18	103	119	99
August.....	15	17	17	111	107	102
September.....	17	18	17	123	106	109
October.....	25	18	16	156	124	120
November.....	22	19	15	146	141	130
December.....	26	23	19	157	141	138
Total.....	238	240	208	1,395	1,492	1,364

	Washington, D. C.			Atlanta, Ga.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	.....	.....	158	119	162	111
February.....	.....	.....	138	96	131	97
March.....	.....	.....	155	100	151	108
April.....	.....	.....	160	101	148	101
May.....	.....	.....	157	108	140	101
June.....	.....	.....	181	111	138	100
July.....	.....	.....	156	116	132	98
August.....	.....	122	140	109	121	93
September.....	.....	146	148	135	122	102
October.....	.....	161	170	169	132	119
November.....	.....	157	161	153	117	105
December.....	.....	173	186	164	119	119
Total.....	.....	.....	1,910	1,481	1,613	1,254

	Augusta, Ga.			Birmingham, Ala.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	31	61	25	59	79	76
February.....	24	40	22	52	67	65
March.....	26	55	22	55	75	68
April.....	25	49	22	46	74	62
May.....	31	41	20	57	76	58
June.....	31	38	21	55	75	58
July.....	34	34	22	55	77	51
August.....	28	31	19	57	70	51
September.....	41	35	30	60	74	60
October.....	62	40	32	71	80	55
November.....	59	33	26	65	78	55
December.....	52	30	30	73	83	68
Total.....	444	487	291	705	908	727

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Chattanooga, Tenn.			Jacksonville, Fla.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	42	62	41	47	67	54
February.....	32	51	34	41	56	45
March.....	40	56	42	45	63	52
April.....	35	53	37	48	65	52
May.....	45	55	33	48	63	45
June.....	49	54	33	47	62	43
July.....	51	54	33	48	63	40
August.....	47	48	32	46	58	38
September.....	50	49	33	46	56	37
October.....	56	52	34	53	59	40
November.....	51	48	34	51	53	40
December.....	57	49	37	59	59	47
Total.....	555	631	423	579	724	533

	Knoxville, Tenn.			Macon, Ga.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	25	33	28	23	43	20
February.....	21	27	23	20	30	15
March.....	23	31	27	23	35	18
April.....	23	32	26	24	34	17
May.....	24	30	24	29	35	16
June.....	24	31	24	29	29	17
July.....	25	31	23	27	30	17
August.....	26	30	24	27	25	16
September.....	27	32	26	33	26	19
October.....	30	31	30	45	27	19
November.....	27	33	25	39	22	17
December.....	30	32	28	39	23	19
Total.....	305	373	308	358	359	210

	Mobile, Ala.			Montgomery, Ala.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	31	46	30	22	30	17
February.....	26	39	25	17	23	13
March.....	27	45	28	18	25	15
April.....	27	41	25	20	23	15
May.....	30	39	25	19	22	16
June.....	32	37	24	17	25	11
July.....	32	37	23	18	21	10
August.....	31	35	22	17	19	14
September.....	29	41	28	18	20	17
October.....	38	38	27	28	21	19
November.....	37	34	25	27	17	16
December.....	38	34	29	26	19	17
Total.....	378	466	311	247	265	180

	Nashville, Tenn.			New Orleans, La.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	93	126	92	318	436	312
February.....	76	107	83	252	331	241
March.....	86	121	95	248	374	254
April.....	92	121	86	243	370	246
May.....	94	116	81	282	333	228
June.....	84	114	105	305	337	219
July.....	94	118	115	293	342	231
August.....	87	101	107	287	333	219
September.....	86	108	113	275	336	248
October.....	102	109	125	354	341	266
November.....	101	100	104	357	337	256
December.....	115	97	65	432	344	281
Total.....	1,110	1,338	1,171	3,646	4,214	3,001

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Pensacola, Fla.			Savannah, Ga.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	9	12	7	62	103	48
February.....	8	10	6	45	72	41
March.....	9	10	7	53	93	43
April.....	8	10	6	50	84	43
May.....	9	11	7	60	76	41
June.....	10	10	7	70	68	40
July.....	9	11	6	71	69	39
August.....	10	11	6	63	57	40
September.....	9	11	6	67	68	51
October.....	9	10	6	121	71	56
November.....	11	8	6	106	69	45
December.....	10	8	7	111	59	51
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>538</b>

	Tampa, Fla.			Vicksburg, Miss.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	19	29	25	10	11	8
February.....	18	26	25	7	8	6
March.....	21	31	28	7	8	6
April.....	21	30	27	8	9	5
May.....	22	29	24	8	8	5
June.....	19	25	22	7	7	5
July.....	19	26	21	7	8	5
August.....	17	25	20	6	6	5
September.....	19	25	20	5	7	7
October.....	22	26	21	10	7	8
November.....	22	28	23	10	7	8
December.....	28	27	25	9	7	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>76</b>

	Bay City, Mich.			Bloomington, Ill.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	13	17	13	12	13	10
February.....	10	12	10	9	15	10
March.....	11	17	11	13	21	13
April.....	10	16	11	13	15	12
May.....	11	14	10	11	12	9
June.....	12	15	10	12	13	10
July.....	13	15	10	12	12	10
August.....	12	14	10	12	12	9
September.....	12	16	11	12	13	10
October.....	14	14	11	12	12	9
November.....	15	14	11	11	10	9
December.....	17	16	12	12	11	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>121</b>

	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.			Chicago, Ill.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	22	40	48	2,686	3,342	2,898
February.....	18	38	38	181	2,744	2,331
March.....	23	49	57	2,425	3,374	2,594
April.....	18	43	48	2,471	3,074	2,439
May.....	27	32	40	2,672	3,079	2,455
June.....	42	41	42	2,845	3,212	2,498
July.....	38	50	40	3,021	3,351	2,424
August.....	41	46	39	2,890	2,998	2,547
September.....	37	50	40	2,859	3,183	2,526
October.....	42	52	43	3,094	3,338	2,710
November.....	40	46	38	3,046	2,984	2,551
December.....	39	49	41	3,402	3,275	2,799
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>33,595</b>	<b>37,954</b>	<b>30,832</b>



## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Davenport, Iowa.			Decatur, Ill.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	32	36	31	14	20	14
February.....	31	35	28	11	17	11
March.....	30	44	34	15	23	15
April.....	29	42	31	15	18	14
May.....	32	35	28	15	18	13
June.....	29	36	27	15	19	13
July.....	26	37	27	15	19	14
August.....	29	33	25	17	19	14
September.....	32	37	29	17	19	13
October.....	36	35	30	16	16	13
November.....	31	32	26	15	14	11
December.....	31	34	30	17	15	14
Total.....	371	436	346	182	217	159

	Des Moines, Iowa.			Detroit, Mich.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	77	98	76	455	696	480
February.....	68	89	66	392	568	390
March.....	91	163	91	429	718	461
April.....	77	111	79	433	686	477
May.....	76	91	67	505	622	494
June.....	71	97	69	527	713	473
July.....	81	92	63	539	705	535
August.....	84	82	64	557	657	509
September.....	92	84	64	610	690	491
October.....	102	86	69	626	658	486
November.....	82	76	65	591	580	445
December.....	90	76	69	637	590	505
Total.....	991	1,145	842	6,301	7,883	5,746

	Dubuque, Iowa.			Flint, Mich.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	9	16	14	20	42	19
February.....	8	14	12	19	35	15
March.....	9	19	15	28	46	18
April.....	9	18	13	28	48	20
May.....	10	18	14	31	42	22
June.....	9	15	12	34	48	21
July.....	11	16	12	36	53	25
August.....	10	14	11	37	44	25
September.....	10	16	12	39	42	24
October.....	12	16	12	44	36	23
November.....	11	15	12	43	25	22
December.....	12	15	12	41	23	21
Total.....	120	188	151	400	484	255

	Fort Wayne, Ind.			Grand Rapids, Mich.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	22	31	30	76	95	86
February.....	18	30	25	60	86	72
March.....	19	37	31	67	96	77
April.....	21	35	31	65	101	77
May.....	24	34	29	68	96	76
June.....	23	36	30	70	97	81
July.....	26	38	28	80	103	72
August.....	24	34	27	91	96	81
September.....	23	34	27	82	85	85
October.....	30	34	28	82	96	89
November.....	29	33	27	75	95	85
December.....	35	35	33	85	96	97
Total.....	294	411	346	901	1,152	978

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Indianapolis, Ind.			Jackson, Mich.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	133	169	144		21	17
February.....	107	153	122		19	13
March.....	118	176	141		18	15
April.....	123	162	133	16	20	15
May.....	129	168	132	17	20	15
June.....	133	179	144	17	17	14
July.....	161	187	139	20	20	16
August.....	137	158	134	20	22	15
September.....	143	168	128	19	23	15
October.....	146	159	136	21	21	16
November.....	146	147	130	20	17	13
December.....	156	164	148	19	17	16
Total.....	1,632	2,020	1,631		235	180

	Kalamazoo, Mich.			Lansing, Mich.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	14	21	19	15	25	20
February.....	11	18	15	14	22	18
March.....	13	23	19	17	22	22
April.....	13	24	17	18	28	23
May.....	14	22	17	21	29	20
June.....	14	23	18	21	31	23
July.....	15	23	16	21	30	22
August.....	16	24	16	25	28	21
September.....	17	25	17	23	26	21
October.....	19	26	17	26	26	22
November.....	13	23	16	25	23	18
December.....	21	25	20	28	21	20
Total.....	185	278	207	254	318	250

	Milwaukee, Wis.			Moline, Ill.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	241	318	274			8
February.....	197	255	232			9
March.....	221	319	234			10
April.....	206	298	222			10
May.....	235	288	216			9
June.....	247	295	226			9
July.....	242	308	218			7
August.....	241	271	222		11	7
September.....	263	296	228		13	8
October.....	268	305	243		12	7
November.....	233	287	221		11	8
December.....	255	293	240		12	8
Total.....	2,849	3,533	2,766			100

	Peoria, Ill.			Rockford, Ill.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	53	50	40	20	30	22
February.....	45	42	33	18	24	20
March.....	43	53	39	22	32	23
April.....	47	47	36	19	30	22
May.....	52	47	34	20	28	21
June.....	48	53	33	19	28	20
July.....	50	52	33	21	28	21
August.....	43	45	31	20	25	19
September.....	41	44	33	22	27	18
October.....	43	42	33	26	27	18
November.....	42	37	28	23	25	17
December.....	46	41	35	25	26	20
Total.....	553	553	408	255	330	241

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Sioux City, Iowa.			South Bend, Ind.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	65	72	56	14	16	16
February.....	62	67	48	11	19	16
March.....	66	84	61	14	15	23
April.....	61	79	45	14	16	26
May.....	67	76	34	14	23	26
June.....	69	76	39	18	24	29
July.....	76	71	35	15	24	24
August.....	56	61	34	16	24	24
September.....	57	66	33	16	22	26
October.....	64	67	35	19	24	26
November.....	53	56	31	15	20	22
December.....	56	50	31	17	17	26
Total.....	752	825	482	183	244	284

	Waterloo, Iowa.			Evansville, Ind.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	14	15	12	18	27	22
February.....	11	16	11	12	24	18
March.....	14	26	14	19	26	20
April.....	14	21	14	21	24	21
May.....	15	19	10	22	21	21
June.....	14	21	12	20	23	22
July.....	15	19	12	20	24	24
August.....	13	17	11	20	21	21
September.....	16	18	12	20	22	21
October.....	16	17	13	20	23	22
November.....	14	15	10	20	22	22
December.....	16	14	12	25	24	24
Total.....	172	218	143	237	284	258

	Little Rock, Ark.			Louisville, Ky.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	35	47	48	179	186	112
February.....	28	40	38	174	160	128
March.....	30	46	39	173	166	104
April.....	33	42	40	146	156	97
May.....	34	41	37	156	153	98
June.....	26	39	39	153	156	103
July.....	33	42	35	157	143	96
August.....	34	32	37	140	129	90
September.....	40	43	49	139	122	91
October.....	51	59	51	146	121	98
November.....	44	47	46	143	115	101
December.....	47	56	48	164	121	105
Total.....	435	534	507	1,870	1,728	1,223

	Memphis, Tenn.			St. Louis, Mo.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	145	222	120	651	742	579
February.....	115	170	86	508	613	467
March.....	112	167	94	541	710	530
April.....	115	156	83	554	674	506
May.....	116	135	84	571	649	507
June.....	129	135	83	625	658	521
July.....	125	124	81	696	655	486
August.....	109	118	81	630	617	474
September.....	110	129	104	618	641	492
October.....	178	138	142	679	666	548
November.....	182	132	125	629	611	506
December.....	198	127	120	701	653	570
Total.....	1,634	1,753	1,203	7,403	7,889	6,186

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Aberdeen, S. Dak.			Billings, Mont.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	6	10	9	9	11	8
February.....	5	6	5	7	9	6
March.....	5	8	6	10	11	7
April.....	6	8	6	10	11	8
May.....	7	8	6	10	10	8
June.....	9	8	6	9	9	7
July.....	9	7	6	9	9	7
August.....	8	8	6	8	8	7
September.....	9	9	6	9	9	7
October.....	9	8	6	11	11	8
November.....	6	8	6	11	12	8
December.....	8	9	6	11	11	9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>90</b>

	Duluth, Minn.			Fargo, N. Dak.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	146	78	87		14	9
February.....	60	67	57		11	9
March.....	58	73	60		14	11
April.....	94	89	68		16	11
May.....	91	101	69		15	11
June.....	92	95	77		15	11
July.....	100	96	66		16	11
August.....	80	87	73		14	12
September.....	93	143	112		17	12
October.....	106	170	92		18	13
November.....	82	161	82		15	11
December.....	81	131	68	14	12	11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>132</b>

	Grand Forks, N. Dak.			Great Falls, Mont.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	6	8	5	14	13	10
February.....	5	6	4	11	10	6
March.....	6	8	5	9	10	8
April.....	6	8	5	11	9	7
May.....	7	8	5	12	8	7
June.....	7	8	5	7	9	8
July.....	7	8	5	7	9	6
August.....	7	7	5	9	9	7
September.....	9	8	6	10	12	8
October.....	11	9	8	11	11	8
November.....	9	8	8	13	14	8
December.....	9	7	7	12	12	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>93</b>

	Helena, Mont.			Minneapolis, Minn.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	13	12	12	339	411	321
February.....	9	9	8	225	322	259
March.....	10	12	10	319	365	289
April.....	9	10	9	326	369	288
May.....	10	10	8	326	375	276
June.....	10	11	11	304	371	307
July.....	10	11	10	322	376	267
August.....	13	10	10	344	355	304
September.....	11	11	11	420	430	333
October.....	13	11	13	459	462	336
November.....	11	12	11	397	426	289
December.....	12	13	15	452	388	312
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4,242</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>3,581</b>

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	St. Paul, Minn.			Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	161	170	120		37	19
February.....	136	149	108		26	17
March.....	148	187	120		40	21
April.....	145	163	122		30	18
May.....	156	142	116		30	17
June.....	167	155	123		30	19
July.....	162	162	121		26	17
August.....	155	143	115		23	17
September.....	184	150	120		25	16
October.....	173	172	137		28	17
November.....	170	164	120		24	16
December.....	192	152	138		22	17
Total.....	1,949	1,909	1,460		341	211

	Superior, Wis.			Winona, Minn.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	8	9	9		6	4
February.....	7	7	8	4	6	4
March.....	7	9	9	4	6	5
April.....	8	9	9	4	6	4
May.....	8	9	8	4	5	4
June.....	5	9	8	5	5	4
July.....	5	9	8	5	6	5
August.....	8	9	7	4	5	4
September.....	9	8	8	6	5	4
October.....	10	10	8	7	6	5
November.....	8	10	8	4	6	4
December.....	9	11	8	6	6	5
Total.....	92	109	98		68	52

	Bartlesville, Okla.			Cheyenne, Wyo.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	10	15	15		9	10
February.....	8	14	11		9	8
March.....	9	16	11		10	8
April.....	10	16	11		8	8
May.....	12	18	9		8	7
June.....	12	18	9		8	10
July.....	12	16	9		8	9
August.....	12	14	7		8	9
September.....	11	15	7		9	8
October.....	14	16	8		9	9
November.....	13	16	8		9	8
December.....	16	16	10		10	11
Total.....	139	190	115		105	105

	Colorado Springs, Colo.			Denver, Colo.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	9	13	12	131	246	162
February.....	8	13	10	103	200	125
March.....	10	16	12	124	213	147
April.....	10	15	10	133	190	143
May.....	13	14	10	155	192	135
June.....	16	14	11	140	183	144
July.....	18	14	11	128	190	135
August.....	17	15	13	136	177	144
September.....	14	16	12	139	210	141
October.....	14	14	11	159	227	141
November.....	13	16	10	194	210	153
December.....	14	13	12	207	205	153
Total.....	156	173	134	1,749	2,443	1,723

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Joplin, Mo.			Kansas City, Kans.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	14	17	10	19	19	19
February.....	12	16	8	12	16	15
March.....	13	17	10	13	19	16
April.....	13	18	9	14	17	14
May.....	13	17	9	14	15	14
June.....	13	16	9	15	15	15
July.....	13	15	8	13	18	14
August.....	13	14	7	15	18	14
September.....	13	16	9	13	17	15
October.....	15	15	9	15	19	14
November.....	14	12	9	13	19	14
December.....	16	13	10	17	22	16
Total.....	162	186	107	173	214	180

	Kansas City, Mo.			Muskogee, Okla.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	387	426	332	15	31	26
February.....	347	356	265	12	24	21
March.....	387	412	304	14	29	24
April.....	377	341	302	14	25	16
May.....	407	387	294	14	22	17
June.....	381	394	301	16	25	16
July.....	465	379	312	20	23	13
August.....	490	399	338	16	21	12
September.....	424	426	340	21	21	14
October.....	411	425	322	27	26	17
November.....	411	393	293	29	26	16
December.....	466	368	292	28	28	16
Total.....	4,953	4,706	3,698	226	301	208

	Oklahoma City, Okla.			Omaha, Nebr.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	64	90	100	240	278	192
February.....	47	76	82	230	242	164
March.....	50	93	95	278	293	200
April.....	55	93	87	232	261	178
May.....	55	101	81	264	262	169
June.....	56	107	83	240	265	184
July.....	90	103	84	266	253	183
August.....	74	121	82	295	241	192
September.....	80	121	92	286	258	182
October.....	85	121	93	312	247	179
November.....	78	118	93	246	220	153
December.....	80	107	87	273	202	161
Total.....	814	1,251	1,059	3,162	3,022	2,137

	Pueblo, Colo.			St. Joseph, Mo.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	18	23	20	105	104	81
February.....	15	17	13	81	70	63
March.....	14	18	20	77	104	73
April.....	16	19	20	84	100	66
May.....	20	18	15	90	90	63
June.....	19	20	11	78	84	64
July.....	21	21	18	75	67	69
August.....	17	18	20	79	75	70
September.....	14	18	16	90	78	70
October.....	19	26	19	83	81	72
November.....	35	47	31	85	74	66
December.....	27	24	17	87	74	71
Total.....	235	269	220	1,014	1,001	828

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Topeka, Kans.			Tulsa, Okla.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	21	27	18	86	125	119
February.....	18	24	14	71	111	108
March.....	21	26	16	81	135	97
April.....	20	28	17	80	129	91
May.....	20	25	13	88	118	82
June.....	21	21	16	94	131	85
July.....	23	19	16	109	131	68
August.....	25	19	15	92	124	62
September.....	24	18	15	97	106	63
October.....	27	18	17	103	124	63
November.....	25	16	14	104	122	67
December.....	25	15	17	118	134	90
Total.....	270	256	188	1,129	1,490	995

	Wichita, Kans.			Albuquerque, N. Mex.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	37	65	49	6	9	8
February.....	35	51	39	5	7	7
March.....	39	61	42	6	9	6
April.....	37	62	42	6	8	6
May.....	45	57	42	7	8	5
June.....	45	58	45	7	9	8
July.....	63	75	52	8	8	8
August.....	62	70	49	7	7	6
September.....	56	69	46	7	8	7
October.....	56	59	43	8	9	8
November.....	52	48	39	8	9	8
December.....	55	46	40	8	8	9
Total.....	582	721	528	83	99	86

	Austin, Tex.			Beaumont, Tex.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	16	19	15	19	22	19
February.....	13	15	12	16	20	16
March.....	16	15	13	16	21	16
April.....	12	15	11	16	23	13
May.....	19	15	13	16	19	13
June.....	23	15	11	16	21	13
July.....	16	13	11	17	21	12
August.....	14	13	11	15	21	14
September.....	13	19	14	18	20	13
October.....	19	21	14	19	21	13
November.....	20	16	15	21	18	13
December.....	19	16	14	27	19	15
Total.....	200	192	154	216	246	170

	Dallas, Tex.			El Paso, Tex.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	144	239	164	27	43	35
February.....	116	172	132	26	36	30
March.....	123	197	153	29	43	36
April.....	127	174	137	29	42	32
May.....	137	167	136	33	47	34
June.....	149	171	133	32	42	37
July.....	150	158	124	29	39	29
August.....	140	153	125	30	34	29
September.....	170	184	156	28	37	28
October.....	221	214	172	37	40	32
November.....	218	192	157	38	43	33
December.....	235	186	166	43	47	37
Total.....	1,930	2,207	1,755	381	493	392

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Fort Worth, Tex.			Houston, Tex.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	80	111	103	121	173	137
February.....	67	85	96	89	139	114
March.....	69	106	91	97	156	128
April.....	72	107	82	105	149	108
May.....	86	103	79	129	146	101
June.....	90	110	85	143	139	110
July.....	97	115	86	152	166	104
August.....	93	115	94	148	167	108
September.....	91	119	104	140	177	129
October.....	112	124	122	170	187	139
November.....	115	112	129	169	155	115
December.....	134	113	144	190	156	129
Total.....	1,106	1,320	1,215	1,653	1,910	1,422

	San Antonio, Tex.			Shreveport, La.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	30	41	32	26	45	37
February.....	24	33	26	16	37	32
March.....	27	38	31	22	42	24
April.....	27	36	29	21	41	28
May.....	29	35	30	25	44	30
June.....	16	36	33	26	41	27
July.....	16	32	26	29	29	24
August.....	21	33	29	26	29	24
September.....	32	39	28	31	31	30
October.....	36	37	27	36	36	31
November.....	37	34	27	38	36	27
December.....	40	35	29	36	37	32
Total.....	319	429	347	332	448	346

	Texarkana, Tex.			Tucson, Ariz.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	6	9	7	7	7	7
February.....	6	10	6	7	6	6
March.....	6	12	7	7	7	7
April.....	6	11	6	8	7	6
May.....	7	9	6	8	8	8
June.....	8	9	7	7	8	8
July.....	8	7	5	6	7	7
August.....	8	7	6	5	7	6
September.....	8	8	7	5	7	6
October.....	8	9	7	5	7	7
November.....	7	10	7	5	7	7
December.....	8	10	9	7	7	8
Total.....	86	111	80	77	85	83

	Waco, Tex.			Berkeley, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	15	22	19	.....	15	14
February.....	13	21	16	.....	10	11
March.....	13	20	16	.....	12	13
April.....	12	18	14	.....	12	12
May.....	13	17	13	13	13	13
June.....	14	18	13	9	12	12
July.....	15	16	13	9	12	12
August.....	14	21	13	11	12	14
September.....	16	21	19	10	14	14
October.....	20	23	21	11	12	15
November.....	20	18	16	11	13	14
December.....	20	19	17	13	14	16
Total.....	185	228	190	87	151	160



## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Boise, Idaho.			Fresno, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	12	17	13	28	50	45
February.....	8	15	9	22	48	51
March.....	9	14	10	25	43	45
April.....	11	12	11	25	39	40
May.....	11	15	10	27	46	38
June.....	11	15	11	26	44	36
July.....	15	14	12	33	47	35
August.....	12	14	11	30	46	38
September.....	14	13	12	40	56	53
October.....	17	13	12	55	76	72
November.....	17	13	13	53	74	65
December.....	17	14	13	49	63	58
Total.....	154	169	137	413	632	576

	Long Beach, Calif.			Los Angeles, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	11	26	24	259	445	459
February.....	10	21	20	242	389	380
March.....	13	25	26	273	469	482
April.....	14	25	25	273	425	434
May.....	14	22	22	292	400	408
June.....	12	21	24	285	436	442
July.....	16	25	25	334	461	425
August.....	15	22	24	319	412	434
September.....	15	23	23	336	422	425
October.....	17	24	24	359	433	474
November.....	17	24	25	367	444	484
December.....	22	26	29	427	507	538
Total.....	176	284	291	3,766	5,243	5,385

	Oakland, Calif.			Ogden, Utah.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	53	90	86	17	20	21
February.....	46	79	74	14	17	13
March.....	55	90	86	17	19	14
April.....	54	87	79	19	14	14
May.....	61	98	83	17	16	13
June.....	54	137	80	14	17	14
July.....	61	160	78	14	17	10
August.....	60	93	77	14	16	12
September.....	59	92	77	18	20	12
October.....	81	94	80	19	21	16
November.....	76	87	81	22	24	20
December.....	92	105	94	25	28	19
Total.....	752	1,212	975	210	229	178

	Pasadena, Calif.			Portland, Oreg.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	12	25	24	166	203	159
February.....	11	22	22	135	171	143
March.....	12	29	28	156	217	162
April.....	13	26	25	162	213	169
May.....	17	25	22	180	191	140
June.....	18	23	22	170	193	147
July.....	18	22	21	162	199	131
August.....	16	22	19	191	186	149
September.....	16	21	20	203	199	161
October.....	18	22	23	239	208	159
November.....	19	24	24	195	193	131
December.....	22	25	22	208	190	138
Total.....	192	286	272	2,167	2,363	1,789

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Reno, Nev.			Sacramento, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	7	14	12	60	71	58
February.....	7	10	9	45	50	48
March.....	8	13	11	47	62	56
April.....	10	12	11	49	59	54
May.....	11	12	11	52	54	52
June.....	10	13	12	49	58	54
July.....	10	14	12	50	68	54
August.....	10	14	11	58	69	49
September.....	12	12	10	61	76	63
October.....	15	12	11	70	78	73
November.....	13	13	11	72	82	74
December.....	13	14	11	84	72	80
Total.....	126	153	132	697	799	715

	Salt Lake City, Utah.			San Diego, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	68	87	81	25	35	37
February.....	53	70	54	19	31	33
March.....	60	84	64	20	38	35
April.....	61	80	70	16	35	36
May.....	67	74	50	23	36	32
June.....	66	75	61	22	35	32
July.....	70	80	55	25	39	34
August.....	67	70	55	22	33	32
September.....	71	77	61	21	35	31
October.....	77	79	60	25	36	32
November.....	83	75	69	22	36	34
December.....	103	99	91	33	37	40
Total.....	846	950	771	273	426	408

	San Francisco, Calif.			San Jose, Calif.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	673	942	878		28	24
February.....	599	781	697		22	17
March.....	666	950	915	15	22	18
April.....	603	923	778	15	21	22
May.....	703	927	744	15	22	17
June.....	703	1,003	750	15	22	18
July.....	819	1,010	664	20	29	19
August.....	828	937	691	24	26	20
September.....	829	970	752	25	27	21
October.....	902	983	792	36	32	25
November.....	819	947	780	31	27	23
December.....	969	995	848	29	24	23
Total.....	9,118	11,368	9,289	225	302	247

	Seattle, Wash.			Spokane, Wash.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	200	221	138	39	60	51
February.....	147	195	118	31	49	49
March.....	188	231	142	38	61	49
April.....	176	221	137	39	59	46
May.....	192	206	129	45	56	43
June.....	203	213	140	43	57	48
July.....	209	200	131	47	53	45
August.....	230	188	133	47	52	44
September.....	235	182	149	60	58	50
October.....	249	188	145	65	64	49
November.....	217	167	140	55	57	43
December.....	235	165	148	61	59	47
Total.....	2,473	2,377	1,650	570	685	555

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER, BY MONTHS—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Stockton, Calif.			Tacoma, Wash.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
January.....	17	28	21	48	46	39
February.....	15	22	18	35	43	29
March.....	18	25	21	50	62	41
April.....	20	22	22	46	54	39
May.....	25	23	18	49	51	36
June.....	21	23	19	45	48	36
July.....	28	28	19	47	51	35
August.....	20	25	20	51	48	34
September.....	20	25	22	50	47	33
October.....	28	26	23	52	49	33
November.....	25	23	20	43	45	33
December.....	30	26	24	47	45	33
Total.....	267	296	247	563	589	441

	Yakima, Wash.		
	1919	1920	1921
January.....	8	15	10
February.....	7	12	9
March.....	10	16	10
April.....	10	16	10
May.....	9	14	9
June.....	10	13	9
July.....	9	13	8
August.....	12	11	9
September.....	14	14	12
October.....	18	16	15
November.....	17	15	13
December.....	17	13	13
Total.....	141	168	127

NOTE.—Figures for each city and district have been adjusted to the nearest million, and consequently the sum of the figures for the cities is not in exact agreement with district totals.

Figures for the following cities are incomplete, and are therefore not included in the summary: Manchester, N. H., Portland, Me., Springfield, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Washington, D. C., Huntington, W. Va., Jackson, Mich., Moline, Ill., Fargo, N. Dak., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Winona, Minn., Cheyenne, Wyo., San Antonio, Tex., Berkeley, Calif., San Jose, Calif.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE INDEX.

[See pages 81-83.]

	Low.	High.	Average.			Low.	High.	Average.	
			Rate.	Per cent of par.				Rate.	Per cent of par.
Belgium (par=19.30 cents per franc):					Switzerland (par=19.30 cents per franc)—Continued.				
July.....	7.3300	7.9700	7.6370	39.57	September.....	17.0300	17.3100	17.2000	89.12
August.....	7.3210	7.6400	7.5270	39.00	October.....	17.3600	19.2600	18.2332	94.47
September.....	6.8400	7.6400	7.1700	37.15	November.....	18.3700	19.0200	18.8035	97.43
October.....	6.9900	7.2500	7.1316	36.95	December.....	19.0900	19.5400	19.3919	100.48
November.....	6.5300	7.1800	6.9391	35.95	United Kingdom (par=\$86.65 cents per pound):				
December.....	6.9300	7.8800	7.5354	39.04	July.....	356.1500	373.3500	363.2130	74.64
Denmark (par=26.30 cents per krone):					August.....	356.4750	373.1300	365.3632	75.08
July.....	15.1000	16.8200	15.7790	58.88	September.....	349.5000	374.6300	372.4000	76.52
August.....	15.1000	17.8500	16.1900	60.41	October.....	372.8800	395.5700	387.2802	79.58
September.....	17.1500	17.8800	17.6700	65.93	November.....	392.0300	400.2100	397.0196	81.58
October.....	17.9400	19.3000	18.9220	70.60	December.....	403.7500	422.9500	415.6108	85.40
November.....	17.8700	18.7600	18.4674	68.91	Canada (par=100.00 cents per dollar):				
December.....	18.6400	20.9300	19.5165	72.82	July.....	87.2917	89.0521	88.1973	88.20
France (par=19.30 cents per franc):					August.....	89.1250	90.2080	89.7819	89.78
July.....	7.5500	8.2300	7.8131	40.48	September.....	89.1250	90.9167	89.8519	89.85
August.....	7.6190	7.9300	7.7581	40.29	October.....	90.8281	92.1094	91.3906	91.39
September.....	6.9300	7.8700	7.2800	37.72	November.....	91.0313	92.1641	91.5082	91.51
October.....	7.0700	7.4000	7.2524	37.58	December.....	91.5469	95.2031	92.7744	92.77
November.....	6.9200	7.3900	7.1991	37.30	Argentina (par=\$6.48 cents per gold peso):				
December.....	7.2300	8.2200	7.5446	40.65	July.....	63.7000	68.0600	65.7990	68.20
Germany (par=23.82 cents per mark):					August.....	64.6800	68.0800	66.5550	68.98
July.....	1.2210	1.3505	1.3025	5.47	September.....	67.8800	73.8300	69.6300	72.17
August.....	1.0630	1.2485	1.1826	4.99	October.....	71.3500	74.4700	73.0780	75.74
September.....	.7989	1.1705	.9574	4.02	November.....	72.4600	74.3600	73.4739	76.15
October.....	.5420	.8278	.6832	2.87	December.....	72.8600	76.1400	74.8042	77.53
November.....	.3385	.5385	.3924	1.65	Brazil (par=32.44 cents per milreis):				
December.....	.4339	.6058	.5258	2.21	July.....	10.1730	11.1400	10.4490	32.20
Italy (par=19.30 cents per lira):					August.....	11.4400	12.1900	11.7600	36.25
July.....	4.0800	4.9200	4.5264	23.45	September.....	11.9900	12.8300	12.3700	38.13
August.....	4.1500	4.4400	4.3156	22.35	October.....	12.4800	13.0000	12.7080	39.17
September.....	3.9800	4.5000	4.2000	21.76					
October.....	3.8600	4.1100	3.9708	20.57					
November.....	4.0300	4.2100	4.1213	21.35					
December.....	4.2400	4.7200	4.4365	22.99					

Netherlands (par=40.20 cents per florin):					November.....	12.3300	12.7900	12.5996	38.84
July.....	30.6800	32.8800	31.7810	79.06	December.....	12.5300	12.8400	12.6692	39.05
August.....	30.5200	31.7600	31.0000	77.11	Chile (1913 average=19.53 cents per paper peso):				
September.....	31.0000	32.1900	31.6600	78.76	July.....	10.1250	10.8750	10.4430	53.47
October.....	31.9900	34.7100	33.4544	83.22	August.....	9.7500	10.6250	10.2400	52.43
November.....	34.0200	35.7900	34.9722	87.00	September.....	9.8750	11.6250	10.7080	54.83
December.....	35.5000	36.9800	36.3104	90.32	October.....	11.0000	12.1250	11.7300	60.06
Norway (par=26.80 cents per krone):					November.....	10.5000	11.6250	11.0380	56.52
July.....	12.7900	14.2300	13.3800	49.93	December.....	10.5000	10.8750	10.7887	55.22
August.....	12.6200	13.8100	13.0700	48.77	China (1913 average price of silver content=66.85 cents per Shanghai tael):				
September.....	12.2700	13.6200	12.8600	47.99	July.....	65.6750	68.0000	66.9250	100.11
October.....	11.9300	13.5500	12.6444	47.18	August.....	66.8000	68.5000	67.8580	101.51
November.....	13.5300	14.9400	14.1209	52.69	September.....	68.3700	79.9000	73.0000	109.20
December.....	14.2500	16.0700	15.2327	56.84	October.....	75.6000	80.3500	78.4016	117.28
Spain (par=19.30 cents per peseta):					November.....	74.0800	77.7100	75.9043	113.54
July.....	12.6200	12.9400	12.8200	66.42	December.....	79.4800	76.3800	75.3162	112.66
August.....	12.0200	13.0700	12.8900	66.79	India (par=48.66 cents per rupee):				
September.....	12.9600	13.1000	13.0200	67.46	July.....	22.4560	21.0900	23.0588	47.39
October.....	13.0300	13.4500	13.2520	68.66	August.....	22.8300	25.6300	24.2240	49.78
November.....	13.3600	14.0700	13.7165	71.07	September.....	25.2100	27.4800	26.3900	54.23
December.....	13.9500	15.1900	14.6486	75.90	October.....	26.9800	28.1900	27.4188	56.35
Sweden (par=26.80 cents per krona):					November.....	28.4300	27.2800	26.8739	55.23
July.....	20.1000	21.9400	21.0400	78.50	December.....	26.7100	27.9800	27.4488	56.41
August.....	20.2730	21.7300	21.1120	78.78	Japan (par=49.85 cents per yen):				
September.....	21.3900	22.4400	21.7800	81.27	July.....	47.8900	48.2500	48.0114	96.31
October.....	22.2900	23.4200	22.9364	85.58	August.....	48.1880	48.5000	48.3690	97.03
November.....	22.7800	23.5500	23.2335	86.69	September.....	47.8200	48.4600	48.2000	96.69
December.....	23.6600	25.2200	24.5281	91.52	October.....	47.4100	47.9100	47.6552	95.60
Switzerland (par=19.30 cents per franc):					November.....	47.7700	47.9500	47.8981	96.08
July.....	16.3700	16.8400	16.5460	85.73	December.....	47.7500	47.9900	47.9219	96.13
August.....	16.3800	17.0600	16.8170	87.13					

## OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Low.	High.	Average.		Low.	High.	Average.	
			Rate.	Per cent of par.			Rate.	Per cent of par.
<b>Austria (par=20.26 cents per krone):</b>								
July.....	0.1094	0.1710	0.1417	0.70				
August.....	.1125	.1319	.1193	.59				
September.....	.0582	.1250	.0936	.46				
October.....	.0481	.0659	.0561	.28				
November.....	.0302	.0491	.0360	.18				
December.....	.0325	.0438	.0387	.19				
<b>Bulgaria (par=19.30 cents per lev):</b>								
July.....	.8500	1.0900	.9548	4.95				
August.....	.8500	.9100	.8801	4.56				
September.....	.6820	.8738	.7587	3.93				
October.....	.6620	.7200	.6814	3.53				
November.....	.6417	.6892	.6704	3.47				
December.....	.6700	.7633	.7224	3.74				
<b>Czechoslovakia (par=20.26 cents per krone):</b>								
July.....	1.2510	1.3600	1.3125	6.48				
August.....	1.1700	1.2900	1.2247	6.04				
September.....	1.0093	1.2193	1.1601	5.73				
October.....	.9372	1.0903	1.0493	5.18				
November.....	.9241	1.0794	1.0382	5.12				
December.....	1.0853	1.4750	1.2494	6.17				
<b>Finland (par=19.30 cents per marka):</b>								
July.....	1.5100	1.7100	1.6414	8.50				
August.....	1.4675	1.5500	1.5106	7.83				
September.....	1.1986	1.5671	1.4059	7.28				
October.....	1.4186	1.6029	1.5278	7.92				
November.....	1.6286	2.0214	1.8519	9.65				
December.....	1.7343	1.9714	1.9003	9.85				
<b>Greece (par=19.30 cents per drachma):</b>								
July.....	5.4700	5.8803	5.5516	28.76				
August.....	5.4700	5.6100	5.5460	28.74				
September.....	4.7800	5.6600	5.2400	27.15				
October.....	4.1300	4.7700	4.3792	22.69				
November.....	3.9900	4.4500	4.1426	21.45				
December.....	4.0400	4.2000	4.1400	21.45				
<b>Hungary (par=20.26 cents per krone):</b>								
July.....	.2619	.3800	.3323	1.64				
August.....	.2500	.2890	.2629	1.30				
September.....	.1375	.2606	.1944	.96				
October.....	.1272	.1561	.1432	.71				
<b>Yugoslavia (par=20.26 cents per krone)—(continued).</b>								
September.....	0.3950	0.5600	0.4759	2.35				
October.....	.3281	.4388	.3795	1.87				
November.....	.2591	.3766	.3249	1.60				
December.....	.3591	.3981	.3819	1.88				
<b>Yugoslavia (par=19.30 cents per Serbian dinar):</b>								
July.....	2.2500	2.7300	2.5634	13.28				
August.....	2.2450	2.5000	2.3300	12.07				
September.....	1.6025	2.2500	1.9122	9.91				
October.....	1.3113	1.7708	1.5227	7.89				
November.....	1.0388	1.5160	1.3058	6.77				
December.....	1.4490	1.6000	1.5366	7.96				
<b>Cuba (par=100.00 cents per peso):</b>								
July.....	98.8400	99.2520	99.0232	99.02				
August.....	99.1067	99.4500	99.3225	99.32				
September.....	99.0938	99.5212	99.3233	99.32				
October.....	99.4592	99.7292	99.5258	99.53				
November.....	99.5006	99.6876	99.5892	99.59				
December.....	99.5838	99.7188	99.6402	99.64				
<b>Mexico (par=49.85 cents per peso):</b>								
July.....	48.5800	49.1875	48.9113	98.12				
August.....	48.1250	48.8375	48.4954	97.28				
September.....	48.0000	49.2813	48.5990	97.49				
October.....	48.2500	48.9344	48.4113	97.11				
November.....	48.1975	48.4425	48.2895	96.87				
December.....	48.0800	48.8400	48.4180	97.13				
<b>Uruguay (par=103.42 cents per peso):</b>								
July.....	58.2600	63.2600	60.6890	58.68				
August.....	58.9800	67.9100	63.9050	61.79				
September.....	63.3200	68.0600	64.8900	62.74				
October.....	65.5600	67.7800	66.4388	64.24				
November.....	64.9600	67.2200	66.4126	64.22				
December.....	65.5500	72.0400	68.9077	66.63				
<b>China (1913 average price of silver content=48.11 cents per Shanghai Mexican dollar):</b>								
July.....	47.5500	49.5000	48.6684	101.16				

November.....	.0875	.1328	.1078	.53	August.....	48.8800	49.8800	49.4291	102.74
December.....	.1273	.1789	.1512	.75	September.....	49.6300	57.3800	52.5764	109.28
Poland (par=23.82 cents per Polish mark):					October.....	55.4000	58.6300	56.8638	118.20
July.....	.0450	.0588	.0516	.22	November.....	53.6000	56.1000	54.5870	113.46
August.....	.0392	.0563	.0489	.21	December.....	53.4500	55.6800	54.6027	113.50
September.....	.0150	.0383	.0256	.11	Hongkong (1913 average price of silver content=47.77 cents per Hongkong dollar):				
October.....	.0156	.0256	.0212	.09	July.....	48.3800	50.0600	49.3200	103.24
November.....	.0223	.0376	.0290	.12	August.....	49.3500	50.4000	50.0700	104.81
December.....	.0285	.0338	.0313	.13	September.....	50.2000	56.0500	52.4400	109.78
Portugal (par=108.05 cents per escudo):					October.....	54.9200	57.9600	56.4892	118.25
July.....	10.6700	13.0800	12.0880	11.19	November.....	53.2100	55.3800	54.1404	113.34
August.....	9.2100	12.9300	10.0700	9.32	December.....	53.2100	55.1800	54.2569	113.58
September.....	8.4000	11.0800	9.4160	8.71	Java (par=40.20 cents per florin):				
October.....	8.8700	9.9900	9.6228	8.91	July.....	30.0700	32.0000	30.8410	76.72
November.....	7.9100	9.1000	8.4152	7.79	August.....	30.0000	31.1500	30.5300	75.95
December.....	7.6700	8.3200	8.0196	7.42	September.....	31.0000	31.7500	31.3600	78.01
Rumania (par=19.30 cents per leu):					October.....	31.4200	33.7800	32.7988	81.59
July.....	1.2556	1.5110	1.3995	7.25	November.....	33.6000	35.0900	34.2896	85.30
August.....	1.1630	1.3100	1.2383	6.42	December.....	34.9500	36.7700	35.6796	88.76
September.....	.8113	1.1963	.9574	4.96	Straits Settlements (par=56.78 cents per Singapore dollar):				
October.....	.6554	.9000	.7785	4.03	July.....	41.4200	43.2500	41.9840	73.94
November.....	.4738	.7875	.6569	3.40	August.....	41.0800	42.1700	41.8090	73.63
December.....	.7050	.8813	.8008	4.15	September.....	42.0000	42.8300	42.4600	74.78
Yugoslavia (par=20.26 cents per krone):					October.....	42.5000	45.3300	43.9204	77.35
July.....	.5600	.6800	.6374	3.15	November.....	44.9200	46.0800	45.4739	80.09
August.....	.5575	.6231	.5808	2.87	December.....	45.4200	48.0000	46.8612	82.53

## FIDUCIARY POWERS GRANTED TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized the national banks listed below to exercise one or more fiduciary powers as follows:

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

The numerals opposite the name of each bank, which refer to the list given above, indicate the power or powers it is authorized to exercise.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 1.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.</b>	
CONNECTICUT.		MAINE—continued.	
(See also District No. 2.)		Biddeford—First National Bank of Biddeford.....	1 to 9.
Ansonia—Ansonia National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Damariscotta—First National Bank of Damariscotta.....	1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.
Bristol—Bristol National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Lewiston—Manufacturers National Bank.....	1, 2 and 4.
Hartford—		Norway—Norway National Bank....	1 to 8.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Portland—	
Hartford-Aetna National Bank....	1 to 4 and 9	Canal National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Phoenix National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1, 2 and 4.
Meriden—Home National Bank of Meriden.....	4.	Portland National Bank.....	1, 2 and 4.
Middletown—Middletown National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Waterville—Ticonic National Bank..	1 to 4.
Naugatuck—Naugatuck National Bank.....	1 to 4.	MASSACHUSETTS.	
New Britain—New Britain National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Adams—	
New Haven—		First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Graylock National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Amherst—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
National Tradersmens Bank of New Haven.....	1 to 4.	Attleboro—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
New Haven Bank, N. B. A.....	1 to 9.	Beverly—Beverly National Bank....	1 to 4.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Boston—	
New London—		Boylston National Bank.....	1 to 9.
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 5.	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
New London City National Bank..	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Norwich—Thames National Bank....	1 to 9.	Fourth-Atlantic National Bank..	1 to 9.
Torrington—Torrington National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Wallingford—First National Bank... 1 to 9.		National Shawmut Bank.....	1 to 9.
Waterbury—		National Union Bank.....	1 to 4.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Peoples National Bank of Roxbury.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Manufacturers National Bank....	1 to 9.	Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Waterbury National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Webster & Atlas National Bank..	1 to 9.
MAINE.		Brockton—	
Auburn—National Shoe & Leather Bank.....	1 to 7.	Brockton National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Bangor—First National Bank.....	1, 2, and 4.	Home National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Bar Harbor—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	Edgarton—Edgarton National Bank..	1 to 3.
Bath—Bath National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Fall River—	
Belfast—City National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Fall River National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Massasoit Pocasset National Bank	1 to 9.
		Metacomet National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Fitchburg—Safety Fund National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Foxboro—Foxboro National Bank... 1 to 9.	



	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO 1—Continued.</b>	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—continued.</b>		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE—continued.</b>	
Gardner—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Dover—	
Gloucester—Cape Ann National Bank	1 to 9.	Merchants National Bank .....	1 to 3.
Great Barrington—National Mahaiwe	1 to 9.	Strafford National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Bank.....		Keene—	
Greenfield—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Ashuelot National Bank .....	1 and 4.
Haverhill—		Keene National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Essex National Bank .....	4.	Manchester—	
First National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Amoskeag National Bank .....	1 and 4.
Merrimack National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Manchester National Bank .....	1.
Holyoke—		Merchants National Bank .....	1 and 4.
City National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Milford—Souhegan National Bank....	1 and 4.
Holyoke National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Nashua—	
Hudson—Hudson National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Indian Head National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Lawrence—Bay State National Bank.	1 to 9.	Second National Bank .....	1 and 4.
Leominster—		Newport—Citizens National Bank....	1 and 4.
Leominster National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Wolfeboro—Wolfeboro National Bank	1 and 4.
Merchants National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Lowell—		<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
Appleton National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Newport—Aquidneck National Bank	1 to 4.
Old Lowell National Bank .....	1.		
Lynn—		<b>VERMONT.</b>	
Central National Bank .....	1 to 8.	Barre—Peoples National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Manufacturers National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Bellows Falls—National Bank of Bel-	1 to 3.
National City Bank .....	1 to 5 and 7.	lows Falls .....	
Marlboro—		Bennington—	
First National Bank .....	1 to 4.	County National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Peoples National Bank .....	1 to 9.	The First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Methuen—National Bank of Methuen	1 to 8.	Brandon—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Milford—Home National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Brattleboro—	
New Bedford—		Peoples National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Vermont National Bank .....	1 to 8.
Merchants National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Montpelier—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Newburyport—Merchants National	1 to 8.	Poultney—Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Bank.....		Rutland—Baxter National Bank .....	4.
North Adams—North Adams National	1 to 9.	St. Albans—Walden National Bank....	1 to 4.
Bank.....		Springfield—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Northampton—Northampton	1 to 9.	Windsor—State National Bank .....	1 to 3.
National Bank.....			
Pittsfield—		<b>DISTRICT NO. 2.</b>	
Agricultural National Bank .....	1 to 9.	<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
Pittsfield National Bank .....	1 to 4.	(See also District No. 1.)	
Plymouth—Plymouth National Bank	1 to 4.	Bridgeport—	
Provincetown—First National Bank.	1 to 9.	City National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Reading—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Connecticut National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Salem—Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First Bridgeport National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Shelburne Falls—Shelburne Falls	1 to 7 and 9.	Danbury—	
National Bank.....		City National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Southbridge—Southbridge National	1 to 9.	Danbury National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Bank.....		Greenwich—Greenwich National Bank	1 to 9.
Springfield—		Norwalk—National Bank of Nor-	1 to 4.
Chapin National Bank .....	1 to 9.	walk.....	
Chicopee National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Ridgefield—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Springfield National Bank .....	1 to 8.	South Norwalk—City National Bank .....	1 to 4.
The Third National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Stamford—First Stamford National	1 to 9.
Tisbury—Martha's Vineyard National	1 to 8.	Bank.....	
Bank.....		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
Turners Falls—Crocker National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.	(See also District No. 3.)	
Uxbridge—Blackstone National Bank	1 to 4.	Allentown—Farmers' National Bank.	1 to 9.
Wareham—National Bank of Ware-	1 to 4.	Arlington—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
ham.....		Asbury Park—Merchants National	1 to 9.
Watertown—Union Market National	1 to 4.	Bank.....	
Bank.....		Atlantic Highlands—Atlantic High-	1 to 3.
Webster—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	lands National Bank.....	
Woburn—Woburn National Bank .....	1, 2, 3, 6, 7,	Belvidere—Belvidere National Bank.	1 to 8.
	and 9.	Bloomfield—Bloomfield National	1 to 4.
Worcester—		Bank.....	
Mechanics National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Boonton—Boonton National Bank ..	1 to 9.
Merchants National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Bound Brook—First National Bank ..	1 to 4.
Yarmouthport—First National Bank.	1 to 9.	Butler—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
		Cranbury—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		Dover—National Union Bank .....	1 to 4.
Berlin—City National Bank .....	1.		
Claremont—Claremont National Bank.	1 to 4.		
Concord—			
First National Bank .....	1 to 9.		
Mechanicks National Bank .....	1 and 4.		
National State Capital Bank .....	1 and 4.		

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>	
NEW JERSEY—continued.		NEW YORK—continued.	
Elizabeth—		Canandaigua—Canandaigua National Bank.	1 to 9.
National State Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Canton—	
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Frenchtown—Union National Bank..	1 and 4.	St. Lawrence County National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Garfield—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Carthage—Carthage National Bank...	1 to 9.
Hoboken—		Catskill—Catskill National Bank.....	1 to 8.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Cedarhurst—Peninsula National Bank.	1 to 9.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cohoes—National Bank of Cohoes....	1 to 8.
Jersey City—		Clayton—National Exchange Bank..	4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cooperstown—	
Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Lambertville—Lambertville National Bank.	1 to 9.	Second National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Long Branch—Citizens National Bank.	1 to 9.	Corning—First National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 8.
Montclair—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cuba—	
Morristown—		Cuba National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
National Iron Bank.....	1 to 9.	Dunkirk—	
Newark—		Lake Shore National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank.	1 to 4.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 8.
National Newark & Essex Banking Co.	1 to 9.	Edwards—Edwards National Bank..	4.
National State Bank.....	1 to 9.	Elmira—	
North Ward National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 7.
New Brunswick—		Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.
National Bank of New Jersey....	1 to 9.	Far Rockaway—National Bank of Far Rockaway.	4.
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fredonia—National Bank of Fredonia.	1 to 9.
Newton—Sussex National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Freeport—Citizens National Bank...	1 to 9.
Orange—		Fulton—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Orange National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Geneva—Geneva National Bank.....	4.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Glens Falls—Merchants National Bank.	1 to 8.
Passaic—Passaic National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Gloversville—	
Paterson—		City National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fulton County National Bank....	1 to 9.
Paterson National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Goshen—National Bank of Orange County.	1 to 9.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Granville—	
Perth Amboy—		Farmers National Bank.....	4.
City National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Washington County National Bank.	4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Hempstead—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
Phillipsburg—Phillipsburg National Bank.	1 to 8.	Herkimer—Herkimer National Bank..	1 to 8.
Plainfield—City National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Hoosick Falls—Peoples National Bank.	1 to 8.
Red Bank—		Hornell—Citizens National Bank....	1 to 9.
Broad Street National Bank....	1 to 9.	Hudson—	
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Ridgewood—		First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Hudson Falls—	
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Roselle—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Sandy Hill National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Rutherford—Rutherford National Bank.	1 to 4.	Ilion—Ilion National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Somerville—Second National Bank..	1 to 4.	Ithaca—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
South Amboy—First National Bank..	1 to 9.	Jamestown—	
South River—First National Bank...	1 to 9.	American National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Sussex—Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.	National Chautauqua County Bank.	1 to 8.
		Kingston—	
NEW YORK.		First National Bank of Rondout..	1 to 9.
Adams—Farmers National Bank....	1 to 9.	Rondout National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Albany—		Lackawanna—Lackawanna National Bank.	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	4.	Little Falls—Little Falls National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Commercial Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 8.	Lockport—	
New York State National Bank..	1 to 9.	National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 9.
Amsterdam—		Niagara County National Bank..	1 to 9.
Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Lowville—Black River National Bank.	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Middletown—Merchants National Bank.	1 to 9.
Auburn—		First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Cayuga County National Bank...	1 to 8.	Mineola—First National Bank.....	4.
National Bank of Auburn.....	1 to 9.	Morristown—Frontier National Bank.	4.
Bath—Bath National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Mount Vernon—First National Bank..	1 to 8.
Binghamton—First National Bank...	1 to 9.		
Brooklyn—			
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
Nassau National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
Buffalo—Manufacturers & Traders National Bank.	1 to 9.		

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.</b>	
NEW YORK—continued.		NEW YORK—continued.	
Newburgh—		Utica—	
Highland National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Oneida National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Quassaick National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Utica City National Bank.....	1 to 9.
New Rochelle—National City Bank..	1 to 9.	Vernon—National Bank of Vernon...	1 to 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.
New York—		Walton—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
American Exchange National Bank.	1 to 9.	Warsaw—Wyoming County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Atlantic National Bank of the City of New York.	1 to 9.	Waverly—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.....	1 to 9.	Watertown—	
Bronx National Bank.....	4.	Jefferson County National Bank..	1 to 9.
Chase National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Watertown National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Chatham & Phenix National Bank.	1 to 9.	Wellsville—Citizens National Bank.	1 to 9.
Chemical National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Westfield—National Bank of Westfield.	4.
Coal & Iron National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Yonkers—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
Garfield National Bank.....	1 to 9.	<b>DISTRICT NO. 3.</b>	
Gotham National Bank.....	1 to 9.	DELAWARE.	
Hanover National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Laurel—Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Harriman National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Milford—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Irving National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Seaford—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank.	1 to 9.	Wilmington—Central National Bank.	1 to 9.
Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
National American Bank of New York.	1 to 9.	NEW JERSEY.	
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 8.	(See also District No. 2.)	
National City Bank.....	1 to 9.	Atlantic City—	
National Park Bank.....	1 to 9.	Atlantic City National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Seaboard National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Che'sea National Bank.....	1 to 9.
North Tonawanda—State National Bank.	1 to 9.	Union National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Norwich—		Bordentown—First National Bank..	1 to 9.
Chenango National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Burlington—Mechanics National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Bank of Norwich.....	1 to 9.	Camden—	
Nyack—Nyack National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Ogdensburg—National Bank of Ogdensburg.	1 to 8.	National State Bank.....	1 to 9.
Olean—Exchange National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cape May—Merchants National Bank.	4.
Oneida—Oneida Valley National Bank.	1 to 9.	Elmer—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Ononts—		Glassboro—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Haddonfield—Haddonfield National Bank.	1 to 9.
Wilber National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Medford—Burlington County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Ossining—Ossining National Bank..	1 to 9.	Merchantville—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Oswego—Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Millville—Millville National Bank..	1 to 9.
Ovid—First National Bank.....	4.	Princeton—First National Bank....	1 to 4.
Peekskill—		Salem—Sa'em National Banking Co..	1 to 9.
Peekskill National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Swedesboro—Swedesboro National Bank.	1 to 9.
Westchester County National Bank.	1 to 9.	Trenton—	
Plattsburg—Plattsburg National & Trust Co. Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.	Broad Street National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Port Chester—First National Bank...	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Port Jervis—		Mechanics National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Ventnor City—Ventnor City National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Bank of Port Jervis.....	1 to 9.	Woodbury—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
Poughkeepsie—		Woodstown—Woodstown National Bank.	1 to 9.
Fallkill National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
Farmers & Manufacturers National Bank.	1 to 9.	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Richfield Springs—First National Bank.	4.	(See also District No. 4.)	
Riverhead—Suffolk County National Bank.	1 to 9.	Allentown—	
Rockville Center—Nassau County National Bank.	1 to 9.	Allentown National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Rome—Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Saratoga Springs—Saratoga National Bank.	4.	Amber—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Southampton—First National Bank.	1 to 8.	Annville—Annville National Bank..	1 to 4.
Stapleton—Richmond Borough National Bank.	4.	Ashland—The Ashland National Bank.	1 to 9.
Suffern—Suffern National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Atglen—Atglen National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Tarrytown—Tarrytown National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 9.	Belleville—Belleville National Bank.	1 to 3.
Troy—		Bethlehem—Bethlehem National Bank.	1 to 9.
Manufacturers National Bank....	1 to 9.	Bethlehem—Lehigh Valley National Bank.	1 to 8.
Union National Bank.....	1 to 9.		

	Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 3—Continued.</b>	
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.	
Bloomsburg—Bloomsburg National Bank.	1 to 9.
Blossburg—Miners National Bank.	1 to 4.
Boyetown—	
Farmers National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Bank of Boyertown.	1 to 9.
Catasauqua—National Bank of Cata-sauqua.	1 to 9.
Chester—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Clearfield—	
Clearfield National Bank.	1 to 9.
County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Danville—First National Bank.	1 to 3.
Du Bois—	
Deposit National Bank.	1 to 9.
Du Bois National Bank.	1 to 4.
East Stroudsburg—Monroe County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Emaus—Emaus National Bank.	1 to 9.
Emporium—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Ephrata—	
Ephrata National Bank.	1 to 9.
Farmers National Bank.	1 to 9.
Gettysburg—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Greencastle—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Harrisburg—Merchants National Bank.	1 to 4.
Hazleton—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Hazleton National Bank.	1 to 4.
Huntingdon—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Union National Bank.	1 to 8.
Jenkintown—Jenkintown National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 9.
Johnstown—First National Bank.	1 to 8.
Lancaster—	
Conestoga National Bank.	1 to 9.
Fulton National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lancaster County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lansdale—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lebanon—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lititz—Farmers National Bank.	1 to 4.
Mahanoy City—Union National Bank.	1 to 8.
Manheim—	
Keystone National Bank.	1 to 9.
Manheim National Bank.	1 to 9.
Marietta—Exchange National Bank.	1 to 4.
Maytown—Maytown National Bank.	1 to 4.
Mount Carmel—Union National Bank.	1 to 9.
Mount Joy—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Union National Mount Joy Bank.	1 to 9.
Mountville—Mountville National Bank.	1 to 4.
Myerstown—Myerstown National Bank.	1 to 4.
Nanticoke—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Nazareth—Nazareth National Bank.	1 to 9.
New Holland—New Holland National Bank.	1 to 5 and 9.
Newville—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Northampton—Cement National Bank of Siegfried.	1 to 8.
Oxford—National Bank of Oxford.	1 to 9.
Patton—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Pen Argyl—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Philadelphia—	
Broad Street National Bank.	1 to 7.
Corn Exchange National Bank.	1 to 9.
Eighth National Bank.	1 to 9.
Fourth Street National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Bank of Germantown.	1 to 8.
Ninth National Bank.	1 to 9.
Penn National Bank.	1 to 9.
Philadelphia National Bank.	1 to 9.
Quaker City National Bank.	1 to 9.
Second National Bank.	1 to 9.
Southwark National Bank.	1 to 8.

	Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 3—Continued.</b>	
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.	
Philadelphia—Continued.	
Textile National Bank.	1 to 9.
Tradesmen's National Bank.	1 to 9.
Union National Bank.	1 to 8.
Philipsburg—Moshannon National Bank.	1 to 9.
Pittston—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Port Allegany—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Pottstown—	
National Bank of Pottstown.	1 to 9.
National Iron Bank.	1 to 9.
Reading—	
Penn National Bank.	1 to 4.
Reading National Bank.	1 to 9.
Red Lion—Red Lion First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Scranton—Third National Bank.	1 to 9.
Shickshinny—First National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Spring City—National Bank of Spring City.	1 to 9.
Stroudsburg—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Sunbury—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Tamaqua—Tamaqua National Bank.	1 to 9.
Tioga—Grange National Bank.	1 to 4.
Topton—National Bank of Topton.	1 to 4.
Towanda—Citizens National Bank.	1 to 9.
Tyrone—Farmers & Merchants National Bank.	1 to 9.
West Chester—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
National Bank of Chester County.	1 to 9.
West Grove—National Bank of West Grove.	1 to 4.
Wilkes-Barre—	
Second National Bank.	1 to 9.
Wyoming National Bank.	1 to 9.
Williamsport—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lycorning National Bank.	1 to 9.
West Branch National Bank.	1 to 4.
Williamsport National Bank.	1 to 9.
Wrightsville—First National Bank.	1 to 9.
York—	
First National Bank.	1 to 9.
Industrial National Bank of West York.	1 to 4.
Western National Bank.	1 to 9.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 4.</b>	
KENTUCKY.	
(See also District No. 8.)	
Ashland—	
Ashland National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Second National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Brooksville—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Mount Sterling—	
National Bank of Mount Sterling.	1 to 4.
Traders National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Newport—	
American National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Newport National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Paris—First National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Pineville—Bell National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Somerset—Farmers National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Williamsburg—First National Bank.	1 to 4.
Winchester—Clark County National Bank.	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
OHIO.	
Akron—	
First Second National Bank.	1, 4, and 9.
National City Bank.	1, 4, and 9.
Ashtabula—National Bank of Ashtabula.	1 to 7 and 9.
Athens—Bank of Athens, N. B. A.	1 to 7 and 9.
Bellaire—First National Bank.	1, 4, and 9.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.</b>	
OHIO—continued.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bucyrus—		(See also District No. 3.)	
First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Blairsville—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Second National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Butler—Merchants National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Cadiz—Fourth National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Ellwood City—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Canton—	1 and 4.	Erie—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
City National Bank .....	1 and 4.	Franklin—Lamberton National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	4.	Greensburg—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Cincinnati—	1, 4, and 9.	Greenville—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Atlas National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Grove City—	
Citizens National Bank & Trust Co.	1, 4, and 9.	First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Fifth-Third National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Grove City National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Meadville—New First National Bank .....	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Second National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	New Brighton—Union National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Cleveland—	1 to 9.	New Castle—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland.	1 to 9.	New Kensington—First National Bank.	1 to 8.
Central National Bank, Savings & Trust Co.	1 to 7 and 9.	Oakmont—First National Bank .....	1.
National City Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Oil City—Oil City National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Union Commerce National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.	Pittsburgh—	
Columbus—	1 to 7 and 9.	Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A. ....	1 to 9.
City National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Diamond National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Commercial National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Duquesne National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Huntington National Bank .....	4.	Farmers' Deposit National Bank .....	4 and 9.
Ohio National Bank .....	1 and 4.	First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Coshocton—Commercial National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.	Monongahela National Bank .....	4.
Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	National Bank of America at Pittsburgh.	1 to 4.
Dayton—	1, 4, and 9.	Second National Bank of Allegheny.	1 to 9.
Merchants National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Third National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Winters National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Union National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Defiance—	1, 4, and 9.	Western National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Punxsutawney—Punxsutawney National Bank.	1 to 9.
Merchants National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Sharon—	
East Liverpool—First National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.	First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Fostoria—Union National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	McDowell National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Gallon—Citizens National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Titusville—Second National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Hamilton—First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	Warren—Warren National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Hillsboro—Merchants National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.	Washington—	
Kent—Kent National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.	Citizens National Bank .....	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.
Lebanon—Lebanon National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.	First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Lorain—National Bank of Commerce.	1 to 7 and 9.	Waynesburg—Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Mansfield—Citizens National Bank .....	4.	Zelienople—Peoples National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Marietta—	1, 4, and 9.		
Central National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
Marion—National City Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 7 and 9.		
Massillon—Merchants National Bank.	1, 4, and 9.		
New Philadelphia—Citizens' National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.		
Painesville—Painesville National Bank.	1 and 4.		
Piqua—	1 to 9.		
Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Piqua National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
Ravenna—Second National Bank .....	1.		
Sidney—Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Stoueville—National Exchange Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.		
Tiffin—	1 to 7 and 9.		
Commercial National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Tiffin National Bank .....	4.		
Toledo—Northern National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Troy—	1 to 7 and 9.		
First National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Troy National Bank .....	1.		
Urbana—Citizens National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
Clinton County .....	1 to 7 and 9.		
Youngstown—	4.		
Commercial National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
Zanesville—	1 to 7 and 9.		
First National Bank .....	1, 4, and 9.		
Old Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.		

WEST VIRGINIA.

(See also District No. 5.)

Elm Grove—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
New Cumberland—First National Bank.	1.
Sistersville—Farmers & Producers National Bank.	1 to 9.
Wheeling—National Bank of West Virginia.	1 to 9.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—	
Commercial National Bank .....	1.
Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown .....	1 to 8.
Federal National Bank .....	1 to 8.
Lincoln National Bank .....	1 to 8.
National Bank of Washington .....	1 to 4.
National Metropolitan Bank .....	1 to 8.
Riggs National Bank .....	1 to 8.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 5—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 5—Continued.</b>	
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA—continued.	
Baltimore—		Danville—	
Drovers & Mechanics' National Bank.	1 to 9.	American National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Farmers & Merchants' National Bank.	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Merchants' National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fredericksburg—Planters' National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Harrisonburg—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Western National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Lexington—Rockbridge National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Cumberland—Second National Bank.	1 to 9.	Martinsville—Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Frederick—Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.	1 to 4.	Newport News—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Hagerstown—Second National Bank.	1 to 9.	Norfolk—	
Hyattsville—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 4.
New Windsor—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	Seaboard National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Pocomoke City—Citizens National Bank.	1 to 9.	Petersburg—Virginia National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Rising Sun—National Bank of Rising Sun.	1 to 4.	Pulaski—	
Rockville—Montgomery County National Bank.	1 to 3.	Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Salisbury—Salisbury National Bank.	1 to 9.	Pulaski National Bank.....	1 to 9.
NORTH CAROLINA.		Richmond—	
Asheville—American National Bank.	1 to 9.	American National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Charlotte—		Central National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Merchants & Farmers National Bank.	1 to 9.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Union National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Roanoke—	
Durham—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	American National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Elizabeth City—First & Citizens National Bank.	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Goldsboro—Wayne National Bank....	1 to 9.	National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 9.
Graham—National Bank of Alamance.	1 to 9.	Rocky Mount—Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 4.
High Point—Commercial National Bank.	1 to 4.	South Boston—	
New Bern—National Bank of New Bern.	1 to 4.	Boston National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Oxford—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Planters & Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Staunton—	
Charleston—		Angusta National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Atlantic National Bank.....	1 to 9.	National Valley Bank.....	1 to 9.
Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Warrenton—Farquier National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Winchester—	
Columbia—National Loan & Exchange Bank.	1 to 9.	Farmers & Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Greenville—		Shenandoah Valley National Bank.....	1 to 4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Norwood National Bank.....	1 to 9.	(See also District No. 4.)	
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Bluefield—	
Lake City—Farmers & Merchants National Bank.	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Orangeburg—Edisto National Bank....	1 to 9.	Flat Top National Bank.....	4.
Rock Hill—National Union Bank....	1 to 9.	Clarksburg—	
Spartanburg—		Empire National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Central National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Union National Bank.....	1 to 4.
First National Bank of.....	1 to 9.	Fairmont—National Bank of Fairmont.....	1 to 9.
VIRGINIA.		Fairview—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Abingdon—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Grafton—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Alexandria—		Huntington—	
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Huntington National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Appalachia—First National Bank....	1.	Madison—Madison National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Charlottesville—		Martinsburg—Old National Bank....	1 to 9.
National Bank of Charlottesville.	1 to 4.	Parkersburg—Parkersburg National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Welch—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Chase City—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	<b>DISTRICT NO. 6.</b>	
Chatham—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	ALABAMA.	
Clifton Forge—		Anniston—	
Clifton Forge National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Anniston National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 6, and 9.	Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 5, 7, and 9.
Covington—		First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Athens—First National Bank.....	1.
Covington National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Bessemer—First National Bank in Bessemer.	1 to 8.
		Birmingham—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
		Cullman—Leeth National Bank.....	1 to 4.
		Florence—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 6—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 6—Continued.</b>	
ALABAMA—continued.		TENNESSEE.	
Gadsden—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	(See also District No. 8.)	
Mobile—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Dickson—Citizens National Bank...	1 to 8.
Montgomery—First National Bank...	1 and 4.	Fayetteville—Elk National Bank....	1 to 3 and 5.
Oxford—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Johnson City—Tennessee National Bank.	1 to 9.
Piedmont—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Kingsport—First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Selma—City National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Knoxville—City National Bank.....	1.
Talladega—Talladega National Bank.	1 to 4.	McMinnville—Peoples National Bank.	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Tuscaloosa—		Nashville—	
City National Bank.....	1 to 8.	American National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Broadway National Bank.....	1 to 4.
FLORIDA.		Fourth & First National Bank...	1 to 8.
Bartow—Polk County National Bank.	1 to 9.	Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank.	1 to 4.
Bradentown—First National Bank...	1 to 4.	<b>DISTRICT NO. 7.</b>	
Brooksville—First National Bank....	1 to 8.	ILLINOIS.	
De Funiak Springs—First National Bank.	1 to 4.	(See also District No. 8.)	
Jacksonville—		Aurora—	
Barnett National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Florida National Bank.....	1 to 8.	• Old Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Panama City—First National Bank....	4.	Belvidere—	
St. Augustine—St. Augustine National Bank.	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
St. Petersburg—		Second National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Central National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Bushnell—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Cambridge—Farmers National Bank.	1 to 9.
Tampa—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Canton—	
West Palm Beach—First National Bank.	1 to 9.	Canton National Bank.....	1 to 9.
GEORGIA.		First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Athens—		Casey—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Georgia National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Charleston—National Trust Bank....	1 to 9.
National Bank of Athens.....	1 to 4.	Chicago—	
Atlanta—		Calumet National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Atlanta National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Corn Exchange National Bank....	4.
Fourth National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank of Englewood.	1 to 4.
Fulton National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Live Stock Exchange National Bank.	1 to 9.
Lowry National Bank.....	1 to 4.	National Bank of the Republic....	1 to 9.
Brunswick—National Bank of Brunswick.	1 to 9.	National City Bank.....	1 to 9.
Carrollton—First National Bank....	1 to 9.	Chillicothe—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
Dawson—Dawson National Bank....	1 to 3, 5 to 9.	Danville—	
Fitzgerald—		First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Exchange National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Second National Bank.....	1 to 8.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4, 6, 7, and 9.	Decatur—	
La Grange—La Grange National Bank.	1 to 8.	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Macon—Fourth National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Milliken National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Quitman—First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.	National Bank of Decatur.....	1 to 4.
Winder—Winder National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Dixon—Dixon National Bank.....	1 to 9.
LOUISIANA.		Elmhurst—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
(See also District No. 11.)		El Paso—	
Crowley—First National Bank of Acadia Parish.	1 to 7.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Lake Charles—Calcasieu National Bank of Southwest Louisiana.	1 to 4, 6, 7, and 9.	Woodford County National Bank.	1 to 9.
New Orleans—Whitney-Central National Bank.	1 to 9.	Freeport—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
MISSISSIPPI.		Galesburg—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
(See also District No. 8.)		Henry—First National Bank.....	1 to 7.
Biloxi—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Joliet—	
Canton—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Laurel—		Joliet National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.	Will County National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Kankakee—City National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Meridian—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Kewanee—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		La Salle—La Salle National Bank....	1 to 4.
		Macomb—Union National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Marengo—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Marselles—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
		Mattoon—National Bank of Mattoon.	1 to 3.
		Monticello—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
		Moweauqua—First National Bank....	1 to 3.
		Ottawa—National City Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Peoria—	
		Central National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 8.
		Merchants & Illinois National Bank.	1 to 9.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>	
ILLINOIS—continued.		INDIANA—continued.	
Rockford—		Thorntown—Home National Bank...	1 to 8.
Manufacturers National Bank...	1 to 9.	Tipton—Citizens National Bank....	1 to 4.
Rockford National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Wabash—Farmers & Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Swedish-American National Bank	1 to 9.	Whiteland—Whiteland National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Third National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Wilkinson—Farmers National Bank.	1 to 3.
Waukegan—Waukegan National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Winamac—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
INDIANA.		IOWA.	
(See also District No. 8.)		Arlington—American National Bank.	1 to 3.
Batesville—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	Aurelia—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Brazil—		Bancroft—First National Bank.....	2, 3, 5 to 7.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Boone—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Burlington—Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Riddell National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cedar Rapids—	
Brookville—		Cedar Rapids National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Franklin County National Bank.	1 to 4.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 4.
National Brookville Bank.....	1 to 4.	Charter Oak—First National Bank...	1, 2, 3, and 5.
Cambridge City—First National Bank	1 to 8.	Cherokee—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Clay City—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Clarence—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Crawfordsville—		Clinton—	
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 4.	City National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Elston National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 5.
Dana—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Coon Rapids—First National Bank...	1 to 3.
Dublin—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Council Bluffs—	
Dyer—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	City National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Edinburg—Farmers National Bank...	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Elkhart—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Decorah—National Bank of Decorah.	1 to 4.
Fort Wayne—		Des Moines—Des Moines National Bank.....	1 to 8.
First & Hamilton National Bank.	1 to 8.	Dubuque—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Old National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Elkader—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Franklin—Franklin National Bank...	1 to 4.	Everly—First National Bank.....	1 to 7.
Goshen—City National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fairfield—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Greencastle—First National Bank....	1 to 9.	Fonda—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Hammond—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Fontanelle—First National Bank...	1 to 9.
Indiana Harbor—Indiana Harbor National Bank of East Chicago.....	1 to 9.	Gladbrook—First National Bank....	1 to 3.
Indianapolis—		Graettinger—First National Bank...	1 to 9.
Fletcher American National Bank	1 to 7 and 9.	Greenfield—First National Bank....	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis.....	1 to 9.	Grinnell—	
Kokomo—		Citizens' National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Merchants National Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5 to 7, and 9.
Howard National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Griswold—Griswold National Bank...	1 to 7 and 9.
La Porte—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Hawarden—First National Bank....	1, 2, 3, 5 to 8.
Liberty—Union County National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Humbolt—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Logansport—		Independence—First National Bank...	1 to 4.
City National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Indianola—First National Bank....	1 to 3.
First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Kanawha—First National Bank....	1 to 3.
Lowell—First National Bank in Lowell.....	1 to 7.	Keokuk—Keokuk National Bank...	1 to 9.
Marion—		LeMars—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Linn Grove—First National Bank...	1 to 9.
Marion National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Manchester—First National Bank...	1 to 4.
Michigan City—Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Marengo—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Mishawaka—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	Marshalltown—First National Bank...	1 to 3.
Monrovia—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Mulford—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Montpelier—First National Bank....	1 to 9.	Montezuma—First National Bank...	1 to 4.
Muncie—Delaware County National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Muscatine—First National Bank....	1 to 9.
New Carlisle—First National Bank...	1 to 3.	Newell—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Newcastle—First National Bank....	1 to 9.	New Sharon—First National Bank...	1 to 7.
Peru—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Newton—Clark National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Richmond—		Odebolt—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Oskaloosa—Oskaloosa National Bank.	1 to 3.
Second National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Paullina—First National Bank....	1 to 7 and 9.
Rochester—First National Bank....	1 to 5, 7, and 9.	Perry—Perry National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Rockville—Rockville National Bank.	1 to 4.	Peterson—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Rushville—		Red Oak—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Rush County National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Remsen—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Rushville National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Ripley—First National Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5 to 8.
Russiasville—First National Bank...	1 to 3.	Rockwell City—Rockwell City Na- tional Bank.....	1 to 9.
Shelbyville—Farmers National Bank	1 to 9.	Royal—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Sheridan—		Ruthven—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Shenandoah—Farmers National Bank	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Sibley—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
South Bend—First National Bank....	1 to 4.	Sidney—National Bank of Sidney....	1 to 9.
St. Louis—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Sioux City—	
		Continental National Bank.....	1 to 7.
		First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Sioux National Bank.....	1 to 9.



	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 7—Continued.</b>	
IOWA—continued.		WISCONSIN—continued.	
Sioux Rapids—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Racine—	
Spencer—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	4.
Stanton—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Manufacturers' National Bank...	1 to 9.
Storm Lake—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Ripon—	
Story City—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	American National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Washington—Washington National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Waterloo—		Shawano—Wisconsin National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Sparta—Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Leavitt & Johnson National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Viroqua—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Waverly—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Waukesha—National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 4.
Webster City—		West Bend—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.		
The First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	<b>DISTRICT NO. 8.</b>	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		<b>ARKANSAS.</b>	
(See also District No. 9)		Batesville—First National Bank.....	
Battle Creek—		1 to 7 and 9.	
Central National Bank.....	1 to 4.	El Dorado—First National Bank.....	
City National Bank.....	1 to 8.	1 to 9.	
Old National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fordyce—First National Bank.....	
Bay City—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	1 to 4.	
Benton Harbor—Farmers and Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fort Smith—	
Birmingham—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	
Boyer City—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	1 to 9.	
Detroit—National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 8.	Merchants National Bank.....	
Flint—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	1 to 9.	
Grand Rapids—		Hot Springs—	
Grand Rapids National City Bank.....	1 to 9.	Arkansas National Bank.....	
Old National Bank.....	1 and 4.	1 to 9.	
Hillsdale—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Citizens National Bank.....	
Jackson—		1 to 3, 5 to 9.	
National Union Bank.....	1 to 9.	Jonesboro—First National Bank.....	
Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.	1 to 9.	
Kalamazoo—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Lake Village—First National Bank.....	
Lansing—		1 to 9.	
Capital National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Little Rock—	
City National Bank.....	1 to 9.	England National Bank.....	
Muskegon—		1 to 9.	
Hackley National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Exchange National Bank.....	
Union National Bank.....	1 to 9.	1 to 9.	
Petoskey—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Marianna—Lee County National Bank.....	
Pontiac—National Bank of Pontiac.....	1 to 9.	1 to 4.	
Port Huron—First National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 4.	Mena—First National Bank.....	
Rochester—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	1.	
Saginaw—Second National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Newport—First National Bank.....	
Traverse City—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	1 to 8.	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		Texarkana—State National Bank.....	
(See also District No. 9)		1 to 9.	
Antigo—		<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	
First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	(See also District No. 7.)	
Laplagde National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.	Anna—First National Bank.....	
Appleton—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.	1 to 4.	
Beaver Dam—Old National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Belleville—	
Clintonville—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	
Darlington—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	1 to 8.	
Elderton—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	St. Clair National Bank.....	
Fond du Lac—		1 to 9.	
Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Breese—First National Bank.....	
First-Fond du Lac National Bank.....	1 to 8.	1 to 9.	
Hartford—First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Cairo—Cairo National Bank.....	
Janesville—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	1 to 9.	
Manitowoc—National Bank of Manitowoc.....	1 to 9.	Carlinville—Carlinville National Bank.....	
Marinette—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	1 to 9.	
Milwaukee—		Carlyle—First National Bank.....	
Marine National Bank.....	1 to 9.	1 to 9.	
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 9.	Edwardsville—Edwardsville National Bank.....	
National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 9.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.	
Monroe—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Jacksonville—Ayers National Bank.....	
Neenah—National Manufacturers Bank.....	1 to 3.	1 to 4.	
Oshkosh—City National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Marion—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Metropolis—City National Bank.....	
		1 to 4.	
		Mount Sterling—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 4.	
		Murphysboro—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 8.	
		Nashville—	
		Farmers & Merchants National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		First National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Nokomis—Nokomis National Bank.....	
		1 to 3.	
		O'Fallon—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Pittsfield—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Quincy—Ricker National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Sparta—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 3, 5 to 7.	
		Vandalia—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 8.	
		<b>INDIANA.</b>	
		(See also District No. 7.)	
		Bedford—Bedford National Bank.....	
		1 to 3, 5 to 9.	
		Evansville—	
		City National Bank.....	
		1 to 4.	
		Old State National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Farmersburg—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 6 and 8.	
		Jeffersonville—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	
		Mitchell—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 4.	
		Mount Vernon—First National Bank.....	
		1 to 8.	
		New Albany—New Albany National Bank.....	
		1 to 9.	

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 8—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 9.</b>	
INDIANA—continued.		MICHIGAN.	
Orleans—National Bank of Orleans . . .	1.	(See also District No. 7.)	
Princeton—		Manistique—First National Bank . . .	1 to 4.
Farmers National Bank . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.	Menominee—First National Bank . . .	1 to 9.
Peoples American National Bank . . .	1 to 8.	Negaunee—Negaunee National Bank . .	1 to 3.
Seymour—		MINNESOTA.	
First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Albert Lea—First National Bank . . . .	1 to 8.
Seymour National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Argyle—First National Bank . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.
Sullivan—National Bank of Sullivan . .	1 to 7 and 9.	Austin—	
Tell City—Citizens National Bank . . .	1 to 4.	Austin National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
KENTUCKY.		First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.
(See also District No. 4.)		Bemidji—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Bowling Green—American National Bank	1 and 4.	Blooming Prairie—First National Bank .	1, 2, 3, and 5.
Danville—		Chatfield—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 5.
Citizens National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Crookston—Merchants National Bank . .	1 to 8.
Farmers National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.	Duluth—	
Elizabethtown—First-Hardin National Bank .	1 to 9.	American Exchange National Bank . .	1 to 8.
Glasgow—Farmers National Bank . . . .	1 to 4.	City National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Harrodsburg—First National Bank . . . .	1 to 9.	First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.
Hardens—Henderson National Bank . . . .	1 to 9.	Minnesota National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Hopkinsville—First National Bank . . . .	1 to 9.	Northern National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Lawrenceburg—		Eveleth—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3, 5 to 9.
Anderson National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3, 5 to 9.	Fergus Falls—Fergus Falls National Bank .	1 to 8.
Lawrenceburg National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.	Lanesboro—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.
Lebanon—		Little Falls—First National Bank . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9.
Citizens National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Marion National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Louisville—		Louisville—	
First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Louisville National Bank . . . . .	4.	National Bank of Kentucky . . . . .	1 to 9.
National Bank of Kentucky . . . . .	1 to 9.	Mayfield—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.
Mayfield—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.	Morganfield—Morganfield National Bank .	1 to 4.
Morganfield—Morganfield National Bank .	1 to 4.	Murray—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Murray—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Paducah—	
Paducah—		City National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
City National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.
First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.	MISSISSIPPI.	
(See also District No. 6.)		(See also District No. 6.)	
Greenville—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Greenville—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Greenwood—The First National Bank . . .	1.	Greenwood—The First National Bank . . .	1.
MISSOURI.		MISSOURI.	
(See also District No. 10.)		(See also District No. 10.)	
Carrollton—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.	Carrollton—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.
Chillicothe—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Chillicothe—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Columbia—		Columbia—	
Boone County National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Boone County National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Exchange National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Exchange National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Hannibal—Hannibal National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Hannibal—Hannibal National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Jefferson City—First National Bank . . . .	1 to 9.	Jefferson City—First National Bank . . . .	1 to 9.
Kirksville—Citizens National Bank . . . .	1 to 8.	Kirksville—Citizens National Bank . . . .	1 to 8.
Ridgeway—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	Ridgeway—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
St. Louis—		St. Louis—	
First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Merchants-Laclede National Bank . . . .	1 to 4.	Merchants-Laclede National Bank . . . .	1 to 4.
National Bank of Commerce . . . . .	1 to 9.	National Bank of Commerce . . . . .	1 to 9.
State National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.	State National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
Sedalia—Citizens National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Sedalia—Citizens National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Springfield—Union National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.	Springfield—Union National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
Versailles—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.	Versailles—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.
TENNESSEE.		TENNESSEE.	
(See also District No. 6.)		(See also District No. 6.)	
Memphis—Central State National Bank . . .	1 to 4.	Memphis—Central State National Bank . . .	1 to 4.
		MONTANA.	
		Billings—	
		Montana National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		Yellowstone-Merchants National Bank . . .	1 to 9.
		Bozeman—Commercial National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
		Great Falls—Great Falls National Bank . . . .	1 to 4.
		Kalspell—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
		Lewistown—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 7.
		Miles City—	
		Commercial National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		Missoula—	
		First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 7 and 9.
		Western Montana National Bank . . . . .	1 to 8.
		NORTH DAKOTA.	
		Ellendale—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 4.
		Fargo—	
		First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		Merchants National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		Security National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.
		Forman—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 3.
		Grand Forks—First National Bank . . . . .	1 to 9.

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 9—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 10—Continued.</b>	
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.		COLORADO—continued.	
Minot—		Loveland—	
Second National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 4, 6, and 7.
Union National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Loveland National Bank.....	1 to 7.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		Montrose—Montrose National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Aberdeen—Aberdeen National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Sterling—Logan County National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Arlington—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Telluride—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Brookings—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Trinidad—	
Canton—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Colman—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Trinidad National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Flandreau—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Walsenburg—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Lake Preston—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	KANSAS.	
Rapid City—First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Anthony—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Sioux Falls—		Coffeyville—First National Bank.....	1 to 3 and 5.
Minnehaha National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Emporia—	
Security National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Sioux Falls National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.....	1 to 9.
Spearfish—American National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Fort Scott—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Vermillion—First National Bank.....	2 to 9.	Goodland—Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Watertown—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Great Bend—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Webster—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Horton—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
WISCONSIN.		Hutchinson—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
(See also District No. 7.)		Independence—Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Ashland—		Jewell City—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Ashland National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Lawrence—Lawrence National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Northern National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Luray—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Barron—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Ottawa—Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Superior—		Pittsburg—National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Pratt—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
United States National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Sabetha—National bank of Sabetha.....	1 to 4.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 10.</b>		Salina—	
COLORADO.		Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Akron—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	National Bank of America.....	1 to 9.
Boulder—		Topeka—Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Boulder National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Troy—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Wellington—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Canon City—Fremout County National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Wichita—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Center—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Winfield—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Colorado Springs—		MISSOURI.	
Colorado Springs National Bank.....	1 to 9.	(See also District No. 8.)	
Exchange National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cameron—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Carthage—Central National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Craig—Craig National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Kansas City—	
Denver—		Columbia National Bank.....	1 to 4 and 9.
Colorado National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Commonwealth National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Denver National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Continental National Bank of Jackson County.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Drovers National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Hamilton National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fidelity National Bank & Trust Co.....	1 to 9.
Stock Yards National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
United States National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Interstate National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Eagle—First National Bank of Eagle County.....	1 to 4.	New England National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Englewood—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	King City—First National Bank & Trust Co.....	1 to 9.
Fort Collins—		Maryville—First National Bank.....	1 to 5.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Neosho—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Fort Collins National Bank.....	1 to 9.	St. Joseph—	
Poudre Valley National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	American National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Fort Morgan—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Burnes National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Grand Junction—Grand Valley National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Tootle Lacy National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Greeley—		NEBRASKA.	
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Belden—First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5, 9.
Greeley National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Butte—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Union National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Columbus—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Gunnison—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Decatur—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Hugo—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Emerson—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Idaho Springs—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Lyons—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Lamar—Lamar National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Nebraska City—Nebraska City National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Las Animas—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.		
Longmont—American National Bank.....	1 to 9.		

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 10—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 10—Continued.</b>	
NEBRASKA—continued.		WYOMING—continued.	
Norfolk—Norfolk National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Rawlins—	
Omaha—		First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Rawlins National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Merchants National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Rock Springs—	
United States National Bank.....	4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Ord—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Rock Springs National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Pender—First National Bank.....	1, and 3 to 7.	Sheridan—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Randolph—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Shoshoni—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
South Omaha—Stock Yards National Bank.....	4.	Thermopolis—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Utica—First National Bank.....	2 and 3.		
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 11.</b>	
(See also District No. 11.)		ARIZONA.	
Gallup—National Bank of Gallup.....	2 and 3.	(See also District No. 12.)	
Las Vegas—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Nogales—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.
Raton—First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.	Tucson—	
Santa Fe—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Arizona National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Consolidated National Bank.....	1 to 4.
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		LOUISIANA.	
(See also District No. 11.)		(See also District No. 6.)	
Ada—First National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Shreveport—	
Bartlesville—First National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Commercial National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Enid—American National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Hominy—			
First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 9.	<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>	
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 9.	(See also District No. 10.)	
Lawton—		Albuquerque—	
City National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	State National Bank.....	1 to 4.
McAlester—		Carlsbad—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
American National Bank.....	1.	Roswell—	
First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 7.	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Muskogee—First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Oklahoma City—		Silver City—Silver City National Bank.....	1 to 6, 8, and 9.
American National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5, 7 to 9.		
Farmers National Bank.....	1 to 4.	TEXAS.	
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Abilene—Citizens National Bank.....	1 and 2.
Liberty National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Amarillo—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Security National Bank.....	1 to 8.	Austin—American National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Southwest National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Beaumont—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Pond Creek—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Bonham—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.
Sallisaw—First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 7.	Brenham—First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Shawnee—		Brownsville—Merchants' National Bank.....	1.
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 3.	Brownwood—Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Shawnee National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Cameron—Citizens' National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Tulsa—		Colorado—City National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Central National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Corsicana—Corsicana National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Exchange National Bank.....	1 and 4.	Dallas—	
First National Bank.....	1, 2, 4.	American Exchange National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Woodward—First National Bank.....	2 and 3.	City National Bank.....	1 to 9.
		Dallas National Bank.....	1 to 9.
<b>WYOMING.</b>		National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 4.
Basin—First National Bank.....	1 to 7.	Denison—State National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Buffalo—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	El Paso—	
Casper—		City National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Casper National Bank.....	1 to 4.	First National Bank.....	1 to 7 and 9.
National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 7.	State National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Wyoming National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Fort Worth—	
Cheyenne—		Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.....	2 to 9.
American National Bank.....	1 to 9.	First National Bank.....	1, 2, and 4.
Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Fort Worth National Bank.....	1 to 4.
First National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Stockyards National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Stock Growers National Bank.....	1 to 9.	Galveston—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Cody—Shoshone National Bank.....	1 and 4.	Granger—First National Bank.....	1 and 2.
Evanston—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	Greenville—Greenville National Exchange Bank.....	1 to 4.
Kemmerer—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.	Houston—National Bank of Commerce.....	1 to 7 and 9.
Laramie—First National Bank.....	1 to 3.	McKinney—First National Bank.....	1 to 4.
Powell—			
First National Bank.....	1 to 8.		
Powell National Bank.....	1 to 4.		

	Powers granted.		Powers granted.
<b>DISTRICT NO. 11—Continued.</b>		<b>DISTRICT NO. 12—Continued.</b>	
TEXAS—continued.		NEVADA.	
Marshall—		Tonopah—Nevada First National Bank.	4.
First National Bank .....	1 to 3.		
Marshall National Bank .....	1 to 4.	OREGON.	
Orange—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Ashland—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Palestine—Royal National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Corvallis—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Port Arthur—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Eugene—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
San Angelo—		Grants Pass—First National Bank of Southern Oregon.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.
Central National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Harrisburg—First National Bank .....	1 to 3.
First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Junction City—First National Bank.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9.
San Angelo National Bank .....	1 to 3.	Marsfield—First National Bank of Coos Bay.	1 to 9.
San Antonio—		Medford—Medford National Bank....	1 to 9.
Lockwood National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Milton—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
National Bank of Commerce .....	1 to 9.	Ontario—First National Bank .....	2 and 3.
Sealy—Sealy National Bank .....	1 to 4.	Pendleton—	
Sherman—		American National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Commercial National Bank .....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.	First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Merchants & Planters National Bank.	1 to 9.	Portland—	
Stanton—First National Bank .....	1 to 3.	First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Texarkana—Texarkana National Bank.	1 to 9.	United States National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Troup—First National Bank .....	1.	Salem—Capital National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Tyler—Citizens National Bank .....	1 to 3.		
Victoria—Victoria National Bank .....	1 to 4.	UTAH.	
Waco—First National Bank .....	1 to 8.	Salt Lake City—	
Waxahachie—Citizens National Bank	1 to 9.	Continental National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Wichita Falls		Deseret National Bank .....	1 to 4.
City National Bank .....	1 to 9.		
First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	WASHINGTON.	
<b>DISTRICT NO. 12.</b>		Bellingham—	
ALASKA.		Bellingham National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Fairbanks—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	First National Bank .....	1 to 5 and 9.
CALIFORNIA.		Clarkston—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Bakersfield—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Colfax—Farmers National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Calexico—First National Bank .....	4.	Ellensburg—Washington National Bank.	1 to 3.
Chico—		Everett—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Butte County National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Hoquiam—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	1 to 8.	Mt. Vernon—First National Bank .....	1 to 3.
Fullerton—Farmers & Merchants National Bank.	4.	Oroville—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Los Angeles—		Pasco—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Continental National Bank .....	4.	Port Angeles—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Farmers & Merchants National Bank.	1 to 9.	Pullman—First National Bank .....	1 to 7.
Mountain View—First National Bank	4.	Seattle—	
Oakland—Central National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Dexter Horton National Bank ...	1 to 9.
Orland—First National Bank .....	4.	First National Bank .....	1 to 4.
Pleasanton—First National Bank .....	4.	Marine National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Redwood City—First National Bank of Mateo County.	1 to 3, 5, 7 to 9.	Metropolitan National Bank .....	1 to 7 and 9.
Sacramento—		National Bank of Commerce .....	1 to 9.
Capital National Bank .....	1 to 9.	National City Bank .....	1 to 9.
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.	1 to 7 and 9.	Seaboard National Bank .....	1 to 9.
San Francisco—		Seattle National Bank .....	1 to 4, 6, and 7.
American National Bank .....	4.	Union National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Bank of California, N. A. ....	1 to 9.	Spokane—	
Santa Barbara—		Exchange National Bank .....	1 to 9.
County National Bank & Trust Co. ....	1 to 9.	Fidelity National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Old National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Santa Paula—First National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.	Tacoma—National Bank of Tacoma ..	1 to 9.
Visalia—First National Bank .....	4.	Toppenish—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Wilmington—First National Bank .....	4.	Vancouver — Vancouver National Bank.	1 to 4.
IDAHO.		Walla Walla—	
Boise—		Baker-Boyer National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Boise City National Bank .....	1 to 9.	First National Bank .....	1 to 9.
First National Bank of Idaho .....	1 to 5.	Third National Bank .....	1, 3, and 4.
Hagerman—First National Bank .....	1.	Yakima—Yakima National Bank .....	1 to 9.
Hailey—Hailey National Bank .....	1 to 3.		
Moscow—First National Bank .....	1 to 4.	HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	
Payette—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.	Honolulu—First National Bank of Hawaii.	1 to 8.
Weiser—First National Bank .....	1 to 9.		

**SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE  
OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS.**

	Total. <sup>1</sup>	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.
Banks having trust powers.....	1,387	17	15	22	38	32	12	15	7
Replies to questionnaire.....	1,301	15	12	19	37	32	12	15	7
No trust department.....	411	2	4	8	7	2	7	5	1

Question 1. Have you advertised for or in any way solicited trust business?

	Total	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.
Number of replies.....	879	13	8	11	30	30	5	10	6
Yes.....	658	9	3	9	20	24	3	8	4
No.....	221	4	5	2	10	6	2	2	2

Question 2. In general terms, what success have you had in the operation of your trust department?

	Total	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	841	13	8	11	30	24	2	9	6
Good or excellent.....	128	1	0	5	4	5	0	0	1
Satisfactory or fair.....	337	2	2	3	11	12	0	2	2
Doubtful.....	63	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Very little.....	89	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	0
None.....	180	5	4	1	8	4	1	5	3

Question 3. In how many instances have you acted in any of the following capacities?

	Total	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.
Number of replies.....	794	12	6	9	25	25	4	8	5
Number of times acted as:									
Trustee.....	3,652	58	6	245	98	122	10	10	5
Executor.....	512	10	4	46	38	12	0	0	0
Administrator.....	876	4	1	42	48	22	0	1	0
Registrar.....	1,252	3	3	31	35	37	2	1	0
Guardian.....	1,494	20	0	26	15	20	0	1	2
Assignee.....	19	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Receiver.....	49	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Committee.....	109	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Other capacities.....	384	0	0	38	0	8	0	2	0

Question 4. In general terms, what additional business of this character is in prospect for your institution?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	777	11	6	11	28	24	1	9	6
Good.....	210	3	3	2	7	9	0	0	1
Doubtful.....	106	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	0
None.....	162	3	3	0	5	3	1	4	3

Question 5. Please indicate for your bank the following data as of any recent date:

Number of replies.....	782	12	7	10	25	24	2	9	5
Amount of:									
Trust funds.....	\$825,909,545.73	\$6,361,323.52	\$1,053,702.44	\$6,919,535.47	\$5,251,416.96	\$7,574,690.38	\$25,581.46	\$325,598.16	\$34,950.00
Collateral trust bonds.....	\$413,099,846.71	\$812,100.00	0	\$1,220,000.00	\$6,900.00	0	0	\$100,000.00	0
Mortgage bonds.....	\$546,612,962.03	\$4,309,950.00	\$20,000.00	\$13,891,500.00	\$4,917,900.00	\$719,000.00	0	0	\$463,643.00
Estates willed:									
Number stating value.....	252	5	2	9	10	8	0	0	1
Total value stated.....	\$313,927,896.45	\$11,050,000.00	\$200,600.00	\$45,631,500.00	\$6,275,000.00	\$8,700,000.00	0	0	\$2,650,000.00
Number unable to estimate.....	140	3	1	0	5	9	0	3	1

Question 6. In your opinion, does the trust department bring new business into the bank?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	778	12	7	11	27	24	3	10	5
Yes.....	515	8	5	9	15	18	1	6	4
No.....	132	3	1	1	10	5	2	3	0
Doubtful.....	88	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0

Question 7. In your opinion, is it valuable in assisting you to retain the accounts of your bank customers which otherwise might be diverted to competing trust companies?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	756	12	6	11	27	25	4	10	6
Yes.....	563	10	6	11	22	23	1	8	3
No.....	70	2	0	0	4	1	2	1	0
Doubtful.....	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No competing trust companies.....	44	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

Question 8. Do your customers seem to appreciate and value the additional facilities offered them through your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	736	10	5	10	25	22	3	9	4
Yes.....	521	7	3	9	18	18	2	2	3
No.....	93	2	0	0	5	1	1	4	1
Doubtful.....	66	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Totals include figures for Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Utah, for which no separate figures are shown.

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

Question 9. What, if any, difficulty have you had with the courts in receiving appointments to act in fiduciary capacities and in qualifying under appointments made by individuals?

	Total.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	771	12	6	9	29	22	4	9	5
None.....	675	12	6	9	26	16	4	9	5
Difficulties.....	44	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0

Question 10. What other difficulties, if any, have you encountered in the operation of your trust department.

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	675	8	6	7	22	18	4	8	2
None.....	521	8	4	5	18	14	2	7	2
Difficulties with State authorities.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need of standard accounts.....	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Opposition by lawyers.....	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other practical difficulties.....	55	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0



	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.
Banks having trust powers.....	70	72	73	24	31	12	14	70	26
Replies to questionnaire.....	63	66	72	21	25	12	14	70	27
No trust department.....	21	12	17	8	5	3	7	21	8

Question 1. Have you advertised for or in any way solicited trust business?

Number of replies.....	42	52	55	13	19	9	7	45	19
Yes.....	32	37	36	8	14	6	5	37	17
No.....	10	15	19	5	5	3	2	8	2

Question 2. In general terms, what success have you had in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	34	51	54	10	20	9	8	45	19
Good or excellent.....	3	11	4	0	4	0	2	3	9
Satisfactory or fair.....	19	16	14	6	8	7	3	16	8
Doubtful.....	1	4	6	0	1	1	1	2	1
Very little.....	2	9	0	1	7	0	0	8	0
None.....	7	11	25	2	0	1	2	9	0

Question 3. In how many instances have you acted in any of the following capacities?

Number of replies.....	36	51	44	13	18	9	6	41	19
Number of times acted as:									
Trustee.....	168	76	31	20	47	20	2	182	149
Executor.....	21	19	8	7	8	3	3	22	21
Administrator.....	64	116	19	11	26	2	2	10	67
Registrar.....	21	20	7	0	1	9	3	296	20
Guardian.....	95	45	20	5	279	0	0	5	43
Assignee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiver.....	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Committee.....	17	3	6	0	14	0	0	2	3
Other capacities.....	61	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	1

Question 4. In general terms, what additional business of this character is in prospect for your institution?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	35	47	55	12	19	9	6	32	19
Good.....	12	10	6	4	5	2	1	9	8
Doubtful.....	3	7	12	2	7	1	0	1	3
None.....	5	13	19	2	7	3	2	9	3

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

Question 5. Please indicate for your bank the following data as of any recent date:

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.
Number of replies.....	37	50	43	10	18	9	6	38	19
Amount of:									
Trust funds.....	\$10,723,668.10	\$1,881,855.63	\$520,145.80	\$249,657.66	\$864,071.28	\$264,145.34	\$110,723.10	\$15,417,466.32	\$7,143,160.52
Collateral trust bonds.....	\$353,000.00	\$1,389,700.00	\$422,500.00	\$17,500.00	\$100,000.00	\$310,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$5,125,000.00	\$1,149,450.00
Mortgage bonds.....	\$4,780,610.00	\$73,100.00	\$309,000.00	0	\$634,225.00	\$644,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$38,489,400.00	\$ , 179,700.00
Estates willed:									
Number stating value.....	17	16	13	6	6	3	2	12	9
Total value stated.....	\$9,240,000.00	\$3,808,821.45	\$3,540,000.00	\$2,216,000.00	\$1,640,000.00	\$420,000.00	\$159,000.00	\$3,255,000.00	\$8,553,000.00
Number unable to estimate	4	6	7	0	5	2	0	8	2

Question 6. In your opinion, does the trust department bring new business into the bank?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	38	47	50	10	17	9	6	39	19
Yes.....	26	35	28	6	10	4	3	24	15
No.....	5	10	6	2	1	1	3	11	1
Doubtful.....	2	1	7	1	5	4	0	4	1

Question 7. In your opinion, is it valuable in assisting you to retain the accounts of your bank customers which otherwise might be diverted to competing trust companies?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	32	48	31	12	16	9	6	40	19
Yes.....	26	40	9	7	10	4	3	27	12
No.....	2	3	7	2	2	3	2	4	1
Doubtful.....	2	1	3	1	0	2	1	7	2
No competing trust companies	1	2	5	2	4	0	0	2	3

Question 8. Do your customers seem to appreciate and value the additional facilities offered them through your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	31	44	42	10	17	7	6	38	18
Yes.....	17	25	20	8	9	3	4	27	15
No.....	5	8	8	1	4	1	1	4	1
Doubtful.....	1	5	5	1	1	3	1	6	2

Question 9. What, if any, difficulty have you had with the courts in receiving appointments to act in fiduciary capacities and in qualifying under appointments made by individuals?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	31	45	47	10	18	8	7	39	19
None.....	30	41	38	7	17	8	6	27	17
Difficulties.....	1	3	4	3	0	0	0	7	2

Question 10. What other difficulties, if any, have you encountered in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies.....	31	41	40	9	18	6	5	38	13
None.....	21	29	25	5	14	5	5	28	12
Difficulties with State authorities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need of standard accounts.....	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Opposition by lawyers.....	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Other practical difficulties.....	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	5	4

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.
Banks having trust powers.....	32	7	31	10	16	16	72	9	130
Replies to questionnaire.....	26	7	26	8	16	15	70	9	127
No trust department.....	5	2	3	1	9	10	22	3	29

Question 1. Have you advertised for or in any way solicited trust business?

Number of replies.....	21	5	23	7	7	5	48	6	98
Yes.....	19	2	17	7	3	5	45	3	83
No.....	2	3	6	0	4	0	3	3	15

Question 2. In general terms, what success have you had in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies.....	19	5	19	7	5	5	45	6	95
Good or excellent.....	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	13
Satisfactory or fair.....	9	4	5	1	0	2	19	5	42
Doubtful.....	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	3
Very little.....	4	0	1	0	2	1	7	0	16
None.....	2	0	8	3	3	1	10	0	18

Question 3. In how many instances have you acted in any of the following capacities?

Number of replies.....	19	5	22	7	6	4	43	6	90
Number of times acted as:									
Trustee.....	100	12	278	28	1	12	114	2	420
Executor.....	7	0	24	1	0	0	44	3	51
Administrator.....	35	0	17	4	0	0	37	7	42
Registrar.....	10	1	31	3	1	2	21	0	445
Guardian.....	38	10	37	2	0	0	18	0	121
Assignee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Receiver.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Committee.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	21
Other capacities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	26

Question 4. In general terms, what additional business of this character is in prospect for your institution?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	18	5	17	6	5	4	40	6	83
Good.....	9	0	1	1	1	1	20	1	19
Doubtful.....	3	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	11
None.....	2	5	8	1	2	0	3	2	9

Question 5. Please indicate for your bank the following data as of any recent date:

Number of replies.....	20	5	21	7	7	5	43	6	89
Amount of:									
Trust funds.....	\$4,857,204.36	\$58,746.12	\$49,879,892.44	\$435,800.00	\$137,333.00	\$1,373,687.96	\$21,765,338.60	\$97,298.00	\$621,845,030.97
Collateral trust bonds.....	\$231,700.00	\$3,900.00	\$4,588,127.99	0	\$100,000.00	0	\$540,000.00	0	\$328,949,200.00
Mortgage bonds.....	\$951,070.00	\$408,000.00	\$13,676,200.00	\$140,000.00	0	\$15,000.00	\$6,172,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$417,233,836.00
Estates willed:									
Number stating value.....	8	0	5	4	0	0	25	2	20
Total value stated.....	\$8,789,000.00	0	\$57,150,000.00	\$3,170,000.00	0	0	\$13,803,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$13,421,000.00
Number unable to estimate	0	0	2	2	1	0	10	0	41

Question 6. In your opinion, does the trust department bring new business into the bank?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	18	5	17	7	5	5	46	6	82
Yes.....	14	1	8	2	3	3	35	2	51
No.....	2	2	6	5	1	1	3	1	21
Doubtful.....	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	3	10

Question 7. In your opinion, is it valuable in assisting you to retain the accounts of your bank customers which otherwise might be diverted to competing trust companies?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	20	4	15	5	5	4	44	6	86
Yes.....	14	1	9	3	5	2	42	3	69
No.....	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	7
Doubtful.....	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	8
No competing trust companies	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

Question 8. Do your customers seem to appreciate and value the additional facilities offered them through your trust department?

	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	17	4	16	6	4	3	43	4	84
Yes.....	12	1	11	3	4	3	36	3	71
No.....	3	1	4	1	0	0	3	1	5
Doubtful.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	6

Question 9. What, if any, difficulty have you had with the courts in receiving appointments to act in fiduciary capacities and in qualifying under appointments made by individuals?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	18	5	19	5	7	4	45	6	84
None.....	15	4	15	5	3	4	42	4	77
Difficulties.....	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1

Question 10. What other difficulties, if any, have you encountered in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	16	4	12	3	2	4	40	6	75
None.....	14	2	9	3	2	2	32	4	65
Difficulties with State authorities.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Need of standard accounts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Opposition by lawyers.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other practical difficulties.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1

	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Banks having trust powers.....	10	8	24	58	15	138	11
Replies to questionnaire.....	9	7	23	55	14	119	10
No trust department.....	2	3	11	25	7	34	3

Question 1. Have you advertised for or in any way solicited trust business?

Number of replies.....	7	4	12	29	7	85	7
Yes.....	5	3	12	22	7	52	5
No.....	2	1	0	7	0	33	2

Question 2. In general terms, what success have you had in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	7	4	12	30	7	83	7
Good or excellent.....	0	1	1	5	1	25	1
Satisfactory or fair.....	4	1	7	14	5	39	1
Doubtful.....	1	0	2	1	0	12	3
Very little.....	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
None.....	2	0	1	2	1	7	1

Question 3. In how many instances have you acted in any of the following capacities?

Number of replies.....	6	4	11	28	6	84	6
Number of times acted as:							
Trustee.....	1	2	200	458	34	273	29
Executor.....	1	1	2	9	6	41	6
Administrator.....	2	4	4	29	23	89	2
Registrar.....	0	1	1	128	2	59	5
Guardian.....	3	0	8	26	8	506	17
Assignee.....	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Receiver.....	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Committee.....	0	0	0	4	0	9	1
Other capacities.....	0	0	0	51	0	32	1

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

Question 4. In general terms, what additional business of this character is in prospect for your institution?

	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	5	4	11	30	7	82	7
Good.....	1	1	6	13	5	21	0
Doubtful.....	2	0	2	4	0	10	0
None.....	1	1	0	3	0	11	1

Question 5. Please indicate for your bank the following data as of any recent date:

	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Number of replies.....	7	4	9	27	6	82	7
Amount of:							
Trust funds.....	\$38,200.00	\$75,000.00	\$368,318.41	\$21,095,144.51	\$1,113,880.36	\$10,765,613.64	\$213,945.74
Collateral trust funds.....			\$20,000.00	\$2,219,707.87	\$460,000.00	\$1,231,575.00	\$110,000.00
Mortgage bonds.....		\$60,000.00	\$390,000.00	\$6,888,500.00	\$16,000.00	\$10,253,525.00	\$492,100.00
Estates willed:							
Number stating value.....	3	1	0	12	4	10	4
Total value stated.....	\$2,100,000.00	\$750,000.00	0	\$40,182,475.00	\$737,000.00	\$11,083,000.00	\$3,845,000.00
Number unable to estimate.....	1	0	2	5	3	2	1

Question 6. In your opinion does the trust department bring new business into the bank?

	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	6	3	11	29	7	73	7
Yes.....	3	2	6	20	6	65	4
No.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Doubtful.....	2	0	3	5	0	6	1

Question 7. In your opinion, is it valuable in assisting you to retain the accounts of your bank customers which otherwise might be diverted to competing trust companies?

	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	6	4	12	27	7	69	7
Yes.....	4	3	6	23	3	62	4
No.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Doubtful.....	1	1	2	2	0	5	1
No competing trust companies.....	0	0	3	1	3	0	0



Question 8. Do your customers seem to appreciate and value the additional facilities offered them through your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	7	4	12	29	7	70	7
Yes.....	3	2	10	27	5	58	4
No.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Doubtful.....	2	1	0	1	0	9	0

Question 9. What, if any, difficulty have you had with the courts in receiving appointments to act in fiduciary capacities and in qualifying under appointments made by individuals?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	7	4	11	29	7	81	7
None.....	6	4	9	25	5	71	7
Difficulties.....	0	0	1	0	0	3	0

Question 10. What other difficulties, if any, have you encountered in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	7	3	11	24	6	77	5
None.....	7	3	8	19	2	71	3
Difficulties with State authorities.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Need of standard accounts.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Opposition by lawyers.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other Practical difficulties.....	0	0	3	2	3	1	1

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Banks having trust powers ...	15	11	50	12	37	31	17	33	22
Replies to questionnaires.....	13	11	49	13	36	28	16	31	22
No trust department.....	8	6	18	1	10	10	7	20	13

Question 1. Have you advertised for or in any way solicited trust business?

Number of replies.....	5	5	31	12	26	17	9	11	9
Yes.....	4	3	22	8	21	11	5	8	6
No.....	1	2	9	4	5	6	4	3	3

Question 2. In general terms, what success have you had in the operation of your trust department?

Number of replies <sup>1</sup> .....	5	3	31	12	26	18	8	10	9
Good or excellent.....	0	1	5	2	11	0	2	0	0
Satisfactory or fair.....	2	0	13	3	8	11	2	0	3
Doubtful.....	1	0	3	5	3	0	0	0	0
Very little.....	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
None.....	2	1	9	2	4	2	3	6	2

Question 3. In how many instances have you acted in any of the following capacities?

Number of replies.....	4	4	28	11	25	17	4	6	9
Number of times acted as:									
Trustee.....	1	34	71	17	81	138	12	4	12
Executor.....	1	4	16	5	35	17	7	1	0
Administrator.....	9	12	13	17	45	21	7	0	16
Registrar.....	0	3	6	4	5	20	3	6	6
Guardian.....	0	23	23	3	42	10	12	1	2
Assignee.....	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
Receiver.....	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Committee.....	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	1
Other capacities.....	0	0	1	0	35	0	0	0	0

Question 4. In general terms, what additional business of this character is in prospect for your institution?

Number of replies <sup>1</sup> .....	5	5	26	10	23	15	8	10	8
Good.....	0	3	6	3	3	4	2	1	3
Doubtful.....	1	1	4	0	3	5	2	2	1
None.....	1	1	7	5	3	2	1	4	4

Question 5. Please indicate for your bank the following data as of any recent date:

Number of replies.....	3	4	26	9	26	16	6	7	9
Amount of:									
Trust funds.....	\$6,072.04	\$3,925,172.68	\$4,920,694.85	\$679,000.00	\$10,368,148.31	\$4,552,921.53	\$1,070,224.34	\$60,706.50	\$156,968.07
Collateral trust funds.....		\$650,000.00	\$1,004,300.00	\$197,590.00	\$60,378,000.00	\$833,200.00	0	0	\$530,795.85
Mortgage bonds.....			\$169,500.00	\$2,342,750.00	\$902,500.00	\$12,173,550.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$527,000.00	\$1,094,403.03
Estates willed:									
Number stating value.....	2	1	6	0	14	3	1	1	3
Total value stated.....	\$500,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,140,000.00		\$27,924,000.00	\$2,240,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$1,042,500.00
Number unable to estimate.....	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	0	0

Question 6. In your opinion, does the trust department bring new business into the bank?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	4	5	25	10	25	17	6	8	9
Yes.....	3	5	12	3	19	11	5	5	4
No.....	1	0	4	1	1	3	1	3	1
Doubtful.....	1	0	8	5	2	1	0	0	3

Question 7. In your opinion, is it valuable in assisting you to retain the accounts of your bank customers which otherwise might be diverted to competing trust companies?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	4	5	27	10	26	16	8	8	9
Yes.....	1	5	17	7	20	12	7	6	5
No.....	2	0	4	0	3	2	0	0	2
Doubtful.....	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Not competing trust companies..	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1

<sup>1</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON EXERCISE OF FIDUCIARY POWERS BY NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

Question 8. Do your customers seem to appreciate and value the additional facilities offered them through your trust department?

	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	4	4	24	10	26	18	7	9	8
Yes.....	2	3	13	6	20	10	7	7	4
No.....	1	0	7	1	2	2	0	1	4
Doubtful.....	0	1	2	3	2	5	0	1	0

Question 9. What, if any, difficulty have you had with the courts in receiving appointments to act in fiduciary capacities and in qualifying under appointments made by individuals?

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	4	4	23	11	23	17	6	8	8
None.....	4	3	21	8	23	17	6	6	8
Difficulties.....	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0

Question 10. What other difficulties, if any, have you encountered in the operation of your trust department.

Number of replies <sup>2</sup> .....	4	2	17	8	19	17	7	9	8
None.....	4	1	14	7	13	8	6	5	6
Difficulties with State authorities.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need of standard accounts.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Opposition by lawyers.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other practical difficulties.....	0	1	2	1	3	5	1	1	2

<sup>2</sup> Totals include some miscellaneous replies which could not be classified.

The following banks have been granted authority by the Federal Reserve Board to accept drafts and bills of exchange up to 100 per cent of their capital stock and surplus:

## DISTRICT NO. 1.

Connecticut:  
Hartford—  
Hartford Aetna National Bank.  
Phoenix National Bank.  
New Haven—First National Bank.  
Norwich—Thames National Bank.  
Maine:  
Portland—  
Canal National Bank.  
Portland National Bank.  
Massachusetts:  
Boston—  
American Trust Co.  
Beacon Trust Co.  
Commonwealth Trust Co.  
First National Bank.  
Fourth-Atlantic National Bank.  
International Trust Co.  
Merchants National Bank.  
National Shawmut Bank.  
National Union Bank.

Massachusetts—Continued.  
Boston—Continued.  
Old Colony Trust Co.  
Second National Bank.  
State Street Trust Co.  
Webster & Atlas National Bank.  
Dedham—Dedham National Bank.  
Fall River—Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank.  
Fitchburg—Safety Fund National Bank.  
New Bedford—  
First National Bank.  
New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co.  
Springfield—Springfield National Bank.  
Worcester—Merchants National Bank.  
Rhode Island:  
Providence—  
Blackstone Canal National Bank.  
Merchants National Bank.  
National Bank of Commerce.  
Providence National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 2.

Connecticut:  
Bridgeport—  
Bridgeport Trust Co.  
City National Bank.  
First National Bank.  
New Jersey:  
Hoboken—First National Bank.  
Newark—National Newark & Essex Banking Co.  
New Brunswick—National Bank of New Jersey.  
Paterson—  
Hamilton Trust Co.  
Paterson National Bank.  
New York:  
Buffalo—  
Citizens Trust Co.  
Manufacturers & Traders National Bank.  
New York—  
American Exchange National Bank.  
Atlantic National Bank.  
Bankers Trust Co.  
Bank of America.  
Bank of Manhattan Co.  
Bank of New York, N. B. A.  
Central Union Trust Co.  
Chase National Bank.  
Chemical National Bank.  
Columbia Trust Co.

New York—Continued.  
New York—Continued.  
Corn Exchange Bank.  
Equitable Trust Co.  
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.  
Fifth Avenue Bank.  
First National Bank.  
Garfield National Bank.  
Guaranty Trust Co.  
Harriman National Bank.  
Importers & Traders National Bank.  
Irving National Bank.  
Lincoln Trust Co.  
Mechanics & Metals National Bank.  
Mercantile Bank of the Americas.  
Mercantile Trust Co.  
National Bank of Commerce.  
National City Bank.  
National Park Bank.  
New Netherlands Bank.  
Pacific Bank.  
Seaboard National Bank.  
Second National Bank.  
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.  
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank.  
Utica—  
First National Bank.  
Utica Trust & Deposit Co.

## DISTRICT NO. 3.

Pennsylvania:  
Philadelphia—  
Bank of North America.  
Corn Exchange National Bank.  
First National Bank.  
Fourth Street National Bank.

Pennsylvania—Continued.  
Philadelphia—Continued.  
Girard National Bank.  
Market Street National Bank.  
Philadelphia National Bank.  
Tradesmen's National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 4.

Kentucky:  
Lexington—Phoenix & Third National Bank.  
Ohio:  
Akron—First-Second National Bank.  
Cincinnati—  
Fifth-Third National Bank.  
Union Savings & Trust Co.  
Cleveland—  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers  
Co-operative National Bank.  
Central National Bank, Savings & Trust Co.  
Cleveland Trust Co.  
Guardian Savings & Trust Co.  
Union Trust Co.  
Columbus—  
City National Bank.  
Ohio National Bank.

Ohio—Continued.  
Toledo—Commerce Guardian Trust & Savings Bank.  
Pennsylvania:  
Braddock—First National Bank.  
Greensburg—First National Bank.  
Pittsburgh—  
Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.  
First National Bank.  
Mellon National Bank.  
Pittsburgh Trust Co.  
Union National Bank.  
Union Trust Co.  
West Virginia:  
Wheeling—Wheeling Bank & Trust Co.

## DISTRICT NO. 5.

## Maryland:

Baltimore—  
 Baltimore Commercial Bank.  
 Baltimore Trust Co.  
 Citizens National Bank.  
 Drovers & Mechanics National Bank.  
 Farmers & Merchants National Bank.  
 Maryland Trust Co.  
 Merchants National Bank.  
 National Bank of Baltimore.  
 National Exchange Bank.  
 National Marine Bank.  
 National Union Bank of Maryland.  
 Second National Bank  
 Western National Bank.

## North Carolina:

Wilmington—Murchison National Bank.

## South Carolina:

Charleston—  
 Bank of Charleston, N. B. A.  
 Peoples National Bank.

## South Carolina—Continued.

Orangeburg—Edisto National Bank.  
 Rock Hill—Peoples National Bank.

## Virginia:

Danville—First National Bank.  
 Hampton—Merchants National Bank.  
 Norfolk—  
 Citizens Bank.  
 National Bank of Commerce.  
 Norfolk National Bank.  
 Seaboard National Bank.  
 Virginia National Bank.

## Richmond—

American National Bank.  
 Bank of Commerce & Trusts.  
 First National Bank.  
 Merchants National Bank.  
 National State and City Bank.  
 Planters National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 6.

## Alabama:

Albany—Central National Bank.  
 Decatur—City National Bank.  
 Huntsville—Henderson National Bank.  
 Troy—Farmers & Merchants National Bank.

## Florida:

Jacksonville—Atlantic National Bank.  
 Pensacola—Citizens & Peoples National Bank.

## Georgia:

Atlanta—  
 Atlanta National Bank.  
 Fourth National Bank.  
 Lowry National Bank.

## Macon—

Fourth National Bank.  
 Macon National Bank.

## Savannah—

Citizens Trust Co.  
 Citizens & Southern Bank.  
 Savannah Bank & Trust Co.  
 Valdosta—First National Bank.

## Louisiana:

Jennings—Jennings National Bank.  
 New Orleans—  
 Canal Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.  
 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co.  
 Interstate Trust & Banking Co.  
 Liberty Bank & Trust Co.  
 Marine Bank & Trust Co.  
 New Orleans Bank & Trust Co.  
 Whitney-Central National Bank.  
 New Roads—The Pointe Coupée Trust & Savings Bank.

## Mississippi:

Canton—First National Bank.  
 Vicksburg—Merchants National Bank.

## Tennessee:

Chattanooga—  
 First National Bank.  
 Hamilton National Bank.  
 Clarksville—First National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 7.

## Illinois:

Chicago—  
 Chicago Trust Co.  
 Continental & Commercial National Bank.  
 Corn Exchange National Bank.  
 Drovers National Bank.  
 First National Bank.  
 Fort Dearborn National Bank.  
 Harris Trust & Savings Bank.  
 Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.  
 Live Stock Exchange National Bank.  
 Merchants Loan & Trust Co.  
 National Bank of the Republic.  
 National City Bank.  
 Union Trust Co.

## Illinois—Continued.

Peoria—  
 Merchants & Illinois National Bank.

## Indiana:

Brazil—The Riddell National Bank.  
 Indianapolis—Fletcher-American National Bank.

## Michigan:

Detroit—  
 First National Bank.  
 National Bank of Commerce.

## Wisconsin:

Milwaukee—First Wisconsin National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 8.

## Arkansas:

Pine Bluff—Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co.

## Mississippi:

Ittabena—First National Bank.

## Missouri:

St. Louis—  
 First National Bank in St. Louis.  
 Liberty Central Trust Co.  
 Mercantile Trust Co.

## Missouri—Continued.

St. Louis—Continued.  
 Merchants-Laclede National Bank.  
 Mississippi Valley Trust Co.  
 National Bank of Commerce.

## Tennessee:

Memphis—  
 Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co.  
 Central-State National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 9.

## Minnesota—

Minneapolis—  
 First National Bank in Minneapolis.  
 Northwestern National Bank.

## Minnesota—Continued.

St. Paul—  
 Capital National Bank.  
 First National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

Colorado:  
 Denver—Denver National Bank.  
 Kansas:  
 Hutchinson—First National Bank.  
 Lawrence—Lawrence National Bank.  
 Missouri:  
 Kansas City—  
 Commerce Trust Co.  
 Continental National Bank of Jackson  
 County.

Missouri—Continued.  
 Kansas City—Continued.  
 Fidelity National Bank & Trust Co.  
 First National Bank.  
 St. Joseph—First National Bank.  
 Oklahoma:  
 Oklahoma City—Security National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

Arizona:  
 Nogales—First National Bank.  
 Texas:  
 Austin—American National Bank.  
 Brownwood—First National Bank in Brown-  
 wood.  
 Dallas—  
 American Exchange National Bank.  
 City National Bank.  
 Dallas National Bank.  
 The Southwest National Bank.  
 El Paso—First National Bank.  
 Fort Worth—  
 Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.  
 Fort Worth National Bank.  
 Stockyards National Bank.  
 Gainesville—First National Bank.  
 Hillsboro—Citizens National Bank.

Texas—Continued.  
 Honey Grove—State National Bank.  
 Houston—  
 First National Bank.  
 Houston National Exchange Bank.  
 Lumbermans National Bank.  
 National Bank of Commerce.  
 South Texas Commercial National Bank.  
 Union National Bank.  
 Navasota—First National Bank.  
 Paris—Lamar State Bank & Trust Co.  
 San Angelo—First National Bank.  
 Sherman—Commercial National Bank.  
 Terrell—  
 American National Bank.  
 First National Bank.  
 Waco—First National Bank.  
 Waxahachie—Waxahachie National Bank.

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

California:  
 Los Angeles—  
 First National Bank.  
 Merchants National Bank.  
 San Francisco—  
 American National Bank.  
 Anglo & London-Paris National Bank.  
 Bank of California, N. A.  
 Crocker National Bank.  
 First National Bank.  
 Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank.  
 Santa Barbara—First National Bank.  
 Oregon:  
 Portland—  
 First National Bank.  
 Ladd & Tilton Bank.

Oregon—Continued.  
 Portland—Continued.  
 Northwestern National Bank.  
 United States National Bank.  
 Washington:  
 Seattle—  
 Dexter Horton National Bank.  
 First National Bank.  
 National Bank of Commerce of Seattle.  
 Seaboard National Bank.  
 Seattle National Bank.  
 Union National Bank.  
 Spokane—  
 Exchange National Bank.  
 Old National Bank.  
 Spokane & Eastern Trust Co.  
 Tacoma—National Bank of Tacoma.

## PERSONNEL AND SALARIES.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AS OF  
DECEMBER 31, 1920 AND 1921.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON.

Departments.	Officers and employees.			
	Number.		Salaries.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$18,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	1	1	25,000	25,000
Other officers.....	11	12	77,500	92,500
Banking department.....	544	565	662,340	756,840
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	22	30	46,180	59,340
Auditing department.....	18	19	34,200	38,940
Fiscal agency department.....	179	106	227,100	157,030
Total.....	776	734	1,090,320	1,147,650

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK (INCLUDING BUFFALO BRANCH).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$30,000	\$30,000
Governor.....	1	1	25,000	50,000
Other officers.....	35	38	363,400	429,800
Banking department.....	2,255	2,418	3,141,423	3,424,423
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	74	91	145,120	177,960
Auditing department.....	109	96	210,650	192,360
Fiscal agency department.....	461	262	723,680	427,300
Total.....	2,936	2,907	4,639,273	4,731,843

<sup>1</sup> Half pay only.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	1	1	25,000	25,000
Other officers.....	9	9	72,000	73,500
Banking department.....	678	741	817,048	913,250
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	22	53	47,900	108,574
Auditing department.....	26	25	48,190	47,940
Fiscal agency department.....	105	67	132,950	100,530
Total.....	1,842	897	1,158,088	1,283,794

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND (INCLUDING CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH BRANCHES).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$23,250	\$25,000
Governor.....	1	1	30,000	30,000
Other officers.....	18	23	101,500	147,100
Banking department.....	756	755	986,019	1,006,346
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	22	30	43,992	67,376
Auditing department.....	30	40	60,872	78,403
Fiscal agency department.....	141	127	200,156	192,287
Total.....	969	977	1,445,789	1,546,512

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND (INCLUDING BALTIMORE BRANCH).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	1	1	18,000	18,000
Other officers.....	16	18	93,250	110,600
Banking department.....	539	632	601,090	715,410
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	15	32	38,860	80,210
Auditing department.....	24	24	46,050	47,130
Fiscal agency department.....	71	37	85,726	49,400
Total.....	667	745	897,976	1,035,750



SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AS OF  
DECEMBER 31, 1920 AND 1921—Continued.FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA (INCLUDING BIRMINGHAM, JACKSONVILLE,  
NASHVILLE, AND NEW ORLEANS BRANCHES AND SAVANNAH AGENCY).

Departments.	Officers and employees.			
	Number.		Salaries.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$12,000	\$12,000
Governor.....	1	1	18,000	18,000
Other officers.....	21	23	96,580	121,500
Banking department.....	324	371	376,805	441,086
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	17	18	38,600	44,560
Auditing department.....	22	24	35,520	39,540
Fiscal agency department.....	60	44	67,020	55,440
Total.....	446	482	1,644,525	732,126

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO (INCLUDING DETROIT BRANCH).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$24,000	\$24,000
Governor.....	1	1	35,000	35,000
Other officers.....	34	44	167,950	274,600
Banking department.....	1,326	1,383	1,667,660	1,864,860
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	37	86	72,560	159,890
Auditing department.....	32	39	48,080	66,100
Fiscal agency department.....	300	174	432,200	268,460
Total.....	1,731	1,728	2,447,450	2,692,910

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS (INCLUDING LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND  
LITTLE ROCK BRANCHES).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$16,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	1	1	20,000	25,000
Other officers.....	19	19	100,200	105,700
Banking department.....	655	616	771,300	784,603
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	9	10	19,980	24,060
Auditing department.....	30	28	48,560	50,980
Fiscal agency department.....	136	87	163,360	122,480
Total.....	851	762	1,139,420	1,130,823

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS (INCLUDING HELENA BRANCH).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	1	1	16,000	16,000
Other officers.....	9	9	44,400	51,550
Banking department.....	333	365	388,316	450,628
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	18	18	40,320	44,660
Auditing department.....	11	13	16,020	20,720
Fiscal agency department.....	86	60	118,816	92,296
Total.....	459	467	638,872	690,854

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY (INCLUDING DENVER, OKLAHOMA CITY,  
AND OMAHA BRANCHES).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	1	1	20,000	20,000
Other officers.....	19	20	74,473	107,720
Banking department.....	589	672	664,792	946,801
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	13	20	28,140	45,882
Auditing department.....	47	48	69,522	91,680
Fiscal agency department.....	193	132	258,060	214,040
Total.....	863	894	1,129,987	1,441,123

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AS OF  
DECEMBER 31, 1920 AND 1921—Continued.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS (INCLUDING EL PASO AND HOUSTON BRANCHES).

Departments.	Officers and employees.			
	Number.		Salaries.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$18,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	1	1	18,000	18,000
Other officers.....	17	20	76,000	85,900
Banking department.....	400	509	538,065	680,697
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	20	25	50,342	60,720
Auditing department.....	36	32	45,908	60,390
Fiscal agency department.....	78	49	120,475	78,280
Total.....	613	637	866,790	1,001,987

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO (INCLUDING LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND,  
SALT LAKE CITY, SEATTLE, AND SPOKANE BRANCHES).

Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.....	1	1	\$24,000	\$24,000
Governor.....	1	1	24,000	24,000
Other officers.....	29	33	125,020	169,360
Banking department.....	842	1,014	1,110,792	1,513,180
Federal Reserve Agent's department.....	23	36	59,780	91,880
Auditing department.....	53	57	88,380	103,620
Fiscal agency department.....	183	125	245,280	194,100
Total.....	1,132	1,267	1,677,262	2,120,140

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE  
BOARD AS OF DEC. 31, 1921.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

W. W. Hoxton, secretary.....	\$10,000.00
W. L. Eddy, assistant secretary.....	6,000.00
Staff:	
1 at \$4,200.....	4,200.00
1 at \$3,900.....	3,900.00
1 at \$3,200.....	3,200.00
1 at \$3,000.....	3,000.00
1 at \$2,800.....	2,800.00
1 at \$2,565.....	2,565.00
1 at \$2,500.....	2,500.00
2 at \$2,200.....	4,400.00
2 at \$2,080.....	4,160.00
1 at \$2,040.....	2,040.00
2 at \$2,000.....	4,000.00
3 at \$1,905.....	5,715.00
1 at \$1,800.....	1,800.00
3 at \$1,730.....	5,190.00
5 at \$1,665.....	8,325.00
1 at \$1,500.....	1,500.00
1 at \$1,440.....	1,440.00
1 at \$1,260.....	1,260.00
1 at \$820.....	820.00
1 at \$720.....	720.00
	<u>\$79,535.00</u>

## OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL.

W. S. Logan, general counsel .....	\$10,000.00	
Walter Wyatt, assistant counsel .....	5,200.00	
Edgar W. Freeman, assistant counsel .....	5,000.00	
Staff:		
1 at \$2,850 .....	2,850.00	
1 at \$2,650 .....	2,650.00	
1 at \$2,000 .....	2,000.00	
1 at \$1,920 .....	1,920.00	
1 at \$1,800 .....	1,800.00	
		<u>\$31,420.00</u>

## OFFICE OF FISCAL AGENT.

W. M. Imlay, fiscal agent .....	4,500.00	
Staff:		
1 at \$1,540 .....	1,540.00	
		<u>6,040.00</u>

## ARCHITECTS.

A. B. Trowbridge, consulting architect .....	6,666.66	
O. W. Ten Eyck, assistant architect .....	4,000.00	
		<u>10,666.66</u>

## OFFICES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Staff:		
1 at \$3,000 .....	3,000.00	
1 at \$2,740 .....	2,740.00	
2 at \$2,600 .....	5,200.00	
2 at \$2,500 .....	5,000.00	
1 at \$1,800 .....	1,800.00	
1 at \$1,665 .....	1,665.00	
1 at \$1,500 .....	1,500.00	
		<u>20,905.00</u>

## OFFICE OF STATISTICIAN.

Morris Jacobson, statistician .....	8,000.00	
E. A. Goldenweiser, associate statistician .....	4,800.00	
Staff:		
1 at \$2,400 .....	2,400.00	
2 at \$2,000 .....	4,000.00	
1 at \$1,800 .....	1,800.00	
2 at \$1,680 .....	3,360.00	
1 at \$1,665 .....	1,665.00	
1 at \$1,440 .....	1,440.00	
1 at \$1,080 .....	1,080.00	
1 at \$720 .....	720.00	
		<u>29,265.00</u>

## DIVISION OF REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

E. L. Smead, chief of division .....	5,400.00	
Staff:		
1 at \$3,600 .....	3,600.00	
1 at \$3,200 .....	3,200.00	
2 at \$2,665 .....	5,330.00	
1 at \$2,400 .....	2,400.00	
1 at \$2,330 .....	2,330.00	
1 at \$2,200 .....	2,200.00	
1 at \$2,100 .....	2,100.00	
4 at \$2,080 .....	8,320.00	
1 at \$1,905 .....	1,905.00	
1 at \$1,760 .....	1,760.00	
1 at \$1,730 .....	1,730.00	
2 at \$1,665 .....	3,330.00	

3 at \$1,600.....	\$4,800.00
4 at \$1,550.....	6,240.00
1 at \$1,540.....	1,540.00
2 at \$1,465.....	2,930.00
5 at \$1,440.....	7,200.00
1 at \$1,330.....	1,330.00
4 at \$1,320.....	5,280.00
1 at \$1,250.....	1,250.00
2 at \$1,200.....	2,400.00
2 at \$1,160.....	2,320.00
	<hr/>
	\$78,895.00

## DIVISION OF EXAMINATION.

James F. Herson, chief of division and chief Federal Reserve examiner.....	10,000.00
Examiners:	
W. J. Donald.....	6,500.00
James Buchanan, jr.....	6,500.00
Val J. Grund.....	4,500.00
R. M. Chapman.....	4,200.00
Assistant examiners:	
1 at \$4,200.....	4,200.00
1 at \$4,000.....	4,000.00
1 at \$3,900.....	3,900.00
1 at \$3,800.....	3,800.00
1 at \$3,600.....	3,600.00
3 at \$3,300.....	9,900.00
3 at \$3,000.....	9,000.00
1 at \$2,700.....	2,700.00
1 at \$2,500.....	2,500.00
1 at \$2,000.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	77,300.00
Office staff:	
1 at \$2,400.....	2,400.00
2 at \$1,730.....	3,460.00
1 at \$1,465.....	1,465.00
1 at \$1,200.....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	8,525.00
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	85,825.00

## DIVISION OF ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.

H. Parker Willis, director of division.....	6,000.00
W. H. Steiner, assistant director.....	4,200.00
Staff:	
1 at \$3,250.....	3,250.00
2 at \$3,000.....	6,000.00
1 at \$2,700.....	2,700.00
1 at \$2,500.....	2,500.00
1 at \$2,400.....	2,400.00
1 at \$2,100.....	2,100.00
1 at \$2,000.....	2,000.00
1 at \$1,750.....	1,750.00
1 at \$1,680.....	1,680.00
1 at \$1,620.....	1,620.00
1 at \$1,600.....	1,600.00
7 at \$1,500.....	10,500.00
1 at \$1,200.....	1,200.00
1 at \$1,000.....	1,000.00
1 at \$900.....	900.00
1 at \$750.....	750.00
1 at \$600.....	600.00
	<hr/>
	52,750.00

## DIVISION OF FEDERAL RESERVE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION.

Willard E. Buell, chief of division.....	\$4, 100. 00	
W. J. Tucker, assistant chief.....	2, 640. 00	
Staff:		
1 at \$2,160.....	2, 160. 00	
1 at \$1,920.....	1, 920. 00	
1 at \$1,800.....	1, 800. 00	
1 at \$1,740.....	1, 740. 00	
1 at \$1,680.....	1, 680. 00	
2 at \$1,620.....	3, 240. 00	
1 at \$1,560.....	1, 560. 00	
13 at \$1,500.....	19, 500. 00	
12 at \$1,440.....	17, 280. 00	
3 at \$1,400.....	4, 200. 00	
6 at \$1,380.....	8, 280. 00	
5 at \$1,320.....	6, 600. 00	
2 at \$1,260.....	2, 520. 00	
3 at \$1,200.....	3, 600. 00	
2 at \$1,140.....	2, 280. 00	
1 at \$600.....	600. 00	
		<u>\$85, 700. 00</u>

## RAILWAY LOAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Staff:		
1 at \$1,800.....		1, 800. 00

## EMPLOYEES DETAILED.

Redemption Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:		
16 at \$1,040 (currency counters) <sup>1</sup> .....	16, 640. 00	
2 at \$1,020 (laborers).....	2, 040. 00	
1 at \$1,000 (laborer).....	1, 000. 00	
		<u>19, 680. 00</u>

## MESSENGERS.

2 at \$1,440.....	2, 880. 00	
1 at \$1,340.....	1, 340. 00	
1 at \$1,200.....	1, 200. 00	
6 at \$1,160.....	6, 960. 00	
		<u>12, 380. 00</u>

## CHARWOMEN.

3 at \$240.....		720. 00
Total.....		<u>515, 581. 66</u>

## SALARIES OF NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS AS OF DEC. 31, 1921.

Henry B. Davenport, assigned as chief, Examining Division, Comptroller's Office.....	\$4, 000
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## DISTRICT No. 1—BOSTON.

(396 national member banks.)

Daniel C. Mulloney, chief examiner.....	\$10, 500	
1 examiner, at \$6,000; 1 examiner, at \$4,500; 3 examiners, at \$4,200; 1 examiner, at \$3,900; 1 examiner, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300.....	33, 900	
		<u>44, 400</u>

<sup>1</sup> Temporary employees; services terminated Dec. 31, 1921.

## DISTRICT No. 2—NEW YORK.

(666 national member banks.)

Daniel C. Borden, chief examiner.....	\$15,000	
1 examiner, at \$6,500; 3 examiners, at \$6,000; 1 examiner, at \$5,500; 1 examiner, at \$5,000; 1 examiner, at \$4,500; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 1 examiner, at \$4,000; 2 examiners, at \$3,900; 3 examiners, at \$3,600; 4 examiners, at \$3,000.....	78,300	\$93,300

## DISTRICT No. 3—PHILADELPHIA.

(655 national member banks.)

Stephen L. Newnham, chief examiner.....	10,500	
1 examiner, at \$5,500; 1 examiner, at \$5,000; 2 examiners, at \$4,500; 3 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 5 examiners, at \$3,000; 1 examiner, at \$2,700.....	51,300	61,800

## DISTRICT No. 4—CLEVELAND.

(768 national member banks.)

Thomas C. Thomas, chief examiner.....	8,000	
1 examiner, at \$5,100; 2 examiners, at \$4,500; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 1 examiner, at \$4,000; 1 examiner, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 7 examiners, at \$3,000.....	50,200	58,200

## DISTRICT No. 5—RICHMOND.

(560 national member banks.)

William J. Schechter, chief examiner.....	8,000	
1 examiner, at \$6,000; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 4 examiners, at \$3,900; 4 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 3 examiners, at \$3,000.....	52,500	60,500

## DISTRICT No. 6—ATLANTA.

(388 national member banks.)

J. William Pole, chief examiner.....	8,000	
2 examiners, at \$4,500; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 2 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 3 examiners, at \$3,000.....	32,700	40,700

## DISTRICT No. 7—CHICAGO.

(1,065 national member banks.)

Fred Brown, chief examiner.....	10,000	
3 examiners, at \$5,000; 1 examiner, at \$4,800; 3 examiners, at \$4,500; 2 examiners, at \$4,200; 3 examiners, at \$4,000; 4 examiners, at \$3,900; 2 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,500; 8 examiners, at \$3,000; 1 examiner, at \$2,400.....	106,400	116,400

## DISTRICT No. 8—ST. LOUIS.

(482 national member banks.)

John S. Wood, chief examiner.....	8,000	
1 examiner, at \$5,500; 1 examiner, at \$5,300; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 2 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 2 examiners, at \$3,000; 1 examiner, at \$2,700.....	34,200	42,200

## DISTRICT No. 9—MINNEAPOLIS.

(886 national member banks.)

Howard M. Sims, chief examiner.....	8,000	
1 examiner, at \$5,300; 1 examiner, at \$4,200; 3 examiners, at \$3,600; 2 examiners, at \$3,300; 7 examiners, at \$3,000.....	47,900	55,900

PERSONNEL AND SALARIES.

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DISTRICT No. 10—KANSAS CITY.

(1,053 national member banks.)

Luther K. Roberts, chief examiner.....	\$8,000	
1 examiner, at \$5,000; 2 examiners, at \$4,800; 1 examiner, at \$4,000; 2 examiners, at \$3,900; 1 examiner, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 10 examiners, at \$3,000.....	63,300	\$71,300

DISTRICT No. 11—DALLAS.

(654 national member banks.)

Richard H. Collier, chief examiner.....	9,000	
1 examiner, at \$4,500; 3 examiners, at \$4,200; 2 examiners, at \$4,000; 5 examiners, at \$3,600; 3 examiners, at \$3,000; 2 examiners, at \$2,700.....	57,500	66,500

DISTRICT No. 12—SAN FRANCISCO.

(630 national member banks.<sup>1</sup>)

Harry L. Machen, chief examiner.....	8,500	
2 examiners, at \$6,000; 1 examiner, at \$5,500; 1 examiner, at \$5,300; 2 examiners, at \$5,000; 1 examiner, at \$4,800; 1 examiner, at \$4,500; 5 examiners, at \$4,200; 1 examiner, at \$4,000; 2 examiners, at \$3,600; 1 examiner, at \$3,300; 3 examiners, at \$3,000.....	86,600	95,100
Grand total of annual salaries of all examiners on Dec. 31, 1921.....		810,300

RECAPITULATION.

Examining staff:

Chief examiners—

At \$15,000 per annum.....	1
At \$10,500 per annum.....	2
At \$10,000 per annum.....	1
At \$9,000 per annum.....	1
At \$8,500 per annum.....	1
At \$8,000 per annum.....	6

Total, chief examiners..... 12

Salaries, chief examiners..... 111,500

Other examiners—

At \$6,500 per annum.....	1
At \$6,000 per annum.....	7
At \$5,500 per annum.....	4
At \$5,300 per annum.....	3
At \$5,100 per annum.....	1
At \$5,000 per annum.....	8
At \$4,800 per annum.....	4
At \$4,500 per annum.....	13
At \$4,200 per annum.....	19
At \$4,000 per annum.....	10
At \$3,900 per annum.....	13
At \$3,600 per annum.....	29
At \$3,500 per annum.....	1
At \$3,300 per annum.....	10
At \$3,000 per annum.....	55
At \$2,700 per annum.....	4
At \$2,400 per annum.....	1

Total other examiners..... 183

Salaries, other examiners..... 698,800

Total, examining staff..... <sup>2</sup> 195

Total salaries..... 810,300

<sup>1</sup> Includes the 2 national nonmember banks in the Hawaiian Territory and the 3 national nonmember banks in Alaska.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, there are 31 national-bank examiners not receiving salaries.

## DIRECTORY OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

### FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

#### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

A. W. MELLON,  
*Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*  
D. R. CRISSINGER,  
*Comptroller of the Currency.*

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*  
EDMUND PLATT, *Vice Governor.*  
ADOLPH C. MILLER.  
CHARLES S. HAMLIN.  
JOHN R. MITCHELL.

W. W. HOXTON, *Secretary.*  
W. L. EDDY, *Assistant Secretary.*  
W. M. IMLAY, *Fiscal Agent.*  
J. F. HERSON,  
*Chief, Division of Examination and  
Chief Federal Reserve Examiner.*  
H. PARKER WILLIS,  
*Director, Division of Analysis and  
Research.*

WALTER S. LOGAN, *General Counsel.*  
M. JACOBSON, *Statistician.*  
E. A. GOLDENWEISER, *Associate Statisti-  
cian.*  
E. L. SMEAD,  
*Chief, Division of Reports and Sta-  
tistics.*

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.<sup>1</sup>

#### DISTRICT NO. 1—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON.

Frederic H. Curtiss, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. Allen Hollis, Deputy Chairman. Chas. A. Morss, Governor.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
<b>Class A:</b>		
Frederick S. Chamberlain.....	New Britain, Conn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Thomas P. Beal.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Edward S. Kennard.....	Rumford, Me.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
E. R. Morse.....	Proctor, Vt.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Philip R. Allen.....	East Walpole, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Charles G. Washburn.....	Worcester, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
Jesse H. Metcalf.....	Providence, R. I.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Frederic H. Curtiss.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Allen Hollis.....	Concord N. H.....	Dec. 31, 1924

<sup>1</sup> Includes directors elected in December, 1921, for the 3-year term beginning January 1, 1922.

#### DISTRICT NO. 2.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

Pierre Jay, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. W. L. Saunders, Deputy Chairman. Benjamin Strong, Governor.

<b>Class A:</b>		
James S. Alexander.....	New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Robert H. Treman.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Charles Smith.....	Oneonta, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
Charles A. Stone.....	New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Richard H. Williams.....	Madison, N. J.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Frank L. Stevens.....	North Hoosick, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
Pierre Jay.....	New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1922
W. L. Saunders.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Clarence M. Woolley.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1924



DISTRICT NO. 2—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK—Continued.

BUFFALO BRANCH.

W. W. Schneckenberger, Manager.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
John A. Kloepper.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Elcott C. McDougal.....	.....do.....	Do.
Harry T. Ramsdell.....	.....do.....	Do.
Fred J. Coe.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	Do.
E. J. Barcalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Do.
Thomas E. Lannin.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Do.
W. W. Schneckenberger.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Do.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Richard L. Austin, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. Henry B. Thompson, Deputy Chairman. George W. Norris, Governor.

Class A:		
M. J. Murphy.....	Clarks Green, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Joseph Wayne, jr.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Francis Douglas.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
Alba B. Johnson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Edwin S. Stuart.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Charles K. Haddon.....	Camden, N. J.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
Henry B. Thompson.....	Wilmington, Del.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Richard L. Austin.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Charles C. Harrison.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1924

DISTRICT NO. 4.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND.

D. C. Wills, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. L. B. Williams, Deputy Chairman. E. R. Fancher, Governor.

Class A:		
Chess Lamberton.....	Franklin, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Robert Wardrop.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1923
O. N. Sams.....	Hillsboro, Ohio.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
R. P. Wright.....	Erie, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Thos. A. Combs.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Dec. 31, 1923
John Stambaugh.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
L. B. Williams.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 31, 1922
D. C. Wills.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
W. W. Knight.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	Dec. 31, 1924

PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

Geo De Camp, Manager.

Chas. W. Brown.....	Sewickley, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
James D. Callery.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Do.
Geo. De Camp.....	.....do.....	Do.
R. B. Mellon.....	.....do.....	Do.
Harrison Nesbit.....	.....do.....	Do.

CINCINNATI BRANCH.

L. W. Manning, Manager.

George D. Crabbs.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Judson Harmon.....	.....do.....	Do.
Charles A. Hirsch.....	.....do.....	Do.
L. W. Manning.....	.....do.....	Do.
W. S. Rowe.....	.....do.....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 5.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND.**

Caldwell Hardy, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. James A. Moncure, Deputy Chairman. George J. Seay, Governor.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
<b>Class A:</b>		
John F. Bruton.....	Wilson, N. C.....	Dec. 31, 1922
L. E. Johnson.....	Alderson, W. Va.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Charles E. Rieman.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
Edwin C. Graham.....	Washington, D. C.....	Dec. 31, 1922
D. R. Coker.....	Hartsville, S. C.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Edmund Strudwick.....	Richmond, Va.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
James A. Moncure.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Caldwell Hardy.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Frederic A. Delano.....	Washington, D. C.....	Dec. 31, 1924

**BALTIMORE BRANCH.**

M. M. Prentis, Manager.

Charles C. Homer, jr.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 31, 1922
William Ingle.....	.....do.....	Do.
Waldo Newcomer.....	.....do.....	Do.
Henry B. Wilcox.....	.....do.....	Do.
M. M. Prentis.....	.....do.....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 6.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA.**

Joseph A. McCord, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. W. H. Kettig, Deputy Chairman. M. B. Wellborn, Governor.

<b>Class A:</b>		
Oscar Newton.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Dec. 31, 1922
P. R. Kittles.....	Sylvania, Ga.....	Dec. 31, 1923
John K. Ottley.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
W. H. Hartford.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Leon C. Simon.....	New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 31, 1923
J. A. McCrary.....	Decatur, Ga.....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
W. H. Kettig.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Joseph A. McCord.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Lindsey Hopkins.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1924

**NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.**

P. H. Saunders, Chairman.

P. H. Saunders.....	New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John E. Bouden, jr.....	.....do.....	Do.
A. P. Bush.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Do.
Frank W. Foote.....	Hattiesburg, Miss.....	Do.
R. S. Hecht.....	New Orleans, La.....	Do.
H. B. Lightcap.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Do.
Leon C. Simon.....	New Orleans, La.....	Do.

**BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.**

W. H. Kettig, Chairman.

W. H. Kettig.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	Dec. 31, 1922
W. W. Crawford.....	.....do.....	Do.
John H. Frye.....	.....do.....	Do.
T. O. Smith.....	.....do.....	Do.
Oscar Wells.....	.....do.....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 6—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA—Continued.**

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH.

John C. Cooper, Chairman.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
John C. Cooper.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Bion H. Barnett.....	do.....	Do.
E. W. Lane.....	do.....	Do.
Fulton Saussy.....	do.....	Do.
Giles L. Wilson.....	do.....	Do.

NASHVILLE BRANCH.

W. H. Hartford, Chairman.

W. H. Hartford.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. E. Caldwell.....	do.....	Do.
Paul M. Davis.....	do.....	Do.
T. A. Embry.....	Winchester, Tenn.....	Do.
E. A. Lindsey.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Do.

SAVANNAH AGENCY.

R. M. Groover, Acting Manager.

**DISTRICT NO. 7—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO.**

William A. Heath, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. James Simpson, Deputy Chairman. James B. McDougal, Governor.

Class A:		
Chas. H. McNider.....	Mason City, Iowa.....	Dec. 31, 1922
E. L. Johnson.....	Waterloo, Iowa.....	Dec. 31, 1923
George M. Reynolds.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
J. W. Blodgett.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1922
A. R. Erskine.....	South Bend, Ind.....	Dec. 31, 1923
A. H. Vogel.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
F. C. Ball.....	Muncie, Ind.....	Dec. 31, 1922
James Simpson.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Wm. A. Heath.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1924

DETROIT BRANCH.

Robert B. Locke, Manager.

John Ballantyne.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Emory W. Clark.....	do.....	Do.
Julius H. Haas.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. Hodges.....	do.....	Do.
Robert B. Locke.....	do.....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 8—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS.**

William McC. Martin, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. John W. Boehne, Deputy Chairman. David C. Biggs, Governor.

Class A:		
Sam A. Ziegler.....	Albion, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John G. Lonsdale.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Dec. 31, 1923
J. C. Utterback.....	Paducah, Ky.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
W. B. Plunkett.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Dec. 31, 1922
LeRoy Percy.....	Greenville, Miss.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Rolla Wells.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
C. P. J. Mooney.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John W. Boehne.....	Evansville, Ind.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Wm. McC. Martin.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Dec. 31, 1924

## DISTRICT NO. 8—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Continued.

## LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

W. P. Kincheloe, Manager.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
Geo. W. Norton.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Dec. 31, 1922
W. C. Montgomery.....	Elizabethtown, Ky.....	Do.
W. P. Kincheloe.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Do.
F. M. Sackett.....	do.....	Do.
Embry L. Swearingen.....	do.....	Do.

## MEMPHIS BRANCH.

John J. Heflin, Manager.

R. Brinkley Snowden.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John D. McDowell.....	do.....	Do.
John J. Heflin.....	do.....	Do.
T. K. Riddick.....	do.....	Do.
S. E. Ragland.....	do.....	Do.

## LITTLE ROCK BRANCH.

A. F. Bailey, Manager.

C. A. Pratt.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. E. England, jr.....	do.....	Do.
A. F. Bailey.....	do.....	Do.
Moorhead Wright.....	do.....	Do.
G. W. Rogers.....	do.....	Do.

## DISTRICT NO. 9—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.

John H. Rich, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. Homer P. Clark, Deputy Chairman. R. A. Young, Governor.

Class A:		
Theodore Wold.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. C. Bassett.....	Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Wesley C. McDowell.....	Marion, N. Dak.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
F. R. Bigelow.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Dec. 31, 1922
N. B. Holter.....	Helena, Mont.....	Dec. 31, 1923
F. P. Hixon.....	LaCrosse, Wis.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
C. Harry Benedict.....	Lake Linden, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John H. Rich.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Homer P. Clark.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Dec. 31, 1924

## HELENA BRANCH.

O. A. Carlson, Manager.

R. O. Kaufman.....	Helena, Mont.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Chas. J. Kelly.....	Butte, Mont.....	Do.
H. W. Rowley.....	Billings, Mont.....	Do.
L. M. Ford.....	Great Falls, Mont.....	Do.
Thomas Marlow.....	Helena, Mont.....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 10—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY.**

Asa E. Ramsay, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. Heber Hord, Deputy Chairman. J. Z. Miller, jr., Governor.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
<b>Class A:</b>		
W. J. Bailey .....	Atchison, Kans. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
E. E. Mullaney .....	Hill City, Kans. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
J. C. Mitchell .....	Denver, Colo. ....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
M. L. McClure .....	Kansas City, Mo. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
H. W. Gibson .....	Muskogee, Okla. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
Thomas C. Byrne .....	Omaha, Nebr. ....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
Fred W. Fleming .....	Kansas City, Mo. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
Asa E. Ramsay .....	do. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
Heber Hord .....	Central City, Nebr. ....	Dec. 31, 1924

**OMAHA BRANCH.**

L. H. Earhart, Manager.

George E. Abbott .....	Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
William J. Coad .....	Omaha, Nebr. ....	Do.
L. H. Earhart .....	do. ....	Do.
P. L. Hall .....	Lincoln, Nebr. ....	Do.
R. O. Marnell .....	Nebraska City, Nebr. ....	Do.

**DENVER BRANCH.**

C. A. Burkhardt, Manager.

A. C. Foster .....	Denver, Colo. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
C. C. Parks .....	do. ....	Do.
C. A. Burkhardt .....	do. ....	Do.
John Evans .....	do. ....	Do.
Alva B. Adams .....	Pueblo, Col. ....	Do.

**OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH.**

C. E. Daniel, Manager.

Dorset Carter .....	Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
T. F. Martin, jr. ....	do. ....	Do.
C. E. Daniel .....	do. ....	Do.
William Mee .....	do. ....	Do.
E. K. Thurmond .....	do. ....	Do.

**DISTRICT NO. 11.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS.**

W. F. Ramsey, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. W. B. Newsome, Deputy Chairman. B. A. McKinney, Governor.

<b>Class A:</b>		
B. A. McKinney .....	Dallas, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
Howell E. Smith .....	McKinney, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
John T. Scott .....	Houston, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class B:</b>		
Marion Sansom .....	Fort Worth, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. J. Culbertson .....	Paris, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
Frank Kell .....	Wichita Falls, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1924
<b>Class C:</b>		
H. O. Wooten .....	Abilene, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1922
W. F. Ramsey .....	Dallas, Tex. ....	Dec. 31, 1923
W. B. Newsome .....	do. ....	Dec. 31, 1924

## DISTRICT NO. 11—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS—Continued.

EL PASO BRANCH.

W. C. Weiss, Manager.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
W. W. Turney.....	El Paso, Tex.....	Dec. 31, 1922
A. P. Coles.....	do.....	Do.
E. M. Hurd.....	do.....	Do.
U. S. Stewart.....	do.....	Do.
W. C. Weiss.....	do.....	Do.

## HOUSTON BRANCH.

Floyd Ikard, Manager.

R. M. Farrar.....	Houston, Tex.....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. J. Davis.....	Galveston, Tex.....	Do.
Frank Andrews.....	Houston, Tex.....	Do.
Guy M. Bryan.....	do.....	Do.
E. F. Gossett.....	do.....	Do.

## DISTRICT NO. 12.—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

John Perrin, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent. Walton N. Moore, Deputy Chairman. J. U. Calkins, Governor.

Class A:		
C. K. McIntosh.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John Willis Baer.....	Pasadena, Calif.....	Dec. 31, 1923
M. A. Buchan.....	Palo Alto, Calif.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class B:		
Elmer H. Cox.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	Dec. 31, 1922
A. B. C. Dohrmann.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
William T. Sesnon.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Class C:		
William Sproule.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1922
John Perrin.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Walton N. Moore.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1924

## SPOKANE BRANCH.

W. L. Partner, Manager.

R. L. Rutter.....	Spokane, Wash.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Peter McGregor.....	do.....	Do.
G. I. Toevs.....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Partner.....	do.....	Do.
(One vacancy).....		

## PORTLAND BRANCH.

Frederick Greenwood, Manager.

Edward Cookingham.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Dec. 31, 1922
J. C. Ainsworth.....	do.....	Do.
Nathan Strauss.....	do.....	Do.
J. N. Teal.....	do.....	Do.
Frederick Greenwood.....	do.....	Do.

## SEATTLE BRANCH.

C. R. Shaw, Manager.

M. F. Backus.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Dec. 31, 1922
M. A. Arnold.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. Clarke.....	do.....	Do.
Charles E. Peabody.....	do.....	Do.
C. R. Shaw.....	do.....	Do.

## DISTRICT NO. 12—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

## SALT LAKE CITY BRANCH.

R. B. Motherwell, Manager.

Director.	Residence.	Term expires.
L. H. Farnsworth.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Chapin A. Day.....	Ogden, Utah.....	Do.
G. G. Wright.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Do.
Lafayette Hanchett.....	do.....	Do.
R. B. Motherwell.....	do.....	Do.

## LOS ANGELES BRANCH.

C. J. Shepherd, Manager.

A. J. Waters.....	Los Angeles, Calif.....	Dec. 31, 1922
Joseph F. Sartori.....	do.....	Do.
Henry M. Robinson.....	do.....	Do.
Isaac B. Newton.....	do.....	Do.
C. J. Shepherd.....	do.....	Do.

## FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

[Elected for year 1922.]

- District No. 1.—Philip Stockton, president Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass.  
 District No. 2.—Paul M. Warburg, president American Acceptance Council, New York City.  
 District No. 3.—L. L. Rue, president Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 District No. 4.—Corliss E. Sullivan, president Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 District No. 5.—Joseph G. Brown, president Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.  
 District No. 6.—Edward W. Lane, president Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 District No. 7.—John J. Mitchell, chairman Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.  
 District No. 8.—F. O. Watts, president First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 District No. 9.—G. H. Prince, chairman Merchants National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.  
 District No. 10.—E. F. Swinney, president First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.  
 District No. 11.—R. L. Ball, chairman National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.  
 District No. 12.—D. W. Twohy, president Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

## REGULATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1921.

The Federal Reserve Board transmits herewith its Regulation B, Series of 1921, superseding Regulation B, Series of 1920, relating to open-market purchases by Federal Reserve Banks of bills of exchange, trade acceptances, and bankers' acceptances under section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act. The new regulation is issued primarily for the purpose of permitting Federal Reserve Banks until further notice to purchase in the open market bankers' acceptances with maturities not in excess of six months, which grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods. Heretofore three months has been the maximum maturity of acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks. This amendment to the Board's regulation was recommended by the Federal Advisory Council at its conference in February, 1921, and by the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks at their conference in April, 1921.

Two considerations have led the Board to take this action: (1) The desire to widen the acceptance market by meeting the wants of savings banks and similar purchasers of bankers' acceptances who are now deterred from investing in acceptances of longer

than three months' maturity, because of the lack of authority of Federal Reserve Banks to purchase longer maturities up to six months; (2) to provide more ample facilities for financing import and export trade with countries where either normal conditions or present abnormal conditions indicate the desirability of rendering assistance by making acceptances of maturities not exceeding six months eligible for purchase by Federal Reserve Banks. While the Federal Reserve Banks would, under ordinary conditions, prefer to confine their investments to paper of short maturity, that is, not exceeding three months, it is believed that the present emergency in the foreign trade situation would be relieved by a more liberal practice. Vigilant care, however, should be exercised by Federal Reserve Banks in purchasing acceptances of long maturities, in order that the liquidity of the aggregate investment in acceptances held by them should not be affected. In amending its regulation in the manner described, the Board looks to the good banking judgment and discretion of the accepting banks and of the Federal Reserve Banks to avoid any untoward results. To avoid misunderstanding, the Board desires to add that the results of this widening of the investment powers of the Federal Reserve Banks will be followed closely, with a view to such modification of its rules or amendment of its regulations as future developments may indicate to be necessary.

The Board has also taken this occasion to make another slight amendment to Regulation B so that its terms will more clearly indicate the Board's purpose in permitting Federal Reserve Banks to purchase in the open market bankers' acceptances growing out of the domestic storage of goods other than readily marketable staples.

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*

W. W. HOXTON, *Secretary.*

## REGULATION B, SERIES OF 1921.

(Superseding Regulation B of 1920.)

### OPEN-MARKET PURCHASES OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, TRADE ACCEPTANCES, AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, UNDER SECTION 14.

#### I. *General statutory provisions.*

Section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act provides that Federal Reserve Banks under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board may purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, bankers' acceptances, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible by the act for rediscount, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

#### II. *General character of bills and acceptances eligible.*

The Federal Reserve Board, exercising its statutory right to regulate the purchase of bills of exchange and acceptances, has determined that a bill of exchange or acceptance, to be eligible for purchase by Federal Reserve Banks under this provision of section 14, must have been accepted by the drawee prior to such purchase unless it is either accompanied or secured by shipping documents or by warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt conveying security title or bears a satisfactory banking indorsement, and must conform to the relative requirements of Regulation A, except that—

(a) A banker's acceptance growing out of a transaction involving the importation or exportation of goods may be purchased if it has a maturity not in excess of six months, exclusive of days of grace, provided that it conforms in other respects to the relative requirements of Regulation A, and

(b) A banker's acceptance growing out of a transaction involving the storage within the United States of goods actually under contract for sale and not yet delivered or paid for may be purchased, provided that the acceptor is secured by the pledge of such goods; and provided further that the acceptance conforms in other respects to the relative requirements of Regulation A.

#### III. *Statements.*

A bill of exchange, unless indorsed by a member bank, is not eligible for purchase until a satisfactory statement has been furnished of the financial condition of one or more of the parties thereto.



A banker's acceptance, unless accepted or indorsed by a member bank, is not eligible for purchase until the acceptor has furnished a satisfactory statement of its financial condition in form to be approved by the Federal Reserve Bank and has agreed in writing with a Federal Reserve Bank to inform it upon request concerning the transaction underlying the acceptance.

## AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

[PUBLIC—No. 329—66TH CONGRESS.]

[S. 4436.]

An Act To amend the Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first paragraph of the Act approved December 24, 1919, known as the Edge Act, amending the Federal Reserve Act, be amended by adding at the end a proviso, so that the paragraph as amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 25. (a) Corporations to be organized for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations, or in banking or other financial operations in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, either directly or through the agency, ownership, or control of local institutions in foreign countries, or in such dependencies or insular possessions as provided by this section, and to act when required by the Secretary of the Treasury as fiscal agents of the United States, may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use any corporation organized under this section as depositories in Panama and the Panama Canal Zone, or in the Philippine Islands and other insular possessions and dependencies of the United States."

Approved, February 27, 1921.

[PUBLIC—No. 331—66TH CONGRESS.]

[S. 4683.]

An Act To amend section 11 (m) of the Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Acts approved September 7, 1916, and March 3, 1919.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 11 of the Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, be further amended by striking out the whole of subsection (m), and by substituting therefor a subsection to read as follows:

"(m) Upon the affirmative vote of not less than five of its members, the Federal Reserve Board shall have power to permit Federal reserve banks to discount for any member bank notes, drafts, or bills of exchange bearing the signature or endorsement of any one borrower in excess of the amount permitted by section 9 and section 13 of this Act, but in no case to exceed 20 per centum of the member bank's capital and surplus: *Provided, however,* That all such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted for any member bank in excess of the amount permitted under such sections shall be secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds or notes of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, for which the borrower shall in good faith prior to January 1, 1921, have paid or agreed to pay not less than the full face amount thereof, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this subsection (m) shall not be operative after October 31, 1921."

Approved, February 27, 1921.

[PUBLIC—No. 17—67TH CONGRESS.]

[S. 86.]

An Act To amend the Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 25 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act, being the section added to said Act by the Act approved December 24, 1919, be amended so that the first sentence of the paragraph prescribing the amount of capital stock a corporation organized under that section is required to have and prescribing also the manner in which such capital stock must be paid in, said paragraph being the fourth paragraph following subparagraph (c) of said section, shall read as follows:

"No corporation shall be organized under the provisions of this section with a capital stock of less than \$2,000,000, one-quarter of which must be paid in before the corporation may be authorized to begin business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per centum on the whole amount to which the corporation shall be limited as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its business operations until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in: *Provided, however,* That whenever \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of any corporation is paid in the remainder of the corporation's capital stock or any unpaid part of such remainder may, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board and subject to such regulations and conditions as it may prescribe, be paid in upon call from the board of directors; such unpaid subscriptions, however, to be included in the maximum of 10 per centum of the national bank's capital and surplus which a national bank is permitted under the provisions of this Act to hold in stock of corporations engaged in business of the kind described in this section and in section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended: *Provided further,* That no such corporation shall have liabilities outstanding at any one time upon its debentures, bonds, and promissory notes in excess of ten times its paid-in capital and surplus.

Approved, June 14, 1921.

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## SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO THE CLAYTON ACT.

### REPORT OF THE CLAYTON ACT COMMITTEE.

The committee on the administration of the Clayton Act, after considerable detailed study of the present situation relating to interlocking directorates, has reached the conclusion that an effort should be made to obtain a further amendment to the Kern amendment to the Clayton Act, because of the great difficulty in determining whether or not there is "substantial competition" between banks within the meaning of the act, and because of the fact that the act in its present form operates in an illogical way and often defeats the very purpose for which it was enacted.

The Kern amendment (the act approved May 15, 1916, as amended by the act approved May 26, 1920) authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to grant its consent to a private banker or to any officer, director, or employee of any member bank to become an officer, director, or employee of not more than two other banks "if such bank, banking association, or trust company is not in substantial competition with such banker or member bank." The words "substantial competition" have never had any accurate definition. So far as they have been construed by the courts in connection with other sections of the Clayton Act, they seem to have been held to mean "actual competition." The Board has construed the Kern amendment as applying to banks which either are not generally engaged in the same character of business or are not so situated as to appeal to the same customers or would-be customers, e. g., to trust companies doing a purely trust business and commercial banks, to banks doing the same kind of business but serving different communities, and to banks serving the same communities but having entirely different classes of customers. Thus uptown and downtown banks in New York City have been held not to be in "substantial competition" on the theory that the uptown banks do mostly a local business, lending to the retail trade or to neighboring manufacturers, while the down-town banks in the financial district receive their deposits from and make their loans to an entirely different class of customers.

On the other hand, the Board has ruled that if two banks are generally engaged in the same character of business and are so situated as to appeal to the same customers or would-be customers, they necessarily must be deemed to be in "substantial competition" within the meaning of the Kern amendment, regardless of whether or not it is probable or possible that an interlocking directorate between them would result in injury to the public by making credit less available.

The difficulty in construing the act has been enhanced by the change in the business of many of the trust companies since 1916. Trust companies which were at that time not doing a commercial business have since then extended considerable lines of credit. Many of them joined the Federal Reserve System during the war—some of them chiefly from patriotic motives, for they had not at that time any paper that could be rediscounted. In order to obtain any advantages from their membership in the system they were compelled to buy commercial paper or to extend loans to some of their depositors. These loans have increased recently because of the general credit situation, to the extent that they may be said to have come into considerable, and probably "substantial," competition with the national banks.

A striking case was brought to the attention of your committee from Philadelphia. The \_\_\_\_\_ Trust Co., before its admission to the Federal Reserve System, did practically no commercial business. Its directors were most of them also directors in several of the large Philadelphia national banks. As the trust company and the national banks clearly were not then in competition, consent for the continuance of the interlocking directorates between them was granted by the Federal Reserve Board without question. In order to be in a position to receive some assistance from the Federal Reserve Bank in case of need, the trust company purchased commercial paper in the open market, and also as the pressure for loans increased during the past year or two began to extend loans to some of its depositors. Its officers report that depositors who had never borrowed before had during the past year asked for accommodation through the necessity of using every avenue of credit. Now, the granting of this credit brings the trust company into competition with the national banks and raises the question whether it is not in "substantial competition" with them, within the meaning of the Clayton Act as amended, and whether the Board should not revoke its consent for the interlocking directorates. In this particular case, rather than break up long-standing relationships, the trust company's officers talk of reducing their commercial business, and point to the fact that it has been reduced from about \$11,000,000 in December, 1920, to \$8,000,000 in March, 1921. In other words, they prefer to give up their commercial business if the continuance of their commercial business is going to mean the break-up of their directorate. Surely Congress never dreamed that the enforcement of the act could have such an effect. Somewhat similar cases have come to the Board's attention from New York and other places.

Some banks prefer not to have their directors serve any other banking institution, but others point out what appear to be excellent reasons why some of their directors should continue to be directors.

of not to exceed one or two other banks. One instance cited in New York is that of Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, a director in the \_\_\_\_\_ Trust Co. and the \_\_\_\_\_ National Bank. The trust company has added considerably to its commercial business, and though it is still only a fractional part of its total business it is clearly a question whether it constitutes "substantial competition" within the meaning of the law. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, the committee was told, is an exceedingly valuable member of the board of directors of the trust company because of his special knowledge of real estate, but if forced to withdraw from the directorate of one or the other of the institutions will probably feel compelled to resign from the trust company because he is the representative of large family holdings of stock in the national bank. It is believed that his presence on the boards of both institutions does not operate to restrict credit or competition, and there can be no possible reason to hold that his resignation from either board would be in the public interest. Yet under the law as it stands the committee feels that it is at least doubtful whether it is warranted in approving his continuance and must add that if the trust company continues to increase its competition with the national bank, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s resignation from one of the directorates must be required. The trust company, in other words, must be penalized for competing.

Another anomalous result of the Clayton Act in its present form is the fact that if competition between two banks has already been eliminated through common ownership of their stock they are not in substantial competition and, therefore, the Board has power to permit interlocking directorates between them. The Board has discretionary power to refuse a permit even if the banks are not in substantial competition, but never has refused its consent in such cases, probably because it thought that to do so would accomplish no good purpose. On the contrary, the Board has granted its consent in a number of cases upon a showing that competition between the banks had been eliminated through common stock ownership, though it originally had refused the consent applied for because it appeared from the evidence submitted that they were in substantial competition.

In some cases, therefore, the Clayton Act operates to favor those persons who have eliminated competition between banks, while it penalizes joint directors who have permitted the growth of competition between the banks which they serve.

Another undesirable feature of the Clayton Act in its present form is the fact that it affects national banks and State banks differently. It relates primarily to the eligibility of persons to serve as directors of banks "organized or operating under the laws of the United States." That term was construed originally as applying not only to the national banks and banks doing business in the District of Columbia, but also to State banks and trust companies which became members of the Federal Reserve System. After the passage of the act of June 21, 1917, however, which amended section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide that State banks and trust companies becoming members of the Federal Reserve System shall retain their full charter and statutory rights as State banks or trust companies, the Attorney General rendered an opinion to the effect that State member banks are not limited in their choice of directors by the terms of the Clayton

Act merely because they operate under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The result is that under this construction, the Clayton Act restricts national banks in the choice of their directors, but does not restrict State banks and trust companies, even though they are members of the Federal Reserve System. A number of national bank directors have expressed the opinion that this gives State banks and trust companies an advantage over national banks. This condition could be remedied to some extent by an amendment modifying the rigid limitations of the Kern amendment and giving the Board a little more latitude in granting permits to national bank directors to serve not more than three banks coming within the classes prohibited by the Clayton Act.

An examination of the annexed report of Federal Reserve Agent Jay, with its exhibits, will show that a great improvement in conditions of credit competition has taken place since the time of the Pujo report, and many interlocking directorates which existed at that time have been eliminated. Mr. Jay says:

In other words, through the influence of membership in the Federal Reserve System and of present conditions, the great trust companies with their immense credit power are now, in spite of having interlocking directorates with national banks, entering the field of national banks and placing their credit facilities at the disposal of commerce, industry, and agriculture, where before their funds were mainly invested in bonds or loans on securities. A change more radical than the framers of the Clayton Act hoped to effect has come about for other reasons and in spite of interlocking directorates, and immense resources hitherto unavailable have been opened directly to the production and distribution of goods. Furthermore, when the Clayton Act and the Kern amendment were enacted, the Federal Reserve System was still in the organization stage, its facilities were but little developed or used. Few realized the extent to which it might be used by banks and the independence of one another which it gave them. The control or potential control of credit which the Pujo committee reported as existing and which served as the basis for that section of the Clayton Act relating to bank directors would be extremely difficult to-day, unless the control of all large institutions were obtained, for each member of the Federal Reserve System is independent of other members to the extent that it can go to its reserve bank and obtain at any time such credit as may properly be granted it for the use of its customers.

The conditions existing at the time of the passage of the Clayton Act have been entirely changed, not only through the enforcement of that act as amended, but also through the operation of the Federal Reserve Act. The banking reserves of the country are no longer concentrated in half a dozen large banks in New York, or in Chicago, but are in the Federal Reserve Banks.

Your committee believes, therefore, that it would be desirable for Congress to amend the Clayton Act so as to authorize the Federal Reserve Board to permit interlocking directorates in not exceeding three banks, where the Board is satisfied that such an interlocking directorate will not result in a restriction of credit or lessening of competition between the banks involved, the Board to have full power, however, to revoke such permits at any time. Your committee further believes that such an amendment would serve to carry out more fully what seems to have been the intention of Congress in enacting the Kern amendment and that it would be advisable for the Board to recommend such an amendment to Congress.

As intimated above, however, your committee is aware that there are various opinions as to the policy of permitting interlocking directorates, and there is a growing class of bankers who believe that

it is not in the interest of a bank for its directors to serve as directors of any other bank. Thus, Mr. Perrin, in his report on the Clayton Act situation, recommends that many interlocking directorates be discontinued and states that he has talked with a number of bankers in the Twelfth District who have expressed a desire that the directors of their banks should not serve as directors of any other banks. In view of the varying opinions on the subject your committee believes that it would be advisable to obtain the views of all the Federal Reserve Agents as to the desirability and form of any amendment to the Clayton Act before the Board makes a definite recommendation to Congress.

A tentative form of an amendment along the lines suggested above is submitted herewith, and your committee recommends:

(1) That a copy of this report with the inclosed draft of amendment be sent to the chairman of each Federal Reserve Bank for study and criticism, with a request that he report thereon not later than April 15 in order that the Board may promptly recommend an amendment at the coming session of Congress.

(2) That existing permits heretofore granted by the Board be not disturbed until the probability of the enactment of such an amendment can be ascertained, and that the Board postpone indefinitely the review of the Clayton Act situation which has been ordered for April 1st.

(Signed)

EDMUND PLATT,

(Signed)

C. S. HAMLIN,

*Committee on Clayton Act.*

APRIL 1, 1921.

PROPOSED DRAFT OF BILL TO AMEND CLAYTON ACT.

An Act to amend section 8 of an Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended May 15 1916, and May 26, 1920.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended by the Acts of May 15, 1916, and May 26, 1920, be further amended by striking out the period at the end of the second clause of said section and adding to said clause the following:

"or if in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board no restriction of banking credit or lessening of competition will result."

[NOTE.—This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 21 1921, by Mr. McFadden, as H. R. 4826.]

## SUPREME COURT DECISION IN ATLANTA PAR CLEARANCE CASE.

Following is the text of the opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes pronouncing the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of American Bank & Trust Co. v. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (41 S. C. Rept., 499):

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 679, OCTOBER TERM, 1920.

AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY ET AL., APPELLANTS, <i>v.</i> FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ET AL.	}	Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.
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(May 16, 1921.)

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a bill in equity brought by country banks incorporated by the State of Georgia against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, incorporated under the laws of the United States, and its officers. It was brought in a State Court but removed to the District Court of the United States on the petition of the defendants. A motion to remand was made by the plaintiffs but was overruled. The allegations of the bill may be summed up in comparatively few words. The plaintiffs are not members of the Federal Reserve System and many of them have too small a capital to permit their joining it—a capital that could not be increased to the required amount in the thinly populated sections of the country where they operate. An important part of the income of these small institutions is a charge for the services rendered by them in paying checks drawn upon them at a distance and forwarded, generally by other banks, through the mail. The charge covers the expense incurred by the paying bank and a small profit. The banks in the Federal Reserve System are forbidden to make such charges to other banks in the System. (Federal Reserve Act of Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, sec. 13; 38 Stat., 263; amended Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 93; 38 Stat., 958; Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 461; 39 Stat., 752; and June 21, 1917, ch. 32, secs. 4, 5; 40 Stat., 234, 235.) It is alleged that in pursuance of a policy accepted by the Federal Reserve Board the defendant bank has determined to use its power to compel the plaintiffs and others in like situation to become members of the defendant, or at least to open a nonmember clearing account with defendant, and thereby under the defendant's requirements, to make it necessary for the plaintiffs to maintain a much larger reserve than in their present condition they need. This diminution of their lending power coupled with the loss of the profit caused by the above mentioned clearing of bank checks and drafts at par will drive some of the plaintiffs out of business and diminish the income of all. To accomplish the defendants' wish they intend to accumulate checks upon the country banks until they reach a large amount and then to cause them to be presented for payment over the counter or by other devices detailed to require payment in cash in such wise as to compel the plaintiffs to maintain so much cash in their vaults as to drive them out of business or force them, if able, to submit to the defendants' scheme. It is alleged that the proposed conduct will deprive the plaintiffs of their property without due process of law contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution and that it is *ultra vires*. The bill seeks an injunction against the defendants collecting checks except in the usual way. The District Court dismissed the bill for want of equity and its decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (Nov. 19, 1920). The plaintiffs appealed, setting up want of jurisdiction in the District Court and error in the final decree.

We agree with the Court below that the removal was proper. The principal defendant was incorporated under the laws of the United States and that has been established as a ground of jurisdiction since *Osborne v. Bank of the United States* (9 Wheat., 738. *Pacific Railroad Removal Cases*, 115 U. S., 1. *Matter of Dunn*, 212 U. S., 374). We shall say but a word in answer to the appellants' argument that a suit against such a corporation is not a suit arising under those laws within section 24 of the

Judicial Code of March 3, 1911 (c. 231; 36 Stat., 1087). The contrary is established, and the accepted doctrine is intelligible at least since it is part of the plaintiffs' case that the defendant bank existed and exists as an entity capable of committing the wrong alleged and of being sued. These facts depend upon the laws of the United States. (*Bankers Trust Co. v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.*, 241 U. S., 295, 306, 307. *Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. v. Cody*, 166 U. S., 606. See further *Smith v. Kansas City Title & Trust Co.*, Feb. 28, 1921.) A more plausible objection is that by the Judicial Code, section 24, sixteenth, except as therein excepted national banking associations for the purposes of suits against them are to be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located. But we agree with the Court below that the reasons for localizing ordinary commercial banks do not apply to the Federal Reserve Banks created after the Judicial Code was enacted and that the phrase "national banking associations" does not reach forward and include them. That phrase is used to describe the ordinary commercial banks, whereas the others are systematically called "Federal Reserve Banks." We see no sufficient ground for supposing that Congress meant to open the questions that the other construction would raise.

On the merits we are of opinion that the Courts below went too far. The question at this stage is not what the plaintiffs may be able to prove, or what may be the reasonable interpretation of the defendants' acts, but whether the plaintiffs have shown a ground for relief if they can prove what they allege. We lay on one side as not necessary to our decision the question of the defendants' powers, and assuming that they act within them consider only whether the use that according to the bill they intend to make of them will infringe the plaintiffs' rights. The defendants say that the holder of a check has a right to present it to the bank upon which it was drawn for payment over the counter, and that however many checks he may hold he has the same right as to all of them and may present them all at once, whatever his motive or intent. They ask whether a mortgagee would be prevented from foreclosing because he acted from disinterested malevolence and not from a desire to get his money. But the word "right" is one of the most deceptive of pitfalls; it is so easy to slip from a qualified meaning in the premise to an unqualified one in the conclusion. Most rights are qualified. A man has at least as absolute a right to give his own money as he has to demand money from a party that has made no promise to him; yet if he gives it to induce another to steal or murder the purpose of the act makes it a crime.

A bank that receives deposits to be drawn upon by check of course authorizes its depositors to draw checks against their accounts and holders of such checks to present them for payment. When we think of the ordinary case the right of the holder is so unimpeded that it seems to us absolute. But looked at from either side it can not be so. The interests of business also are recognized as rights, protected against injury to a greater or less extent, and in case of conflict between the claims of business on the one side and of third persons on the other, lines have to be drawn that limit both. A man has a right to give advice, but advice given for the sole purpose of injuring another's business and effective on a large scale, might create a cause of action. Banks as we know them could not exist if they could not rely upon averages and lend a large part of the money that they receive from their depositors on the assumption that not more than a certain fraction of it will be demanded on any one day. If without a word of falsehood but acting from what we have called disinterested malevolence a man by persuasion should organize and carry into effect a run upon a bank and ruin it, we can not doubt that an action would lie. A similar result even if less complete in its effect is to be expected from the course that the defendants are alleged to intend, and to determine whether they are authorized to follow that course it is not enough to refer to the general right of a holder of checks to present them, but it is necessary to consider whether the collection of checks and presenting them in a body for the purpose of breaking down the petitioner's business as now conducted is justified by the ulterior purpose in view.

If this were a case of competition in private business it would be hard to admit the justification of self interest considering the now current opinion as to public policy expressed in statutes and decisions. But this is not private business. The policy of the Federal Reserve Banks is governed by the policy of the United States with regard to them and to these relatively feeble competitors. We do not need aid from the debates upon the statute under which the Reserve Banks exist to assume that the United States did not intend by that statute to sanction this sort of warfare upon legitimate creations of the States.

Decree reversed.



## EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Washington, October 31, 1921.

Subject: Response to S. Res. 153.

SIR: On October 18, 1921, the Federal Reserve Board received from the Secretary of the Senate a resolution of the Senate (S. Res. 153), dated October 14, 1921, reading as follows:

Whereas, it is charged in the public press of the country and upon the floor of the Senate that the Federal Reserve Board has been guilty of an amazing waste of public money in increase of salaries to officers and employees of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; and

Whereas, since 1918 in the New York branch alone they have increased the number of officers and employees 279, or about 10 per cent, while they have increased the salaries about 50 per cent, paying its officers and employees all the way from \$10,000 \$12,000, \$25,000, \$30,000 and one as high as \$50,000, and that prior to 1918, 60 per cent of these officers never received over \$1,500 to \$2,500, but are now drawing salaries as high as \$10,000; and

Whereas, the official reports of the Federal Reserve Board show that in the calendar year of 1920 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's pay roll amounted to \$4,639,-273, and for the calendar year 1918 the pay roll was \$3,104,830, showing an actual increase in pay roll since the close of the war of \$1,534,443; and

Whereas, it is charged that the governor of the Federal Reserve Board has stated that the employees of the Federal reserve banks are not paid by the Government nor paid out of revenue derived from taxation, but are private business men and in the banking business to make money; and

Whereas, under the provisions of section 7 of the Federal reserve act a large per cent of the net receipts made and saved by the Federal board shall be paid into the Federal Treasury, and if the allegations herein made are true the Treasury of the United States has been deprived of a vast sum of money; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Federal Reserve Board, as early as practicable, be, and it is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate the number of employees, together with their respective salaries, employed by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, as well as in the other Federal reserve banks in the country, and the expenditures made by each branch bank in the erection of public buildings and the general expenses in the administration of each Federal reserve bank, and how much of the net earnings have been paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

The board begs leave to call attention to a clause in section 10 of the Federal reserve act, which reads: "The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress."

In compliance with the law the Federal Reserve Board has submitted reports for the years 1914 to 1920, both inclusive. These reports have described in detail and at great length the operations of the Federal reserve banks, and there have been transmitted with them exhibits showing the salaries paid by the several Federal reserve banks to officers and employees, except that the report for 1914 shows the salaries paid senior officers only. In that report

(p. 190) the board stated that while it had in a few cases approved the salaries fixed by banks for officers other than the governor, as the banks in several districts had not yet completed their organizations, it was "not deemed advisable to give, at this time, a list, which would necessarily be incomplete of the salaries paid to the subordinate officials of all the banks."

In the report for the year 1915 a detailed list of the salaries of all officers and employees, names omitted, is given for each of the Federal reserve banks as Exhibit J on pages 97 to 99. In the report for the year 1916 this information appears as Exhibit N on pages 182 to 184. In the report for 1917 it appears as Exhibit N on pages 194 to 196. It appears in the report for 1918 as Exhibit N on pages 244 to 246. In the text of the report for that year (p. 29) attention was called to the great expansion of the business of the Federal reserve banks with the consequent necessity of making large additions to their working forces. The number of officers and employees in all departments at each of the Federal reserve banks at the close of the year was summarized on the same page. In the report for the year 1919 a statement of personnel and salaries at all Federal reserve banks appeared as Exhibit M on pages 274 to 277. In the text of that report, on page 34, a table was given showing the number of officers and employees at each Federal reserve bank at the close of the year 1919 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, and attention was called also to the average salary paid officers and employees by each Federal reserve bank (p. 35). The report for the year 1920 shows the salaries of officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks, as of December 31, 1920, on pages 272 to 274. These tables have, in each instance, since the establishment of branches of Federal reserve banks, included the salaries paid at the branches.

In its annual report for the year 1918 (p. 30-31), the board called attention to the fact that the great increase in volume of business had rendered it necessary for all Federal reserve banks to arrange for the acquisition of permanent quarters and gave in detail the expenditures that had been made by several of the banks for building sites and the erection of buildings. Similar information was given in the report for 1919 (pp. 37-38) and in the report for 1920 (pp. 93-96). In addition to this the sum total of these investments, as carried on the books of all Federal reserve banks, covering both their head offices and their branches, appears in the statement which the Federal Reserve Board publishes each week for the 12 Federal reserve banks combined. This item appears also each week in the separate statements published by each Federal reserve bank.

**AUTHORITY OF DIRECTORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND SUPERVISORY POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.**

Inasmuch as the resolution of the Senate refers to the "New York Branch" and to "the expenditures made by each branch bank in the erection of public buildings," the board respectfully submits a brief statement regarding the character of the Federal reserve banks. In doing so the board disclaims any intention of seeking to evade responsibility in the matters referred to in the resolution of the Senate,

but merely desires to avoid any possible grounds for misunderstanding the nature of its responsibility.

The Federal reserve act did not establish a central bank. On the contrary, it made possible the establishment of as many as 12 Federal reserve banks, each almost wholly independent of the others in operation as well as in local policies. From a legal standpoint these banks are private corporations organized under a special act of Congress, namely, the Federal reserve act. They are not in a strict sense of the word Government banks, but are only quasi governmental institutions in that they are under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board and have on their boards of directors three men representing the Government, who are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Each bank has nine directors, and the other six are chosen by the member banks, which are the sole stockholders of the Federal reserve bank. Section 4 of the Federal reserve act provides that each Federal reserve bank after receiving its charter from the Comptroller of the Currency "shall become a body corporate and as such \* \* \* shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession for a period of 20 years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an act of Congress or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in this act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers or employees.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this act.

Section 4 further provides that "every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors. The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law." It is also provided in section 4 that "any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board."

Section 11 of the Federal reserve act authorizes and empowers the Federal Reserve Board—

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal Reserve Board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank, to take possession thereof, administer the same during the period of suspension, and, when deemed advisable, to liquidate or reorganize such bank.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks.

Section 21 of the Federal reserve act prescribes that "the Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination

of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of 10 member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank."

Other sections of the act empower the Federal Reserve Board to prescribe rules and regulations governing various transactions which may be engaged in by Federal reserve banks, but the foregoing quotations embody all the authority which has been given the board over the routine business and the administration of the banks. The board is not empowered to select the officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks, for it can appoint only the Federal reserve agent and his assistants, nor does it initiate the salaries paid the officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks. These are matters which come within the scope of the authority delegated to the directors of the Federal reserve banks in section 4 of the act.

The law makes it clear that in approving compensation proposed by the directors the board must necessarily be governed in large measure by their representations. The directors are immediately responsible for the administration of the bank and are familiar with the requirements for its efficient operation, with the qualifications of the officers and employees, with local conditions, such as cost of living, competition for services by member and other banks of the community, and the fair value of the services rendered. The duty of the directors as to the management of a Federal reserve bank is quite analogous to that of directors of national banks with respect to those institutions. The Federal Reserve Board has not approved in a perfunctory way salaries proposed by Federal reserve bank directors, but has always called for full information before taking action. In some cases it has withheld approval pending the personal presentation of the matter by a committee of the directors, and in other instances it has declined to approve compensation proposed. But the board has taken the position generally that as the directors are primarily responsible for the operation of the banks, great weight must be given to their representations. There is appended, as Exhibit A, a list of the directors of all Federal reserve banks and branches.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDINGS.

The buildings owned by the Federal reserve banks, or which are now in course of construction, are not, in the view of the board, "public buildings." They constitute a part of the invested assets of the respective banks, the funds for their acquisition or construction were not provided by a congressional appropriation, the title is vested in the Federal reserve bank and not in the United States, and they are subject to State and local taxation. ("Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate." Sec. 7.)

At the instance of the Federal Reserve Board a bill was introduced during the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress to amend section 7 of the Federal reserve act by permitting Federal reserve banks to create a maximum surplus out of earnings equal to 100 per cent of their paid-in capital, instead of 40 per cent, as originally provided. When the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives were considering this bill early in the year

1919, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board called the attention of the committees to the fact that all Federal reserve banks would be obliged to acquire or construct their own buildings as it was not practicable to lease adequate quarters and otherwise provide suitable vaults for the custody of the large amounts of cash and securities held by the banks. Especial attention was called to the large expenditures which would have to be made in providing buildings, and one argument made in favor of the bill was that the banks should be permitted to increase their surplus in order to reduce the proportion to the banks' capital account of the fixed assets represented by the buildings. The committees were so impressed with this argument that the bill as reported, which became the act of March 3, 1919, amending section 7, went beyond the board's recommendations and provided that Federal reserve banks might create a surplus out of earnings equal to 100 per cent of their subscribed capital, plus 10 per cent of the net earnings annually, after such a surplus had been created.

There does not appear to be any specific requirement anywhere in the Federal reserve act that the board should approve the expenditures made by the Federal reserve banks in their building operations, but under its power of general supervision the board informed the banks that they would be required to submit for the consideration of the board all options for the purchase of real estate, all plans and specifications for buildings and vaults, and that they should not enter into any contracts involving expenditures for these purposes until authorized to do so by the board.

In order that the board might be in position more intelligently to pass upon these various matters, it decided to employ a consulting architect who should devote his entire time to Federal reserve building projects. In the interest of economy it was determined to engage as consultant the same architect who had already been employed in a similar capacity by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge, of the firm of Trowbridge & Ackerman, architects, of New York City, was induced to sever his connection with his firm and to enter into the employ of the Federal Reserve Board as consulting architect, at an annual salary of \$6,666.66, which has not been increased. This is one-third of his total salary of \$20,000, the other two-thirds being paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

He began his work in April, 1919. At that time only one Federal reserve bank building—that at Atlanta—had been completed (p. 38, annual report for 1919) and the working plans and specifications for the Richmond and Dallas buildings were finished. Since then, the consulting architect has appeared as consultant in connection with the projects for New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, San Francisco, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, and with the new vault at Philadelphia, the bank there being the only one which is housed in a purchased building. He has also been consulted in connection with the additions to the Atlanta bank, the annex buildings in Richmond and New York, and with branch banks in Buffalo, New Orleans, El Paso, Houston, Louisville, Nashville, and Oklahoma City.

As consulting architect he has—

(1) Discussed with bank officers the property under consideration for purchase, and advised as to its advantages and disadvantages.

(2) Advised bank officers in the matter of selecting an architect.  
(3) Consulted with the banks and their architects as to the size, design, and planning of the proposed buildings, during the preliminary stages.

(4) When working drawings and specifications were completed, examined them for the purpose of detecting and having eliminated any wasteful or extravagant features.

(5) Advised the banks and their architects as to the best methods of vault construction, so as to obtain the maximum amount of protection for the money expended.

(6) Consulted with and advised the banks in connection with the selection of contractors.

(7) Assisted the banks in drawing up contracts, both by preparing contracts and by studying and analyzing contracts prepared by others for the signatures of the banks.

(8) Acted as arbiter in case of disputes where contractors claimed extras which the banks did not consider justified.

(9) Advised as to the necessity for changes, additions, and omissions during the course of construction of the buildings.

(10) Reported to the Federal Reserve Board from time to time in connection with the above activities.

There has been no attempt to exercise centralized control. The services have been advisory and not mandatory in character. It has been possible, through a tactful presentation, to apprise bank officers and their architects of the wishes of the Federal Reserve Board to keep designs simple and to avoid the use of meaningless ornament and costly material. Good material simply designed and detailed has been recommended. The underlying purpose of the board in the employment of a consulting architect has been to secure well constructed, serviceable buildings of dignified aspect but without any display of costly finish which is unnecessary and in questionable taste.

The board has recognized the necessity of adequate provision for future growth and can cite numerous instances in growing cities where great expense has been incurred because of shortsightedness in omitting preparation of this kind. The office of the consulting architect has at all times been open to bank officers and their architects. A great many conferences of importance have taken place there and the consulting architect has personally visited a number of the banks and has conferred with building committees in their own cities.

All of this has been done at a very small expense to the Federal Reserve System. The consulting architect has given up his private practice and has devoted all of his time to the work of the board. His staff consists of one assistant, his secretary and stenographer, with occasional help from a draftsman who is in the employ of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It is estimated that the total sum paid in salaries to the consulting architect and his staff during the two and one-half years he has been in the board's service amounts to one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the approximate amount of all sums set apart for Federal reserve bank buildings during that period.

There are attached hereto (Exhibit B) tables relating to the real estate purchased by the Federal reserve banks and the building

operations which have been engaged in. These tables show for each Federal reserve bank the original investment in property purchased, the amount expended in remodeling and in the construction of new buildings, the amounts charged off on account of depreciation and amortization, and the book value of bank premises accounts as of September 30, 1921. Explanatory data have also been added showing the dates on which real estate was purchased by each Federal reserve bank, the number of square feet of ground purchased, amounts paid therefor, the cost of building operations to date, and the estimated cost to complete buildings in course of construction. It will be noted from these tables that the total amount expended for banking houses by all Federal reserve banks and branches to the end of September, 1921, was \$36,158,000, or about 60 per cent of the amount of franchise taxes paid to the Government at the end of 1920 and about the same proportion of the amount which it is estimated will be paid to the Government at the end of the year 1921.

It should be borne in mind, however, in considering building operations that the Federal reserve banks in acquiring building sites and constructing bank buildings are making capital expenditures and consequently these operations do not diminish in any way the amount of franchise taxes payable to the United States Government. The amount of the franchise tax is adversely affected only to the extent that the Federal reserve banks are authorized to charge depreciation and amortization allowances on their bank premises to current net earnings.

As the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has engaged in the largest and most expensive of all the building projects, and as it has been made the subject of especial criticism, the board submits herewith (Exhibit C) copy of a statement which has already been submitted by the governor of that bank to the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry of Congress. This statement sets forth in minute detail all facts regarding the acquisition of the real estate, employment of architects, preparation of plans and specifications, letting of contracts, and scope of the building. There are appended also tables showing the large volume of routine operations of the bank, which call for the employment of a large force of employees, whose number in turn renders a large building necessary.

The board wishes to add that like care has been taken in the preparation of plans and specifications for all other Federal reserve bank buildings, but elaborate statements giving details of all Federal reserve bank buildings are not included in this response to the Senate because of the added length such statements would give to this communication.

#### SALARY POLICY OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

There have been prepared for use in this communication certain tables which appear as Exhibit D. These tables show the number of officers and employees of all Federal reserve banks, with officers' salaries in detail and employees' salaries in the aggregate, and, in addition, the general expenses in the administration of each Federal reserve bank. They also give for purposes of comparison data as to the increase in the routine operations of the banks. In connection with these tables, the board begs to remark that the officers of Fed-

eral reserve banks are not officers of the United States Government or of any of its departments. Each Federal reserve bank is now the largest banking institution in its district and the conduct of the business of a Federal reserve bank, which has transactions many times greater than those of the largest of its member banks, with great responsibilities to the member banks, to the public, and to the Treasury of the United States, requires the services in executive and other capacities of trained and competent officials, who will devote all of their time to the work of the bank, not only in the ordinary routine but in the study of a great variety of technical subjects. It is essential that the services be obtained of men who can be relied upon to measure up to their duties and responsibilities.

The officers and employees of Federal reserve banks are not permitted to engage in any other business, to take part in political activities, nor to hold public office. Their service in the Federal reserve bank is not a stepping-stone to a political career nor does it afford means of outside financial profit. The directors of Federal reserve banks have repeatedly pointed out to the board that it would be impossible to secure the services of competent and efficient officials for the Federal reserve banks were their salaries to be measured by the salaries paid to the political officers of the Government.

With few exceptions, all officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks are dependent upon their salaries for livelihood. During the year 1919 the rate of compensation at Federal reserve banks was generally advanced, both as to officers and employees. This was due to greater competition for services, increased cost of living, and to a very great increase in the volume of transactions. In its annual report for 1918 (p. 29) the board discussed the necessity, particularly with respect to junior officers and employees, of paying salaries approximating the salaries paid by the large member banks in the cities where the Federal reserve bank are located. Experience has shown that many of the larger member banks are disposed to draw upon the Federal reserve banks for men to fill high official positions. During the past six years five governors of Federal reserve banks have resigned in order to accept executive positions with other banking institutions at much higher salaries than they were receiving at the Federal reserve banks, and the same is true with respect to a considerable number of deputy governors and junior officers. In order to retain the services of officers who are constantly being tempted with outside offers at high salaries, it has become necessary to recognize this competition, and while the board has in no case approved salaries for senior officers of Federal reserve banks as high as those paid officers of similar rank by the larger member banks in the principal cities of the country, it has recognized from the outset that the salaries paid junior officers, heads of departments, and clerks must be in line with those paid by the larger member banks in the various Federal reserve cities. If, in order to reduce expenses, the policy should be adopted of making the Federal reserve banks mere training schools for bank officers, it does not seem possible, because of the frequent changes involved, that the banks would have the degree of efficiency in administration and smoothness of operation which they would have if the compensation paid be sufficiently liberal to retain the services of trained and capable men.



The board does not for a moment believe that the directors of any Federal reserve bank, in fixing salaries or in authorizing expenditures in developing the business, have been actuated by the slightest desire to deprive the Government of the revenue which it is entitled to receive under the terms of section 7 of the Federal reserve act, and most assuredly the Federal Reserve Board would not be a party to such undertaking.

In this connection the board invites attention to the views of a former Secretary of the Treasury, and ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Hon. W. G. McAdoo. At a meeting of the Federal Reserve Board on December 14, 1918, he advocated approval of a salary of \$50,000 per annum, which the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had voted for the governor of that institution, and stated that his attitude had been that during the formative period of the Federal reserve system comparatively low salaries should be paid until the business of the banks could be established and a fair measure obtained of their operations and a more accurate realization reached of the dimensions of the problems and responsibilities of the banks' officers, stating that previously he had opposed an increase in the salary under consideration only because the country was at war. He said, now that the business of the banks had been well established and they were making large earnings for the Government, the time had come when the office of governor of a Federal reserve bank should command on its merits a fair and just compensation, and that he would vote to fix the salary of the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the amount proposed by the directors of the bank, to wit, \$50,000 per annum. He stated it as his view that the principle governing the fixing of salaries of officers of Federal reserve banks should be that the salary be made sufficiently attractive to make a man willing to adopt the Federal reserve system as a permanent career, having its rewards in the way of promotion like any other institution. He opposed the view that the office of head of a Federal reserve bank should be considered on a parity with high Government office, stating that heads of Federal reserve banks could not be said to enjoy that magnitude of power and prestige pertaining to high Government office, while the bank officers were yet placed in a different position from those engaged in private institutions in that they were affected by the mutations of public life and controlled by a changing public board.

There is transmitted herewith as Exhibit E copy of a letter, dated October 11, 1921, touching upon the subject of salaries, which was addressed by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board to the chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry of the United States Congress.

Since the close of the year 1918 three other distinguished men have filled the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In view of their votes and expressed opinions on questions relating to the salaries paid officers of Federal reserve banks the board has no reason to believe that they take the view that there has been "an amazing waste of public money" in the increase of salaries to officers and employees of Federal reserve banks or that by reason of such increases "the Treasury of the United States has been deprived of a vast sum of money."

It will be noted from the tables above referred to (Exhibit D) that the salaries of the presidents of the larger banks in New York City

are in several cases from 50 per cent to 100 per cent in excess of the salary paid the governor of the Federal reserve bank and that in the case of three of these banks there is a vice president whose salary exceeds that of the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It is proper to state that while the senior officers of the Federal reserve bank have never received any extra compensation or bonuses, very substantial bonuses have been paid to the higher officers by some of the national banks in various parts of the country. For example, the examination report for 1920 of Bank A of New York City shows that the chairman of the board received a bonus of \$35,000, the president a bonus of \$30,000, one of the vice presidents a bonus of \$25,000, and other officers received smaller amounts in proportion to salaries paid, while all the senior officers of Bank F received a bonus equal to 25 per cent of their annual salaries.

The salaries paid vice presidents of the larger national banks and trust companies in New York City are much in excess of those paid to the deputy governors and controllers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the highest salary paid to a deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York being \$30,000, while the salaries of vice presidents of the six New York City banks listed in Exhibit D range from \$30,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

If the average annual salaries paid are considered, it will be found that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with 40 officers and with a total official pay roll as of October 1, 1921, of \$509,800 per annum, paid its officers an average annual salary of \$12,745, while the average annual salary paid to officers of the six national banks listed in Exhibit D, some with a larger and others with a smaller number of officers than the Federal reserve bank, ranged from \$11,466 to \$28,792, the average annual salary paid by Bank E being considerably more than twice that paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. While the average annual salary paid by Bank A appears as \$11,466, or slightly less than that paid by the Federal reserve bank, it will be found, as above stated, that the chairman of the board of that bank received a bonus of \$35,000, bringing his total compensation for the year up to \$100,000; the president a bonus of \$30,000, one vice president a bonus of \$25,000, and other officers smaller amounts in proportion to their salaries. If bonus payments were included in arriving at average annual salaries, the average salary paid by Bank A would be materially in excess of that paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

As will be seen from the tables included in Exhibit D, extra compensation or bonus payments made by the Federal reserve banks have in most cases been limited to officers and employees receiving \$5,000 per annum or less. In a few cases bonuses have been paid to officers receiving somewhat higher salaries, but in only two instances have bonuses been paid to officers receiving more than \$7,500 per annum. It is proper to state that the bonuses which have been paid to junior officers and employees have been approved by the board upon representations from the respective boards of directors of Federal reserve banks that their object in recommending the bonuses was to enable the recipients to meet abnormal costs of living without making specific increases in salary. Bonuses have been paid with the understanding that such policy was temporary only and that the payment of bonuses would eventually be discontinued. During the present

year they have all been materially reduced and in some cases abolished entirely.

The following table brings out clearly the difference in the average salaries, exclusive of bonuses, paid by the Federal reserve banks and by the larger member banks in the Federal reserve bank cities:

*Average annual salaries paid to officers by each Federal reserve bank and by three of the larger member banks in each Federal reserve bank city as of October, 1921.*

[Bonus excluded.]

Federal reserve district.	Federal reserve bank.	Member bank.	Federal reserve district.	Federal reserve bank.	Member bank.
Boston.....	\$9,679	\$14,745	St. Louis.....	\$7,078	\$11,675
New York.....	12,745	<sup>1</sup> 17,331	Minneapolis.....	6,478	10,621
Philadelphia.....	10,125	15,733	Kansas City.....	6,147	10,313
Cleveland.....	7,792	10,061	Dallas.....	5,512	8,767
Richmond.....	6,696	6,473	San Francisco.....	6,459	11,409
Atlanta.....	5,677	7,828			
Chicago.....	7,946	15,440	System.....	7,743	13,092

<sup>1</sup> Six national banks.

It will be seen from this table that the average salary of officers in all Federal reserve banks is \$7,743, while the average salary paid by the larger member banks in Federal reserve bank cities is \$13,092, or 69 per cent in excess of that paid by the Federal reserve banks.

With reference to the statement frequently made that salaries paid by the Federal reserve bank of New York increased 50 per cent between the years 1918 and 1920, while at the same time the number of officers and employees increased only 10 per cent, the board would state that during this period the total salaries of officers and employees increased by \$1,534,443, of which amount \$1,336,443 represented the increase in salaries paid to employees and only \$198,000 the increase in salaries paid to officers. In explanation of the higher aggregate salaries paid to employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which increased 47 per cent during the two years as compared with an increase in number of only 10 per cent, there is given below a table showing the average annual salary paid to employees by that bank, as of the last day of December of each year from 1915 to 1920, both inclusive, and as of July 1, 1921, as well as by each other Federal reserve bank.

*Average salaries payable to employees of each Federal reserve bank (including branches).*

[Bonus excluded.]

Bank.	Dec. 31.						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Boston.....	\$1,086	\$985	\$991	\$929	\$1,184	\$1,271	\$1,401
New York.....	1,152	934	1,003	1,095	1,206	1,456	1,471
Philadelphia.....	1,000	838	796	983	1,133	1,258	1,266
Cleveland.....	1,242	883	1,020	1,183	1,206	1,360	1,363
Richmond.....	1,044	691	794	936	1,030	1,190	1,233
Atlanta.....	1,005	869	1,053	998	1,054	1,149	1,281
Chicago.....	1,142	949	1,120	1,094	1,115	1,310	1,408
St. Louis.....	1,068	986	953	1,028	1,051	1,214	1,326
Minneapolis.....	1,289	881	942	646	1,091	1,262	1,288
Kansas City.....	935	961	1,063	1,024	1,194	1,209	1,442
Dallas.....	1,382	1,017	919	1,110	1,168	1,270	1,447
San Francisco.....	1,496	925	1,144	1,227	1,268	1,366	1,521
System.....	1,128	912	1,004	1,062	1,163	1,319	1,402

It will be observed that the average salary paid to employees by the Federal reserve banks was very low in 1918, being practically on a level with salaries paid bank employees prior to the war, when prices were about one-half of what they were in 1919 and 1920, when the increase in the average salary paid to employees took place.

An investigation made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1919 showed that the average annual salary, including bonus, paid to employees by the bank was \$1,440, while the average annual salary, including bonus, paid to employees by 10 of the large New York City banks ranged from \$1,620 to \$2,265. In fact, it was found that in 6 of the banks the average salary paid employees was in excess of \$2,100. It was represented to the board that if the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was to retain its employees it would have to increase salaries to a level more nearly approaching salaries paid for similar work by other banks in New York City. The fact that the average salary paid employees by the Federal reserve bank at the end of 1918 was only \$1,095, when the cost of living index as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor was 77 per cent above the prewar level, gradually increasing to 119 per cent in December, 1920, would seem to justify the increase in salaries granted employees during the years 1919 and 1920.

In order that the Senate may be informed as to whether the number of officers of Federal reserve banks has increased relatively more than the number of employees, and whether the number and salaries of officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks have increased more rapidly than the volume of business and routine operations of those banks, the following table is submitted showing the changes in personnel and salaries, the growth in the principal items of assets and liabilities of the banks, and the increase in the volume of their operations by years from 1915 to 1920:

*Index of growth, 1915-1920, in number and salaries of officers and employees, and in business transacted, for each Federal reserve bank.*

[1915=1.]

Federal reserve bank.	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Assets and liabilities.		Volume of discount and open market operations.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Earning assets.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.		
Boston.....	3	4	39	21	20	31	225	37
New York.....	5	5	40	29	95	12	989	88
Philadelphia.....	3	3	19	15	35	32	281	38
Cleveland.....	5	4	31	21	39	33	244	238
Richmond.....	5	5	22	16	17	10	77	60
Atlanta.....	4	4	11	9	18	10	66	41
Chicago.....	9	5	35	25	47	203	281	45
St. Louis.....	5	3	22	14	42	17	224	36
Minneapolis.....	3	3	23	13	23	6	107	111
Kansas City.....	7	5	22	20	21	11	113	70
Dallas.....	5	4	20	13	14	5	53	63
San Francisco.....	8	5	51	26	93	53	263	74
System.....	5	4	28	20	39	18	314	50

From this table it will be seen that while both the number and salaries of officers of the New York Federal Reserve Bank were five times as large in 1920 as they were in 1915, the number of officers and employees combined was 40 times as large and the aggregate salaries paid officers and employees 29 times as large in 1920 as they were in 1915, thus indicating that the number of officers increased relatively much less than the number of employees, and that in consequence of the decrease in the ratio of officers to employees the aggregate salaries paid to officers and employees increased much less relatively than their number.

The table below shows the gradual increase in the average number of employees per officer for each Federal reserve bank.

*Average number of employees per officer for each Federal reserve bank, including branches.*

Bank.	December 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Boston.....	4	13	34	52	62	59	51
New York.....	10	18	68	115	92	78	76
Philadelphia.....	14	21	31	46	58	63	55
Cleveland.....	7	12	25	44	41	47	39
Richmond.....	6	15	17	31	30	36	36
Atlanta.....	6	10	25	19	18	18	23
Chicago.....	12	21	39	40	44	47	39
St. Louis.....	9	12	17	25	33	42	38
Minneapolis.....	6	17	24	32	43	45	38
Kansas City.....	12	12	24	33	33	38	36
Dallas.....	7	12	27	39	29	31	27
San Francisco.....	5	11	22	26	22	36	38
System.....	8	15	31	45	44	47	44

The earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, composed largely of bills discounted for member banks, were 95 times as large in 1920 as in 1915; Federal reserve circulation 12 times as large; the volume of discount and open-market operations, which were very heavy in 1919 and 1920, 989 times as large; and transactions through the gold settlement fund, maintained in Washington by the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of settling interbank transactions, 88 times as large. For all Federal reserve banks combined, total earning assets were 39 times as large in 1920 as in 1915; Federal Reserve Circulation 18 times as large; total discount and open-market operations, 314 times as large; and transactions through the gold settlement fund, 50 times as large, while the number of officers was 5 times and their aggregate salaries 4 times as large at the close of 1920 as they were at the end of 1915; and the number of officers and employees combined, 28 times, and the salaries of all officers and employees combined, 20 times as large.

The table given below shows that the average number of employees per officer in 6 New York City banks ranged from 14 to 57, while the number of employees per officer in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, exclusive of the Buffalo branch, was 80. The proportion of the total pay roll represented by officers' salaries in the 6 member banks ranged from 20 to 38 per cent, while the proportion obtaining at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was 10 per cent. It will be noted also from this table that if officers' salaries are related to total resources, the proportion for the larger New York

City member banks ranges from about 3 to 15 times as high as that obtaining at the Federal reserve bank.

*Comparison of personnel of Federal Reserve Bank of New York with personnel of six of the large New York City member banks about the end of 1920.*

	Number of officers.	Number of employees.	Average number of employees per officer.	Per cent of total pay roll represented by officers' salaries.	Per cent of officers' salaries to total resources.
Federal reserve bank (excluding Buffalo branch).....	34	2,734	80	10	0.021
Bank 1.....	74	4,259	57	25	.36
Bank 2.....	122	3,222	26	21	.22
Bank 3.....	32	946	29	38	.27
Bank 4.....	14	726	51	20	.068
Bank 5.....	37	1,093	29	30	.15
Bank 6.....	73	1,054	14	32	.29

If the ratio of total salary payments to total resources of each Federal reserve bank be compared with corresponding percentages for all national banks in each Federal reserve district it will be found that the percentages for the Federal reserve banks are materially less than those for the national banks, as will be seen from the following table:

*Ratio of total salary payments to total resources at Federal reserve banks and at all national banks.*

Federal reserve district.	Federal reserve bank.	National banks.	Federal reserve district.	Federal reserve bank.	National banks.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Boston.....	0.19	0.71	St. Louis.....	0.37	0.90
New York.....	.23	.59	Minneapolis.....	.30	1.08
Philadelphia.....	.24	.67	Kansas City.....	.36	1.08
Cleveland.....	.21	.72	Dallas.....	.47	1.18
Richmond.....	.31	.82	San Francisco.....	.31	1.00
Atlanta.....	.26	1.00	Total.....	.25	.79
Chicago.....	.23	.77			

NOTE.—Based on salaries paid by Federal reserve banks during 1920 as related to their condition on June 25, 1920, and on salaries paid by national banks during the year ended June 30, 1920, as related to their resources on June 30, 1920. Figures for Federal reserve banks include head office and branches.

The fiscal agency work of the Federal reserve banks assumed very large proportions during the war and has continued on a large scale since. As an example of the volume of such transactions by the Federal reserve banks, it may be stated that during the four years ended December, 1920, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York alone paid 37,816,000 Government checks and warrants, handled 159,530,000 pieces of Liberty bonds, coupons, and thrift securities in its Government bond department, received over 90,000,000 payments on Liberty bonds sold, issued and redeemed \$27,238,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, and handled \$49,394,000,000 of deposits and withdrawals of collateral pledged as security for Government war loan deposits with depository banks. The statement given below, which is taken from the records of the Treasury Department, shows that for the period beginning with the first Liberty loan

in 1917 and ending June 30, 1921, the 12 Federal reserve banks, in the discharge of their fiscal agency functions, handled nearly 1,000,000,000 pieces of Government securities valued at more than \$286,000,000,000.

*Liberty bonds, Victory notes, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and war savings securities handled by the 12 Federal reserve banks, April, 1917, to June 30, 1921.*

	Number of pieces.	Amount.
Stock shipped to Federal reserve banks by Treasury Department.....	332,492,222	\$86,864,790,706
Stock returned by Federal reserve banks unissued.....	39,404,439	7,117,492,880
Delivered to public.....	285,946,770	79,594,958,704
Received from public for exchange, conversion, redemption, etc.....	144,202,924	57,494,860,598
Returned to Treasury Department canceled, account exchanges, conversions.....	133,602,847	55,041,636,342
Total.....	935,649,202	286,113,739,230

The board transmits herewith as Exhibit F copy of a letter addressed to it by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, under date of October 6, 1921, in which he discusses in detail some of the operations of the bank and the reasons which actuated the directors in voting the increases in salary for officers and employees which have been approved by the board. Much publicity has been given recently to a statement purporting to show the present salaries of certain officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as compared with their initial salaries at the time of employment and with salaries obtained by them previous to their engagement by the Federal reserve bank.

The board invites particular attention to the discussion of this matter in Exhibit F and desires to point out that in the case of nine of these officers whose salaries have been especially criticized their connection with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has extended over a period of seven years, 2 of them have been with the bank six years, 6 four years, 1 three years, 4 two years, and 2 for one year. Seven of these men who entered the service of the bank seven years ago at salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$6,000 per annum have been advanced from time to time on their merits and are now receiving salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$22,000 per annum.

In all other Federal reserve banks there have been similar instances of deserved promotion. It seems to the board that the directors of the Federal reserve banks should be commended rather than condemned for a policy which recognizes merit and promotes loyal and efficient employees.

There is also transmitted, as Exhibit G, copy of a letter, dated October 26, 1921, signed by each of the nine directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which presents the views of these directors as to their duties and responsibilities and reviews the salary policy of that bank.

#### FRANCHISE TAXES PAID TO THE UNITED STATES.

In reply to that part of the resolution of the Senate which calls for information as to 'how much of the net earnings have been paid

to the United States as a franchise tax," the board would state that until March 3, 1919, section 7 of the Federal reserve act provided that "after all necessary expenses of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank."

Until the year 1917 the earnings of the Federal reserve banks were comparatively small and it was not until June 30, 1918, that all accrued dividends had been paid by all banks. As the net earnings of the Federal reserve banks were not sufficient during 1914, 1915, and 1916 to enable them to pay all accrued dividends no franchise taxes were paid to the United States for those years. During the year 1917, however, six of the Federal reserve banks had earnings sufficient to pay all accrued dividends and they paid a franchise tax to the Government at the end of the year amounting to \$1,134,234 and carried a like amount to their surplus accounts (annual report for 1917, p. 28). At the end of the year 1918, all accrued dividends having been paid, all the Federal reserve banks were prepared to pay franchise taxes to the United States amounting in the aggregate to \$26,728,440 (annual report for 1918, p. 29) but in view of legislation then pending the Treasury Department agreed to withhold demand for these franchise taxes until the adjournment of Congress on March 4. The act of March 3, 1919, amended section 7 of the Federal reserve act so that it now reads: "After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax except that the whole of such net earnings, including those for the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to one hundred per centum of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and that thereafter ten per centum of such net earnings shall be paid into the surplus." In conformity with the law as thus amended, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York paid into the Treasury at the end of the year 1919 as its franchise tax the sum of \$2,703,894 (annual report for 1919, p. 37). The other Federal reserve banks paid no tax as they had not then accumulated the maximum surplus allowed by law. At the end of the year 1920 nine Federal reserve banks paid to the United States as a franchise tax the sum of \$60,724,742 (annual report for 1920, p. 90). The Federal reserve banks of Cleveland, St. Louis, and Dallas paid no tax as they had not yet accumulated the maximum surplus.

The following table shows the amount of franchise taxes paid to the United States by each Federal reserve bank as of December 31, 1917, 1919, and 1920.



*Franchise taxes paid to the United States Government.*

Federal reserve bank.	1917	1919	1920	Total.
Boston.....	\$75,000		\$2,473,499	\$2,548,599
New York.....	649,363	\$2,703,894	39,318,511	42,671,768
Philadelphia.....			363,662	363,662
Richmond.....	116,472		204,585	321,057
Atlanta.....	40,000		2,136,288	2,176,288
Chicago.....	215,799		10,394,480	10,610,279
Minneapolis.....	37,500		524,234	561,734
Kansas City.....			2,240,228	2,240,228
San Francisco.....			3,069,255	3,069,255
Total.....	1,134,234	2,703,894	60,724,742	64,562,870

During the past year the Federal reserve banks have set up a reserve for franchise tax, the total of which was on October 27, 1921, \$53,938,000 (weekly statement Federal reserve banks combined, Oct. 27, 1921). This tax reserve is adjusted weekly and the total amount shown to be due the Government at the close of business December 31, 1921, will be paid to the Treasury on January 3, 1922.

The board trusts that this communication contains the information desired and will cheerfully furnish at any time any additional facts which may be called for by the Senate.

Respectfully submitted.

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

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EXHIBIT A.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND BRANCHES.

*District No. 1, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.*—Edward S. Kennard, Rumford, Me.; Frederick S. Chamberlain, New Britain, Conn.; Thomas P. Beal, Boston, Mass.; Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.; E. R. Morse, Proctor, Vt.; Philip R. Allen, East Walpole, Mass.; Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.; Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; Frederic H. Curtiss, Boston, Mass.

*District No. 2, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.*—Charles Smith, Oneonta, N. Y.; Jas. S. Alexander, New York City; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson; Chas. A. Stone, New York City; Richard H. Williams, Madison, N. J.; Geo. Foster Peabody, Lake George, N. Y.; Wm. L. Saunders, New York City; Pierre Jay, New York City.

Buffalo Branch: Clifford Hubbell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Elliott C. McDougal, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry T. Ramsdell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank L. Bartlett, Olean, N. Y.; E. J. Barcalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thos. E. Lannin, Rochester, N. Y.; R. M. Gidney, Buffalo, N. Y.

*District No. 3, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.*—Francis Douglas, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; M. J. Murphy, Clarks Green, Pa.; Jos. Wayne, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles K. Haddon, Camden, N. J.; Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. B. Thompson, Wilmington, Del.; R. L. Austin, Philadelphia, Pa.

*District No. 4, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.*—O. N. Sams, Hillsboro, Ohio; Chess Lambertson, Franklin, Pa.; Robert Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Stambaugh, Youngstown, Ohio; R. P. Wright, Erie, Pa.; Thomas A. Combs, Lexington, Ky.; H. P. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio; D. C. Wills, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cincinnati branch: Judson Harmon, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chas. A. Hinsch, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati, Ohio; Geo. D. Crabbe, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. W. Manning, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pittsburgh branch: Chas. W. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jas. D. Callery, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harrison Nesbit, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. B. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Geo. De Camp, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*District No. 5, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.*—Charles E. Rieman, Baltimore, Md.; John F. Bruton, Wilson, N. C.; L. E. Johnson, Alderson, W. Va.; Edmund Strudwick, Richmond, Va.; Edwin C. Graham, Washington, D. C.; D. R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; Frederic A. Delano, Washington, D. C.; James A. Moncure, Richmond, Va.; Caldwell Hardy, Richmond, Va.

Baltimore branch: Chas. C. Homer, jr., Baltimore, Md.; Wm. Ingle, Baltimore, Md.; Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.; Henry B. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md.; M. M. Prentiss, Baltimore, Md.

*District No. 6, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*—John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Oscar Newton, Jackson, Miss.; P. R. Kittles, Sylvania, Ga.; J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga.; W. H. Hartford, Nashville, Tenn.; Leon C. Simon, New Orleans, La.; Edward T. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Kettig, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph A. McCord, Atlanta, Ga.

New Orleans branch: P. H. Saunders, New Orleans, La.; A. P. Bush, Mobile, Ala.; R. S. Hecht, New Orleans, La.; John E. Bouden, jr., New Orleans, La.; F. W. Foote, Hattiesburg, Miss.; H. B. Lightcap, Jackson, Miss.; Leon C. Simon, New Orleans, La.

Birmingham branch: W. H. Kettig, Birmingham, Ala.; Oscar Wells, Birmingham, Ala.; T. O. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. Crawford, Birmingham, Ala.; John H. Frye, Birmingham, Ala.

Jacksonville branch: John C. Cooper, Jacksonville, Fla.; Edward W. Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bion H. Barnett, Jacksonville, Fla.; Giles L. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fulton Saussy, Jacksonville, Fla.

Nashville branch: W. H. Hartford, Nashville, Tenn.; Jas. E. Caldwell, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Lindsey, Nashville, Tenn.; T. A. Embry, Winchester, Tenn.; Paul M. Davis, Nashville, Tenn.

*District No. 7, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.*—George M. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. H. McNider, Mason City, Iowa; E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa; A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. R. Erskine, South Bend, Ind.; Wm. A. Heath, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Ball, Muncie, Ind.; James Simpson, Chicago, Ill.

Detroit branch: John Ballantyne, Detroit, Mich.; Emory W. Clark, Detroit, Mich.; Julius H. Haas, Detroit, Mich.; Charles H. Hodges, Detroit, Mich.; Robert B. Locke, Detroit, Mich.

*District No. 8, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.*—J. C. Utterback, Paducah, Ky.; Sam A. Ziegler, Albion, Ill.; John G. Lonsdale, St. Louis, Mo.; Rolla Wells, St. Louis Mo.; W. B. Plunkett, Little Rock, Ark.; Le Roy Percy, Greenville, Miss.; C. P. J. Mooney, Memphis, Tenn.; John W. Boehne, Evansville, Ind.; Wm. McC. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.

Louisville Branch: Geo. W. Norton, Louisville, Ky.; F. M. Sackett, Louisville, Ky.; W. C. Montgomery, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Embry L. Swearingen, Louisville, Ky.; W. P. Kincheloe, Louisville, Ky.

Memphis branch: R. B. Snowden, Memphis, Tenn.; John D. McDowell, Memphis, Tenn.; T. K. Riddick, Memphis, Tenn.; S. E. Ragland, Memphis, Tenn.; John J. Heflin, Memphis, Tenn.

Little Rock branch: J. E. England, jr., Little Rock, Ark.; Moorhead Wright, Little Rock, Ark.; Geo. W. Rogers, Little Rock, Ark.; C. A. Pratt, Little Rock, Ark.; A. F. Bailey, Little Rock, Ark.

*District No. 9, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.*—Wesley C. McDowell, Marion, N. Dak.; Theodore Wold, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Bassett, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis.; F. R. Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn.; N. B. Wolter, Helena, Mont.; Wm. H. Lightner, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Harry Benedict, Lake Linden, Mich.; John H. Rich, Minneapolis, Minn.

Helena branch: R. O. Kaufman, Helena, Mont.; Chas. J. Kelly, Butte, Mont.; H. W. Rowley, Billings, Mont.; L. M. Ford, Great Falls, Mont.; Thomas Marlow, Helena, Mont.

*District No. 10, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.*—J. C. Mitchell, Denver, Colo.; W. J. Bailey, Atchison, Kans.; E. E. Mullaney, Hill City, Kans.; T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Nebr.; M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Mo.; Harry W. Gibson, Muskogee, Okla.; R. H. Malone, Denver, Colo.; F. W. Fleming, Kansas City, Mo.; Asa E. Ramsay, Kansas City, Mo.

Denver branch: John Evans, Denver, Colo.; Alva B. Adams, Pueblo, Colo.; C. C. Parks, Denver, Colo.; A. C. Foster, Denver, Colo.; C. A. Burkhardt, Denver, Colo.

Omaha branch: P. L. Hall, Lincoln, Nebr.; R. O. Marnell, Nebraska City, Nebr.; W. J. Coad, Omaha, Nebr.; Geo. E. Abbott, Cheyenne, Wyo.; L. H. Earhart, Omaha, Nebr.

Oklahoma City branch: Wm. Mee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. K. Thurmond, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dorset Carter, Oklahoma City, Okla.; T. P. Martin, jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. E. Daniel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

*District No. 11, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.*—John T. Scott, Houston, Tex.; B. A. McKinney, Dallas, Tex.; Howell E. Smith, McKinney, Tex.; Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Marion Sansom, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.; W. B. Newsome, Dallas, Tex.; H. O. Wooten, Abilene, Tex.; Wm. F. Ramsey, Dallas, Tex.

El Paso branch: W. W. Turney, El Paso, Tex.; A. P. Coles, El Paso, Tex.; A. F. Kerr, El Paso, Tex.; U. S. Stewart, El Paso, Tex.; W. C. Weiss, El Paso, Tex.

Houston branch: R. M. Farrar, Houston, Tex.; J. J. Davis, Galveston, Tex.; Frank Andrews, Houston, Tex.; Guy M. Bryan, Houston, Tex.; E. F. Gossett, Houston, Tex.

*District No. 12, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.*—M. A. Buchan, Palo Alto, Calif.; C. K. McIntosh, San Francisco, Calif.; John W. Baer, Pasadena, Calif.; J. A. McGregor, San Francisco, Calif.; E. H. Cox, Madera, Calif.; A. B. Dohrmann, San Francisco, Calif.; Walton N. Moore, San Francisco, Calif.; Wm. Sproule, San Francisco, Calif.; John Perrin, San Francisco, Calif.

Portland branch: Edward Cookingham, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Ainsworth, Portland, Ore.; Nathan Strauss, Portland, Ore.; Jos. N. Teal, Portland, Ore.; F. Greenwood, Portland, Ore.

Seattle branch: M. F. Backus, Seattle, Wash.; M. A. Arnold, Seattle, Wash.; Chas. H. Clarke, Seattle, Wash.; Chas. E. Peabody, Seattle, Wash.; C. R. Shaw, Seattle, Wash.

Spokane branch: D. W. Twohy, Spokane, Wash.; R. L. Rutter, Spokane, Wash.; Peter McGregor, Hooper, Wash.; G. I. Toevs, Spokane, Wash.; W. L. Partner, Spokane, Wash.

Salt Lake branch: L. H. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, Utah; Chapin A. Day, Ogden, Utah; G. G. Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lafayette Hanchett, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. B. Motherwell, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Los Angeles branch: A. J. Waters, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. F. Sartori, Los Angeles, Calif.; Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, Calif.; I. B. Newton, Los Angeles, Calif.; C. J. Shepherd, Los Angeles, Calif.

## EXHIBIT B.

*Cost of bank premises of Federal reserve banks to September 30, 1921.*

[Figures include cost at head office and branches.]

Federal reserve banks.	Original investment.	Cost of remodeling bank buildings.	Cost of new buildings in course of construction.	Total cost to Sept. 30, 1921.	Depreciation allowances charged off.	Book value Sept. 30, 1921.
Boston.....	\$1,296,380	.....	\$3,160,183	\$4,456,563	\$200,000	\$4,256,563
New York.....						
Banking house.....	4,797,882	.....	758,072	5,555,954	1,841,618	3,714,336
Annex Building.....	681,531	.....	1,528,925	2,210,456	147,891	2,062,565
Philadelphia.....	600,000	\$1,099,638	.....	1,699,638	1,166,848	532,790
Cleveland.....	1,806,235	406,150	1,197,872	3,410,257	384,235	3,026,022
Richmond.....	659,922	.....	2,103,014	2,762,936	228,434	2,534,502
Atlanta.....	1,568,750	.....	505,743	1,074,493	213,248	861,245
Chicago.....	2,936,149	.....	2,900,535	5,836,684	849,062	4,987,622
St. Louis.....	1,311,197	560	.....	1,311,757	685,000	626,757
Minneapolis.....	615,000	.....	252,886	867,886	177,738	690,148
Kansas City.....	730,000	32,974	2,791,827	3,554,801	100,000	3,454,801
Dallas.....	399,749	39,246	1,775,180	2,214,175	159,344	2,054,831
San Francisco.....	520,785	232,895	448,778	1,202,456	530,795	671,661
Total.....	16,923,580	1,811,463	17,423,013	36,158,056	6,684,213	29,473,843

<sup>1</sup> Net.

*Cost of bank premises of branches of Federal reserve banks to Sept. 30, 1921.*

Branches.	Original investment.	Cost of remodeling bank buildings.	Cost of new buildings in course of construction.	Total cost to Sept. 30, 1921.	Depreciation allowances charged off.	Book value Sept. 30, 1921.
Buffalo.....	None.					
Cincinnati.....	\$380,744			\$380,744	\$113,744	\$267,000
Pittsburgh.....	515,000	\$406,150		921,150		921,150
Baltimore.....	451,193			451,193	70,000	381,193
Birmingham.....	None.					
Jacksonville.....	None.					
Nashville.....	85,000			85,000		85,000
New Orleans.....	<sup>1</sup> 201,250		\$1,710	202,960	44,887	158,073
Detroit.....	None.					
Little Rock.....	85,008			85,008		85,008
Louisville.....	175,275	560		175,835	40,000	135,835
Memphis.....	None.					
Helena.....	15,000		<sup>2</sup> 161,438	176,438	77,738	98,700
Denver.....	None.					
Oklahoma City.....	65,000			65,000		65,000
Omaha.....	165,000	32,975		197,975		197,975
El Paso.....	39,004		<sup>2</sup> 107,796	146,800		146,800
Houston.....	65,843		143,323	209,166		209,166
Los Angeles.....	None.					
Portland.....	None.					
Salt Lake City.....	115,080			115,080		115,080
Seattle.....	None.					
Spokane.....	None.					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,358,397</b>	<b>439,685</b>	<b>414,267</b>	<b>3,212,349</b>	<b>346,369</b>	<b>2,865,980</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net.<sup>2</sup> Completed buildings.

## BOSTON.

July, 1918: Purchased property at Pearl and Milk Streets, covering 14,333 square feet, for \$1,000,000. Property sold in November, 1919, for \$1,150,000.

August, 1919: Purchased property bounded by Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver Streets, covering 40,330 square feet (on which stood old buildings razed in 1920), for \$1,411,500. The net cost of property to the bank, after paying preliminary expenses connected with purchase and deducting profits on property at Pearl and Milk Streets, was \$1,296,379.78.

Total cost to September 30, 1921, of building in course of construction, \$3,160,182.79; estimated additional cost to complete building, \$900,000.

## NEW YORK.

June, 1918: Purchased property for banking house site at corner of Liberty, Nassau, and Maiden Lane.

February–June, 1919: Purchased adjoining properties running through from Liberty Street to Maiden Lane. Total cost of property purchased in 1918 and 1919, which covers 45,950 square feet, was \$4,797,881.72.

Total cost to September 30, 1921, of new building in course of construction is \$758,071.97; estimated additional cost to complete, including vault equipment, \$17,880,000.

April–July, 1920: Purchased, for annex building site, properties at corner of Gold Street and Maiden Lane and at 10 Gold Street and at 89 Maiden Lane at a total cost of \$681,531.17. Construction of annex building started in fall of 1920; total cost, \$1,528,925.

## PHILADELPHIA.

December, 1917: Purchased Horner Building on Chestnut Street, covering 19,205 square feet, which is now occupied as banking house, for \$600,000.

Cost of remodeling and building vault to September 30, \$1,099,637.92. Estimated cost to complete vault in course of construction, \$115,000.

## CLEVELAND.

February, 1919: Purchased Masonic Temple property at Superior and Rockwell Streets, consisting of one five-story and two four-story buildings and covering 29,763 square feet, for \$910,491, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase.

Total cost to September 30, 1921, of new building in course of construction was \$1,197,871.95. Estimated additional cost to complete building in course of construction, approximately, \$5,000,000.

July, 1920: Bank contracted for purchase of adjoining property, covering 13,000 square feet, for \$375,000.

## CINCINNATI.

October, 1920: Purchased property at Fourth and Race Streets, covering 13,172 square feet, for \$380,744, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase. Building operations not begun.

## PITTSBURGH.

February, 1920: Purchased property at Ninth and Liberty Avenue, covering 4,144 square feet, for \$515,000, on which is a 10-story building now occupied by the branch as a banking house. Total cost to September 30, 1920, of remodeling, \$406,150.19.

## RICHMOND.

July, 1916: Purchased property at Ninth and Franklin Streets, covering 11,444 square feet, for \$128,435, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase.

May, 1919: Purchased Virginia Hotel property at Eighth and Franklin Streets, covering 4,455 square feet, and separated from above property by a 20-foot alley, for \$80,293.90.

Total cost to September 30, 1921, of building in course of construction, \$2,103,014.19. Estimated cost to complete building in course of construction, \$260,000.

## BALTIMORE.

Fall of 1917: Purchased the National Mechanics Bank building, covering 4,840 square feet, for \$200,000, which is now occupied as banking house.

June, 1920: Purchased property, covering 12,500 square feet, at corner of Calvert and Lexington Streets, for \$251,192.90. This consists of three pieces of property rented to various tenants, possession to be had at end of 1921, except from one tenant whose lease runs to October, 1924.

Branch will probably sell the National Mechanics Bank building after building proposed banking house on the Calvert Street property.

## ATLANTA.

October, 1916: Purchased the First Presbyterian Church property, covering 18,180 square feet, on Marietta Street, for \$102,500. The old church building on back of lot was utilized in new bank building, which was constructed at a cost of \$417,400.

January, 1921: Purchased the adjoining ground, covering 18,000 square feet, for \$180,000. Cost to September 30 of addition to building in course of construction, \$86,632.04. Estimated additional cost to complete building in course of construction, \$923,000.

## JACKSONVILLE.

October, 1921: Federal Reserve Board authorized bank to purchase property covering 4,770 square feet at corner of Hogan and Church Streets for \$45,000.

## NASHVILLE.

July, 1921: Purchased two-story building and lot on Third Avenue, covering 5,267 square feet, for \$85,000, possession to be had in January, 1922. It is intended to remodel present building for branch banking house.

## NEW ORLEANS.

July, 1919: Purchased the Commercial National Bank building, on lot covering 8,475 square feet, for \$238,750, including preliminary expenses connected with purchase. Old building on property was sold by branch for \$37,500 to dismantle and remove. Preliminary expenses in connection with new building contracts, \$1,710. Building operations not begun.

## CHICAGO.

December, 1918: Purchased the Shedd property, covering 26,400 square feet, bounded by La Salle, Jackson, and Quincy Streets, for \$2,936,149.26.

Total cost to September 30, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$2,900,-534.70; estimated additional cost to complete building \$4,629,000.

## ST. LOUIS.

January, 1919: Purchased property occupied by the St. Louis Union Trust Co., corner Locust and Fourth Streets, and three adjoining properties on Fourth Street, covering 20,367 square feet, for \$540,461.50.

January, 1920: Purchased adjoining property, covering 8,274 square feet, on Locust Street, running north from alley to Broadway, for \$510,678.50; purpose being to build on this site an addition to the banking house on the above property or to sell this second property if found that a larger building is not required. Old elevator parts were sold for \$225.

## LITTLE ROCK.

January, 1921: Purchased vacant lot covering 8,000 square feet at corner of Third and Louisiana Streets, for \$85,007.50. Building operations not begun.

## LOUISVILLE.

May, 1919: Purchased National Bank of Commerce Building, Fifth and Market Streets (5,550 square feet), including vaults, furniture, and fixtures, for \$150,275, which is now occupied by branch as banking house.

August, 1920: Purchased adjoining vacant lot, covering 2,340 square feet, for \$25,000, for purpose of building addition to above banking house. Building operations not begun.

## MINNEAPOLIS.

November, 1919: Purchased property, covering 25,575 square feet, at corner of Marquette Avenue and Fifth Streets, for \$600,000. Expenses to September 30, 1921, in connection with construction of foundation for building started in July, \$91,448.23. Final plans for new building not completed.

## HELENA.

January, 1920: Purchased property of Independent Telephone Co., covering 2,475 square feet, including modern, fireproof one-story building, for \$15,000. Cost of remodeling building and constructing vault, \$161,437.64.

## KANSAS CITY.

July, 1918: Purchased property, covering 16,675 square feet, at corner Tenth Street and Grand Avenue, for \$500,000. Cost to September 30, 1921, of banking house in course of construction, \$2,791,826.69. Estimated additional cost to complete building, \$1,280,000.

## DENVER.

September, 1921: Federal Reserve Board authorized bank to purchase property covering 25,785 square feet at corner Eighteenth and Curtiss Streets, for \$100,000.

## OKLAHOMA CITY.

August, 1921: Purchased property, covering 10,500 square feet, at corner of Third and Harvey Streets, for \$65,000. Building operations not begun.

## OMAHA.

May, 1920: Purchased the Farnum Building, a five-story and basement stone and brick building, covering 8,712 square feet, then leased by branch as banking quarters, for \$165,000. Cost of remodeling to September 30, 1921, \$32,974.50.

## DALLAS.

August, 1915: Purchased for \$112,500 five-story and basement fireproof building at Commerce and Martin Streets, covering 2,500 square feet, which had been leased by the bank since April, 1915. Cost of remodeling building, \$39,246.

November, 1918: Purchased property at corner of Wood and Akard Streets, covering 29,233 square feet, for \$145,783.39.

August: Federal Reserve Board approved purchase of Thomas property, adjoining above, on Wood Street and covering 4,500 square feet, for \$36,619.40.

Cost to September 30 of new building in course of construction, \$1,524,060.26. Estimated additional cost to complete, \$30,000.

## EL PASO.

July, 1919: Purchased lot, covering 6,000 square feet, on Myrtle Avenue, for \$39,-003.50, on which a two-story building, costing to September 30, 1921, \$107,796.03 was erected as permanent banking house and occupied by branch in August, 1920.

## HOUSTON.

October, 1920: Purchased site covering 10,000 square feet at Fannin Street and Prairie Avenue, for \$65,842.74. Cost to September 30, 1921, of buildings in course of construction, \$143,323.60. Estimated cost to complete building, \$195,000.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Summer of 1917: Purchased end of block bounded by Commercial, Sansome, and Sacramento Streets, and in Spring of 1918 purchased remainder of block to Battery Street. Total property purchased covers 32,863 square feet and cost, \$405,705.37. Remodeled and occupied part of property as banking house. Cost to September 30, 1921, of new building in course of construction, \$448,775.85. Estimated additional cost to complete, \$3,100,000.

## SALT LAKE CITY.

January, 1921: Purchased for \$115,080.36 property covering 27,225 square feet at corner of South Temple and State Streets. Building operations not begun.

## EXHIBIT C.

## NEW BANK BUILDING, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

The criticism of the building operation now being conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is contained in the following paragraph of an address made by John Skelton Williams in Augusta, Ga., on July 14, 1921, which appears in the record of the hearings of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

"These high-salaried officials of the reserve bank, men not particularly conspicuous either for talent or constructive achievement, have luxurious tastes. You probably saw in the newspapers that plans were filed in New York by the reserve bank there last Thursday for a temple of banking in New York City to cost, including land, it is estimated, \$16,000,000, probably more than the combined cost of the White House and Treasury Buildings at Washington and the State capitals of a dozen States of the Union. This building, with its luxurious and lavish appointments of marble and brass, its auditoriums, gymnasium, club quarters, restaurant de luxe, and objects of art, will make Solomon's Temple of old seem quite cheap by comparison."

Since April 1, 1919, the Federal Reserve Board has shared the employment of our advising architect, who makes his office in New York, but who reports regularly to the Federal Reserve Board in regard to the building operations of all Federal reserve banks.

Early in 1918 it became obvious to the officers and directors of the Federal reserve bank that a bank building was essential to the safe, economical, and efficient operation of the bank. It could not perform the important services required of it by the Government of the United States, by the member banks, and by the public generally, unless it secured adequate and safe accommodations.

It appeared that the time was opportune to acquire the real estate. Real estate conditions in New York had become greatly depressed, even demoralized, as a result of the war. After examining all possible sites, and taking the advice of experts, it was decided to acquire the property, or such portion as could be acquired, bounded by Nassau, Liberty, and Williams Streets and by Maiden Lane. Purchases were gradually made until the entire block, with the exception of one small building at the eastern end of the property, which is not essential, was purchased, at a total cost, including all fees and incidental payments, of \$4,797,381.72, a little over \$100 a square

foot for a total of 45,950 square feet. The value of all the buildings acquired, after careful appraisal by experts, was written off, as the buildings would have to come down to make way for the new structure. This resulted in charging down the real estate by \$1,703,831.72, leaving the present book value \$3,094,050.

As to the care and wisdom with which this real estate was acquired, one of the owners from whom a large portion of the block was purchased told me some months ago that we had made a remarkably advantageous purchase, as he had recently sold an exactly similar but smaller piece of land across the street from ours at about double the price per square foot which we had paid for our property.

As to the cost of the building, various estimates have been made. By a rigid and exacting reduction of everything in the nature of unnecessary ornament or adornment for the building (which always had been planned to serve utilitarian purposes only), more expensive types of material, or more expensive forms of construction, estimates which were made in the winter of 1920-21 have been reduced something like \$4,000,000 in the most recent estimate made last March. This March estimate—the most recent—indicated a possible outside cost for the entire building, equipment, all fees and incidental costs, solely excepting vault equipment, which will be gradually installed over a period of years, of \$17,990,347. Deducting equipment, which should not be charged as a part of the building cost, such as vaults, fixtures, wiring systems, furniture, equipment, etc., makes the cost of the building proper \$14,855,705, as estimated last March, an average cost per cubic foot of \$1.08 for a building of about 14,000,000 cubic feet, which we are advised by architects and contractors is a moderate cost at this time for a building such as we require for the bank.

It will take at least two years to complete the construction, and probably longer. It will be sufficiently large to cover from 50 per cent to 75 per cent expansion over our present requirements.

The commission is first asked to consider the facts in regard to the character of the building in contrast with the fantastic language quoted above, namely, that high-salaried officials of the bank have luxurious tastes; that they have filed plans for a temple of banking to cost \$16,000,000, probably more than the combined cost of the White House, the Treasury Building, and a dozen State capitols. (Observe that there is no reference to the differences in costs of to-day and those which prevailed when such buildings were erected.) This building, it is asserted, with its luxurious and lavish appointments of marble and brass, its auditorium, gymnasium, club quarters, restaurant de luxe, and objects of art, will make Solomon's Temple of old seem quite cheap by comparison.

There will be no marble and brass in this building, except the very moderate amount of ordinary grades of marble required for floors, toilets, wainscots, and possibly marble with some kind of metal to be used for the bank screen on the first floor of the building only, where transactions are conducted with the public. There will be no great marble banking room; the officers' quarters will be on the tenth floor and be plain plaster or wood rooms. The bank does not require an ornate and monumental building; it requires a building especially constructed to meet the peculiar and unusual character of the business which it conducts, and especially a building which will meet the permanent needs of the bank and can be maintained in upkeep at a minimum cost.

The "auditoriums" consist, in fact, of one assembly room of 4,600 square feet, which will accommodate about 1,000 people out of a force of 3,000, and it is to be built in order that the bank may continue to conduct educational work now in progress for the betterment of the service by the employees to the bank, and to enable them to gain promotion. Many of our clerks take extension courses in universities in New York, and it is intended to conduct regular lectures at the bank, where necessary, illustrated by charts and other graphic means upon a screen. A suitable room such as this is also needed in which to hold meetings of the officers of the member banks of the district, to which reference has already been made. In addition to large meetings, this room will be capable of being divided into smaller rooms by the use of movable partitions, for the various uses of the bank, when needed.

As to the gymnasium, the bank maintains a medical department for the benefit of the health and morale of the force, with service alternating between three doctors and several nurses, and a small dispensary. About a thousand cases a month are treated. The confining character of the work of the bank is liable to be detrimental to the health of the employees. Some part of this may be described as occupational defectiveness. Three thousand six hundred square feet have been set aside on the top of the building, where the medical department at their recommendation can conduct certain simple corrective exercises to overcome the consequences, for instance, of all day operation of an adding machine, which sometimes results in neuritis. This is the only "gymnasium."



The club quarters consist of two rooms, one for men and one for women, each with an area of 2,200 square feet. These rooms will be plainly furnished and maintained in connection with the bank's library, which will enable those who desire a brief period of rest after luncheon, or to pursue their studies, to have a satisfactory place for the purpose. These are the "extravagant club quarters."

The restaurant de luxe, in fact, is a cafeteria. Experience in our present quarters has shown that the employees of the bank, possibly because they are rushed with their work, or possibly because they have not the means, get inadequate and frequently unwholesome lunches in restaurants. To overcome this a small cafeteria has been operated for some years in which the clerks serve themselves with a simple but thoroughly wholesome luncheon, with one hot course. The space occupied, 1,492 square feet, is too small now to permit of serving any but the women employees. For the first six months of this year the cost of operating this cafeteria was \$53,210.54. Of this amount, the rental of the space furnished by the bank, plus the wages of servants, was \$5,722.32. The balance of the cost, \$48,132.22, was paid by the employees for their luncheons, which averaged in cost 32 cents. It is now only possible to serve less than one-quarter of the force, but those who are served get a well-prepared luncheon at from one-half to one-third of what it would cost in a restaurant. In the new building two cafeterias will be provided, one for men and one for women, each with an area of 8,000 square feet, including kitchen and service, that will be operated upon the self-service plan. Meals will be served exactly at cost, and in this space 550 people can be served at one time in each room. It will enable all employees to lunch in the building at moderate cost. It is the least amount of space which can be employed to cover the possible capacity of the building, which is about 5,000 people. There will be one or two small rooms where luncheon may be served to the officers of the bank, or for officers of member banks, either when attending meetings at the bank, or when visiting the bank from out of town to transact necessary business. This is the "restaurant de luxe."

There are no objects of art to be provided for this building.

The commission's attention is called to the fact that in the opinion of the officers of the bank and in the opinion of those who are at work on this problem, no large building operation in New York has been conducted upon the basis of a more scientific study of the subject than has ours. The bank has had a consulting architect, under salary, working upon the problem, since September, 1918, and an efficiency engineer since August, 1918. The architects' competition was started in July, 1919. During the year 1919 engineers to study vaults, foundations, power plant, heating, electricity, ventilation, and plumbing were all started at work. The general contractor was selected in December, 1919. These men have been, ever since, devoting themselves to a thorough study of the problem. The result will show the care with which the work has been done.

In order to obtain for the information of the commission an unprejudiced expression of views as to the general character of the organization and the work which it is performing, a letter was sent on September 30, 1921, to the six principal architects, engineers, and contractors to whom this work was intrusted, making such inquiry as would bring forth a frank expression of their views without disclosing the purpose for which the report was desired. A copy of the letter asking for the reports, together with the original letters received in reply, are herewith submitted to the commission for their information, with the request, however, that they be not printed in the record because of their rather confidential nature. If these letters can be returned to the bank, copies will be substituted for the records of the commission.

The bank was unwilling to let the contract for this building at a fixed sum to one contractor in a market where all building costs were declining. The possibility of profit to a contractor on such a large building, containing nearly 14,000,000 cubic feet, under present conditions would be considerable. The general contractors, Messrs. Marc Eidlitz & Son, are undertaking the work for a very moderate fixed fee, and all savings in declining costs will accrue to the benefit of the bank. The same is true of the foundations, which are a costly and difficult job, the contract for which has been let to a leading contractor in the country for a fixed fee. All subcontracts on the building will be let by competition, subject to approval by the directors of the bank. Large savings have already been effected due to the care and foresight with which these arrangements were made.

In the case of the security vaults, which will be the largest ever constructed in the United States, and the most secure, it some time ago appeared possible that the development of vault construction had proceeded upon a wrong theory in view of the discovery of new processes for attacking and destroying steel. Last year arrangements were made with the Bureau of Standards, through the Federal Reserve Board, to conduct an experimental test in Washington. A great variety of sample vaults of all types

of construction were built at a cost of \$75,000, and they were attacked by every known means of breaking down concrete and steel, such as cutter burners, explosives, etc. This test was for the benefit of, and the cost was borne by all reserve banks, in proportion to their resources. The estimate of the cost of the vault, prior to this test, was \$3,272,000. The plans now developed, as the result of the test, will produce a larger vault than we had planned, probably 5 to 10 times as secure as any previously constructed, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, or a saving of over \$1,700,000.

As an indication of the wisdom of the decision to commence building in a declining market, I wish to submit the following list of savings over the costs estimated as of last March upon the contracts already let:

Wrecking old buildings.....	\$135, 997
Steel (exclusive of vault protection).....	372, 300
Steel (for vault protection, estimated).....	350, 000
Cartage (for excavation work).....	45, 000
Foundation subcontracts so far as let.....	9, 886
Stone work, estimated (by reason of certain rearrangement of construction).....	300, 000

Those reductions being actual savings over estimated costs, principally due to price reductions, relate to only a few of the contracts, but considerable further reductions in actual cost over estimated cost are anticipated.

No part of the building will be erected without competition. No extravagant materials will be used for the facade or interior of the building. It is proposed to obtain competitive bids for a great variety of materials, including brick, limestone, sandstone, and other materials which can be obtained in sufficient quantity. There is no thought of employing marble or even granite for the facade, which would be too costly.

My statement in regard to this building would not be complete without reference to its necessity. The motives actuating the directors of the bank (with the Federal Reserve Board's approval) in commencing building operations are principally the following:

The bank now occupies offices and vaults in six separate buildings in New York City, scattered all the way from Wall Street to Forty-fourth Street, with a warehouse formerly in Brooklyn, but now on Maiden Lane, New York City. This destroys efficiency and economy in operation. The force being so scattered causes serious inconvenience to the member banks and to the public. The cost of building is declining, and the most advantageous time to build is on a declining market. The health and morale of the clerks is in danger of being impaired by overcrowding, insufficient light and ventilation. And not least is the fact that there is just now considerable unemployment, and the erection of this building will give employment to some thousands of workmen who are badly in need of work.

A brief description of certain practical reasons for immediate construction will serve to make clear why it can not be deferred. The bank's offices and vaults are now located in six different buildings. Employees and officers make an average of 368 visits a month to vaults outside of the main office, which consumes the equivalent of 2,366 working days per year. Members of the auditing department, located two blocks from the main office, make an average of 57 trips daily, consuming time equivalent to 814 working days a year. The distribution of material from the main vaults in the Equitable Building to the nine floors occupied in that building consume time equivalent to 15,000 hours per year. Examples of costly inefficiency of this character could be multiplied without number.

As to the inconvenience to banks and the public, this scattered location makes it difficult for those doing business with the bank to ascertain where they should go. To illustrate an instance of this inconvenience, the average number of people who call at the Government bond department, located on the twenty-fourth floor of the Equitable Building, during periods of activity is 9,963 a day. The maximum number who have called at the partial payment department of the Government bond section of the bank, which was until recently at Forty-fourth Street, was 17,516 in one day. The member banks are called upon to do business at the bank on six or seven different floors of the Equitable Building, as well as with departments located in other buildings and at the Subtreasury.

As to the health of the force and the morale of the organization the building code of New York sets a minimum of 50 square feet in a room with a 10-foot ceiling for clerical workers. The bank has been so overcrowded that practically all departments of the bank violate this provision of the code. The average area per employee in the Equitable Building is now only 38 square feet. In certain divisions it is much less. In the transit department, employing 300 people, it averages 29.2 square feet. In the stenographic department, with 56 people, it averages 21.7 square feet. The

money department, with 198 people, averages 32 square feet. The country collection department, with 153 employees, averages 31.4 square feet. The Equitable Building was designed as an office building and not to be used in large areas for large organizations. Ventilation is inadequate for the purposes of the bank, and it is believed that this is a cause of illness among the employees. Of the total force, 700 employees, are crowded into 30 square feet per person. The amount of light available is insufficient and can not be increased with the building's present equipment. The bank has over 1,000 machines in use in various departments, a large number of which are adding machines, which should be operated electrically in order to protect the clerks from occupational disorders. This can not be done without added electrical equipment. Since the medical department has kept a record of employees we have diagnosed 31 cases of tuberculosis in the force.

As to unemployment in New York City, this has been markedly the case in the building trade. Certain labor organizations with which our contractors are now dealing in connection with our building have shown a disposition to cooperate in adjusting wages where definite wage agreements do not exist. I have been advised that on foundation work alone, in which at the peak about 2,500 men will be engaged, substantial reductions in wages have been agreed upon. The contractors of the building have estimated that an average of 2,000 workmen per day, for a period of three years, will be employed at the building and in the mills, quarries, and shops fabricating the material required for the building. It is estimated that the amount of wages paid for labor, not only in the actual construction work at the building, but in the mills and plants where materials are fabricated, will total over \$11,000,000. The work will be actively prosecuted throughout the winter, when the problem of unemployment is most serious. There is attached to this report a separate communication giving various statistical material relating to the need for the bank building.

The bank is also fortunately in position to conduct this building operation with respect to present leases. During a period of great depression in renting in the lower part of New York favorable leases for space were made in the Equitable Building, taking only small quarters at first in 1916, but obtaining options on further very large areas in the building. The bank now occupies 117,907 square feet, scattered over nine floors, the annual rental of which is \$305,959, an average of \$2.60 per square foot. The estimated annual rental, on the basis of existing rental values, would be \$739,334, an average of \$6.27 per square foot. In other words, this space costs the bank \$435,000 less than it would pay at present rental rates. Most of the leases extend for some years and contain clauses which give the bank the right to cancel (upon making a moderate payment, which decreases each year), in the event (1) that it moves into the Subtreasury, (2) that it is dissolved by act of Congress, and (3) that it erects its own building.

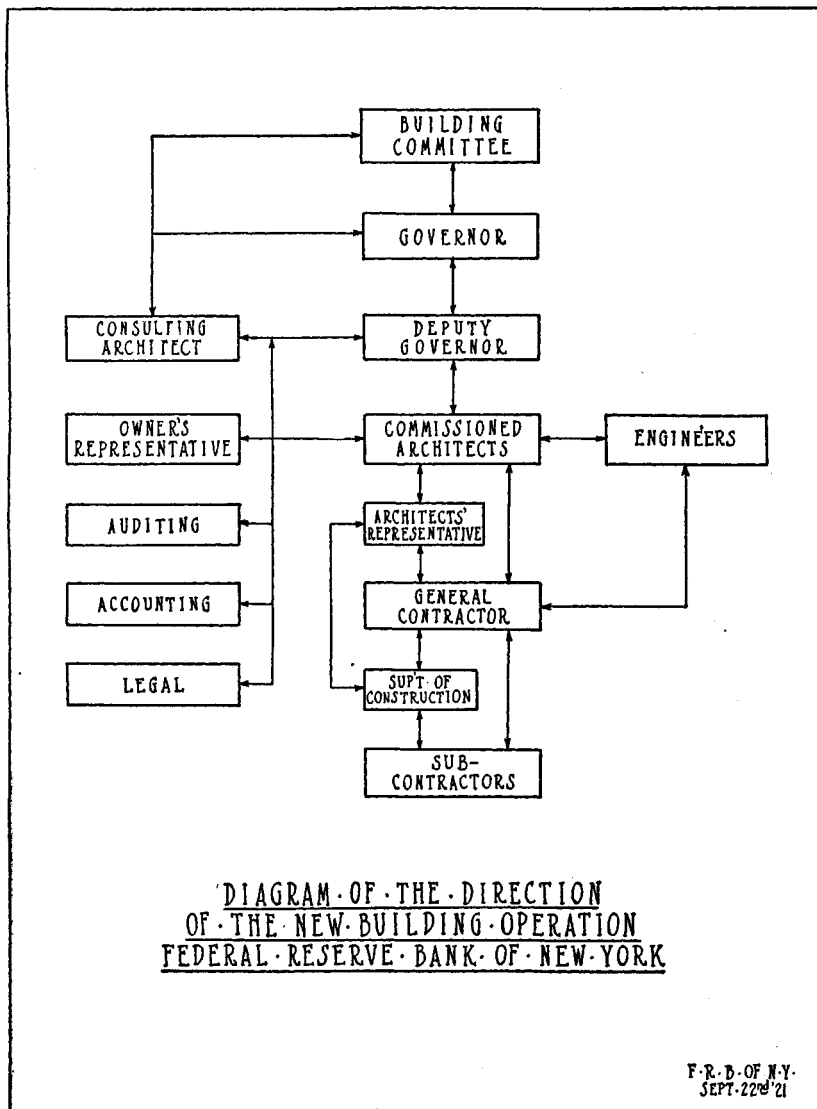
It can hardly be considered that this record gives evidence of want of forethought or of laxness and extravagance in the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The data submitted in support of these general statements on the subject of our building was not especially prepared as a reply to criticism. Most of it was already in existence and simply represents the studies which have been made as the basis of the decision to start building operations and consists principally of material which has, from time to time, been submitted to the Federal Reserve Board.

The detailed records of all of these matters, together with tables and charts showing the growth of the business of the bank which necessitated constructing this building, are herewith submitted to the commission. They include:

1. A blue print giving diagram of the organization for directing the building operation.
2. A statement of the method employed in the direction and control of the construction of the bank.
3. A description of the method employed in the matter of audit and control of all expenditures.
4. A table analyzing the cost of all real estate purchased.
5. A summary of the estimated cost, as of March, 1921, including all construction and equipment; of the net cost, deducting equipment; and the same reduced to cubic foot basis.
6. A detailed analysis of operating conditions in various of the departments of the bank.
7. A report of the American Institute of Banking upon the work of clerks of the bank who take extension courses in banking. (This does not include work conducted at the bank or in other extension courses in New York educational institutions.)

8. A statement of the dates of engagement of architects, engineers, and contractors.
  9. A statement of space occupied by the bank.
  10. A statement to indicate the growth in the volume of the business of the bank.
  11. A chart showing the relation between the total number of employees, total pay roll, and volume of work covering the year 1920 and the first six months of 1921.
- The acquisition of all real estate purchased by the bank was under the supervision of a committee appointed by the directors, and all building operations have been conducted under the supervision of another subcommittee of the board of directors.



These committees, together with a committee consisting of an officer or officers of the bank, with the architects, engineers, and contractors, met regularly, and minutes and careful records of their proceedings are contained in the records of the bank, as are also audited vouchers covering all expenditures made. They are at the disposal of the commission if it is desired to examine them.

BENJ. STRONG,  
Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

## DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BANK BUILDING.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1921.

*Building committee.*—All policies, plans, and proposals are subject to the approval of a building committee of the board of directors, five in number. This committee controls the letting of contracts.

*Commissioned architects and officers' group.*—The work of the commissioned architects in designing and planning the building is done subject to the immediate direction of a small group consisting of the governor of the bank; a deputy governor, who has been specifically assigned to the work; and the consulting architect, who is also the consulting architect of the Federal Reserve Board. Conferences are had with controllers and managers relative to the space requirements and the detail arrangements in the various departments.

*Direction of the work, supervision, and inspection.*—Under their contract with the bank the responsibility for the direction of the whole operation is, as shown on the attached chart, vested in the commissioned architects. All instructions to the general contractor are issued by or through the office of the commissioned architects. They are responsible for adequate supervision and inspection of the work; to see that the work is performed in a workmanlike manner and that labor and materials are of proper quantity and quality.

*General contractor.*—Under its contract with the bank, the general contractor is to provide all labor and material and to do all things necessary for the proper and economical construction of the building. It is to furnish efficient business administration and adequate superintendence. All portions of the work which the general contractor's organization has not been accustomed to perform are to be executed under separate subcontracts, the award of which is determined by the building committee.

*Job meetings.*—Weekly meetings are held at the office of the commissioned architects for the purpose of discussing and deciding the construction problems, receiving bids, and determining the recommendations to be made to the building committee as to contract awards and other matters requiring decision. Arrangements are made at the meeting for emergency or minor contracts and purchases. The meetings are attended by the following persons: The governor of the bank, or, in his absence, the designated deputy governor; the consulting architect and his assistant; two or three representatives of the general contractor's office; two or three representatives of the commissioned architects; and such consulting engineers and subcontractors as may be required for the discussion of specific questions.

*Decisions confirmed.*—All actions taken by the job meetings are reported to the building committee, and when approved are confirmed in writing by the deputy governor or the secretary of the bank upon special serial forms addressed to the commissioned architects. Copies are issued to the auditing and accounting departments and to the consulting architect.

*Securing of bids and the award of contract—Control of estimates and securing of competition.*—All plans and specifications are issued to the consulting architect at the time they are sent to the contractors; and in case the work called for is more elaborate in design or more costly in material than in the opinion of the consulting architect is justified, a request is made for revised figures. The general contractor endeavors to secure wide competition among subcontractors in all trades, but it is the policy to invite only bidders of such character as would be acceptable in the event that they submitted the lowest bids. In cases such as that of the general contractor and of the Foundation Co., where the contracts are on a cost-plus basis, wide competition is secured in the purchase of all supplies, building materials, and tools.

*Action on bids.*—The general contractor submits to the commissioned architect a schedule of dates on which he proposes to call for bids on all subcontracts. Before inviting tenders he submits a tentative list of subcontractors for the approval of the commissioned architects. When bids have been received from the approved bidders, they are opened by the general contractor at the job meetings, are tabulated, and copies are furnished the owner and the commissioned architects. When bids for the work in charge of the engineers are received, such as foundations, steelwork, heating and ventilating, vaults, etc., the several consulting engineers are present. All bids are analyzed at the job meetings and an agreement reached covering the recommendations to be made to the building committee. Before action by that committee, the general contractor certifies in a written statement whether in his opinion the bid of the subcontractor under consideration is bona fide, fair, and reasonable. Awards are made to the low bidder, except in cases (which so far have been rare) where the conditions imposed by the bidder are of a character to make the acceptance of his bid undesirable.

*Extra work, change orders, etc.*—Extras are not allowed unless authorized in writing by a duly authorized representative of the bank. Change orders covering additions or deductions are issued only by the commissioned architects. When in an emergency a special order for an addition or deduction is required and prompt action is imperative, the question is presented by the commissioned architects to the owner (the designated deputy governor or the consulting architect) for approval and the action taken is submitted to the building committee at its next meeting.

*Payments—Control, inspection, and audit.*—Requisitions for payments are prepared periodically by the general contractor and submitted with vouchers to the commissioned architects who examine them and, if they find them correct, issue certificates which are presented to the owner for payment. Certificates are made on the basis of expenditures only when approved in writing. After presentation to the owner the certificates are checked with the vouchers by the consulting architect. They are then submitted to the auditor of the bank, whose approval is required before a payment is made. (The procedure followed and the files maintained by the auditor's office is indicated by the attached memorandum.) As far as possible all checking of bills and pay rolls is completed day by day as they are received, in order to avoid delays at the regular periods when the general contractor presents certificates for payments.

*Supervision at the building.*—In addition to the supervisors and inspectors of the commissioned architects, the consulting architect has representatives on the job, namely, his assistant and three timekeepers or checkers. It is the duty of the representatives of the commissioned architects and of this latter group to keep track of the delivery of materials and supplies and to check the pay rolls, and in general to observe whether or not the decisions and desires of the building committee are being carried out. Material and labor records are inspected, so that there may be assurance that the bills presented for payment are correct and in proper form.

*History.*—A complete record is maintained by the consulting architect's office showing the budget allowance for each trade, the amount of each contract let, the savings and excesses; and the costs to date. This record, which is intended as a history of the operations, also shows the dates of the start and finish of the various subcontracts and contains a tabulation of all estimates received for subcontracts, together with a notation of the action at the job meeting in each case.

#### AUDIT OF CONSTRUCTION, NEW BANK BUILDING, OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

*Organization.*—The personnel of the office is as follows: Mr. Gleason, in charge; Mr. Knight, assistant; Mr. Roberts, representative "on the job."

*Records maintained.*—1. Furnished by contractor, currently: (a) Daily check list of labor, showing employee's number, time, rate, and amount earned each day; (b) copy of bills of material; (c) blue prints requested; (d) copy of field requisition; (e) copy of purchase orders; (f) copy of receiving tickets; (g) copy of shipping tickets; (h) daily progress reports; (i) advice of pay-roll changes.

2. Compiled by this office: (a) Register of authorities and contracts; (b) index of authorities and contracts; (c) register of invoices; (d) register of requisitions for payment on contracts; (e) distribution of requisition amounts: (1) to budget account, (2) to cost and expense account, (3) to contractor account.

3. Files maintained: (a) Purchase orders: (1) awaiting invoices; (2) cleared (receiving tickets attached); (b) receiving tickets: (1) awaiting invoices; (c) contracts; (d) "instructions;" (e) "official actions;" (f) Marc Eidlitz "orders."

*Procedure—Authorities.*—(1) The minutes of the building committee are read, notes taken, and indexed; (2) "Instructions" registered, filed numerically, and indexed; (3) "official action" registered, filed numerically, and indexed; (4) "order" (Marc Eidlitz & Son) registered, filed in order of registration, and indexed.

The index card not only directs to the desired authority, but shows whether or not all the required steps have been taken.

*Preliminary verification.*—At the job office (51 Maiden Lane) by Mr. Roberts: (1) Labor check lists as to number of men working; (2) receiving tickets as to material received on job, calculations, weights of steel, board measure of lumber, etc.; (3) shipping tickets for material sent from the "job;" (4) purchase orders; (a) that they are properly approved as to the requirements and prices by Marc Eidlitz & Son; (b) that they call for material or service specified on drawings or on bills of material, or, if made from a field requisition, that the latter is properly approved; (c) that prices are in agreement with authorized price schedule, or are equal to best bids and quotations, if there are no price schedules.

*Audits of pay rolls and invoices, general office.*—Invoices and pay rolls pass through the hands of Marc Eidlitz & Son and the office of the consulting architect, by whom they are examined and approved in accordance with procedure previously determined upon.

They are then delivered to this office, where they are verified in detail with "authorities," purchase order, receiving ticket, and other data, etc., on file; all of which have been verified. The invoices are then marked for identification, registered (pay rolls included), and returned to Marc Eidlitz & Son for inclusion in the regular requisition certified by the architect. Purchase orders and receiving tickets cleared are transferred to a permanent record file.

*Labor.*—A skeleton pay roll is produced from the daily check list of time furnished by Foundation Co. The total of the pay roll is known before the actual pay roll is received. The actual pay roll is verified in its extensions, footing, and signatures.

*Material and service.*—Invoices are verified as to quantities and prices, by check to the "authorities," purchase orders, and receiving tickets, etc., on file, and previously verified as to prices, necessity, compliance with specifications, etc.

*Register of invoice and pay roll.*—All invoices and pay rolls for which the chain of evidence is complete are marked for identification (numbered), registered, and returned to Marc Eidlitz & Son. Any invoice for which the evidence is incomplete or not satisfactory is returned without registration, to come through again after the lacking support is supplied.

*Certified requisitions for payment.*—As the result of the above-described procedure, the certified requisition contains only invoices and pay rolls previously audited and identified. Upon receipt its items are checked to the register of invoices and approved for payment. The requisition as a whole is then registered and distribution of its items is made to the ledger accounts, after which it passes to the expense division for payment. Provision has also been made that should items appear in any requisition that had not been previously passed upon and are not satisfactorily supported, to throw them out and pass the requisition without the excepted items; that is, the amount of the requisition will be reduced and the corrected amount approved.

*Auditing of contractor's account.*—Examinations of the books and records of the contractor will be made periodically, including such records as are maintained at yards and shops under the control of the contractor.

*Unused material and scrap.*—Material recovered and scrap can only be disposed of after listing by the general contractor and upon his authority. The procedure set up for controlling charges for labor and material will apply in all such cases.

*Small tools.*—Tools not designated in contract as part of the plant will be subject to store records and periodical inventory appraisals by the general contractor and the bank's representatives.

*Charge for plant.*—The amount is specified specifically in the foundation company's contract, and the general contractor is required to certify that the plant was furnished during the rental period. If, subsequently, cases occur where the charge for use of plant is not a stated amount, procedure will be established to verify the charge made by the contractor for its use.

*Payments and receipts.*—All requisitions for payments must be certified by the architect and the owner's representative. Each contractor is required to execute receipts on each payment made to him, and at the time of final payment will state specifically that the payment is in full of all demands and (except in special cases) guarantee the owner against any claims. Where the guaranty is not customary because of the nature of the work a specially worded receipt has been provided in accordance with the recommendation of the bank's legal department.

#### COST AND NEED OF NEW BUILDING.

Analysis of real estate purchased and cost thereof: Total amount paid to date for real estate to provide a site for the new building is \$4,797,891.72. The following schedule shows the parcels purchased and cost thereof:

85227°—22—26

*Property purchased prior to Dec. 31, 1918.*

Date.	Square feet.	Purchase price.	Cost per square foot.	Appraised value of buildings and foundations written off Dec. 31, 1918.	Present book value.
June 1, 1918:					
Mutual.....	23,000	\$1,600,000.00	\$69.57	\$249,000.00	\$1,351,000.00
33-35 Liberty Street.					
41-49 Liberty Street.					
48-50 Nassau Street.					
30-40 Maiden Lane.					
44 Maiden Lane.					
48-50 Maiden Lane.					
Lawyers, Title.....	5,600	610,000.00	108.92	458,000.00	152,000.00
37-39 Liberty Street.					
444-46 Maiden Lane.					
Ziegler.....	2,700	575,000.00	212.97	67,000.00	508,000.00
51 Liberty Street.					
42-46 Nassau Street.					
Ruhnstruck.....	580	180,000.00	310.34	20,800.00	159,200.00
52-54 Nassau Street.					
Delafield.....	1,300	121,500.00	94.23	9,000.00	112,500.00
42 Maiden Lane.					
	33,180	3,086,500.00	.....	803,800.00	2,282,700.00

*Property purchased since Dec. 31, 1918.*

Date.	Square feet.	Purchase price.	Cost per square foot.	Appraised value of buildings and foundations, etc., written off Dec. 31, 1919.	Present book value.
Feb. 10, 1919:					
Fahys.....	5,260	\$715,000.00	\$135.93	\$466,000.00	\$249,000.00
29-31 Liberty Street.					
52-54 Maiden Lane.					
Mar. 1, 1919:					
Penfield.....	4,530	663,000.00	146.36	309,000.00	354,000.00
25-27 Liberty Street.					
56-58 Maiden Lane.					
Apr. 1, 1919:					
Bishop.....	920	76,350.00	82.92	22,500.00	53,850.00
23 Liberty Street.					
June 26, 1919:					
Ely.....	1,860	200,000.00	107.53	45,500.00	154,500.00
21 Liberty Street.					
Total.....	12,770	1,654,350.00	.....	843,000.00	811,350.00
Total of incidental payments made in connection with the purchase of the above property, including \$24,268.67 accrued taxes. The balance is made up entirely of title and other fees.....		57,031.72	.....	57,031.72	.....
Total.....		1,711,381.72	.....	900,031.72	.....
Grand total.....	45,950	4,797,881.72	104.00	1,703,831.72	3,094,050.00

*Estimated cost of new building, submitted Mar. 22, 1921.*

Foundation.....	\$1,838,000
Building (including builder's fee).....	12,170,528
Vault.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,556,550
Equipment.....	1,319,269
Total.....	16,884,347
Architect's and engineers' fees.....	1,106,000
Total.....	17,990,347

<sup>1</sup> Does not include vault equipment, estimated at \$650,000.



*Cost, less vault and equipment, not strictly building.*

Total estimated cost, as above.....	\$17,990,347
Less:	
Vault .....	\$1,556,550
Equipment--	
Accoustic treatment.....	\$67,619
Book-vault doors, etc.....	16,500
Lighting fixtures and reflectors.....	94,000
Low tension.....	150,000
Toilet accessories.....	33,500
Sprinkler system.....	750
Refrigerating plant.....	20,000
Dumb waiters and directional signal.....	14,900
Letters conveyer.....	37,000
Hospital equipment.....	15,000
Kitchen equipment.....	50,000
Furniture, etc.....	800,000
Fireplace and mantels.....	5,000
Shades.....	15,000
	1,319,269
Total.....	2,875,819
Proportionate part of contractor's, engineers', and architect's fees.....	258,823
	3,134,642
	14,855,705

Cubic-foot contents of building, 13,870,000; average cost per cubic foot, \$1.08.

Thirty and odd departments of the bank are scattered in six separate buildings. The departments in the Equitable are on nine floors from the basement to the twenty-fifth.

These conditions result in lost motion; in some departments 30 per cent of operating effort could be saved if proper working space were available; it is estimated that 5 per cent of the present operating effort of the bank as a whole could be saved, which if spelled in dollars would amount to \$200,000 per annum.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BANK IN CONNECTION WITH HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

The building code of New York sets as a minimum 50 square feet per person for clerical workers. Because of the impossibility of obtaining additional space in this building, we have been forced to overcrowd practically all of our departments, thereby violating the building code. The average area per employee in this building is only 38 square feet and is even less in certain of our larger divisions, namely the following:

Name of division.	Number of employees.	Area occupied in square feet.	Square feet per person.
Transit.....	300	8,730	29.2
Stenographic.....	56	1,216	21.7
Money.....	198	6,332	32.0
Country collection.....	153	4,812	31.4

The conditions under which many of the employees must work in our main vault and in the small space adjacent to the vault are dangerous to health.

The Equitable Building was designed purely as an office building, and the upper floors were never intended to be used for banking quarters. Consequently, no provisions were made for properly ventilating large areas occupied by numbers of people. It has therefore been necessary for us to install a limited system of ventilation which is not and can not be entirely satisfactory. We feel that much of the illness among our employees is directly due to poor ventilation.

Many of our divisions are insufficiently illuminated but this condition can not be corrected because the fixture layout was originally designed for private offices, and the current consumption of the building has now reached the peak load.

## GENERAL FACTORS.

The following are general factors which have an important bearing on the erection of the new building:

(1) The tenants in the buildings on the property which the bank now owns are in an unsettled state of mind regarding their leases. This condition has resulted in a number of vacancies, and on May 1 there will be a general exodus. It will be practically impossible to procure new tenants due to the fact that we are not able to grant leases for any definite periods.

(2) Our member banks are greatly inconvenienced in their business transactions with us because of the widely scattered locations of our various departments.

(3) The constant changing and shifting of departments and divisions involves frequent expensive alterations, the amount expended for these changes to date being in excess of \$120,000.

*Congestion.*—The average area for an employée is 30 square feet. Seven hundred employées are crowded into 30 square feet per person.

New York building code requires 50 square feet per person.

The Equitable Building is designed as an office building and not for the use of persons working in large areas; the light and ventilating system is unsuited to such use. Since the medical department have kept record of employees 31 cases of tuberculosis alone have been detected.

*Inconvenience to public.*—Scattered location and necessary constant shifting of departments greatly inconveniences everybody dealing with the bank.

As illustration of the necessity for providing ample facilities for handling the public the following figures are given:

Average number of people who called at the Government bond department daily (twenty-fourth floor, Equitable Building) during the maximum periods, 9,963.

Maximum number of people who called at the partial payment department in one day, 17,516.

*Cost of present space occupied.*—Total space occupied in Equitable Building 117,907 square feet, scattered on 9 floors.

Annual rental \$305,959, average cost per square foot \$2.60.

Estimated annual rental on basis of existing values \$739,334, estimated average cost per square foot, existing rates \$6.27.

*Options.*—No option on any additional space in this building.

All space occupied except 11,300 square feet (Morris Plan space 8,000 square feet) may be held under present leases until 1933 or 1934.

*Buildings occupied since the organization of the bank.*—62 Cedar Street, 120 Broadway,<sup>1</sup> 50 Wall Street, 35 Liberty Street, 37 Liberty Street, 43 Liberty Street, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, Pioneer Warehouse, 39 Whitehall Street, Subtreasury,<sup>1</sup> Clearing House,<sup>1</sup> Guaranty Trust (Forty-fourth Street),<sup>1</sup> 91 Maiden Lane,<sup>1</sup> 10 Gold Street.<sup>1</sup>

## VAULTS IN NEW BUILDING.

*Vault test.*—Experiments conducted in Washington last year cost \$75,000, borne by all the Federal reserve banks.

Test demonstrating vault construction, lining, etc., obsolete.

Vault test to be conducted this fall at Sandy Hook on new aggregates will cost about \$25,000, to be borne by the Federal reserve banks of New York, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Richmond, pro rata on the basis of total resources.

*Cost of proposed vaults.*—The vaults required, if constructed in accordance with the plan of existing practice and methods, would cost \$3,272,000. If constructed in accordance with our plan arrived at as a result of the vault test, the proposed vaults would cost \$1,500,000, which means that the tests proved that \$1,700,000 could be saved in vault construction.

This saving of \$1,700,000 consists of two parts, namely: \$1,250,000 on account of eliminating linings, \$450,000 by using foundation walls on three sides of the vault.

## CAFETERIA.

*Present facilities.*—1. Provision now only for women. 2. Space occupied 1,493 square feet. 3. Cost of operation \$53,210.54 for 6 months ending June 30, 1921, of which \$5,722.32 was paid by the bank, \$48,138.22 was paid by employees. Total, \$53,210.54. 4. Average price per meal paid by employees, \$0.32; average number of persons served daily in June, 658.

<sup>1</sup> At present being occupied.

*Proposed facilities of new building.*—Two cafeterias would be provided, one for men and one for women, each with an area of 8,000 square feet.

*Service.*—To be operated self-service plan. Proposed plan is to serve meals at cost. Seating capacity 550 for each.

## RECREATION ROOM.

*Proposed facilities for recreation—Reading room.*—Two rooms set aside, one for men and one for women. Area of each 2,200 square feet. These rooms are to be plainly furnished.

## GYMNASIUM.

The area set aside, 3,600 square feet for simple corrective exercises. No expensive equipment.

## ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Area set aside, 4,600 square feet to accommodate 1,000 people. Arranged for educational purposes.

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New York Chapter, Incorporated, American Institute of Banking (Section American Bankers Association), 138 East Thirty-fifth Street.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1921.

Mr. BENJAMIN STRONG, Governor,  
*Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

DEAR MR. STRONG: I believe you will be interested to learn of the successful records made by our student members from your bank in the educational courses in the year just ended.

Mr. John J. Golden, a student in the second year, standard course, was awarded the prize for the highest average in the course for the year.

Mr. D. E. Gillmore has satisfactorily completed the work of the preparatory course, and thereby has qualified for entrance into the standard course.

The following were "Honor Students" in the courses mentioned: Robert S. Carnahan, elementary Spanish; John S. Creighton, credits; John J. Golden, money and banking; Elizabeth Hicks, economic history; R. L. Smith, credits, reserves and rediscounts; Russell Tweed, money and banking; Maude Voris, bank bookkeeping.

In addition, members from the Federal reserve bank completed courses listed opposite their names as follows: Margaret S. Bleecker, principles of economics; Wilbur D. Browne, economic history; Henry M. Burnett, second year, standard course; Marguerite Burnett, money and banking; Robert S. Carnahan, elementary Spanish; Norman C. Cooper, first year, standard course; Robert J. Dickey, second year, standard course; John C. Dieckert, second year, standard course; Albert P. Fallon, first year, standard course; Fred J. Fox, banking organization; John J. Golden, second year, standard course; Phyllis Hall, bank bookkeeping; Clifford H. Hawkins, first year, standard course; Elizabeth Hicks, banking practice, economic history; Rebecca Holmes, principles of economics; Alfred H. Kirkpatrick, first year, standard course; Anna Reis, business English; Charles F. Rourke, second year, standard course; George A. Shannon, economic history; Marion Schultes, bank accounting; Russell Tweed, second year, standard course.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM FEICK,  
*President, New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking.*

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DATES OF ENGAGEMENT OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

1. Consulting architect: A. B. Trowbridge. Employed by the bank September 1, 1918. Employed by the Federal Reserve Board April 1, 1919. Salary, one-third charged to Federal Reserve Board and two-thirds to bank.

2. Industrial engineer: H. A. Hopf. Employed, part time, August 1, 1918. Whole time April 1, 1919. Appointed organization counsel September 1, 1919.

3. Architects competition: Specifications for competition issued July 23, 1919. Drawings received October 9, 1919. Award made to York & Sawyer, November 5, 1919. Final contract with York & Sawyer, October 21, 1920.

4. Engineers (fees paid by architect): Vault engineer, Frederick Holmes employed March 12, 1919, 3 per cent. Foundation engineer, Daniel C. Moran, employed De-

ember 27, 1919, \$25,000 plus 1 per cent on cost. Heating and electrical engineer, Henry C. Meyer, employed December 27, 1919, 5 per cent. Equipment engineer, Abell, Smalley & Meyers, employed December 31, 1919, 6 per cent.

5. General contractor: Marc Eidlitz. Informal arrangement December 22, 1919. Formal contract executed January 25, 1921.

6. Preliminary examination for foundation work: Borings and test started by Phillips & Worthington April 4, 1919. Informal negotiations with Foundation Co. May 26, 1921. Contract with them July 1, 1921.

*Statement of space occupied by bank.*

Year.	Bank.	Government loan organization.	Total.
	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>
1914.....	14,855		
1915.....	14,855		
1916.....	17,109		
1917.....	28,424	31,749	60,173
1918.....	124,153	94,450	218,603
1919.....	116,625	86,060	202,685
1920.....	139,130	54,352	193,482

*Percentage of increase in volume of business, in the number of employees, and in expenses.*

Volume of business.	Period.	Increase.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
1. Check collections.....	1915-1920	6,851
2. Noncash collections.....	1915-1920	14,546
3. Telegraphic transfers.....	1916-1920	4,858
4. Gold settlement fund transfers (including telegraphic).....	1915-1920	8,676
5. Federal reserve notes paid out by bank.....	1915-1920	1,760
6. Federal reserve notes redeemed.....	1916-1920	407
7. Pieces of money counted (money division).....	1916-1920	3,868
8. Money shipments.....	1916-1920	2,462
9. Discounts and advances.....	1915-1920	7,881
10. Open market purchases:		
(a) For New York.....	1915-1920	5,560
(b) For other Federal reserve banks.....	1915-1920	2,122
Increase volume of business in those departments of the bank in which it is possible to establish a unit of measurement for work done.....		6,475
Increase in number of employees in bank exclusive of fiscal agency departments.....		3,058
Increase in expenses of bank.....		1,601

*Number of employees in bank.*

	Employees.	Officers.	Bank total.	Fiscal.	Grand total.
Jan. 1, 1916.....	71	7	78		78
Jan. 1, 1917.....	164	9	173		173
Jan. 1, 1918.....	547	16	563	267	830
Jan. 1, 1919.....	1,414	27	1,441	1,216	2,657
Jan. 1, 1920.....	2,222	32	2,254	636	2,890
Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,426	37	2,463	433	2,896

Per cent.

Increase in number of bank employees..... 3,058  
 Increase in number of fiscal agency employees..... 62

NOTE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Figures given in the above table are based on the bank's records as of January 1 of each year and include the changes in the number of officers and employees effective as of the first of the year, whereas figures given in the Federal Reserve Board's statement represent the number of officers and employees as of Dec. 31 of each year before the above changes took place.

## Growth of business in bank.

## COLLECTION SYSTEM.

Year.	Check collection.		Noncash collections, number of items.	Amount of coupon collection
	Number of items.	Amount.		
1915.....	1,262,211	\$1,334,015,772	4,417	.....
1916.....	6,841,364	5,160,192,000	23,617	.....
1917.....	19,408,179	20,104,527,000	54,153	.....
1918.....	46,458,000	47,518,425,000	229,548	.....
1919.....	74,463,917	56,540,748,116	309,362	\$39,748,000
1920.....	87,727,000	55,729,013,000	646,942	60,115,335
Increase for period (per cent).....	6,851	4,077	14,546	51

## TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Year.	Telegraphic transfers.		Amount of gold settlement, including telegraphic transfers.
	Number.	Amount.	
1915.....	.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> \$556,432,000
1916.....	2,971	\$484,500,000	2,335,225,000
1917.....	10,302	6,768,400,000	17,118,917,000
1918.....	39,099	19,384,371,849	32,935,576,000
1919.....	82,321	18,245,250,181	41,932,723,000
1920.....	147,302	17,021,509,374	48,840,900,000
Increase for period (per cent).....	4,858	3,413	8,676

<sup>1</sup> 1915 figures include period from May 20 to Dec. 31 only.

## CURRENCY.

Year.	Amount issued to bank by agent.	Federal reserve notes.		Number of pieces of money counted.
		Amount paid out by bank.	Amount re-deemed.	
1915.....	\$89,440,000	\$96,133,200	.....	.....
1916.....	71,273,000	117,985,800	\$54,509,235	14,070,188
1917.....	415,000,000	479,934,550	65,665,200	53,051,334
1918.....	589,400,000	930,168,000	26,722,730	206,902,600
1919.....	753,120,000	1,134,822,000	632,419,880	477,476,000
1920.....	373,080,000	1,788,222,000	276,441,725	558,397,400
Increase for period (per cent).....	317	1,760	407	3,868

## COIN.

Year.	Disbursements.	Received.	Counted and wrapped.
1920 (March to Dec. 31).....	.....	.....	\$2,450,113
1921 (6 months).....	\$24,753,632	\$40,346,232	45,681,497

## SHIPMENTS (CURRENCY AND COIN).

Year:	Number.
1916.....	2,631
1917.....	9,669
1918.....	34,937
1919.....	63,194
1920.....	67,405
Increase during period (per cent).....	2,462

Growth of business in bank—Continued.

REDISCOUNTS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

Year.	Discounts and advances.		Open-market acceptances purchased.			
	Number of items.	Amount.	For New York bank.		For other Federal reserve banks.	
			Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
1915.....	2,261	\$4,820,000	1,236	\$25,838,632	1,632	\$22,312,094
1916.....	2,505	22,329,582	6,296	123,406,550	8,667	126,487,939
1917.....	22,484	6,511,274,921	23,876	464,965,601	10,895	152,919,831
1918.....	129,038	24,535,538,458	37,161	945,497,424	8,142	174,864,545
1919.....	127,721	42,449,491,133	43,572	1,211,000,000	28,584	740,000,000
1920.....	180,462	50,539,428,847	69,961	1,697,000,000	36,276	731,000,000
Increase during period (per cent).....	7,881	1,048,400	5,560	6,467	2,122	3,176

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME.

Year.	Total reserves.	Total earning assets.	Total resources.	Total deposits.	Total circulation Federal reserve notes and Federal reserve bank notes.
1915.....	\$270,121,914	\$10,981,069	\$211,328,388	\$200,093,110	\$73,300,000
1916.....	302,410,497	51,748,204	393,862,040	274,679,705	93,426,000
1917.....	649,944,656	424,251,433	1,208,924,654	731,458,687	397,354,000
1918.....	672,528,785	905,216,289	1,871,800,077	975,219,452	762,858,000
1919.....	595,355,279	1,062,734,198	1,915,884,187	976,066,177	862,288,970
1920.....	618,170,690	1,046,362,877	1,814,170,174	819,181,412	906,313,830
Increase during period (per cent).....	129	9,430	758	309	1,136

Year.	Total income.	Total expense.	Government franchise tax.	Addition to surplus.
1915.....	\$331,108	\$411,510	.....	.....
1916.....	971,026	556,962	.....	.....
1917.....	4,929,214	1,655,507	\$649,364	\$649,364
1918.....	25,314,736	2,680,703	.....	20,467,891
1919.....	35,332,412	5,734,345	2,703,894	23,964,678
1920.....	60,525,321	6,999,255	39,318,511	12,332,523
Increase during period (per cent).....	18,179	1,601	.....	.....

SECURITIES—PURCHASES AND SALES FOR ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT AND MEMBER BANKS.

Year:	
1917.....	\$320,000,000
1918.....	3,133,000,000
1919.....	2,605,500,000
1920.....	3,835,500,000
Increase during period (per cent).....	1,098

TREASURER'S GENERAL ACCOUNT.

GOVERNMENT CHECKS AND WARRANTS PAID.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1916.....	1,356,265	\$220,476,739
1917.....	3,029,189	1,099,458,000
1918.....	11,107,981	4,936,592,000
1919.....	12,967,138	6,805,805,746
1920.....	10,712,243	2,437,759,148
Increase during period (per cent).....	689	1,005

*Growth of business in bank—Continued.*

## TOTAL ANNUAL TURNOVER IN TREASURER'S GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Year:		
1916.....		\$518,313,000
1917.....		23,790,869,000
1918.....		52,570,509,000
1919.....		38,398,501,000
1920.....		23,808,383,000
Total for period.....		139,086,575,000
Increase (per cent).....		4,493

## FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

## GOVERNMENT BOND DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Number of pieces handled.	Amount.
1917.....	5,599,917	\$4,374,285,000
1918.....	54,226,055	9,522,954,000
1919.....	51,906,278	7,873,914,000
1920.....	47,797,417	6,955,101,000
1921 (6 months).....	21,470,001	4,168,044,000
Total.....	180,999,668	32,894,298,000

## CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DEPARTMENT—TOTAL TRANSACTIONS, INCLUDING ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS.

Year:		
1917.....		\$4,371,387,000
1918.....		7,993,048,000
1919.....		9,975,306,000
1920.....		4,897,941,000
1921 (6 months).....		1,922,592,000
Total.....		29,160,274,000

## WAR LOAN DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT—DEPOSITS, WITHDRAWALS, COLLATERAL PLUGHED—RELEASED.

Year:		
1917.....		\$7,431,515,000
1918.....		17,486,634,000
1919.....		18,143,540,000
1920.....		6,332,248,000
1921 (6 months).....		2,981,147,000
Total.....		52,375,084,000

## PARTIAL PAYMENT DEPARTMENT.

Par value bonds sold.....	\$144,798,650
Number of accounts.....	2,432,441
Number of separate payments (over).....	90,000,000

Year.	Number of payments received (approximate).	Bonds delivered (pieces).	Bonds redeemed (pieces).
1918.....	41,000,000	398,036	13,085
1919.....	42,544,500	1,396,068	47,695
1920.....	6,473,000	293,000	6,730
1921 (6 months).....	32,500	1,508	1,181
Total.....	90,050,000	2,088,612	68,691

*Certificates of indebtedness transactions.*

## Certificates of indebtedness and treasury notes

issued:

1917.....	\$2,422,075,500
1918.....	4,091,260,000
1919.....	4,506,155,500
1920.....	1,716,680,500
1921 (6 months).....	865,824,200

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 \$13,601,995,700

## Certificates of indebtedness redeemed:

1917.....	\$1, 949, 311, 768	
1918.....	3, 423, 903, 000	
1919.....	4, 337, 017, 000	
1920.....	2, 115, 600, 000	
1921 (6 months).....	655, 042, 000	
		\$12, 480, 873, 768

## Purchases of Liberty bonds and Victory notes from War Finance Corporation, account Treasury Department:

1918.....	477, 885, 000	
1919.....	1, 132, 001, 000	
1920.....	279, 236, 000	
		1, 889, 122, 000

## Receipt of Liberty loan bonds and notes in payment of estate and inheritance taxes:

1919.....	133, 000	
1920.....	2, 955, 950	
1921 (6 months).....	4, 954, 850	
		8, 043, 800

## Miscellaneous purchases of Liberty loan bonds, Victory notes, and certificates of indebtedness, account Treasury Department:

1920.....	183, 469, 050	
1921 (6 months).....	396, 772, 050	
		580, 241, 100

## Miscellaneous safe-keepings on account of Treasury Department:

1920.....		600, 000, 000
		29, 160, 276, 368

## Government bond department transactions.

## 1. PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

	1917	1918	1919
First Liberty loan.....	\$618, 654, 795. 20		
Second Liberty loan.....	1, 109, 510, 870. 00	\$55, 683, 720. 88	
Third Liberty loan.....		1, 117, 291, 815. 46	
Fourth Liberty loan.....		1, 854, 710, 725. 00	\$193, 845, 591. 02
Victory Liberty loan.....			1, 321, 140, 846. 95
Total.....	1, 728, 165, 665. 20	3, 027, 686, 261. 34	1, 514, 985, 437. 97

Grand total, \$6,270,838,364.51.

## 2. BONDS DELIVERED ON ALLOTMENT.

Year.	3½ per cent interim certificates.		Second Liberty loan.		Third Liberty loan.	
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
1917.....	1, 621, 516	\$617, 831, 650	2, 836, 932	\$1, 027, 226, 750		
1918.....			423, 910	137, 140, 200	4, 220, 777	\$1, 115, 243, 650
Total.....	1, 621, 516	617, 831, 650	3, 260, 842	1, 164, 366, 950	4, 220, 777	1, 115, 243, 650

Year.	Fourth Liberty loan.		Victory Liberty loan.	
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
1918.....	3, 995, 492	\$1, 499, 172, 950		
1919.....	1, 825, 816	545, 728, 800	3, 259, 364	\$1, 316, 198, 250
1920.....			6, 055	1, 842, 200
Total.....	5, 821, 308	2, 044, 901, 750	3, 265, 419	1, 318, 041, 150

Grand total, pieces, 18,189,862; amount, \$6,260,385,150.



*Government bond department transactions—Continued.*

## 3. TEMPORARY—PERMANENT EXCHANGE.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1917.....	1,141,469	\$1,001,060,900
1918.....	151,363	76,978,700
1919.....	12,199	1,548,700
1920.....	7,424,426	3,363,193,900
1921 (6 months).....	5,792,930	2,828,818,700
Total.....	14,522,387	7,271,600,900

## 4. CONVERSIONS.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1918.....	5,775,517	\$2,474,839,700
1919.....	796,426	727,628,400
1920.....	1,915,003	726,059,000
1921 (6 months).....	187,005	154,669,600
Total.....	8,673,951	4,083,196,700

## 5. EXCHANGE OF DENOMINATIONS.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1918.....	5,382,529	\$1,077,444,900
1919.....	13,682,900	2,887,689,100
1920.....	4,772,787	1,574,803,200
1921 (6 months).....	1,368,421	553,112,200
Total.....	25,206,637	6,093,049,400

## 6. UNITED STATES COUPONS PAID.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1918.....	14,070,383	\$93,736,327.80
1919.....	27,834,731	187,516,023.37
1920.....	31,301,783	305,033,953.18
1921 (6 months).....	13,134,971	145,418,052.11
Total.....	86,941,868	731,704,356.46

## 7. REGISTERED EXCHANGE, COUPON EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1919.....	617,625	\$681,554,600
1920.....	803,332	980,272,850
1921 (6 months).....	330,746	479,638,500
Total.....	1,751,703	2,141,465,750

## 8. THRIFT SECURITIES DELIVERED.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1918.....	19,606,084	\$20,711,254.75
1919.....	2,295,408	4,625,634.50
1920.....	938,690	1,542,682.75
1921 (6 months).....	129,248	270,421.25
Total.....	22,969,430	27,149,993.25

## Government bond department transactions—Continued.

## 9. THRIFT SECURITIES REDEEMED.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1919.....	287,746	\$1,262,066.22
1920.....	164,332	468,347.00
1921 (6 months).....	419,144	5,686,299.31
Total.....	871,222	7,416,712.53

## 10. THRIFT CARDS RECEIVED AND DESTROYED.

Year.	Pieces.	Amount.
1919.....	1,294,063	\$5,176,252.00
1920.....	471,009	1,884,036.00
1921 (6 months).....	107,538	430,144.00
Total.....	1,872,608	7,490,432.00

Grand total for department, pieces, 180,999,668; amount, \$32,894,298,000.

*Purchases and sales of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and other miscellaneous securities for the year 1920 and six months ending June 30, 1921, for the account of other than the Treasury Department.*

	Firm A.		Firm B.		Firm C.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
January.....	563,110	991,550	.....	1,077,250	2,151,000	1,142,600
February.....	537,100	927,000	.....	1,481,900	1,374,500	918,635
March.....	627,760	1,248,450	.....	834,950	18,000	1,551,550
April.....	822,220	2,056,900	.....	2,227,950	.....	2,110,604
May.....	399,740	1,011,600	.....	1,271,250	80,000	1,017,000
June.....	479,190	995,050	.....	3,155,760	.....	2,723,700
July.....	186,380	.....	.....	.....	418,350	.....
August.....	88,170	.....	.....	.....	978,200	.....
September.....	120,370	.....	.....	.....	481,300	.....
October.....	66,240	.....	.....	.....	925,200	.....
November.....	51,310	.....	.....	.....	791,150	.....
December.....	292,260	.....	.....	.....	2,668,160	.....
Total.....	4,233,850	7,230,550	.....	10,049,060	9,885,860	9,464,089

	Firm D.		Firm E.		All others.		Total.
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	
January.....	187,500	.....	1,234,000	.....	530,000	.....	7,877,010
February.....	167,500	.....	1,953,630	.....	554,000	.....	7,914,285
March.....	.....	.....	1,298,150	.....	7,000	.....	5,585,860
April.....	.....	.....	1,201,800	.....	15,000	.....	8,434,474
May.....	.....	.....	972,650	.....	798,700	.....	5,550,940
June.....	.....	.....	1,053,250	.....	382,000	.....	8,788,950
July.....	.....	.....	1,517,000	.....	200,000	.....	2,321,730
August.....	.....	.....	1,067,550	.....	5,000	.....	2,138,920
September.....	.....	.....	1,465,800	.....	.....	.....	2,067,470
October.....	.....	.....	2,447,000	.....	.....	.....	3,438,440
November.....	.....	.....	2,249,400	.....	.....	.....	3,091,860
December.....	.....	.....	5,580,490	.....	.....	.....	8,540,910
Total.....	355,000	.....	22,040,740	.....	2,491,700	.....	65,750,849

Purchases and sales, 1920..... \$39,007,150  
Purchases and sales, 6 months 1921..... 26,743,699

Total..... 65,750,849

These figures do not include purchases or sales of certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the bank purchased upon orders of the United States Government during 1920 Liberty bonds and Victory notes aggregating \$23,760,000 and for the first six months of 1921 \$349,392,000.

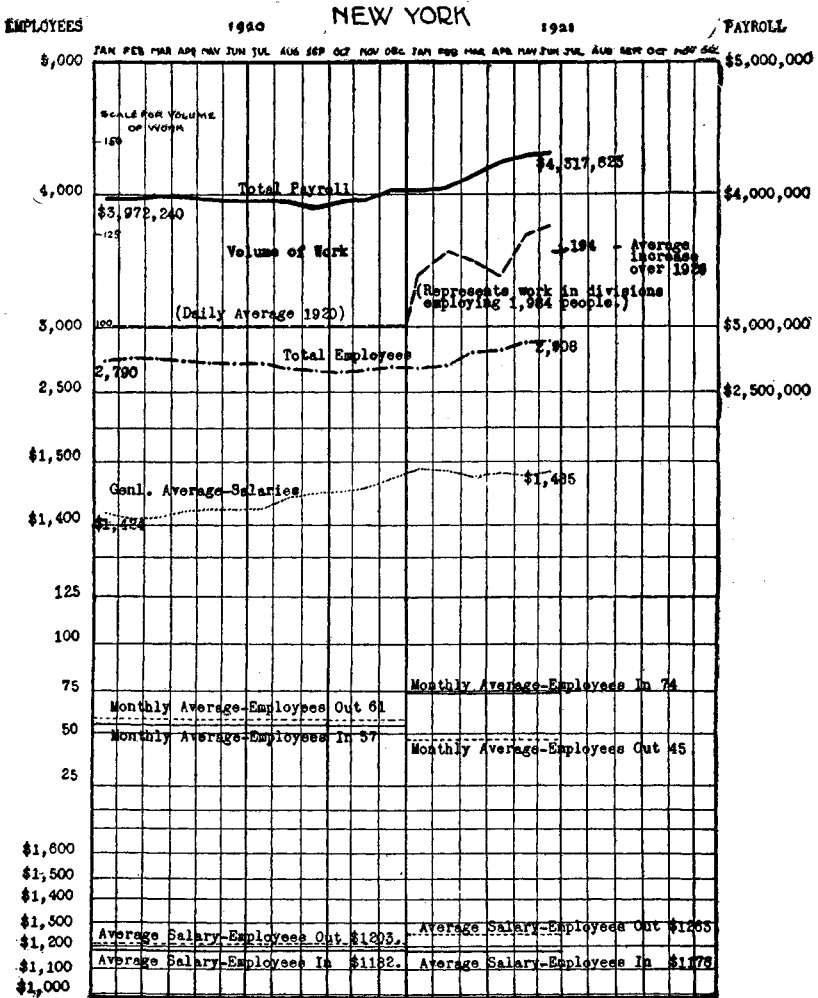


EXHIBIT D, PART 1.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON.

Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Boston as of Sept. 6, 1921.

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$25,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	18,000
Deputy governor.....	16,000
Do.....	12,000
Cashier.....	10,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	6,500
Secretary.....	6,000
Auditor.....	6,000

	Annual salary.
Assistant cashier.....	\$6, 000
Do.....	6, 000
Do.....	6, 000
Do.....	6, 000
Do.....	6, 000
Do.....	6, 000
Total.....	135, 500

*National banks in Boston.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....	\$25, 000		
President.....	50, 000	\$75, 000	\$40, 000
Vice president.....	25, 000	42, 000	17, 500
Do.....	25, 000	32, 000	9, 500
Do.....	25, 000	30, 000	
Do.....	20, 000	27, 500	
Do.....	15, 000	25, 000	
Do.....	15, 000	20, 000	
Do.....	13, 000	18, 000	
Do.....		18, 000	
Do.....		12, 500	
Do.....		12, 000	
Do.....		12, 000	
Do.....		12, 000	
Do.....		9, 000	
Do.....		9, 000	
Other officers.....	85, 000	69, 200	34, 750
Total.....	298, 000	411, 200	101, 750

SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	14	\$135, 500	\$9, 679
Bank A.....	21	298, 000	14, 190
Bank B.....	25	411, 200	16, 448
Bank C.....	9	101, 750	11, 306

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	2
1917.....	2	1	12	6	7	8	17	9
1918.....	3	2	29	12	15	17	80	18
1919.....	3	3	38	19	21	26	200	27
1920.....	3	4	39	21	20	31	225	37

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....				1	2	2	2
Other officers.....	2	3	5	8	8	9	10
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	4	13	55	160	223	241	237
Bookkeeping department.....	3	12	17	29	32	40	45
Transit department.....	3	25	30	126	187	214	214
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2	3	4	15	14	22	29
Auditing department.....							18
Fiscal agency department.....			112	211	262	179	130
General.....	4	13	23	33	25	49	46
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>734</b>
Average number of employees per officer.....	4	13	34	52	62	59	51

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Deputy governors.....				11,000	<sup>1</sup> 24,000	<sup>1</sup> 27,000	<sup>1</sup> 28,000
Other officers.....	8,500	10,900	17,500	32,975	38,500	50,500	64,500
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>75,975</b>	<b>102,500</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>135,500</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	6,100	15,260	57,700	134,283	265,200	299,600	300,980
Bookkeeping department.....	3,100	11,360	16,530	27,343	33,240	50,000	63,300
Transit department.....	2,100	24,460	24,964	75,635	188,240	248,240	277,040
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2,500	3,680	7,100	17,400	21,780	46,180	57,000
Auditing department.....						34,200	29,820
Fiscal agency department.....			106,200	252,873	347,980	227,100	184,880
General.....	3,580	10,280	26,378	25,572	23,460	64,500	65,660
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>17,380</b>	<b>65,040</b>	<b>238,872</b>	<b>533,106</b>	<b>879,900</b>	<b>969,820</b>	<b>1,008,680</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>50,880</b>	<b>105,940</b>	<b>288,372</b>	<b>609,081</b>	<b>982,400</b>	<b>1,090,320</b>	<b>1,144,180</b>
<b>Average salary payable to—</b>							
All officers.....	8,375	8,180	7,071	6,907	8,542	9,269	9,678
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	4,250	3,633	3,500	4,122	4,812	5,611	6,450
Employees.....	1,086	985	991	929	1,184	1,271	1,401

<sup>1</sup> Two deputy governors.

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the years 1916-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916:</b>		<b>July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>
To persons in the employ of the bank prior to July 1, 1916, receiving an annual salary of—		Less than \$1,000.....	40
Less than \$1,000.....	\$50.00	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	30
\$1,000 to \$2,500.....	100.00	\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	20
To persons in the employ of the bank after July 1, 1916, receiving an annual salary of—		<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:</b>	
Less than \$1,000.....	25.00	Less than \$1,000.....	20
\$1,000 to \$2,500.....	50.00	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	15
		\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	10
		<b>July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:</b>	
<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>	Less than \$1,000.....	40
Up to \$5,000 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	30
<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:</b>		\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	20
Up to \$5,000.....	10	<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:</b>	
<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1919:</b>		Less than \$1,000.....	10
Less than \$1,000.....	20	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	15	\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	5
\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	10		

<sup>1</sup> Maximum bonus paid, \$300.*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$28,760,000	\$235,000	\$6,493,000	\$10,755,000
1916.....	40,458,000	3,746,000	12,725,000	19,693,000
1917.....	85,814,000	65,882,000	9,037,000	77,724,000
1918.....	110,851,000	133,575,000	15,084,000	156,613,000
1919.....	155,786,000	188,039,000	18,649,000	229,032,000
1920.....	217,516,000	173,368,000	20,678,000	216,109,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	8	738	3	20

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$5,158,000	\$28,352,000	\$9,311,000
1916.....	4,980,000	68,810,000	12,890,000
1917.....	5,933,000	102,933,000	73,199,000
1918.....	8,228,000	160,153,000	160,726,000
1919.....	15,467,000	191,454,000	244,093,000
1920.....	23,429,000	161,828,000	288,780,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	6	31

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.
1915.....	\$2,087,000	\$14,105,000	\$1,000,000	\$25,452,000
1916.....	33,922,000	52,378,000	2,332,000	96,254,000
1917.....	350,919,000	86,482,000	11,418,000	438,946,000
1918.....	1,760,285,000	194,158,000	85,149,000	2,039,592,000
1919.....	4,675,398,000	360,784,000	60,702,000	5,096,884,000
1920.....	4,876,556,000	304,445,000	553,163,000	5,734,164,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	2,337	22	553	225

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.

## Volume of business transacted during the year—Continued.

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	\$10,520,000	\$500,000	.....	.....
1916.....	10,425,000	6,926,000	.....	.....
1917.....	75,720,000	11,942,000	.....	.....
1918.....	130,080,000	38,390,000	.....	.....
1919.....	225,500,000	139,768,000	\$505,853,000	\$402,341,000
1920.....	225,680,000	178,844,000	698,979,000	688,624,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	21	358	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	\$440,259,000
1916.....	.....	.....	1,022,016,000
1917.....	13,482,000	\$6,951,311,000	4,118,966,000
1918.....	18,783,000	12,778,762,000	7,941,426,000
1919.....	36,234,000	13,054,799,000	12,102,189,000
1920.....	43,821,000	14,727,346,000	16,203,081,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	37

<sup>1</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement) to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

## Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation:							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$3,217	\$32,050	\$33,916	\$43,550	\$75,975	\$105,097	\$116,600
Clerical staff.....	3,136	18,641	43,169	100,893	264,942	606,345	781,904
Special officers and watchmen.....	.....	322	.....	604	9,115	12,278	20,988
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,111	7,207
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences, Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	59	1,177	1,648	992	744	853	1,123
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	2,987	12,680	11,631	12,643	24,144	38,980	45,785
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	1,26,876	17,704	21,226	32,190	45,619	52,584
Telephone and telegraph.....	81	1,142	1,678	5,131	10,729	19,813	22,606
Rent, light, heat and power.....	583	14,371	16,629	25,523	38,444	75,138	78,287
Printing and stationery.....	2,499	2,788	8,480	13,354	39,348	41,478	63,667
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	14,147	9,652	22,430	65,252	170,446	259,698	253,788
Total expenses of operation.....	26,709	119,699	157,285	289,663	691,112	1,220,964	1,445,719
Federal reserve currency (original cost, including shipping charges).....	.....	11,902	15,141	102,621	167,828	285,917	345,151
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....	.....	.....	675	.....	7,558	31,774	112,162
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,422	82,000
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	1,752	21,852	14,974	41,622	43,748	24,585
Bank premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,895	.....	28,673
Total expenses.....	26,709	133,353	194,953	407,258	970,015	1,671,825	2,038,290

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$12,999 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 2.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of six of the large national banks in New York City as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$50,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	30,000
Deputy governor.....	30,000
Do.....	30,000
Do.....	25,000
Do.....	22,000
Acting general auditor.....	20,000
Organization counsel.....	18,000
Controller at large.....	18,000
Do.....	15,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	15,000
General counsel.....	15,000
Controller of administration.....	12,500
Controller of accounts.....	12,500
Controller of cash and custodies.....	12,000
Manager credit department.....	12,000
Controller of fiscal agency.....	10,000
Manager loan department.....	10,000
Manager at large.....	10,000
Manager certificates of indebtedness and securities departments.....	10,000
Manager statistics department.....	10,000
Manager bill department.....	8,400
Manager personnel development department.....	8,000
Secretary.....	7,500
Manager foreign department.....	7,500
Manager personnel service department.....	7,200
Manager check department.....	7,200
Manager cash department.....	7,000
Manager bank examinations department.....	6,600
Assistant general counsel.....	6,500
Manager auditing department.....	6,500
Manager methods and supplies department.....	6,000
Manager collection department.....	6,000
Manager Government securities sales department.....	6,000
Manager custody department.....	6,000
Manager Government bond department.....	5,500
Manager discount department.....	5,000
Manager Buffalo branch.....	7,500
Cashier Buffalo branch.....	4,800
Assistant cashier Buffalo branch.....	3,600
Total.....	509,800



## National banks in New York City.

Position.	Annual salary.					
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.	Bank D.	Bank E.	Bank F.
Chairman of board.....	\$65,000				\$75,000	
Vice chairman of board.....	20,000					
Do.....	32,000					
Do.....	40,000					
Do.....	40,000					
President.....	40,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	75,000	\$75,000
Vice president.....	30,000	75,000	54,500	75,000	36,000	45,000
Do.....	24,000	50,000	38,000	23,000	36,000	40,000
Do.....	26,000	50,000	38,000	21,000	36,000	40,000
Do.....	20,000	50,000	23,000	20,000	36,000	40,000
Do.....	20,000	50,000		20,000		40,000
Do.....	20,000	45,000				30,000
Do.....	18,000	40,000				25,000
Do.....	15,000	35,000				25,000
Do.....	15,000	35,000				25,000
Do.....	15,000	35,000				20,000
Do.....	15,000	35,000				15,000
Do.....	13,000	35,000				15,000
Do.....	13,000	35,000				15,000
Do.....	12,000	30,000				12,000
Do.....	12,000	30,000				12,000
Do.....	10,000	30,000				11,000
Do.....	10,000	25,000				11,000
Do.....	10,000	25,000				10,000
Do.....	10,000	25,000				
Do.....	10,000	25,000				
Do.....	10,000	25,000				
Do.....	10,000	12,500				
Do.....	10,000					
Do.....	10,000					
Do.....	9,000					
Do.....	8,500					
Do.....	8,000					
Do.....	5,500					
Other officers.....	189,200	702,000	132,700	59,880	51,500	121,500
Total.....	768,200	1,574,500	386,200	318,880	345,500	627,500

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	40	\$509,809	\$12,745
Bank A.....	67	765,200	11,466
Bank B.....	82	1,574,500	19,201
Bank C.....	23	386,200	16,791
Bank D.....	12	318,880	26,573
Bank E.....	12	345,500	28,792
Bank F.....	36	627,500	17,431

Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve notes and Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	4
1917.....	2	2	11	6	39	5	122	31
1918.....	3	3	36	19	82	10	534	59
1919.....	5	4	40	24	97	12	819	75
1920.....	5	5	40	29	95	12	989	88

Number of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....			2	4	2	4	4
Other officers.....	5	6	8	17	28	31	34
Total officers.....	7	9	12	23	32	37	40
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	47	88	287	892	1,297	1,075	1,113
Bookkeeping department.....	5	10	15	42	79	126	173
Transit department.....	9	57	168	446	614	522	613
Federal reserve agent's department.....			6	8	30	74	106
Auditing department.....						109	115
Fiscal agency department.....			299	1,219	741	461	343
General.....	6	9	42	27	170	532	584
Total employees.....	67	164	817	2,634	2,931	2,899	3,047
Total officers and employees.....	74	173	829	2,657	2,963	2,936	3,087
Average number of employees per officer.....	10	18	68	115	92	78	76

Salaries of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Governor.....	30,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	25,000	50,000
Deputy governor.....		120,000	45,000	81,000	451,000	95,000	107,000
Other officers.....	37,000	42,000	56,200	89,400	219,200	268,400	317,600
Total (bonus excluded).....	83,000	93,000	151,200	220,400	350,200	418,400	504,600

<sup>1</sup> Governor ad interim.

<sup>2</sup> Governor ad interim and one deputy governor.

<sup>3</sup> Four deputy governors.

<sup>4</sup> Two deputy governors.

<sup>5</sup> Half pay account leave of absence.

## Salaries of officers and employees—Continued.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	60,588	97,552	301,648	945,360	1,608,220	1,609,610	1,660,590
Bookkeeping department....	4,620	10,700	15,360	47,680	101,766	202,320	282,420
Transit department.....	6,430	36,480	94,480	338,430	580,700	590,700	714,040
Federal reserve agent's de- partment.....			9,520	17,860	54,804	145,120	201,800
Auditing department.....						210,650	225,540
Fiscal agency department....			360,932	1,501,840	989,656	723,680	557,560
General.....	5,540	8,460	37,440	33,260	200,118	738,793	842,153
Total (bonus excluded)...	77,178	153,192	819,380	2,884,430	3,535,264	4,220,873	4,484,103
Total, officers and em- ployees.....	160,178	246,192	970,580	3,104,830	3,885,464	4,639,273	4,988,703
<b>Average salary payable to—</b>							
All officers.....	11,857	10,333	12,600	9,582	10,944	11,308	12,615
Officers other than chair- man and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	7,400	7,000	7,025	5,259	7,830	8,658	9,341
Employees.....	1,152	934	1,003	1,095	1,206	1,456	1,471

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the years 1916-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

	Per cent.		Per cent.
<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916:</b>		<b>Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:</b>	
Up to \$1,200.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	50
\$1,201 to \$3,000.....	7½	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	40
\$3,001 to \$12,000.....	5	\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	25
<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1917:</b>		<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Up to \$1,200.....	20	On first \$1,500 or part thereof..	20
\$1,201 to \$3,000.....	15	On next \$500 or part thereof..	15
\$3,001 to \$7,200.....	10	On next \$500 or part thereof..	10
<b>July 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:</b>		No additional per cent on amounts between \$2,501 and \$5,000.	
Less than \$1,500.....	15	<b>Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1921:<sup>1</sup></b>	
\$1,500 to \$5,000.....	10	On first \$1,500 or part thereof..	20
<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918:</b>		On next \$500 or part thereof..	15
Less than \$1,500.....	15	On next \$500 or part thereof..	10
\$1,500 to \$5,000.....	10	No additional per cent on amounts between \$2,501 and \$5,000.	
<b>July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:</b>		<b>Apr. 1 to June 30, 1921:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Up to \$1,500.....	25	On the first \$1,500 or part thereof.....	10
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20	On the next \$500 or part thereof.....	7½
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15	On the next \$500 or part thereof.....	5
<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1919:</b>		No additional per cent on amounts between \$2,501 and \$5,000.	
Up to \$1,500.....	25		
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20		
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15		
<b>July 1 to Sept. 30, 1919:</b>			
Up to \$1,500.....	25		
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20		
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15		

<sup>1</sup> Extra compensation applies only to salaries or portions of salaries up to \$2,500.

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills dis-counted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$270,122,000	\$238,000	\$8,715,000	\$10,981,000
1916.....	302,410,000	7,071,000	41,457,000	51,748,000
1917.....	649,945,000	250,309,000	148,770,000	424,251,000
1918.....	672,528,000	697,342,000	77,577,000	905,216,000
1919.....	595,355,000	790,803,000	202,903,000	1,062,734,000
1920.....	618,171,000	871,439,000	113,740,000	1,046,363,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	2	3,662	13	95

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Total circulation, Federal reserve notes and Federal reserve bank notes.
1915.....	\$11,063,000	\$200,093,000	\$73,390,000
1916.....	11,866,000	274,680,000	93,426,000
1917.....	19,345,000	731,459,000	397,354,000
1918.....	29,142,000	975,219,000	762,858,000
1919.....	67,473,000	976,066,000	862,289,000
1920.....	82,787,000	819,181,000	906,314,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	7	4	12

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills dis-counted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.	Federal reserve notes paid out by bank.
1915.....	\$4,820,000	\$25,839,000	.....	\$57,119,000	\$96,133,000
1916.....	22,330,000	123,406,000	\$7,819,000	191,986,000	117,986,000
1917.....	6,511,275,000	464,965,000	110,884,000	6,973,790,000	479,985,000
1918.....	24,535,538,000	945,497,000	5,028,024,000	30,509,110,000	930,168,000
1919.....	42,449,491,000	1,211,399,000	3,132,983,000	46,793,873,000	1,134,822,000
1920.....	50,539,429,000	1,697,330,000	4,281,561,000	56,518,320,000	1,788,222,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	10,485	66	.....	999	19

	Federal reserve notes redeemed by bank.	Money counted, number of pieces.	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold-settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	1,262,000	\$1,334,016,000	\$556,432,000
1916.....	\$54,509,000	14,070,000	6,841,000	5,160,192,000	2,335,225,000
1917.....	65,665,000	53,051,000	19,408,000	20,104,527,000	17,118,917,000
1918.....	26,723,000	206,903,000	46,458,000	47,518,425,000	32,935,576,000
1919.....	632,420,000	477,476,000	74,464,000	56,540,748,000	41,932,723,000
1920.....	276,442,000	558,397,000	87,727,000	55,729,013,000	48,840,990,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	70	42	88

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> May 20, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
<b>Salaries—</b>							
Bank officers .....	\$10,367	\$68,033	\$92,850	\$129,247	\$189,901	\$302,030	\$383,760
Clerical staff .....	3,636	66,708	103,699	287,356	1,082,719	2,555,388	3,479,270
Special officers and watchmen .....	90	2,860	7,248	11,017	25,854	82,110	166,449
All other .....			11,737	29,534		180,579	199,213
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life in- surance, and fidelity bond premiums .....	2,306	17,272	9,999	23,494	61,234	166,812	110,821
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses .....		<sup>1</sup> 63,209	39,029	50,252	100,876	181,875	221,888
Taxes and fire insurance .....	91	2,024	2,751	10,082	2,423		3,328
Telephone and telegraph .....					33,054	85,725	81,979
Rent, light, heat, and power .....	6,500	39,497	45,810	62,141	146,005	293,102	304,874
Printing and stationery .....	686	10,782	20,067	46,009	137,960	236,653	270,383
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc. ....	<sup>2</sup> 33,736	24,618	40,391	201,040	364,988	547,341	558,701
<b>Total expenses of op- eration .....</b>	<b>57,412</b>	<b>297,710</b>	<b>378,077</b>	<b>851,484</b>	<b>2,146,805</b>	<b>4,613,220</b>	<b>5,782,204</b>
Federal reserve currency (orig- inal cost, including shipping charges) .....		113,800	95,240	789,013	335,044	642,430	648,392
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues .....			12,938	15,010	27,921	105,167	159,767
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation .....						169,514	207,401
Furniture and equipment .....			70,707		170,983	204,014	201,491
Bank premises .....							
<b>Total expenses .....</b>	<b>57,412</b>	<b>411,510</b>	<b>556,962</b>	<b>1,655,507</b>	<b>2,680,703</b>	<b>5,734,345</b>	<b>6,999,255</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$32,408 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.*Current expenses of the Buffalo branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.*

	1919 <sup>1</sup>	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Bank officers .....	\$8,600	\$17,544
Clerical staff .....	68,213	123,028
Special officers and watchmen .....	5,418	11,334
All other .....	4,085	14,275
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums .....	12,741	3,987
Taxes and fire insurance .....		418
Telephone and telegraph .....	4,186	11,006
Rent, light, heat, and power .....	10,457	18,024
Printing and stationery .....	8,399	13,277
Furniture and equipment .....	33,518	19,486
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc. ....	52,615	42,102
<b>Total current expenses .....</b>	<b>208,232</b>	<b>274,431</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business May 15, 1919.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 3.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal Reserve Bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Philadelphia as of Sept. 6, 1921.

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$25,000
Deputy governor.....	15,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	15,000
Cashier and secretary.....	12,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	8,000
Assistant cashier.....	8,000
Do.....	8,000
Do.....	7,000
Do.....	6,500
Do.....	6,500
Do.....	6,500
Acting comptroller.....	4,000
Total.....	121,500

## National banks in Philadelphia.

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....		\$6,000	\$12,000
President.....	\$80,000	38,000	45,000
Vice president.....	40,000	20,000	25,000
Do.....	25,000	12,500	13,500
Do.....	20,000	12,000	
Do.....	15,000		
Do.....	15,000		
Other officers.....	56,500	18,000	20,500
Total.....	251,500	104,500	116,000

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	12	\$121,500	\$10,125
Bank A.....	15	251,500	16,767
Bank B.....	8	104,500	13,063
Bank C.....	7	116,000	16,571

Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.

(1915=1)

Date.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	3
1917.....	2	1	4	3	10	11	14	14
1918.....	3	2	9	6	31	26	90	23
1919.....	4	3	14	11	40	27	489	32
1920.....	3	3	19	15	35	32	281	38

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....			1	1	1	1	1
Other officers.....	1	2	3	6	8	7	8
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	8	12	38	143	134	126	236
Bookkeeping department.....	4	10	17	36	26	25	27
Transit department.....	6	35	74	98	136	211	252
Federal reserve agents' department.....	5	5	6	6	11	22	40
Auditing department.....						26	27
Fiscal agency department.....			26	98	63	105	94
General..... department.....	19	23	25	33	216	316	264
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>951</b>
<b>Average number of employees per officer.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Deputy governor.....			12,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
Other officers.....	5,000	10,200	9,250	28,000	39,500	57,000	62,500
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>51,250</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>117,500</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	14,400	15,940	34,084	137,740	173,060	176,420	319,610
Bookkeeping department.....	3,300	9,360	18,080	47,540	29,700	34,520	38,920
Transit department.....	5,880	24,180	47,790	79,560	176,904	244,240	286,220
Federal reserve agents' department.....	5,976	7,140	8,060	7,880	27,130	47,900	85,418
Auditing department.....						48,190	52,440
Fiscal agency department.....			23,160	102,240	76,640	132,950	118,530
General..... department.....	12,480	14,672	16,848	32,080	237,440	361,868	289,190
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>42,036</b>	<b>71,292</b>	<b>148,022</b>	<b>407,040</b>	<b>720,874</b>	<b>1,046,088</b>	<b>1,190,328</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>77,036</b>	<b>111,492</b>	<b>199,272</b>	<b>474,040</b>	<b>812,374</b>	<b>1,158,088</b>	<b>1,307,828</b>
<b>Average salary payable to—</b>							
All officers.....	11,666	10,050	8,541	7,444	8,318	11,200	10,682
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	5,000	5,100	3,083	4,667	4,938	8,142	7,812
Employees.....	1,000	838	796	983	1,133	1,258	1,266

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the years 1917-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:	
\$3,500 or less.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$4,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$4,000.....	10
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	
Up to \$5,000.....	20	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1919:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$4,000.....	10
\$1,501 to \$2,500.....	15	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:	
\$2,501 to \$4,000.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	10
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	7½
Up to \$1,500.....	30	\$3,001 to \$4,000.....	5
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20		
\$3,001 to \$4,000.....	10		

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$27,392,000	\$172,000	\$2,543,000	\$6,226,000
1916.....	41,367,000	1,563,000	13,656,000	18,509,000
1917.....	121,476,000	35,912,000	18,390,000	63,962,000
1918.....	134,022,000	178,820,000	3,011,000	193,249,000
1919.....	141,364,000	209,855,000	5,177,000	247,104,000
1920.....	205,390,000	172,383,000	12,689,000	216,967,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	7	1,002	5	35

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$5,270,000	\$26,371,000	\$8,759,000
1916.....	5,228,000	66,202,000	16,906,000
1917.....	6,142,000	121,855,000	92,977,000
1918.....	8,866,000	171,500,000	229,112,000
1919.....	16,689,000	200,721,000	237,051,000
1920.....	25,495,000	165,007,000	278,321,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	6	32

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.
1915.....	\$5,137,000	\$7,565,000	\$2,000,000	\$22,102,000
1916.....	22,328,000	53,122,000	2,500,000	85,772,000
1917.....	223,416,000	70,710,000	12,274,000	308,022,000
1918.....	1,833,598,000	77,687,000	67,172,000	1,978,467,000
1919.....	10,736,435,000	14,048,000	52,922,000	10,803,405,000
1920.....	7,820,258,000	41,232,000	357,432,000	6,218,922,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	1,133	5	179	281



## Volume of business transacted during the year—Continued.

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$9,800,000	<sup>2</sup> \$640,000	.....	.....
1916.....	14,158,000	6,248,000	.....	.....
1917.....	93,600,000	13,344,000	.....	.....
1918.....	191,460,000	46,915,000	.....	.....
1919.....	195,660,000	189,635,000	\$444,475,000	\$389,299,000
1920.....	177,420,000	134,017,000	570,094,000	643,265,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	18	209	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> \$472,389,000
1916.....	.....	.....	1,580,311,000
1917.....	11,728,000	\$7,353,096,000	6,676,287,000
1918.....	17,134,000	11,292,410,000	10,885,905,000
1919.....	37,004,000	14,766,937,000	15,267,158,000
1920.....	49,217,000	16,855,904,000	17,880,707,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	38

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

## Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation:							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$3,461	\$32,580	\$39,100	\$46,206	\$64,288	\$96,929	\$123,338
Clerical staff.....	2,777	31,309	52,398	97,749	283,624	577,104	799,385
Special officers and watchmen.....	667	5,384	6,012	8,311	14,976	44,688	70,921
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,228	80,412
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences	31	1,473	1,335	524	512	591	714
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	1,160	10,342	10,908	14,198	26,582	59,197	63,588
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 28,919	18,362	22,057	33,929	49,059	56,804
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	48	15,775	20,063	20,063
Telephone and telegraph.....	70	1,022	1,243	3,128	9,949	22,001	26,057
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,294	8,858	10,397	12,361	9,851	19,116	40,671
Printing and stationery.....	730	3,291	6,648	11,091	34,366	78,477	113,644
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	<sup>2</sup> 13,871	6,153	18,580	45,165	115,387	238,078	224,570
Total expenses of operation.....	24,061	129,331	164,983	260,838	593,464	1,260,243	1,620,167
Federal reserve currency (original cost, including shipping charges).....	.....	12,600	16,600	70,340	243,857	209,419	292,540
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....	.....	.....	1,003	1,887	3,081	45,411	77,508
Taxes on Federal reserve bank-note circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,132	110,904
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	.....	15,653	8,600	215,043	100,868	75,065
Bank premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,471	61,112	90
Total expenses.....	24,061	141,931	198,239	341,665	1,086,916	1,775,185	2,176,274

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$13,305 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 4.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large member banks in Cleveland.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$30,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	25,000
Deputy governor.....	12,000
Do.....	12,000
Cashier.....	9,000
Secretary.....	9,000
Assistant cashier.....	6,500
Do.....	6,500
Do.....	6,000
Do.....	5,400
Auditor.....	5,400
Chief bank examiner.....	5,000
Manager bank relations.....	4,800
Assistant cashier.....	4,500
Do.....	4,200
Assistant secretary.....	3,900
Manager Pittsburgh branch.....	11,000
Cashier Pittsburgh branch.....	7,500
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Pittsburgh branch.....	4,300
Assistant cashier, Pittsburgh branch.....	4,200
Do.....	3,300
Manager Cincinnati branch.....	8,500
Cashier Cincinnati branch.....	5,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Cincinnati branch.....	3,300
Assistant cashier, Cincinnati branch.....	3,300
Do.....	3,000
Total.....	202,600

*Member banks in Cleveland.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....	\$35,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
President.....	35,000	50,000	18,000
Vice president.....	35,000	36,000	16,000
Do.....	30,000	25,000	14,000
Do.....	30,000	24,000	12,000
Do.....	30,000	15,000	12,000
Do.....	25,000	15,000	12,000
Do.....	25,000	15,000	6,000
Do.....	24,000	12,000	.....
Do.....	24,000	12,000	.....
Do.....	24,000	12,000	.....
Do.....	24,000	12,000	.....
Do.....	22,000	10,000	.....
Do.....	22,000	10,000	.....
Do.....	22,000	9,000	.....
Do.....	20,000	7,000	.....
Do.....	20,000	6,000	.....
Do.....	20,000	5,000	.....
Do.....	20,000	.....	.....
Do.....	20,000	.....	.....
Other officers.....	200,000	97,600	33,000
Total.....	707,000	392,600	148,000

## Member banks in Cleveland—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	26	\$202,600	\$7,792
Bank A.....	70	707,000	10,100
Bank B.....	40	392,600	9,815
Bank C.....	14	148,000	10,571

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	8
1917.....	2	2	7	4	16	10	16	59
1918.....	3	2	19	11	27	24	106	113
1919.....	4	3	20	12	36	25	221	156
1920.....	5	4	31	21	39	33	244	238

## Number of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....						2	2
Other officers.....	2	3	6	11	13	16	22
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	9	7½	21	129	175	262	343
Bookkeeping department.....	4	4	15	39	38	50	79
Transit department.....	2	36½	73	169	211	353	285
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2	2	5	10	17	22	29
Auditing department.....						30	26
Fiscal agency department.....			70	203	105	141	165
General.....	10	10	19	26	65	91	96
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,023</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,049</b>
Average number of employees per officer.....	7	12	25	44	41	47	39

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$23,250	\$25,000
Governor.....	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Deputy governors.....						<sup>1</sup> 18,000	<sup>1</sup> 24,000
Other officers.....	7,000	10,750	21,050	48,850	65,199	83,500	123,600
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>40,750</b>	<b>53,050</b>	<b>83,850</b>	<b>110,199</b>	<b>154,750</b>	<b>202,600</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	16,900	13,430	23,800	155,418	232,819	404,268	495,472
Bookkeeping department...	5,160	4,380	19,080	35,280	41,580	74,772	120,780
Transit department.....	1,080	23,370	52,710	130,150	179,620	386,532	305,596
Federal reserve agent's department.....	3,500	3,780	7,820	16,080	32,480	43,992	63,072
Auditing department.....						60,872	52,068
Fiscal agency department...			87,180	321,884	184,589	200,156	242,732
General.....	6,900	8,040	16,440	22,800	66,045	120,447	135,553
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>33,540</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>207,030</b>	<b>681,612</b>	<b>737,133</b>	<b>1,291,039</b>	<b>1,415,273</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>68,540</b>	<b>93,750</b>	<b>260,080</b>	<b>765,462</b>	<b>847,332</b>	<b>1,445,789</b>	<b>1,617,873</b>
<b>Average salary payable to—</b>							
All officers.....	8,750	8,150	6,631	6,450	7,346	7,737	7,792
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor and deputy governors.....	3,500	3,583	3,508	4,441	5,015	5,219	5,618
Employees.....	1,242	883	1,020	1,183	1,206	1,360	1,383

<sup>1</sup> 2 deputy governors.

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland for the years 1916-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916:	Per cent.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1920:	Per cent.
Up to \$3,250.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	10
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	10
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1921:	
\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	16
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1920:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	12
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	8
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1921:	
\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	12
Apr. 1 to June 30, 1920:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	9
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	6
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1921:	
\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	10
		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	7
		\$3,001 to \$5,500.....	4

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$32,812,000	\$539,000	\$804,000	\$6,546,000
1916.....	44,114,000	1,007,000	10,153,000	21,825,000
1917.....	127,249,000	42,896,000	21,112,000	103,554,000
1918.....	206,679,000	127,334,000	37,445,000	177,590,000
1919.....	191,342,000	164,517,000	48,607,000	237,551,000
1920.....	283,679,000	201,343,000	27,211,000	253,197,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	9	374	34	39

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year—Continued.*

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$5,941,000	\$25,366,000	\$10,708,000
1916.....	6,022,000	75,442,000	10,272,000
1917.....	8,026,000	156,980,000	101,883,000
1918.....	10,849,000	173,951,000	251,782,000
1919.....	18,622,000	208,822,000	264,738,000
1920.....	31,008,000	209,916,000	348,951,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	8	33

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open market operations.
1915.....	\$4,526,000	\$2,963,000	\$2,357,000	\$16,651,000
1916.....	6,793,000	27,542,000	8,403,000	53,398,000
1917.....	211,176,000	51,007,000	16,786,000	271,918,000
1918.....	1,386,118,000	122,800,000	257,547,000	1,766,465,000
1919.....	3,125,856,000	261,751,000	284,617,000	3,672,224,000
1920.....	2,895,670,000	294,602,000	878,589,000	4,068,861,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	640	99	373	244

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	\$11,080,000	\$80,000	.....	.....
1916.....	3,480,000	3,648,000	.....	.....
1917.....	100,100,000	5,262,000	.....	.....
1918.....	190,220,000	29,370,000	.....	.....
1919.....	163,565,000	146,283,000	\$383,296,000	\$362,123,000
1920.....	249,000,000	154,109,000	579,048,000	657,982,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	22	1,926	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	\$74,245,000
1916.....	.....	.....	623,229,000
1917.....	5,901,000	\$3,932,057,000	4,359,064,000
1918.....	14,008,000	9,422,430,000	8,794,203,000
1919.....	29,789,000	12,456,799,000	11,555,908,000
1920.....	43,213,000	15,517,119,000	17,700,473,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	238

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.

<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$3,750	\$30,053	\$39,767	\$50,241	\$81,307	\$99,815	\$143,171
Clerical staff.....	4,443	35,089	39,044	84,811	297,579	494,639	872,339
Special officers and watchmen.....	917	1,133	716	4,357	16,901	17,444	35,149
All other.....	200	.....	176	2,769	9,049	71,687	112,492
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' confer- ences.....	325	1,404	2,660	1,071	1,117	1,789	1,384
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	2,971	11,593	9,994	16,070	43,467	57,911	61,725
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	.....	33,412	20,825	25,783	43,073	58,676	63,246
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	204	1,939	533	3,183
Telephone and telegraph.....	337	1,084	1,313	2,598	12,169	21,529	35,656
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	538	6,398	7,243	19,720	40,016	57,462	84,093
Printing and stationery.....	172	1,375	12,246	13,334	46,566	46,952	120,652
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	217,361	6,990	10,370	42,795	124,557	147,841	259,901
Total expenses of op- eration.....	31,014	129,561	144,354	263,753	717,740	1,076,278	1,792,991
Federal reserve currency (orig- inal cost, including shipping charges).....	.....	9,014	3,738	91,256	182,092	168,867	334,679
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....	.....	.....	2,132	3,069	6,569	16,981	63,519
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,491	93,322
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	.....	8,097	45,986	85,784	53,414	141,008
Bank premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,166
Total expenses.....	31,014	138,575	158,321	404,064	992,185	1,396,031	2,470,685

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$15,896 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.*Current expenses of the Cincinnati branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$10,533	\$13,303	\$15,931
Clerical staff.....	39,507	75,211	110,730
Special officers and watchmen.....	234	1,006	4,192
All other.....	467	6,883	12,162
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	4,003	6,466	2,864
Taxes and fire insurance.....	53	118	234
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,838	2,337	6,611
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	4,902	6,855	9,106
Printing and stationery.....	9,152	8,066	17,064
Furniture and equipment.....	28,848	7,470	12,297
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	18,569	27,655	35,736
Total current expenses.....	118,106	155,470	226,927

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Jan. 10, 1918.

*Current expenses of the Pittsburgh branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
Salaries:			
Bank officers.....	\$10,368	\$14,578	\$19,550
Clerical staff.....	46,824	91,288	168,171
Special officers and watchmen.....	1,835	3,715	11,216
All other.....	362	9,194	18,813
Director' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	2,896	7,978	6,155
Taxes and fire insurance.....	245		724
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,336	2,634	6,966
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	7,539	10,097	2,149
Printing and stationery.....	11,940	10,217	23,173
Furniture and equipment.....	18,805	9,603	34,811
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	19,485	40,428	65,849
Total current expenses.....	121,635	199,732	357,577

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Apr. 22, 1918.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 5.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Richmond as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$18,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	15,000
Deputy governor.....	15,000
Do.....	10,000
Assistant to governor.....	7,500
Do.....	7,500
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	7,000
Do.....	7,000
Cashier.....	7,500
Counsel.....	5,000
Auditor.....	5,000
Assistant cashier.....	4,500
Do.....	4,500
Do.....	4,500
Do.....	4,500
Assistant auditor.....	3,600
Manager, Baltimore branch.....	10,000
Cashier, Baltimore branch.....	5,400
Assistant cashier, Baltimore branch.....	4,500
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Baltimore branch.....	4,200
Assistant cashier, Baltimore branch.....	4,000
Do.....	3,600
Do.....	3,600
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Baltimore branch.....	3,000
Auditor, Baltimore branch.....	3,000
Total.....	167,400

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## National banks in Richmond.

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....	\$15,000		
President.....	20,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
Vice president.....	6,500	7,500	12,000
Do.....	6,500	6,500	8,000
Do.....	6,000	6,000	8,000
Do.....	600	3,000	5,500
Do.....		5,000	5,000
Other officers.....	11,400	15,000	26,100
Total.....	66,000	58,000	89,600

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	25	\$167,400	\$6,696
Bank A.....	10	66,000	6,600
Bank B.....	10	58,000	5,800
Bank C.....	13	89,600	6,892

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4
1917.....	2	1	4	2	6	4	10	11
1918.....	2	2	8	5	13	9	50	19
1919.....	3	3	13	9	17	10	93	48
1920.....	5	5	22	16	17	10	77	60

## Number of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other officers.....	1	1	3	5	9	14	16
Total officers.....	4	4	6	8	13	18	20
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	10	11	18	63	82	146	169
Bookkeeping department.....	3	5	6	12	13	30	30
Transit department.....	7	36	43	79	157	276	292
Federal reserve agent's department.....	1	1	2	4	9	15	33
Auditing department.....						24	23
Fiscal agency department.....			20	40	54	71	48
General.....	5	6	14	48	73	87	115
Total employees.....	26	59	103	246	388	649	710
Total officers and employees.....	30	63	109	254	401	667	730
Average number of employees per officer.....	6	15	17	31	30	36	36



*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31.						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	10,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Deputy governor.....	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,500	17,000	24,000	25,000
Other officers.....	3,500	3,500	8,550	14,000	33,800	69,250	85,200
Total (bonus excluded).....	27,500	30,500	39,550	46,500	80,800	126,250	143,200
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	12,742	13,956	22,880	76,953	93,410	185,900	221,760
Bookkeeping department.....	4,748	5,520	4,980	9,640	14,540	37,410	38,180
Transit department.....	2,278	11,599	21,954	59,485	125,228	266,848	288,090
Federal reserve agent's department.....	945	916	2,400	7,202	19,900	38,860	82,640
Auditing department.....						46,050	43,770
Fiscal agency department.....			21,024	54,930	63,330	85,726	60,440
General.....	6,439	8,819	8,540	36,810	83,560	110,932	140,900
Total (bonus excluded).....	27,152	40,810	81,778	245,020	399,968	771,726	875,760
Total officers and employees.....	54,652	71,310	121,328	291,520	480,768	897,976	1,018,960
Average salary payable to—							
All officers.....	6,875	7,625	6,592	5,812	6,215	7,014	7,160
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governor.....	3,500	3,500	2,850	2,800	3,756	4,946	5,325
Employees.....	1,044	691	794	996	1,030	1,190	1,233

<sup>1</sup> Two deputy governors.

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for the years 1917–1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:	Per cent.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:	Per cent.
Less than \$1,500.....	15	Less than \$1,500.....	25
\$1,500 to \$3,600.....	10	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		\$3,001 to \$7,500.....	15
Less than \$1,500.....	15	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920: <sup>1</sup>	
\$1,500 to \$5,000.....	10	On the first \$1,500 or part thereof.	25
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:		On the next \$500 or part thereof.	20
Up to \$1,500.....	25	On the next \$500 or part thereof.	15
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20	On the next \$500 or part thereof.	10
\$3,001 to \$7,500.....	15		

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$25,049,000	\$7,507,000	\$150,000	\$7,739,000
1916.....	41,198,000	2,880,000	4,334,000	10,537,000
1917.....	62,506,000	29,657,000	13,156,000	46,018,000
1918.....	85,399,000	86,242,000	5,465,000	97,725,000
1919.....	81,442,000	105,002,000	16,405,000	134,902,000
1920.....	87,152,000	115,473,000	5,048,000	134,017,000
Index of growth 1915–1920 (1915=1)....	3	15	34	17

<sup>1</sup> This payment to apply to officers and employees receiving up to \$5,000 per annum. No extra compensation to apply on that portion of salaries in excess of \$3,000. Extra compensation not paid to war loan organization.

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year—Continued.*

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$3,354,000	\$16,830,000	\$14,816,000
1916.....	3,346,000	44,833,000	19,293,000
1917.....	3,780,000	66,781,000	56,564,000
1918.....	5,218,000	93,972,000	137,478,000
1919.....	10,213,000	144,490,000	145,765,000
1920.....	15,830,000	100,474,000	155,169,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	6	10

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open market operations.
1915.....	\$44,891,000	\$250,000	.....	\$45,262,000
1916.....	34,377,000	11,313,000	\$4,335,000	50,555,000
1917.....	401,221,000	53,098,000	<sup>1</sup> 1,593,000	456,022,000
1918.....	2,159,845,000	70,766,000	32,723,000	2,263,334,000
1919.....	4,130,943,000	52,977,000	40,441,000	4,224,361,000
1920.....	3,346,322,000	51,712,000	84,002,000	3,482,036,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	75	207	.....	77

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$16,680,000	<sup>2</sup> \$1,050,000	.....	.....
1916.....	14,336,000	9,535,000	.....	.....
1917.....	51,770,000	11,430,000	.....	.....
1918.....	125,365,000	35,138,000	.....	.....
1919.....	162,777,000	162,070,000	\$169,276,000	\$177,321,000
1920.....	179,004,000	169,675,000	194,500,000	243,979,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	11	162	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> \$269,636,000
1916.....	.....	.....	1,027,139,000
1917.....	5,688,000	\$3,403,950,000	2,968,692,000
1918.....	11,519,000	6,983,383,000	5,069,655,000
1919.....	20,934,000	9,304,180,000	13,032,545,000
1920.....	33,732,000	11,505,945,000	16,157,994,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	60

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$4,783	\$25,978	\$31,428	\$36,200	\$48,455	\$74,796	\$105,945
Clerical staff.....	2,592	24,736	38,388	64,557	173,118	326,746	617,525
Special officers and watchmen.....	20	1,026	648	700	4,868	7,497	15,066
All other.....	181	1,389	1,774	1,882	5,008	16,283	34,749
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' confer- ences.....	75	1,140	1,916	701	681	1,033	1,072
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life in- surance, and fidelity bond premiums.....	2,567	10,349	11,578	9,427	17,819	25,196	49,368
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....		<sup>1</sup> 18,266	11,743	14,256	19,814	29,535	34,555
Taxes and fire insurance.....				2,629	1,823	11,452	9,699
Telephone and telegraph.....	114	577	617	1,343	5,070	12,479	31,019
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	964	6,495	7,300	8,574	11,854	13,034	17,599
Printing and stationery.....	312	4,039	6,852	11,994	36,516	39,083	84,345
All other, including post- age and insurance on mail, security and cur- rency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	* 13,195	9,080	12,525	37,330	83,241	124,976	143,552
Total expenses of operation.....	24,803	103,075	124,769	189,593	408,267	682,110	1,144,494
Federal reserve currency (origi- nal cost including shipping charges).....		14,398	18,248	58,903	118,822	119,347	170,101
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....				3,626	6,700	28,582	45,749
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....						32,468	52,605
Furniture and equipment.....		2,349	4,514	23,414	91,786	49,420	103,126
Bank premises.....					18,245		
Total expenses.....	24,803	119,822	147,531	280,536	643,820	911,927	1,518,075

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.

\* Includes \$12,012 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

*Current expenses of the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$6,659	\$13,490	\$21,770
Clerical staff.....	41,830	90,833	173,606
Special officers and watchmen.....	2,891	5,742	10,122
All other.....	1,655	4,121	5,558
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	3,210	5,511	5,645
Taxes and fire insurance.....	94	10,098	6,878
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,051	1,331	4,948
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,607	2,788	3,378
Printing and stationery.....	8,649	12,202	22,316
Furniture and equipment.....	27,181	21,472	34,129
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	21,876	29,547	35,910
Total current expenses.....	116,703	197,135	324,260

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Mar. 1, 1918.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 6.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Atlanta as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$18,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	12,000
Deputy governor.....	12,000
Do.....	7,500
Cashier.....	6,900
Secretary.....	6,900
General auditor.....	6,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	6,000
Assistant cashier.....	5,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	4,500
Assistant cashier.....	4,200
Do.....	4,200
Do.....	4,200
Do.....	4,000
Manager, Birmingham branch.....	6,000
Cashier, Birmingham branch.....	4,200
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, Birmingham branch.....	2,700
Manager, Jacksonville branch.....	5,500
Cashier, Jacksonville branch.....	3,600
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, Jacksonville branch.....	2,700
Manager, Nashville branch.....	4,800
Cashier, Nashville branch.....	3,200
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, Nashville branch.....	2,700
Manager, New Orleans branch.....	11,000
Assistant manager, New Orleans branch.....	5,000
Cashier, New Orleans branch.....	4,500
Assistant cashier, New Orleans branch.....	4,000
Do.....	3,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, New Orleans branch.....	4,000
Manager, Savannah agency.....	4,000
Assistant manager, Savannah agency.....	3,700
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>176,000</b>

*National banks in Atlanta.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....	\$17,500		
President.....	17,500	\$20,000	\$15,000
Vice president.....	14,500	18,000	12,500
Do.....	10,000	15,000	6,300
Do.....	7,500	6,250	
Other officers.....	28,900	39,550	29,820
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>95,900</b>	<b>98,800</b>	<b>63,620</b>

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	31	\$176,000	\$5,677
Bank A.....	12	95,900	7,992
Bank B.....	10	98,800	9,880
Bank C.....	11	63,620	5,784

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
1917.....	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	10
1918.....	3	2	8	6	12	7	29	21
1919.....	3	3	9	8	15	9	60	29
1920.....	4	4	11	9	18	10	66	41

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....					1	1	2
Other officers.....	4	4	3	14	17	20	18
Total officers.....	6	6	5	16	20	23	22
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	23	21	35	85	98	112	149
Bookkeeping department.....	3	5	6	15	32	44	47
Transit department.....	2	24	28	68	109	104	102
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2	3	3	5	10	17	16
Auditing department.....						22	25
Fiscal agency department.....			51	93	71	60	72
General.....	5	6	4	35	46	64	89
Total employees.....	35	59	127	301	366	423	500
Total officers and employees.....	41	65	132	317	396	446	522
Average number of employees per officer.....	6	10	25	19	18	18	23

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Governor.....	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Deputy governor.....					7,500	10,000	<sup>1</sup> 19,500
Other officers.....	13,100	12,060	11,380	53,400	69,100	84,800	78,800
Total (bonus excluded).....	29,600	30,060	31,380	73,400	101,600	124,800	128,300
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	23,928	21,828	37,690	92,770	113,850	125,568	195,370
Bookkeeping department.....	3,600	5,100	6,480	17,100	33,000	45,600	57,420
Transit department.....	1,260	15,900	20,180	53,790	98,400	106,010	111,530

<sup>1</sup>2 deputy governors.

## Salaries of officers and employees—Continued.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Employees—Continued.							
Federal reserve agent's department.....	\$3,200	\$4,350	\$5,220	\$9,180	\$21,250	\$30,277	\$39,120
Auditing department.....						34,080	44,860
Fiscal agency department.....			61,010	102,240	82,980	79,820	100,700
General.....	3,180	4,080	3,120	25,598	36,288	64,568	91,996
Total (bonus excluded)....	35,168	51,288	133,700	300,678	385,768	485,923	640,996
Total officers and employees.....	64,768	81,348	165,080	374,078	487,368	610,723	769,296
Average salary payable to:							
All officers.....	4,933	5,010	6,276	4,587	5,080	5,426	5,832
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	3,275	3,015	3,793	3,814	4,065	4,240	4,378
Employees.....	1,005	869	1,053	998	1,054	1,149	1,281

## Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for the years 1918-1921.

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:	Per cent.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	Per cent.
Up to \$1,500.....	20	Up to \$1,500.....	25
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	15
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:	
Up to \$1,500.....	25	Up to \$1,500.....	10
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	8
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15	\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	6
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:			
Up to \$1,500.....	25		
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20		
\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	15		

## Principal asset and liability items at end of year.

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$23,282,000	\$8,131,000	\$72,000	\$3,533,000
1916.....	24,766,000	2,964,000	4,448,000	10,348,000
1917.....	72,010,000	15,028,000	6,497,000	25,697,000
1918.....	63,839,000	84,035,000	12,515,000	103,183,000
1919.....	104,908,000	83,032,000	16,639,000	125,736,000
1920.....	89,340,000	132,600,000	3,571,000	152,961,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	4	16	50	18
		Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....		\$2,422,000	\$13,702,000	\$17,656,000
1916.....		2,450,000	31,509,000	24,869,000
1917.....		2,853,000	51,776,000	64,915,000
1918.....		3,966,000	72,586,000	120,672,000
1919.....		8,123,000	101,005,000	155,511,000
1920.....		12,396,000	73,551,000	173,406,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....		5	5	10

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills dis- counted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open- market opera- tions.
1915.....	\$34,209,000	\$72,000		\$34,611,000
1916.....	22,324,000	12,544,000	\$2,596,000	37,884,000
1917.....	95,115,000	25,387,000	<sup>1</sup> 8,275,000	129,193,000
1918.....	930,130,000	45,478,000	40,238,000	1,016,113,000
1919.....	2,005,778,000	51,661,000	28,823,000	2,086,263,000
1920.....	2,231,946,000	39,577,000	18,897,000	2,290,420,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	65	550		66

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$21,226,000	<sup>2</sup> \$2,276,000		
1916.....	17,705,000	10,736,000		
1917.....	54,893,000	13,945,000		
1918.....	117,510,000	60,757,000		
1919.....	183,598,000	147,110,000	\$219,365,000	\$175,453,000
1920.....	196,035,000	176,383,000	335,485,000	288,976,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	9	77		

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....			<sup>3</sup> \$153,964,000
1916.....			433,980,000
1917.....	4,031,000	\$1,636,315,000	1,585,108,000
1918.....	7,449,000	3,588,293,000	3,292,553,000
1919.....	14,256,600	5,487,105,000	4,418,973,000
1920.....	17,884,000	6,131,660,000	6,322,511,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....			41

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$2,663	\$26,444	\$31,867	\$36,940	\$70,643	\$116,952	\$156,996
Clerical staff.....	1,872	24,674	39,738	58,172	124,938	289,855	433,196
Special officers and watchmen.....	170	2,484	3,258	3,424	5,280	10,037	15,631
All other.....					3,060	12,934	24,502
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' confer- ences.....	63	1,522	1,637	779	667	1,178	1,771
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance, and fidelity bond premiums.....	948	15,641	11,517	11,083	16,075	32,612	57,310
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....		<sup>1</sup> 13,174	8,547	10,154	15,369	22,391	27,882
Taxes and fire insurance.....				1,211	3,276	8,268	10,774
Telephone and telegraph.....	67	795	935	1,429	6,796	27,314	54,335

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta—Continued.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation—Contd.							
Rent, light, heat, and power	\$813	\$7,943	\$13,005	\$15,226	\$19,484	\$17,907	\$25,528
Printing and stationery	74	4,729	5,473	9,357	23,782	46,294	80,240
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	\$15,709	7,252	17,627	38,471	90,553	137,341	158,444
Total expenses of operation	22,379	104,658	133,604	186,246	378,923	723,083	1,016,609
Federal Reserve currency (original cost, including shipping charges)		24,574	12,167	69,128	149,390	148,735	126,009
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues					9,314	11,536	72,803
Taxes on Federal Reserve bank note circulation						41,561	63,958
Furniture and equipment		2,317	4,442	18,923	89,846	49,844	76,057
Bank premises						458	
Total expenses	22,379	131,549	150,213	274,297	627,473	972,217	1,385,441

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$15,255, expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

*Current expenses of the Jacksonville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
Salaries:			
Bank officers	\$5,545	\$10,920	\$13,369
Clerical staff	6,270	19,963	32,760
Special officers and watchmen	37	304	1,200
All other	33	203	2,423
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums	834	2,411	1,606
Taxes and fire insurance	24		22
Telephone and telegraph	261	4,162	7,989
Rent, light, heat, and power	1,039	4,831	6,431
Printing and stationery	2,598	3,239	6,254
Furniture and equipment	5,300	895	5,686
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	4,482	12,852	18,199
Total current expenses	26,423	59,780	95,939

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Aug. 5, 1918.

*Current expenses of the Nashville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	1919 <sup>1</sup>	1920
Salaries:		
Bank officers	\$2,500	\$11,267
Clerical staff	5,297	30,986
Special officers and watchmen	47	376
All other	687	431
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premium	1,690	1,405
Taxes and fire insurance	110	
Telephone and telegraph	567	7,119
Rent, light, heat, and power	467	3,217
Printing and stationery	5,269	6,496
Furniture and equipment	5,658	6,485
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	3,347	14,682
Total current expenses	25,639	82,464

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Oct. 21, 1919.



*Current expenses of the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	1915 <sup>1</sup>	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>						
Bank officers.....	\$2,139	\$7,108	\$10,566	\$20,426	\$26,530	\$28,439
Clerical staff.....	2,572	7,237	9,630	20,072	46,807	66,956
Special officers and watchmen.....	434	1,411	1,476	1,845	3,069	4,759
All other.....				687	1,823	3,685
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance, and fidelity bond premiums.....	1,365	1,349	2,118	4,190	5,741	9,064
Taxes and fire insurance.....				598	4,532	4,738
Telephone and telegraph.....	97	396	449	1,219	4,078	8,238
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	953	3,093	3,171	3,746	4,721	5,994
Printing and stationery.....	732	547	1,184	6,138	9,466	16,283
Furniture and equipment.....	2,279	1,947	2,524		7,748	10,726
Bank premises.....					116	
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	712	3,122	6,001	17,508	21,833	31,705
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>11,283</b>	<b>26,210</b>	<b>37,119</b>	<b>76,429</b>	<b>136,466</b>	<b>190,587</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Sept. 10, 1915.*Current expenses of the Birmingham branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$5,350	\$11,698	\$13,878
Clerical staff.....	5,913	16,320	23,155
Special officers and watchmen.....	300	1,165	1,041
All other.....		418	1,886
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance, and fidelity bond premiums.....	612	1,155	650
Telephone and telegraph.....	400	3,328	6,344
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2,400	5,295	6,657
Printing and stationery.....	1,894	2,405	3,386
Furniture and equipment.....	682	2,846	3,003
All other—including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	4,316	10,728	16,310
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>21,867</b>	<b>55,358</b>	<b>76,290</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Aug. 1, 1918.*Current expenses of the Savannah agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.*

	1919 <sup>1</sup>	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Bank officers.....	\$4,510	\$6,908
Clerical staff.....	247	457
All other.....	638	1,100
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	839	1,232
Telephone and telegraph.....	647	758
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	54	2
Printing and stationery.....	556	328
Furniture and equipment.....	768	683
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	1,765	975
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>12,443</b>

<sup>1</sup> Agency opened for business Feb. 4, 1919.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 7.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Chicago as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary
Governor.....	\$35,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	24,000
Deputy Governor.....	20,000
Do.....	18,000
Do.....	13,800
Controller, loans and credits.....	10,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent and secretary.....	10,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	9,000
Counsel.....	8,000
Auditor.....	7,000
Controller, fiscal agency.....	7,000
Controller, investments.....	6,500
Controller, collections.....	6,500
Controller, cash and custodies.....	6,500
Controller, accounting.....	6,500
Controller, administration.....	6,500
Controller, member bank accounts.....	6,500
Manager, bank relations department.....	6,000
Manager, loans (Illinois and Indiana).....	5,500
Manager, securities department.....	5,500
Manager, cash department.....	5,500
Manager, Government bond department.....	5,500
Manager, personnel department.....	5,500
Manager, statistical department.....	5,500
Assistant auditor.....	5,000
Manager, service department.....	5,000
Manager, disbursing department.....	5,000
Manager, cash custody department.....	5,000
Manager, credit department.....	5,000
Manager, loans (Michigan and Wisconsin).....	4,500
Manager, member bank accounts.....	4,500
Manager, accounting department.....	4,500
Manager, investment department.....	4,000
Manager, collection department.....	4,000
Manager, planning department.....	4,000
Manager, Detroit branch.....	11,000
Cashier, Detroit branch.....	6,000
Assistant cashier, Detroit branch.....	5,500
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Detroit branch.....	5,500
Assistant cashier, Detroit branch.....	4,500
Acting assistant Federal reserve agent, Detroit branch.....	3,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>325,800</b>

*National banks in Chicago.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....		\$75,000	\$60,000
President.....	\$36,000	50,000	8,333
Vice president.....	25,000	37,500	20,000
Do.....	20,000	37,500	18,000
Do.....	18,000	37,500	18,000
Do.....	15,000	28,000	14,000
Do.....	12,000	28,000	12,000
Do.....	9,000	15,000	
Do.....	9,000	15,000	

## National banks in Chicago—Continued.

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
<b>Vice President—Continued.</b>			
Do.....	\$9,000	\$15,000	.....
Do.....	8,000	12,000	.....
Do.....	7,500	9,000	.....
Do.....	6,000	.....	.....
Other officers.....	34,500	65,000	\$38,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>209,000</b>	<b>420,500</b>	<b>188,833</b>

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	41	\$325,800	\$7,946
Bank A.....	19	209,000	11,000
Bank B.....	22	420,500	19,114
Bank C.....	12	188,833	15,736

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open market operations.	Gold-settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
1917.....	2	2	7	5	11	67	23	15
1918.....	5	3	16	10	21	160	132	27
1919.....	7	4	24	15	37	186	213	39
1920.....	9	5	35	25	47	203	281	45

## Number of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Other officers.....	1	2	6	17	24	32	39
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	18	33	36	155	274	370	455
Bookkeeping department.....	4	9	10	24	31	40	72
Transit department.....	9	40	61	124	299	458	444
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2	2	5	11	17	37	71
Auditing department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	32	34
Fiscal agency department.....	.....	.....	166	292	277	300	257
General.....	13	21	77	189	247	458	404
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,737</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,781</b>
<b>Average number of employees per officer.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$18,000	\$24,000	\$24,000
Governor.....	20,000	20,000	24,000	24,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
Deputy governor.....	10,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	15,000	126,000	\$ 51,800
Other officers.....	4,000	7,500	22,500	67,000	117,000	141,950	222,600
Total (bonus excluded)...	44,000	47,500	67,500	115,000	180,000	226,950	333,400
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	21,426	31,880	47,880	180,910	352,782	561,180	673,400
Bookkeeping department.....	4,100	8,700	9,520	25,100	38,580	54,620	105,480
Transit department.....	8,700	36,240	49,280	109,160	207,236	510,460	557,620
Federal reserve agents' department.....	7,200	7,800	13,800	17,120	33,460	72,560	138,450
Auditing department.....					34,900	48,080	58,280
Fiscal agency department.....			215,930	354,370	365,538	432,200	388,880
General.....	11,134	20,985	61,136	183,800	274,091	541,400	522,820
Total (bonus excluded)...	52,560	99,605	397,540	870,460	1,306,587	2,226,500	2,444,930
Total officers and employees.....	96,560	147,105	465,040	985,460	1,486,587	2,447,450	2,778,330
Average salary payable to—							
All officers.....	11,000	9,560	7,500	5,750	6,666	6,304	7,577
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	4,000	3,750	3,750	3,941	4,875	4,436	5,708
Employees.....	1,142	949	1,120	1,094	1,115	1,310	1,408

<sup>1</sup> Two deputy governors.

<sup>2</sup> Three deputy governors.

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the years 1916–1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916:	Per cent.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1919:	Per cent.
Up to \$3,500.....	5	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$6,000.....	10	\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	
Up to \$1,500.....	20	Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	\$3,001 to \$6,500 <sup>1</sup> .....	10

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$41,428,000	\$4,005,000	\$2,016,000	\$11,495,000
1916.....	61,563,000	4,438,000	10,337,000	26,476,000
1917.....	230,834,000	105,119,000	9,182,000	124,686,000
1918.....	423,574,000	164,090,000	62,880,000	247,091,000
1919.....	381,345,000	286,909,000	92,650,000	423,824,000
1920.....	311,520,000	475,563,000	25,741,000	545,406,000
Index of growth 1915–1920 (1915=1).....	8	119	13	47

<sup>1</sup> Only 1 officer received more than \$6,000, his compensation being at the rate of \$6,500 per annum.

## Principal asset and liability items at end of year—Continued.

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$6,645,000	\$55,067,000	\$2,685,000
1916.....	6,684,000	111,987,000	4,536,000
1917.....	9,308,000	201,245,000	180,628,000
1918.....	14,501,000	289,488,000	428,820,000
1919.....	26,639,000	369,130,000	500,139,000
1920.....	42,893,000	320,081,000	545,395,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	6	6	203

## Volume of business transacted during the year.

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open market operations.
1915.....	\$9,239,000	\$5,782,000	\$4,026,000	\$26,731,000
1916.....	23,178,000	27,061,000	8,644,000	68,618,000
1917.....	521,872,000	61,143,000	141,379,000	628,558,000
1918.....	3,265,850,000	122,787,000	146,359,000	3,536,026,000
1919.....	4,556,312,000	292,012,000	848,524,000	5,696,848,000
1920.....	6,305,492,000	345,021,000	847,954,000	7,498,467,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	682	60	211	281

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$5,140,000	<sup>2</sup> \$760,000	.....	.....
1916.....	4,381,000	1,578,000	.....	.....
1917.....	188,600,000	4,994,000	.....	.....
1918.....	305,840,000	45,691,000	.....	.....
1919.....	324,320,000	239,799,000	\$648,102,000	\$614,188,000
1920.....	345,330,000	246,552,000	971,684,000	1,037,095,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	67	324	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement <sup>1</sup> fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> \$526,575,000
1916.....	.....	.....	1,573,807,000
1917.....	7,532,000	\$5,363,610,000	7,661,187,000
1918.....	17,845,000	10,957,230,000	13,993,659,000
1919.....	37,592,000	14,125,543,000	20,733,397,000
1920.....	60,520,000	18,793,460,000	23,714,809,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	45

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
<b>Salaries—</b>							
Bank officers.....	\$6,200	\$50,000	\$52,385	\$63,761	\$105,819	\$158,083	\$216,541
Clerical staff.....	5,027	42,225	65,311	120,907	405,610	831,142	1,672,550
Special officers and watchmen.....	414	4,777	5,846	10,289	32,550	64,752	94,494
All other.....	588	3,434	4,198	5,138	11,958	80,785	123,324
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' confer- ences.....	414	2,004	2,022	1,502	1,468	1,423	2,079
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	606	13,846	12,748	13,621	42,144	49,137	102,368
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....		136,565	23,329	30,021	49,378	80,170	101,568
Taxes and fire insurance.....					513	253	4,535
Telephone and telegraph.....	62	1,793	1,780	3,087	19,092	34,009	83,158
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2,894	26,470	28,830	30,925	57,977	105,564	163,950
Printing and stationery.....	2,849	7,507	9,964	24,159	75,877	101,466	219,420
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs, and alterations, etc.....	<sup>2</sup> 20,929	11,651	25,683	75,519	274,238	296,514	477,514
<b>Total expenses of operation.....</b>	<b>39,983</b>	<b>200,272</b>	<b>232,096</b>	<b>378,929</b>	<b>1,076,624</b>	<b>1,853,298</b>	<b>3,261,501</b>
Federal reserve currency (origi- nal cost, including shipping charges).....		5,329	5,113	202,826	388,682	400,418	550,291
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....			522	2,314	13,004	62,558	102,672
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....						133,970	174,252
Furniture and equipment.....		3,210	25,000	32,225	172,365	98,080	289,064
Bank premises.....							75,460
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>39,983</b>	<b>208,811</b>	<b>262,731</b>	<b>616,294</b>	<b>1,650,675</b>	<b>2,548,324</b>	<b>4,453,240</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$16,641 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.*Current expenses of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$11,250	\$18,750	\$26,966
Clerical staff.....	21,334	40,660	178,707
Special officers and watchmen.....	4,446	7,516	13,563
All other.....	1,089	5,804	14,807
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	4,707	4,102	12,123
Taxes and fire insurance.....	231	190	1,375
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,427	3,819	14,666
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	6,610	9,153	14,718
Printing and stationery.....	2,278	3,882	26,767
Furniture and equipment.....		6,079	44,881
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	44,987	24,585	58,849
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>99,359</b>	<b>124,540</b>	<b>407,422</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Mar. 18, 1918.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 8.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in St. Louis as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$25,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	18,000
Deputy governor.....	12,000
Counsel and secretary.....	8,500
Cashier.....	7,000
Auditor.....	7,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	7,000
Assistant cashier.....	6,000
Do.....	5,400
Do.....	4,500
Do.....	4,000
Do.....	3,750
Do.....	3,500
Manager Little Rock branch.....	6,000
Cashier Little Rock branch.....	4,000
Assistant cashier Little Rock branch.....	3,000
Manager Louisville branch.....	7,500
Cashier Louisville branch.....	5,000
Assistant cashier Louisville branch.....	2,750
Manager Memphis branch.....	7,500
Cashier Memphis branch.....	5,000
Assistant cashier Memphis branch.....	3,300
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>155,700</b>

*National banks in St. Louis.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
President.....	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$25,000
Executive manager.....	40,000		
Do.....	35,000		
Vice president.....	25,000	20,000	15,000
Do.....	25,000	18,000	12,000
Do.....	18,000	16,500	7,500
Do.....	18,000	12,000	
Do.....	16,000	11,500	
Do.....	15,000	10,000	
Do.....	15,000	10,000	
Do.....	15,000	9,000	
Do.....	15,000		
Do.....	12,500		
Do.....	12,000		
Do.....	12,000		
Do.....	12,000		
Do.....	7,000		
Other officers.....	114,500	46,000	21,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>457,000</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>80,500</b>

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	22	\$155,700	\$7,078
Bank A.....	37	457,000	12,351
Bank B.....	18	198,000	11,000
Bank C.....	8	80,500	10,063

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	3
1917.....	3	2	5	3	14	7	18	10
1918.....	4	2	10	6	27	15	98	17
1919.....	4	2	14	8	41	18	194	30
1920.....	5	3	22	14	42	17	224	36

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other officers.....	1	1	7	12	13	17	18
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	8	12	43	117	225	284	256
Bookkeeping department.....	5	6	7	11	23	54	59
Transit department.....	14	24	50	60	114	265	243
Federal reserve agent's department.....	3	3	2	5	8	10	11
Auditing department.....						30	21
Fiscal agency department.....			59	126	104	136	116
General..... department.....	5	4	6	51	51	52	84
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>811</b>
<b>Average number of employees per officer.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$16,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
Deputy governor.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,000	8,400	10,800	12,000
Other officers.....	6,000	6,000	28,000	46,500	57,900	83,400	93,700
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>101,300</b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>148,700</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	12,820	17,180	44,500	123,292	261,850	423,270	364,370
Bookkeeping department.....	6,200	6,260	5,900	12,000	25,650	67,420	87,960
Transit department.....	9,660	16,140	34,620	57,540	72,350	227,230	269,760
Federal reserve agents' department.....	5,900	5,900	3,340	7,920	10,950	25,980	31,060



*Salaries of officers and employees—Continued.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Employees—Continued.							
Auditing department.....						\$48,560	\$36,180
Fiscal agency department.....			\$65,840	\$132,620	\$156,700	163,380	157,600
General.....	\$2,820	\$2,820	4,920	47,000	24,100	53,380	100,764
Total (bonus excluded)....	37,400	48,300	159,120	380,372	551,600	1,009,220	1,047,694
Total officers and employees.....	80,900	91,800	224,620	465,872	652,900	1,139,420	1,196,394
Average salary payable to—							
All officers.....	10,875	10,875	6,550	5,700	6,331	6,510	7,081
Officers other than Federal reserve agent and chairman, governor and deputy governors.....	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,875	4,454	4,906	5,206
Employees.....	1,068	986	953	1,028	1,051	1,214	1,328

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for the years 1917-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:	
Up to \$1,500.....	15	Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,501 to \$6,000.....	10	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
Up to \$1,500.....	20	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
		\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discount- ed.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$18,168,000	\$1,255,000	\$661,000	\$3,178,000
1916.....	28,730,000	1,301,000	7,037,000	12,008,000
1917.....	59,136,000	34,027,000	7,363,000	45,067,000
1918.....	89,257,000	70,703,000	7,293,000	85,717,000
1919.....	96,928,000	77,680,000	32,804,000	128,875,000
1920.....	88,876,000	114,932,000	1,200,000	133,308,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	92	2	42

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$2,781,000	\$14,105,000	\$8,133,000
1916.....	2,800,000	45,855,000	16,459,000
1917.....	3,475,000	97,677,000	59,923,000
1918.....	4,601,000	103,251,000	120,037,000
1919.....	7,783,000	131,964,000	145,298,000
1920.....	12,711,000	104,269,000	135,785,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	7	17

## Volume of business transacted during the year.

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open market operations.
1915.....	\$6,317,000	\$1,801,000	\$970,000	\$11,353,000
1916.....	8,843,000	20,681,000	2,419,000	35,562,000
1917.....	181,118,000	22,788,000	<sup>1</sup> 650,000	205,574,000
1918.....	1,085,137,000	26,096,000	6,568,000	1,117,801,000
1919.....	2,100,631,000	87,503,000	18,788,060	2,206,922,000
1920.....	2,438,041,000	36,019,000	74,488,000	2,548,548,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	386	20	77	224

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$9,197,000	<sup>3</sup> \$247,000		
1916.....	11,811,000	3,871,000		
1917.....	55,260,000	10,287,000		
1918.....	102,605,000	35,348,000		
1919.....	134,025,000	98,426,000	\$288,738,000	\$205,447,000
1920.....	106,470,000	115,798,000	443,427,000	370,335,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	12	469		

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....			<sup>4</sup> \$360,325,000
1916.....			1,124,901,000
1917.....	2,648,000	\$1,206,631,000	3,620,747,000
1918.....	6,105,000	1,799,306,000	6,109,256,000
1919.....	19,414,000	6,110,660,000	10,847,104,000
1920.....	31,691,000	7,644,600,000	13,094,883,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....			36

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.

<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

## Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation:							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$6,687	\$51,858	\$46,699	\$49,413	\$72,573	\$95,040	\$126,916
Clerical staff.....	4,056	35,164	37,264	71,104	206,763	400,860	747,312
Special officers and watchmen.....	148	1,650	1,620	2,127	7,218	13,408	22,984
All other.....	158	1,185	1,200	2,095	5,212	20,289	30,693
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences		1,503	1,998	1,116	1,134	1,932	1,759
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	2,006	9,767	9,352	12,493	21,737	53,541	65,986
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....		<sup>1</sup> 15,426	9,750	12,733	18,397	24,981	26,618
Taxes and fire insurance.....						701	3,220
Telephone and telegraph....	75	1,430	1,132	1,831	7,098	19,157	51,429

<sup>1</sup>Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis—Continued.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation—Contd.							
Rent, light, heat and power	\$1, 784	\$16, 725	\$14, 900	\$19, 640	\$25, 739	\$37, 965	\$55, 885
Printing and stationery	3, 780	4, 833	5, 278	4, 945	25, 386	34, 676	76, 743
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	17, 026	6, 621	12, 007	35, 133	80, 789	131, 215	209, 770
Total expenses of operation	25, 720	146, 162	141, 200	212, 630	472, 046	833, 765	1, 419, 315
Federal Reserve currency (original cost including shipping charges)		12, 120	10, 720	49, 363	147, 347	188, 617	238, 051
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues			1, 656	1, 229	4, 597	20, 313	32, 988
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation						58, 300	58, 000
Furniture and equipment			3, 355	7, 728	102, 031	73, 798	176, 102
Bank premises							
Total expenses	25, 720	158, 282	156, 931	270, 950	726, 021	1, 174, 793	1, 924, 456

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,854 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

*Current expenses of the Little Rock branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.*

	1919 <sup>1</sup>	1920
Salaries:		
Bank officers	\$10, 719	\$10, 796
Clerical staff	29, 256	65, 858
Special officers and watchmen	2, 022	3, 324
All other	2, 493	3, 915
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums	5, 200	6, 178
Taxes and fire insurance	145	263
Telephone and telegraph	1, 469	7, 420
Rent, light, heat, and power	3, 721	4, 648
Printing and stationery	6, 674	11, 051
Furniture and equipment	23, 488	19, 510
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	13, 776	24, 497
Total current expenses	98, 983	157, 460

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Jan. 6, 1919.

*Current expenses of the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
Salaries:			
Bank officers	\$3, 190	\$9, 960	\$14, 125
Clerical staff	16, 151	40, 482	82, 307
Special officers and watchmen		1, 316	3, 279
All other	586	1, 379	3, 498
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums	1, 333	5, 292	8, 365
Taxes and fire insurance		168	2, 335
Telephone and telegraph	1, 383	2, 101	7, 104
Rent, light, heat, and power	2, 109	2, 599	4, 297
Printing and stationery	2, 727	3, 728	11, 510
Furniture and equipment	11, 628	5, 691	22, 178
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.	9, 692	19, 991	28, 553
Total current expenses	53, 799	92, 707	187, 351

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Dec. 3, 1917.

*Current expenses of the Memphis branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
Salaries:			
Bank officers.....	\$2,983	\$11,687	\$14,025
Clerical staff.....	13,337	57,882	102,683
Special officers and watchmen.....	772	3,441	4,423
All other.....	496	3,642	6,854
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	1,093	7,166	9,118
Taxes and fire insurance.....		184	225
Telephone and telegraph.....	216	2,413	8,645
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,964	8,453	13,689
Printing and stationery.....	4,681	7,441	11,564
Furniture and equipment.....	7,380	11,534	52,975
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	14,562	23,062	51,374
Total current expenses.....	47,484	136,905	275,575

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Sept. 3, 1918.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 9.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Minneapolis as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$16,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	15,000
Deputy governor.....	13,000
Do.....	6,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	6,000
Controller.....	6,000
Cashier.....	5,000
Assistant cashier.....	4,800
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	4,500
Assistant cashier.....	4,000
Do.....	3,250
Do.....	3,000
Manager, Helena branch.....	6,000
Cashier, Helena branch.....	4,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent, Helena branch.....	3,600
Assistant cashier, Helena branch.....	3,500
Total.....	103,650

*National banks in Minneapolis.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman executive committee.....	\$25,000		
Chairman board of directors.....	25,000		
President.....	40,000	\$45,000	\$21,000
Vice president.....	19,000	25,000	16,000
Do.....	17,000	21,500	6,500
Do.....	16,000	16,000	
Do.....	13,000	16,000	
Do.....	10,500	13,000	
Do.....	10,500		
Do.....	9,000		
Do.....	6,800		
Do.....	2,000		
Other officers.....	35,000	60,700	29,700
Total.....	228,800	197,200	73,200

## National bank in Minneapolis—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank .....	16	\$103, 650	\$6, 478
Bank A .....	18	228, 800	12, 711
Bank B .....	18	197, 200	10, 955
Bank C .....	11	73, 200	6, 654

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915 .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916 .....	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	6
1917 .....	2	2	6	3	6	4	9	37
1918 .....	3	2	13	5	15	7	52	78
1919 .....	2	2	14	7	24	7	84	103
1920 .....	3	3	23	13	23	6	107	111

## Number of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor .....				1	1	2	2
Other officers .....	1	1	3	5	4	6	9
<b>Total officers .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department .....	10	14	30	71	88	128	168
Bookkeeping department .....	3	6	6	12	13	13	20
Transit department .....	1	29	37	78	101	192	181
Federal reserve agents' department .....	3	2	2	3	14	18	19
Auditing department .....						11	13
Fiscal agency department .....			47	95	64	87	65
General .....							27
<b>Total employees .....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Total officers and employees .....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>Average number of employees per officer .....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	12,000	16,000	16,000
Deputy governors.....				6,000	7,500	17,500	18,000
Other officers.....	3,000	3,500	12,500	16,210	10,400	23,900	39,550
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>50,210</b>	<b>41,900</b>	<b>72,400</b>	<b>88,550</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	11,940	15,850	29,120	56,629	104,380	166,880	207,308
Bookkeeping department...	2,460	5,540	6,040	6,078	14,560	18,600	28,244
Transit department.....	2,000	19,460	24,040	33,243	85,860	202,836	199,408
Federal reserve agent's department.....							
Auditing department.....	5,520	4,080	4,580	5,636	28,300	40,320	46,860
Fiscal agency department.....			51,180	65,721	72,360	16,020	20,900
General.....							91,336
<b>Total (bonus excluded)...</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>44,930</b>	<b>114,960</b>	<b>167,307</b>	<b>305,460</b>	<b>566,472</b>	<b>634,780</b>
<b>Total officers and employees:.....</b>	<b>47,420</b>	<b>72,430</b>	<b>155,460</b>	<b>217,517</b>	<b>347,360</b>	<b>638,872</b>	<b>723,330</b>
<b>Average salary payable to:</b>							
All officers.....	8,500	9,166	8,100	6,275	5,986	7,240	6,812
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	3,000	3,500	4,167	3,242	2,600	3,983	4,394
Employees.....	1,289	881	942	646	1,091	1,262	1,288

Two deputy governors.

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis for the years 1919-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

	Per cent.
<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:</b>	
Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
<b>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:</b>	
Up to \$1,500.....	25
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	20
\$3,001 to \$6,000.....	15
<b>Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:</b>	
Up to \$1,500.....	15
\$1,501 to \$6,000.....	10

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$21,104,000	\$1,299,000	\$478,000	\$3,942,000
1916.....	36,503,000	1,985,000	6,200,000	11,896,000
1917.....	70,748,000	14,031,000	7,167,000	24,451,000
1918.....	93,220,000	36,672,000	17,994,000	59,933,000
1919.....	52,811,000	73,857,000	12,599,000	95,052,000
1920.....	46,928,000	81,654,000	1,313,000	91,563,000
<b>Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>

## Principal asset and liability items at end of year—Continued.

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915 .....	\$2,547,000	\$13,867,000	\$13,182,000
1916 .....	2,609,000	34,716,000	18,296,000
1917 .....	2,658,000	59,946,000	49,414,000
1918 .....	3,657,000	61,384,000	96,571,000
1919 .....	6,643,000	70,865,000	87,187,000
1920 .....	10,441,000	63,100,000	79,498,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1) .....	4	5	6

## Volume of business transacted during the year.

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.
1915 .....	\$5,207,000	\$1,455,000	\$1,329,000	\$10,387,000
1916 .....	6,474,000	13,539,000	2,553,000	26,301,000
1917 .....	80,155,000	16,397,000	<sup>1</sup> 616,000	97,345,000
1918 .....	433,793,000	13,902,000	96,090,000	543,785,000
1919 .....	661,521,000	108,714,000	102,215,000	872,450,000
1920 .....	953,392,000	18,059,000	141,696,000	1,113,147,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1) .....	183	12	107	107

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915 .....	<sup>2</sup> \$14,002,000	<sup>2</sup> \$2,000		
1916 .....	9,880,000	3,396,000		
1917 .....	42,230,000	11,708,000		
1918 .....	57,140,000	9,422,000		
1919 .....	39,990,000	50,272,000	\$57,347,000	\$52,820,000
1920 .....	39,450,000	46,507,000	64,860,000	78,995,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1) .....	3	23,254		

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund
1915 .....			<sup>3</sup> \$39,789,000
1916 .....			238,091,000
1917 .....	4,386,000	\$1,097,635,000	1,476,679,000
1918 .....	6,048,000	2,112,894,000	3,114,805,000
1919 .....	10,748,000	2,770,009,000	4,083,210,000
1920 .....	21,589,000	3,908,858,000	4,413,640,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1) .....			111

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement) to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
<b>Salaries—</b>							
Bank officers.....	\$3,419	\$27,542	\$26,625	\$37,101	\$49,125	\$61,014	\$77,637
Clerical staff.....	1,182	20,745	29,277	55,725	123,402	208,171	363,724
Special officers and watchmen.....	197	1,799	1,311	1,667	.....	8,726	10,766
All other.....	53	.....	78	816	120	3,530	23,686
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' confer- ences.....	329	2,039	2,552	888	1,608	1,698	1,372
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life- insurance and fidelity- bond premiums.....	2,998	9,045	9,952	10,773	17,512	24,418	47,285
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 13,286	8,962	10,196	14,117	20,269	22,520
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	134	167	851	1,186
Telephone and telegraph.....	119	817	807	1,778	5,406	4,975	16,612
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	780	5,068	6,955	8,660	11,298	14,295	21,760
Printing and stationery.....	901	3,808	6,198	11,596	18,361	25,228	62,488
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	<sup>2</sup> 14,874	4,751	12,578	27,128	67,794	61,263	149,967
Total expenses of operation.....	24,852	88,990	105,355	166,462	308,910	434,378	799,003
Federal reserve currency (origi- nal cost including shipping charges).....	.....	18,701	9,866	42,381	114,287	56,273	62,627
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355	10,734	17,002	15,959
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,912	36,792
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	.....	5,353	44,464	59,977	23,926	100,817
Bank premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenses.....	24,852	107,691	120,574	254,662	493,908	556,491	1,015,198

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$13,205 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 10.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three large national banks in Kansas City as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$20,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	15,000
Deputy governor.....	12,000
Cashier.....	8,000
Auditor.....	7,200
Assistant Federal reserve agent and secretary.....	6,600
Assistant cashier.....	6,300
Do.....	5,400
Do.....	4,800
Do.....	4,800
Assistant auditor.....	4,500
Assistant cashier.....	4,200
Do.....	4,000
Do.....	4,000
Assistant auditor.....	3,600
Manager Omaha branch.....	7,500
Cashier Omaha branch.....	5,400



	Annual salary.
Assistant cashier Omaha branch.....	\$3, 720
Do.....	3, 600
Do.....	3, 300
Manager Denver branch.....	7, 500
Cashier Denver branch.....	4, 000
Assistant cashier Denver branch.....	3, 300
Assistant Federal reserve agent Denver branch.....	2, 400
Manager Oklahoma City branch.....	5, 400
Cashier Oklahoma City branch.....	3, 300
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>159, 820</b>

*National banks in Kansas City.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
President.....	\$25, 000	\$26, 000	\$25, 000
Vice president.....	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000
Do.....	15, 000	7, 500	5, 500
Do.....	10, 000	7, 500	.....
Do.....	10, 000	.....	.....
Do.....	10, 000	.....	.....
Other officers.....	16, 600	17, 800	16, 300
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>101, 600</b>	<b>73, 800</b>	<b>61, 800</b>

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	26	\$159, 820	\$6, 147
Bank A.....	9	101, 600	11, 289
Bank B.....	8	73, 800	9, 225
Bank C.....	6	61, 800	10, 300

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1916.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	
1917.....	2	2	4	3	7	5	17	
1918.....	5	4	12	10	13	11	32	
1919.....	6	4	15	14	21	10	50	
1920.....	7	5	22	20	21	11	70	

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....			1	1		1	1
Other officers.....	1	2	3	11	15	19	21
Total officers.....	3	4	6	14	17	22	24
<b>Employees:</b>							
Bookkeeping department.....	6	4	4	16	18	33	36
Transit department.....	16	26	26	139	199	315	333
Federal-reserve agent's department.....	3	3	5	5	6	13	15
Auditing department.....						33	44
Fiscal agency department.....			85	201	157	206	171
General.....	12	15	27	105	186	241	274
Total employees.....	37	48	147	466	566	841	873
Total officers and employees.....	40	52	153	480	583	863	897
Average number of employees per officer.....	12	12	24	33	33	38	36

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Governor.....	7,500	10,000	12,500	15,000	18,000	20,000	20,000
Deputy governor.....			6,000	9,000		10,000	12,000
Other officers.....	6,000	8,800	11,400	51,000	64,400	68,473	103,820
Total (bonus excluded)...	21,000	26,300	37,400	84,000	94,400	113,473	150,820
<b>Employees:</b>							
Bookkeeping department...	6,120	4,500	5,340	20,180	26,860	44,321	58,560
Transit department.....	10,980	18,780	22,960	108,360	206,160	330,153	415,540
Federal reserve agent department.....	4,080	4,380	7,680	5,760	9,100	28,140	35,280
Auditing department.....						46,442	81,080
Fiscal agency department.....			93,190	219,810	194,890	277,140	254,580
General.....	13,460	18,460	27,020	122,830	239,060	290,318	413,440
Total (bonus excluded)...	34,640	46,120	156,190	476,990	676,070	1,016,514	1,258,480
Total officers and employees.....	55,640	72,420	193,590	560,990	770,470	1,129,987	1,409,300
Average salary payable to—							
All officers.....	7,000	6,575	6,233	6,000	5,553	5,158	6,284
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governor.....	6,000	4,400	3,800	4,636	4,293	3,604	4,944
Employees.....	936	961	1,063	1,024	1,194	1,209	1,442

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for the years 1917-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Percent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:	Percent.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	Percent.
Up to \$6,000.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	20
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:	
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	Up to \$1,500.....	16
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:		\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	12
Up to \$1,500.....	20	\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	8
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15		
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10		

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$20,071,000	\$3,581,000	\$429,000	\$6,418,000
1916.....	47,391,000	515,000	3,045,000	14,080,000
1917.....	84,189,000	35,055,000	1,338,000	47,028,000
1918.....	81,858,000	57,454,000	14,203,000	84,901,000
1919.....	76,576,000	93,380,000	18,692,000	136,007,000
1920.....	76,497,000	110,341,000	2,171,000	134,201,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	4	31	5	21

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$3,038,000	\$14,788,000	\$10,478,000
1916.....	3,074,000	54,806,000	21,735,000
1917.....	3,397,000	92,458,000	55,373,000
1918.....	4,870,000	102,680,000	112,445,000
1919.....	10,132,000	163,678,000	104,089,000
1920.....	13,614,000	127,536,000	111,578,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	4	9	11

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.
1915.....	\$10,875,000	\$1,788,000	\$2,152,000	\$16,065,000
1916.....	6,817,000	8,191,000	8,362,000	25,367,000
1917.....	237,691,000	17,561,000	1,187,000	256,870,000
1918.....	833,521,000	14,690,000	11,131,000	859,342,000
1919.....	1,555,597,000	26,086,000	31,792,000	1,613,475,000
1920.....	1,667,943,000	17,174,000	128,079,000	1,813,196,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	153	10	60	133

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	\$11,330,000	\$330,000		
1916.....	16,090,000	4,855,000		
1917.....	56,008,000	20,360,000		
1918.....	79,900,000	17,466,000		
1919.....	57,900,000	67,662,000	\$133,234,000	\$103,168,000
1920.....	72,570,000	65,000,000	184,098,000	165,849,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	6	197		

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....			\$147,960,000
1916.....			676,433,000
1917.....	4,559,000	\$3,537,781,000	2,574,700,000
1918.....	12,055,000	7,552,840,000	4,699,478,000
1919.....	30,801,000	10,112,923,000	7,387,308,000
1920.....	54,758,000	12,669,535,000	10,429,318,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....			70

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.

<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$3,321	\$25,500	\$25,973	\$37,782	\$68,045	\$91,604	\$116,274
Clerical staff.....	3,234	31,681	40,223	67,404	188,680	453,258	794,286
Special officers and watchmen.....	135	2,319	805	1,419	5,609	14,423	25,275
All other.....	138	.....	1,599	1,068	784	11,698	35,694
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences.	256	1,742	1,974	1,035	1,028	1,159	1,077
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life- insurance and fidelity- bond premiums.....	2,056	13,773	12,257	16,202	28,144	54,865	79,367
Assessments for Federal Re- serve Board expenses.....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 15,808	10,575	13,118	17,998	28,151	34,221
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	646	4,217
Telephone and telegraph.....	283	896	858	1,401	6,936	15,967	42,937
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,294	9,486	9,618	11,939	23,786	36,366	47,046
Printing and stationery.....	1,451	7,721	4,361	10,447	25,370	49,782	94,787
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	<sup>2</sup> 15,996	13,355	16,399	45,987	120,410	160,701	238,935
Total expenses of opera- tion.....	28,164	122,281	124,642	207,802	486,959	918,620	1,514,116
Federal reserve currency (origi- nal cost, including shipping charges).....	.....	13,805	20,436	91,187	98,542	131,339	97,477
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....	.....	.....	.....	20,886	57,017	16,493	33,905
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....	.....	.....	5,791	.....	.....	65,327	83,422
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	5,000	4,350	40,794	46,710	54,290	126,707
Bank premises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333
Total expenses.....	28,164	141,086	155,219	360,669	689,228	1,186,069	1,857,960

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$14,612 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.*Current expenses of the Denver branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$6,671	\$9,135	\$12,282
Clerical staff.....	20,766	53,546	93,580
Special officers and watchmen.....	2,236	3,283	5,370
All other.....	.....	1,323	3,147
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life- insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	3,914	6,726	9,642
Taxes and fire insurance.....	77	83	233
Telephone and telegraph.....	810	1,266	2,335
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2,700	4,800	5,592
Printing and stationery.....	4,825	7,132	12,618
Furniture and equipment.....	11,430	8,238	8,719
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	11,633	23,024	27,043
Total current expenses.....	65,062	118,556	180,541

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Jan. 14, 1918.

*Current expenses of the Oklahoma City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 1920.<sup>1</sup>*

Salaries:	
Bank officers.....	\$5, 077
Clerical staff.....	52, 048
Special officers and watchmen.....	388
All other.....	2, 931
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance, and fidelity bond premiums.....	9, 907
Taxes and fire insurance.....	242
Telephone and telegraph.....	4, 712
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	3, 050
Printing and stationery.....	9, 361
Furniture and equipment.....	52, 487
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs, and alterations, etc.....	16, 330
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>156, 533</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Aug. 2, 1920.*Current expenses of the Omaha Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.*

	1917 <sup>1</sup>	1918	1919	1920
Salaries:				
Bank officers.....	\$2, 567	\$9, 800	\$13, 781	\$16, 333
Clerical staff.....	4, 395	25, 088	83, 756	179, 452
Special officers and watchmen.....	260	814	3, 559	6, 257
All other.....	233	3, 294	2, 577	8, 221
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	683	3, 183	9, 545	14, 973
Taxes and fire insurance.....	190	92	284	2, 979
Telephone and telegraph.....	190	1, 036	1, 890	9, 747
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2, 001	6, 388	6, 909	4, 549
Printing and stationery.....	1, 054	6, 066	12, 925	21, 512
Furniture and equipment.....	104	10, 084	17, 698	28, 267
Bank premises.....				
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	3, 956	13, 004	29, 444	53, 702
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>15, 443</b>	<b>78, 847</b>	<b>182, 468</b>	<b>345, 792</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Sept. 4, 1917.

## EXHIBIT D, PART II.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in Dallas as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$18, 000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	18, 000
Acting deputy governor.....	7, 500
Cashier.....	9, 000
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	6, 000
Assistant cashier.....	6, 000
General auditor.....	5, 000
Assistant cashier.....	4, 500
Legal counsel.....	4, 200
Assistant cashier.....	4, 200
Do.....	4, 200
Assistant general auditor.....	3, 600
Assistant cashier.....	3, 600
Do.....	3, 600
Do.....	3, 300
Legal counsel.....	1, 200

	Annual salary.
Manager, El Paso branch.....	\$6,000
Cashier, El Paso branch.....	3,600
Assistant cashier, El Paso branch.....	2,400
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, El Paso branch.....	2,700
Manager, Houston branch.....	6,000
Cashier, Houston branch.....	4,000
Assistant cashier, Houston branch.....	2,400
Assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor, Houston branch.....	3,300
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>132,300</b>

*National banks in Dallas.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman.....			\$6,000
President.....	\$15,000		20,000
Vice president.....	25,000	\$25,000	12,500
Do.....	15,000	12,500	10,000
Do.....	15,000	7,000	9,000
Do.....	12,500	7,000	
Do.....	6,000	6,000	
Do.....	6,000	6,000	
Do.....	6,000	6,000	
Other officers.....	52,800	40,000	27,600
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>153,300</b>	<b>103,500</b>	<b>85,100</b>

SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	24	\$132,300	\$5,512
Bank A.....	16	153,300	9,581
Bank B.....	14	103,500	7,393
Bank C.....	9	85,100	9,456

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1916.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	
1917.....	2	1	5	3	5	3	12	
1918.....	3	2	13	8	10	4	23	
1919.....	4	3	16	10	13	5	45	
1920.....	5	4	20	13	14	5	53	

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Other officers.....	1	2	3	7	14	16	21
<b>Total officers.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	11	12	31	113	165	120	124
Bookkeeping department.....	2	5	7	13	23	32	27
Transit department.....	2	27	39	86	173	189	168
Federal reserve agent's department.....	2	2	2	5	16	20	21
Auditing department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	34
Fiscal agency department.....	.....	.....	75	162	89	78	58
General.....	10	12	10	14	22	119	200
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>632</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>655</b>
Average number of employees per officer.....	7	12	27	39	29	31	27

*Salaries of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Governor.....	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Deputy governor.....	6,000	6,000	7,500	8,400	10,000	12,000	.....
Other officers.....	5,000	9,000	12,200	29,800	52,800	64,000	88,800
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>91,800</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>124,800</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	17,140	17,760	39,300	136,200	202,460	151,018	195,700
Bookkeeping department.....	1,620	5,100	6,360	12,840	24,780	86,370	38,550
Transit department.....	2,100	20,760	33,140	74,400	178,000	226,973	222,490
Federal reserve agent's department.....	7,400	3,700	3,700	10,860	25,260	50,342	52,980
Auditing department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,908	63,060
Fiscal agency department.....	.....	.....	60,690	191,104	118,260	120,475	90,480
General.....	9,060	11,680	7,580	10,990	21,000	123,704	251,330
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>37,320</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>150,770</b>	<b>436,364</b>	<b>569,760</b>	<b>754,790</b>	<b>914,590</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>65,820</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>192,470</b>	<b>496,564</b>	<b>661,560</b>	<b>866,790</b>	<b>1,039,390</b>
Average salary payable to—							
All officers.....	7,125	6,800	6,950	6,020	5,400	5,895	5,426
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governor.....	5,000	4,500	4,066	4,256	3,771	4,000	4,229
Employees.....	1,382	1,017	919	1,110	1,168	1,270	1,447

*Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for the years 1917-1921.*

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:	
Less than \$1,500.....	15	Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,500 to \$4,000.....	10	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:		\$3,001 to \$5,400.....	10
Up to \$1,500.....	20	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:	
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15	Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10	\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
		\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10

*Principal asset and liability items at end of year.*

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$24,875,000	\$4,957,000	.....	\$5,899,000
1916.....	42,717,000	831,000	\$2,202,000	8,193,000
1917.....	65,292,000	8,740,000	14,140,000	29,638,000
1918.....	38,768,000	45,525,000	2,148,000	56,363,000
1919.....	59,411,000	58,316,000	6,421,000	77,368,000
1920.....	45,538,000	70,696,000	247,000	83,222,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	2	14	.....	14

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$2,753,000	\$14,975,000	\$14,726,000
1916.....	2,696,000	33,528,000	23,589,000
1917.....	2,795,000	60,530,000	46,788,000
1918.....	3,746,000	50,204,000	59,239,000
1919.....	6,451,000	107,662,000	74,930,000
1920.....	10,132,000	76,460,000	79,453,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	4	5	5

*Volume of business transacted during the year.*

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	United States securities bought.	Total discount and open market operations.
1915.....	\$26,757,000	.....	\$870,000	\$27,703,000
1916.....	18,512,000	\$3,543,000	4,163,000	26,371,000
1917.....	52,052,000	9,744,000	11,395,000	63,883,000
1918.....	587,678,000	25,024,000	22,663,000	635,747,000
1919.....	1,224,946,000	12,415,000	19,413,000	1,256,774,000
1920.....	1,280,178,000	8,348,000	176,704,000	1,465,230,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	48	.....	203	53

	Federal reserve notes issued by agents.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agents.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	<sup>2</sup> \$16,180,000	<sup>2</sup> \$1,035,000	.....	.....
1916.....	22,079,000	13,461,000	.....	.....
1917.....	40,086,000	16,132,000	.....	.....
1918.....	40,795,000	28,017,000	.....	.....
1919.....	55,730,000	37,581,000	\$75,788,000	\$94,718,000
1920.....	69,245,000	63,135,000	159,382,000	126,741,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	4	61	.....	.....

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> \$112,672,000
1916.....	.....	.....	345,940,000
1917.....	3,717,000	\$990,202,000	1,300,820,000
1918.....	6,323,000	2,741,224,000	2,267,990,000
1919.....	14,149,000	4,865,992,000	4,922,618,000
1920.....	29,360,000	7,307,341,000	7,101,179,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	.....	.....	63

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.<sup>2</sup> Nov. 16, 1914 to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>3</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.



*Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.*

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Expenses of operation:</b>							
<b>Salaries—</b>							
Bank officers.....	\$4,125	\$32,373	\$33,942	\$43,220	\$68,544	\$87,212	\$117,768
Clerical staff.....	2,897	26,255	37,885	67,232	170,134	390,993	649,100
Special officers and watchmen.....	1	1,146	1,771	2,762	4,314	6,363	20,177
All other.....	116	1,806	2,835	3,636	5,464	11,883	39,456
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal re- serve agents' conferences.....		2,080	2,668	756	2,548	1,889	1,115
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life- insurance and fidelity- bond premiums.....	1,952	14,292	8,514	11,727	25,188	34,733	71,070
Assessments for Federal Re- serve Board expenses.....		<sup>1</sup> 15,675	9,665	11,439	15,223	20,362	21,695
Taxes and fire insurance.....				1,212	1,211	1,746	3,476
Telephone and telegraph.....	97	927	1,629	1,606	11,551	24,961	60,838
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,258	8,583	1,378	1,708	3,072	8,891	21,800
Printing and stationery.....	4,296	5,116	2,900	17,104	25,072	41,009	67,998
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, se- curity, and currency ship- ments, repairs and altera- tions, etc.....	<sup>2</sup> 15,577	11,786	24,102	32,512	73,809	145,500	236,735
<b>Total expenses of op- eration.....</b>	<b>30,319</b>	<b>120,039</b>	<b>127,289</b>	<b>194,914</b>	<b>406,130</b>	<b>775,542</b>	<b>1,311,228</b>
Federal reserve currency (orig- inal cost, including shipping charges).....		18,920	14,443	30,911	82,730	85,719	86,514
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....						8,028	22,825
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....			1,566			42,829	46,397
Furniture and equipment.....			9,528	35,171	52,758	70,718	82,883
Bank premises.....				4,806			
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>30,319</b>	<b>138,959</b>	<b>152,826</b>	<b>260,996</b>	<b>546,424</b>	<b>982,836</b>	<b>1,549,847</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$14,556 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.*Current expenses of the El Paso branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	\$6,650	\$12,338	\$15,904
Clerical staff.....	16,098	49,494	65,183
Special officers and watchmen.....	670	191	3,810
All other.....	393	732	4,456
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life- insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	2,599	4,692	8,200
Taxes and fire insurance.....	61	61	1,292
Telephone and telegraph.....	470	1,726	16,141
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	188	1,226	1,877
Printing and stationery.....	5,072	6,064	8,403
Furniture and equipment.....	20,163	3,793	15,385
All other—including postage and insurance on mail, security, and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	9,108	19,776	33,009
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>61,472</b>	<b>100,093</b>	<b>173,660</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business June 17, 1918.

*Current expenses of the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.*

	1919 <sup>1</sup>	1920
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Bank officers.....	\$9,338	\$13,651
Clerical staff.....	28,545	95,270
Special officers and watchmen.....	966	5,324
All other.....	778	5,457
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	6,835	13,340
Taxes and fire insurance.....		460
Telephone and telegraph.....	536	8,047
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,002	6,474
Printing and stationery.....	10,182	13,829
Furniture and equipment.....	42,832	19,316
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security, and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	20,153	47,012
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>121,167</b>	<b>228,180</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Aug. 4, 1919.

## EXHIBIT D, PART 12.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

*Comparison of salaries paid to officers of the Federal reserve bank as of Oct. 1, 1921, with salaries paid to officers of three of the large national banks in San Francisco as of Sept. 6, 1921.*

	Annual salary.
Governor.....	\$24,000
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	24,000
Deputy governor.....	15,000
Assistant Federal reserve agent and chief examiner.....	12,000
Assistant deputy governor.....	12,000
Do.....	10,000
Cashier.....	7,000
Assistant cashier.....	5,500
Assistant Federal reserve agent.....	5,100
Assistant cashier.....	4,800
Do.....	4,800
Do.....	4,500
Do.....	4,500
Do.....	4,000
Do.....	3,600
Do.....	3,300
Do.....	3,300
Manager, Los Angeles branch.....	8,000
Assistant manager, Los Angeles branch.....	4,200
Assistant cashier, Los Angeles branch.....	4,000
Acting assistant cashier, Los Angeles branch.....	2,700
Manager, Portland branch.....	6,000
Assistant manager, Portland branch.....	4,000
Assistant cashier, Portland branch.....	2,880
Manager, Salt Lake City branch.....	8,000
Assistant manager, Salt Lake City branch.....	4,500
Assistant cashier, Salt Lake City branch.....	3,600
Do.....	3,300
Manager, Seattle branch.....	6,000
Assistant manager, Seattle branch.....	3,300
Acting assistant cashier, Seattle branch.....	3,000
Manager, Spokane branch.....	5,000
Assistant manager, Spokane branch.....	4,500
Assistant cashier, Spokane branch.....	3,300
Acting assistant cashier, Spokane branch.....	2,400
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>226,080</b>

*National banks in San Francisco.*

Position.	Annual salary.		
	Bank A.	Bank B.	Bank C.
Chairman of board and president.....			\$50,000
President.....	\$50,000	\$26,000	.....
Vice president.....	18,000	15,000	30,000
Do.....	18,000	15,000	15,000
Do.....	12,000	11,000	13,200
Do.....	12,000	9,000	12,400
Do.....	12,000	9,000	.....
Do.....		9,000	.....
Other officers.....	64,800	36,900	35,100
Total.....	186,800	148,100	155,700

## SUMMARY.

	Number of officers.	Annual salaries.	
		Total.	Average.
Federal reserve bank.....	35	\$226,080	\$6,459
Bank A.....	17	158,800	10,988
Bank B.....	15	148,100	9,873
Bank C.....	11	155,700	14,155

*Index of growth in number of officers and employees, in their aggregate salaries, and in business of the bank.*

[1915=1.]

Year.	Personnel.				Assets and liabilities.		Volume of business.	
	Officers.		Officers and employees.		Earning assets.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Discount and open-market operations.	Gold settlement fund.
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.				
1915.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1916.....	1	1	3	1	7	3	3	3
1917.....	3	2	12	6	19	13	11	26
1918.....	5	3	24	11	50	41	80	42
1919.....	6	4	26	13	78	47	168	60
1920.....	8	5	51	26	93	53	263	74

*Number of officers and employees.*

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
Officers:							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy governor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other officers.....	1	2	9	17	22	28	31
Total officers.....	4	5	12	20	25	31	34

## Number of officers and employees—Continued.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921.
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	10	31	77	157	176	429	579
Bookkeeping department.....	2	5	17	27	33	54	52
Transit department.....	1	15	31	64	100	250	246
Federal reserve agent's department.....	3	2	3	10	18	23	38
Auditing department.....					33	53	61
Fiscal agency department.....			122	207	129	183	206
General.....	2	4	11	46	53	109	122
<b>Total employees.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,304</b>
<b>Total officers and employees.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,338</b>
<b>Average number of employees per officer.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>

## Salaries of officers and employees.

	Dec. 31—						July 1, 1921
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
<b>Officers:</b>							
Chairman and Federal reserve agent.....	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$18,000	\$24,000	\$24,000
Governor.....	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	24,000
Deputy governor.....	6,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
Other officers.....	4,200	7,200	29,500	58,280	98,000	113,020	151,480
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>71,500</b>	<b>100,280</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>173,020</b>	<b>214,480</b>
<b>Employees:</b>							
Banking department.....	14,820	30,230	101,046	190,560	237,380	581,592	887,060
Bookkeeping department.....	2,520	4,620	18,240	30,960	40,740	71,340	76,260
Transit department.....	780	11,640	28,740	62,940	108,720	305,760	326,100
Federal reserve agent's department.....	7,000	1,620	3,420	16,224	43,460	59,780	96,380
Auditing department.....					49,900	88,380	112,800
Fiscal agency department.....			146,100	253,140	128,340	245,280	288,740
General.....	1,800	4,620	980	72,920	79,000	152,100	195,600
<b>Total (bonus excluded).....</b>	<b>26,920</b>	<b>52,730</b>	<b>298,526</b>	<b>626,744</b>	<b>687,540</b>	<b>1,504,232</b>	<b>1,982,940</b>
<b>Total, officers and employees.....</b>	<b>64,120</b>	<b>91,930</b>	<b>370,026</b>	<b>727,024</b>	<b>831,540</b>	<b>1,677,252</b>	<b>2,197,420</b>
<b>Average salary payable to—</b>							
<b>All officers.....</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>6,308</b>
Officers other than chairman and Federal reserve agent, governor, and deputy governors.....	4,200	3,600	3,278	3,428	4,455	4,035	4,886
Employees.....	1,496	925	1,144	1,227	1,268	1,366	1,521

## Extra compensation paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for the years 1916–1921.

[Salaries shown are annual salaries. Per cent of extra compensation based on actual salary received during period.]

## Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916:

One-half of 1 month's salary to all officers and employees up to deputy governor, who have been in service 1 year or more; one-fourth of 1 month's salary to those employed 6 months but less than a year; one-eighth of 1 month's salary to those in service over 3 months but less than 6 months.

Minimum payment to any employee..... \$10

## Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:

Less than \$1,500..... 15  
\$1,500 to \$6,000..... 10

	Per cent.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918:	
Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918:	
Up to \$1,500.....	20
\$1,501 to \$3,000.....	15
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919:	
Up to \$1,800.....	25
\$1,801 to \$3,000.....	20
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920:	
Up to \$1,800.....	25
\$1,801 to \$3,000.....	20
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	15
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920:	
Up to \$1,800.....	20
\$1,801 to \$3,000.....	15
\$3,001 to \$5,000.....	10
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921:	
Up to \$1,800.....	15

## Principal asset and liability items at end of year.

	Total cash reserves.	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	Total earning assets.
1915.....	\$20,540,000	\$450,000	\$652,000	\$2,448,000
1916.....	35,894,000	251,000	12,462,000	16,584,000
1917.....	94,427,000	25,780,000	17,082,000	46,818,000
1918.....	151,491,000	78,759,000	36,280,000	123,224,000
1919.....	184,539,000	73,896,000	102,558,000	190,930,000
1920.....	183,095,000	167,598,000	46,798,000	227,514,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	9	372	72	93

	Capital and surplus.	Gross deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.
1915.....	\$3,942,000	\$17,588,000	\$5,149,000
1916.....	3,929,000	44,506,000	13,137,000
1917.....	4,162,000	88,650,000	67,744,000
1918.....	5,861,000	95,306,000	212,245,000
1919.....	13,289,000	162,446,000	242,462,000
1920.....	21,121,000	157,955,000	272,463,000
Index of growth 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	5	9	53

## Volume of business transacted during the year.

	Bills discounted.	Bills bought.	U. S. securities bought.	Total discount and open-market operations.
1915.....	\$7,288,000	\$3,230,000	\$1,010,000	\$14,335,000
1916.....	1,973,000	32,776,000	2,624,000	43,336,000
1917.....	102,581,000	48,017,000	1,243,000	153,927,000
1918.....	941,441,000	150,654,000	56,654,000	1,148,749,000
1919.....	1,951,062,000	345,827,000	116,699,000	2,413,588,000
1920.....	2,965,647,000	364,845,000	445,745,000	3,776,237,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1).....	407	113	441	263

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of certificates of indebtedness.

## Volume of business transacted during the year—Continued.

	Federal reserve notes issued by agent.	Federal reserve notes redeemed by agent.	Currency received from member and other banks.	Currency paid out to member and other banks.
1915.....	1 \$6,760,000	1 \$310,000		
1916.....	12,840,000	4,509,000		
1917.....	66,820,000	4,503,000		
1918.....	165,380,000	13,240,000		
1919.....	185,330,000	135,544,000	\$225,094,000	\$215,581,000
1920.....	181,970,000	148,850,000	378,750,000	498,819,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....	27	480		

	Number of checks cleared.	Amount of checks cleared.	Transactions through gold settlement fund.
1915.....			2 \$90,029,000
1916.....			245,511,000
1917.....	3,047,000	\$2,059,361,000	2,339,177,000
1918.....	9,116,000	4,763,955,000	3,746,196,000
1919.....	16,203,000	7,305,341,000	5,366,032,000
1920.....	30,218,000	8,668,570,000	6,703,541,000
Index of growth, 1915-1920 (1915=1)....			74

<sup>1</sup> Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Represents daily average for the period May 20, 1915 (date of first settlement), to Dec. 31, 1915, multiplied by 365.

## Expenses of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

	Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, 1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Expenses of operation:							
Salaries—							
Bank officers.....	\$5,133	\$40,750	\$41,208	\$56,657	\$94,605	\$136,807	\$188,017
Clerical staff.....	5,543	24,032	33,553	85,813	287,608	491,627	1,018,812
Special officers and watchmen.....	7	113	123	434	1,595	13,757	33,150
All other.....				160	1,117	19,005	38,691
Federal advisory council, governors' and Federal reserve agents' conferences.....	301	4,267	4,160	1,309	3,998	6,197	4,372
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	1,784	3,791	7,062	12,553	32,242	47,787	84,034
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....		1 21,688	13,786	16,560	22,277	33,790	45,964
Taxes and fire insurance.....				104	7,768	5,672	8,222
Telephone and telegraph.....	186	610	973	4,996	16,575	32,841	81,030
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2,460	15,916	12,164	15,249	21,266	9,108	30,409
Printing and stationery.....	879	4,875	8,472	23,484	50,933	83,080	178,489
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	2 21,723	6,988	20,837	50,222	236,993	163,022	282,364
Total expenses of operation.....	38,016	123,030	142,338	267,541	776,977	1,047,693	1,993,554
Federal reserve currency (original cost, including shipping charges).....		7,273	49,031	34,998	238,746	187,485	219,398
Miscellaneous charges, account note issues.....			981	8,077	9,678	28,411	40,600
Taxes on Federal reserve bank note circulation.....						35,400	46,283
Furniture and equipment.....			12,589	28,142	45,169	119,671	202,751
Bank premises.....						13,094	
Total expenses.....	38,016	130,303	204,939	338,758	1,070,570	1,431,755	2,502,586

<sup>1</sup> Total assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses to Dec. 31, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$19,809 expenses prior to Nov. 16, 1914.

*Current expenses of the Los Angeles Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 1920.<sup>a</sup>*

Salaries:	
Bank officers.....	\$12, 133
Clerical staff.....	207, 102
Special officers and watchmen.....	7, 450
All other.....	2, 518
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life insurance and fidelity bond premiums.....	6, 874
Taxes and fire insurance.....	557
Telephone and telegraph.....	10, 485
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	12, 954
Printing and stationery.....	28, 118
Furniture and equipment.....	68, 962
Bank premises.....	.....
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	68, 581
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>425, 734</b>

*Current expenses of the Portland branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.*

	1917 <sup>1</sup>	1918	1919	1920
Salaries:				
Bank officers.....	\$1, 617	\$6, 246	\$9, 037	\$11, 542
Clerical staff.....	3, 544	21, 887	40, 155	71, 498
Special officers and watchmen.....	10	62	1, 343	1, 761
All other.....	.....	38	1, 335	2, 990
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	2 16	1, 739	2, 500	2, 715
Taxes and fire insurance.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Telephone and telegraph.....	186	2, 089	3, 409	8, 525
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	903	3, 638	3, 781	3, 845
Printing and stationery.....	2, 352	4, 154	7, 885	9, 374
Furniture and equipment.....	.....	2, 570	3, 990	13, 802
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	1, 664	13, 055	13, 937	17, 635
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>10, 292</b>	<b>55, 478</b>	<b>87, 395</b>	<b>143, 687</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Oct. 1, 1917.<sup>2</sup> Credit.*Current expenses of the Salt Lake City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.*

	1918 <sup>1</sup>	1919	1920
Salaries:			
Bank officers.....	\$4, 986	\$10, 745	\$16, 335
Clerical staff.....	34, 056	74, 403	151, 023
Special officers and watchmen.....	907	826	3, 584
All other.....	317	1, 595	4, 736
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	1, 572	2, 373	5, 081
Taxes and fire insurance.....	44	.....	56
Telephone and telegraph.....	811	4, 874	11, 920
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	3, 580	7, 337	9, 798
Printing and stationery.....	5, 942	10, 489	23, 892
Furniture and equipment.....	20, 237	9, 666	33, 581
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	12, 984	17, 874	20, 694
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>85, 436</b>	<b>140, 182</b>	<b>289, 700</b>

<sup>1</sup> Branch open for business Apr. 1, 1918.<sup>a</sup> Branch opened for business Jan. 2, 1920.

*Current expenses of the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.*

	1917 <sup>1</sup>	1918	1919	1920
Salaries:				
Bank officers.....	\$1,882	\$7,902	\$10,290	\$12,895
Clerical staff.....	5,207	24,388	46,416	89,983
Special officers and watchmen.....	77	157	1,640	3,759
All other.....		72	771	1,729
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	222	3,832	1,607	3,663
Taxes and fire insurance.....				94
Telephone and telegraph.....	367	2,109	3,453	7,420
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	1,129	3,900	4,099	5,044
Printing and stationery.....	1,927	3,421	7,218	12,500
Furniture and equipment.....		3,859	8,360	19,040
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	3,457	14,552	23,699	15,439
Total current expenses.....	14,268	64,192	107,553	171,566

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business Sept. 19, 1917.*Current expenses of the Spokane branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.*

	1917 <sup>1</sup>	1918	1919	1920
Salaries:				
Bank officers.....	\$2,694	\$6,412	\$11,249	\$12,519
Clerical staff.....	7,011	25,474	46,540	78,971
Special officers and watchmen.....	224	120	681	2,093
All other.....	160	300	1,050	2,177
Directors' meetings, legal fees, officers' and clerks' traveling expenses, life-insurance and fidelity-bond premiums.....	1,549	1,729	2,537	3,005
Taxes and fire insurance.....	64			269
Telephone and telegraph.....	559	2,238	3,624	7,788
Rent, light, heat, and power.....	2,116	4,169	5,637	6,036
Printing and stationery.....	2,599	3,807	7,024	10,076
Furniture and equipment.....		3,540	19,749	11,147
All other, including postage and insurance on mail, security and currency shipments, repairs and alterations, etc.....	2,989	6,986	14,130	14,000
Total current expenses.....	19,665	54,775	112,221	148,081

<sup>1</sup> Branch opened for business July 26, 1917.

## EXHIBIT E.

OCTOBER 11, 1921.

HON. SYDNEY ANDERSON,  
*Chairman Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry,*  
*United States Congress.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the record of the statements made by a former Comptroller of the Currency and ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board to the commission on August 2 and 3, there are included two addresses made by him, one in Washington on April 15, 1921, and the other in Augusta, Ga., on July 14, 1921, in which certain allegations are made reflecting upon the intelligence and efficiency, and, by innuendo, upon the probity of members of the Federal Reserve Board. Other statements with which the board takes issue appear in various communications to the board which the former comptroller introduced in his testimony.

Many of these allegations are so trivial and irrelevant as to be unworthy of notice, and others, particularly those which relate to credit policies, it is believed have been fully answered in the statements made by Gov. Strong and myself before your commission on August 4 and subsequent days, and in letters which have been introduced in the record. Having in mind the desire of the commission to assemble as promptly as possible facts more directly related to the purposes for which it was organized, I did not deem it opportune when I was before the commission to take up its time in answering the general charges made by the former comptroller that the board had approved or permitted reckless waste of money in the operations of the Federal reserve banks, particularly with respect to the building of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, now in course of construction, and to the salaries paid to the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.



In each annual report of the Federal Reserve Board to Congress an exhibit has been made of the number of officers and employees of all Federal reserve banks and of their salaries.

In its annual report for the year 1918, the board called the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing adequate quarters for the Federal reserve banks and reported purchases of building sites which had been made by 10 of the 12 banks. In each subsequent report a frank statement has been made to Congress of the progress of the building operations by the respective banks.

When the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives were considering, early in the year 1919, the board's recommendation that section 7 of the Federal reserve act be amended by permitting the banks to create a maximum surplus out of earnings equal to 100 per cent of their paid-in capital, instead of 40 per cent as previously provided, I called the attention of the committees to the fact that all Federal reserve banks would be obliged to construct their own buildings, as it was not practicable to lease adequate quarters and otherwise to provide suitable vaults for the custody of the large amounts of cash and securities held by the banks. I called attention also to the large expenditures which would have to be made in these building operations, and urged that the banks be permitted to increase their surplus in order to reduce the proportion of fixed assets represented by the buildings to their capital account. The committees appeared to be impressed with this argument, for the act of March 3, 1919, went beyond the board's recommendations and provided that Federal reserve banks might create a surplus out of earnings equal to 100 per cent of their subscribed capital, plus 10 per cent of net earnings annually, after such a surplus had been created.

As no criticism has been made to the commission by the former comptroller, however, of any of the Federal reserve bank buildings except that of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it seems unnecessary at this time to present further data relating to any of them except the one in New York. The board understands that the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has submitted to the commission a full statement regarding the building operations of that bank, every important detail of which has been submitted from time to time to the Federal Reserve Board.

Since he appeared before the commission, the former comptroller has given to the press a letter directing his criticism especially to the salaries paid to officers and employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and this letter has recently been inserted in the Congressional Record.

Each Federal reserve bank is by law placed under the supervision and control of a board of directors who are authorized to appoint such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in the Federal reserve act and to define their duties. The law also requires that any compensation that may be provided by the board of directors of a Federal reserve bank for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

I transmit herewith copy of a letter, dated October 6, 1921, from the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in which he discusses not only the salaries of officers which have been specifically criticised by the former comptroller, with the exception of his own and that of the Federal reserve agent, but also the increase in the number of employees and in their compensation. The board has, in approving salaries and increases in salaries from time to time, been advised of all the facts set forth in this letter, and its approval of the salaries proposed by the directors has been based upon an appreciation of these facts. This letter contains a detailed review of the principles governing the salary policies of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the approval of which by the members of the Federal Reserve Board is evidenced by their action in approving from time to time specific salaries and increases voted by the bank's directors. Inasmuch as Governor Strong's sense of propriety does not permit him to discuss in his letter the salaries paid the Federal reserve agent and himself, particular reference will be made to these salaries in this communication.

The Federal reserve agent is appointed by the Federal Reserve Board and his salary is fixed by the board. All other officers and employees of the Federal reserve bank, except those in the Federal reserve agent's department, are appointed by the board of directors and the salaries fixed by them, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The officers of Federal reserve banks are not officers of the United States. They are private citizens, just as officers of national banks, which are, like Federal reserve banks, chartered under an act of Congress, are private citizens.

The conduct of the business of a Federal reserve bank, and of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York especially, which is now the largest banking institution in the country, with transactions many times greater than those of the largest member banks, with great responsibilities to its member banks, to the public, and to the Treasury

of the United States, requires the services in executive and other capacities of trained officials and experts who will devote all of their time to the work of the bank, not only in the ordinary routine but in the study of a great variety of technical subjects, and it is highly desirable that men be obtained who can always be relied upon to show good judgment and all other necessary qualifications.

These officers are not permitted to engage in any other business or in political activities or to hold public office. Their service in the Federal reserve bank is not a stepping stone to a political career nor does it afford means of outside financial profit. It would be impossible to secure the services of competent and efficient officials for the Federal reserve banks were their salaries to be measured by the salaries paid to the political officers of the Government.

In the former comptroller's letter, above referred to, and in his Augustaspeech, which is a part of the record of the commission, he appears to take the position that the salary of a United States Senator is the standard upon which salaries of Federal reserve bank officials should be based. He did not himself, however, while he was in office, observe this principle, but on the contrary recognized the fact that in order to obtain competent national bank examiners, who, by the way, are officers of the Government, he would be obliged to pay regard to the technical skill and ability of these men and to what they could earn in the employ of private banking institutions and corporations.

These examiners are appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and their salaries are fixed by the Federal Reserve Board "upon the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency." The board does not regard these salaries as excessive, and in what follows no such inference should be drawn.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1920 gives in one item (page 22, second volume) the total of the "expenses on account of the national bank examining service," which includes salaries and other expenses incurred in making examinations, including traveling expenses, but does not give any statement, either in detail or in the aggregate, of salaries paid national-bank examiners. The report of the Federal Reserve Board for the same year, however, gives a complete detailed list of salaries paid national-bank examiners (pages 278-280). These salaries were initiated and recommended, in each instance, by the Comptroller of the Currency, just as salaries of Federal reserve bank officers and employees are initiated by the directors of the Federal reserve banks.

The report shows that 10 examiners are paid salaries equal to or in excess of that of a United States Senator; that 1 examiner is paid a salary in excess of that of 2 United States Senators; and that the aggregate of salaries paid these 10 examiners is more than the salaries paid 13 United States Senators. It shows also that the total salaries of all national-bank examiners on the pay roll as of December 31, 1920, aggregate \$637,900, an amount equal to the salaries of 85 United States Senators. In addition to this, during the year 1920, two national-bank examiners were, for a time, each paid a salary at the rate of \$30,000 per annum, an amount equal to that paid 4 United States Senators, but it is only fair to state that these examiners were detailed to examine foreign branches of national banks and that these salaries were designed to cover ocean transportation and all traveling and living expenses while they were engaged in making these examinations abroad.

The foregoing comparisons are made merely to show the absurdity of attempting to draw conclusions from totally unrelated facts.

In its annual report for 1918 the board said:

"It is evident that the Federal reserve banks, in order to insure the proper conduct of their business and to protect the interests of the Government, the member banks, and the public, must employ men of exceptional experience and ability. Experience has shown that the larger member banks are disposed to draw upon the Federal reserve banks for men to fill high official positions, and in order to retain the services of officers who are constantly being tempted with outside offers at high salaries it has become necessary to recognize this competition. While the board has in no case approved salaries for Federal reserve bank officers as high as those paid officers of similar rank by the larger member banks in the various Federal reserve cities, it has approved salaries approximating the average salaries paid by the larger local banks. In the case of junior officers, heads of divisions, and clerks, the board has recognized from the outset that the compensation paid them must be in line with that paid by the larger member banks. The board does not believe that the Federal reserve banks should become training schools for future officers of member banks. It feels, on the contrary, that sufficient inducements should be offered by the Federal reserve banks to make service with them attractive as a career."

During the past seven years four governors of Federal reserve banks have resigned in order to accept executive positions with other banking institutions at much higher

salaries, and the same is true with respect to a considerable number of deputy governors and junior officers.

The board does not regard the salaries paid the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal reserve agent as being excessive. No one who is familiar with the qualifications of these gentlemen, their long experience in banking, their established position in the banking community before the Federal reserve bank was organized, the magnitude of their responsibilities, and the opportunities which are constantly afforded them to make other and more profitable engagements, would assert for a moment that they are being paid more than they are worth.

The only question, therefore, to be considered is: Does the business of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York require the services, as its two senior officers, of men of their type? The board believes that it does, and it believes, furthermore, that it would be false economy to depend upon less able and experienced men.

I am inclosing for the information of the commission copy of a letter from Governor Strong, which outlines the history of his connection with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The statements made therein were already familiar to some members of the board who have served continuously since 1914.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York voted in September, 1917, to increase the governor's salary from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per annum, and the question of approval was considered by the Federal Reserve Board. Upon being informed, however, that Mr. Strong would not then accept this increase, and in view of the fact that the country was at war, the board took no action. The records of the Treasury Department will show what was done by the Liberty loan organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, under the leadership and supervision of Gov. Strong, in the placing of Government securities during and after the war. In the prosecution of this work, in connection with his other duties, his health broke down and necessitated his absence from the bank during the year 1920, to which reference is made in his letter.

In December, 1918, the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York again voted to increase the salary of Gov. Strong to \$50,000 per annum. The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Federal Reserve Board on December 14, 1918:

"Present: The chairman (Mr. McAdoo), the governor, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Williams, Mr. Broderick, secretary.

"Mr. Strauss stated that he had reviewed the recommendations of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of increases in salaries of and bonuses to its officers and employees, and submitted the following report, which was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting:

(Here follows report of Mr. Strauss on a letter from Mr. George F. Peabody, deputy chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on the subject of increased compensation for employees of the bank.)

"The chairman expressed himself as heartily in accord with the principles propounded by Mr. Strauss. He then explained to the board his views as to the principles that should be observed in determining compensation to officers of Federal reserve banks. He stated that his attitude had been that in the beginning and during the formative period of the system he advocated comparatively low salaries until the business of the banks could be established, and a fair measure obtained of their operations and a more accurate realization reached of the dimensions of the problems and responsibilities of the banks' officers, adding that last year he had opposed an increase in the salary of the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York only because the country was at war. He said, now that the business of the banks had been well established and they were making large earnings for the Government, the time had come when the office of governor of a Federal reserve bank should command on its merits a fair and just compensation, and that he would vote to fix the salary of the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at \$50,000 per annum, this salary to prevail not only for the present incumbent, but for his successors. The chairman stated it as his view that the principle governing the fixing of salaries of officers of Federal reserve banks should be that the salary be made sufficiently attractive to make a man willing to adopt the Federal reserve system as a permanent career having its rewards in the way of promotion like any other institution. He opposed the view that the office of head of a Federal reserve bank should be considered on a parity with high Government office, stating that heads of Federal reserve banks could not be said to enjoy that magnitude of power and prestige pertaining to high Government office, while the bank officers were yet placed in a different position from those engaged in private institutions in that they were affected by the mutations of public life and controlled by a changing public board.

"The chairman stated that he had conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carter Glass, who concurred in the substance of the principles recited by him, leaving it to the board, of course, to make, under such principles, reasonable adjustments of salaries throughout the system in its discretion.

"The chairman stated as a further principle that the salary of a Federal reserve agent should be at least as high as that of any deputy governor of the Federal reserve bank of which such agent may be chairman.

"Mr. Miller pointed out that the tremendous earnings of the Federal reserve banks had accrued this year largely out of Government business, and asked the chairman if he had that factor in mind in expressing his opinion on the question.

"The chairman replied that he did not think the percentage basis of earnings of banks is a fair guide for the measure of compensation to be paid, stating it as his judgment that the questions of salaries at the several banks should be dealt with each on its own merits with respect to the responsibility assumed by the governor when taking office.

"Mr. Strauss stated that the board should not consider the earnings of a bank in fixing compensation; that at future periods it might well be the business of the banks not to make money.

"The chairman concurred in this view, stating that it might be necessary to operate a bank at a loss as a result of a general plan of combining the resources of all banks as a common fund, in which event, the responsibilities of the governor of a bank forced to operate at a loss would be even greater than when large earnings were accruing. He said the problem was to ascertain what is a just compensation, taking into consideration all the elements of the problem—the size of the bank, the cost of living in the community, and the responsibility assumed by the chief executive officer of the bank.

"Mr. Williams pointed out that there were certain governors of Federal reserve banks whom the board felt were not the strongest men for their positions.

"The chairman stated that if the board undertook the responsibility of keeping in office incompetent men as governors of Federal reserve banks the salaries of such governors should nevertheless have a relation to the responsibility assumed.

"On motion, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the salary of the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the ensuing year be approved if fixed at \$50,000 per annum, and that the recommendations of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as submitted by Deputy Chairman Peabody in his letter of December 11, 1918, as modified in principles by the memorandum submitted by Mr. Strauss, above, be approved with the understanding that the board will review same in detail and make such adjustments as may be necessary at its meeting on Monday, December 16.

"At this point the chairman (Mr. McAdoo) stated that it was necessary for him to withdraw from this, the last meeting of the Federal Reserve Board which he would attend, and expressed to the members of the board his appreciation of the work they had done during his incumbency of the office of chairman, stating that he would always have a keen interest in the personal welfare of members of the board, as well as in their official work."

For the further information of the commission, and in order that it may better determine what weight, if any, should be given to the criticisms made by the former comptroller of the salaries paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, I transmit a memorandum made up from the minutes of the Federal Reserve Board showing the dates of the various meetings at which increases in salaries of officers and employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were considered, and the vote of the comptroller on these proposals. It will be noted that the minutes show that he voted affirmatively on 80 per cent of the salary increases, including those which he now criticizes, that he did not vote against any of them, but was absent from meetings at which the other 20 per cent were considered.

The board requests that this letter and the memorandum attached be made a part of the record of the commission. If the commission desires any further statement regarding any other allegation made by the former comptroller, which appears in the record, the board will be pleased to furnish it without delay.

In view of the fact that the allegations made by the former comptroller are a part of the official record of the commission and are being constantly reiterated by him, the board respectfully requests that the commission make public its findings regarding them.

Very truly, yours,

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*

## EXHIBIT F.

OCTOBER 6, 1921.

DEAR GOV. HARDING: Mr. John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, in an address made in Augusta on July 14, 1921, printed in the Congressional Record under date of July 20, 1921, and printed on pages 36-48 of part 13 of the hearings before the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, has made certain charges involving the salary policy of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In an open letter dated September 12, 1921, published on the cover page of the Manufacturers' Record of September 22, 1921, he has enlarged upon those charges and has made certain statements that are wholly inaccurate or purposely misleading. In a speech before the United States Senate on October 1, 1921, Senator Heflin introduced into the Congressional Record (see p. 6645 of the Oct. 3, 1921, issue) a complete copy of that letter, suggesting "a clean-up of the high salary scandal at the reserve bank in New York," and intimating that the Republican Party should ask for "an immed at investigation of this whole disgraceful affair," which he states was "permitted" by the Federal Reserve Board without protest by the Senate.

All of the present salaries in effect at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were approved by the Federal Reserve Board under the terms of the Federal reserve act, and in a general way they are, of course, familiar with the necessities for those increases. But for the convenience of the board, and for such disposition as it might deem proper, I wish to submit herewith a complete review of the conditions and circumstances upon which the salary policy of the bank has been based and to answer concretely the charges which have been made against increases heretofore granted.

In brief, the criticisms may be summarized in these two statements appearing in the Augusta speech just referred to, one, that "the total pay roll of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the period of acute deflation from 1919 to 1920 actually increased \$778,000 in that one year" and, two, that the salaries paid to all officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1916 "aggregated \$93,000, while the amount paid for officers' salaries for the same bank in 1920 was over \$400,000."

The letter appearing in the Manufacturers' Record, which is an elaboration of previous critical statements, is printed on the cover page of that paper and is directed solely as an attack against the Federal reserve bank in the matter of salaries. This letter has been distributed widely throughout the country. It is obviously designed to create a most incomplete and misleading picture, presenting in absolute terms the amounts of increase in the pay roll to officers and employees of the Federal reserve bank without relating those increases to the growth in the volume of work performed by that institution and without referring in any way to the general average of individual salaries or to other pertinent factors. I would like to discuss these matters in detail and on their merits.

The statement is made that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been "distinctly extravagant" and that "despite the reticence of the officials" he can give some facts and figures of interest to the readers of the periodical to which his letter was addressed. This inference that the Federal reserve bank has attempted improperly to conceal anything is wholly unfounded. There is not now, and never has been, any undue "reticence" on the part of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York concerning any of the details of its expense account, whether salaries or other items of expense. So far as salaries are concerned, and that seems to be the chief item on which his charge of extravagance is based, section 4 of the Federal reserve act provides that "any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board." Every increase in the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board, and it, in its annual report to Congress, under the caption "Personnel and Salaries," reviews the number of officers and employees of every Federal reserve bank for each year, reciting the amount of the salary received by the "chairman and Federal reserve agent," the "governor," the "deputy governor," and "other officers," stating how many there are in each group where there are more than one, and giving the aggregate for each group.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand how Mr. Williams, an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, whose duty it was to approve of salaries of all officers of all Federal reserve banks, and who, himself, approved of several different annual reports of the Federal Reserve Board to Congress, including the present form and method of reporting the salaries of the Federal reserve banks, can now with honesty or fairness make the statement that there is "any secrecy as to the salaries or compensation paid to the officers and other employees of the Federal reserve banks." If he believed that there is any "secrecy" in the reports of the

Federal Reserve Board, it must be because he now regards as inadequate for his own private purposes reports which he himself approved when he was a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and which he apparently at that time thought were sufficiently frank and explicit for the purposes of Congress and the public. While it is true that the annual reports of the board to Congress do not now mention the names of the individual officers of the various Federal reserve banks, it is obvious that the reason for that is solely one of convenience and economy. There is sufficient data given in each annual report with respect to the salaries of those banks not only to furnish a very definite picture of salary payments as a whole, but also to form the basis of an intelligent request for more detailed information on the part of any Member of Congress who may be interested in learning further details. The charge that there is any "secrecy" must, therefore, be disregarded both as an inaccurate criticism of a practice which Mr. Williams himself was a party to for several years. It would be interesting to know how far as a member of the board he actually approved of the salary increases in the Federal reserve bank of New York which he now flaunts before the public as an example of extravagance and waste in the expenditure of what he erroneously terms "public money."

But independently of his own action in all of these matters, it is the belief of the officers of the bank that the salaries paid by it have not been and are not now in excess of the value of the services rendered, and an examination of the records and statistics which have been prepared for and considered by the officers will, I believe, be determinative of the fact that the salaries of both officers and employees of the Federal reserve bank have, on the whole, been much lower, rather than higher, than the market for such services in the city of New York. What are the facts?

*Employees' salaries.*—Mr. Williams has said that the total payroll of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York "in the period of acute deflation from 1919 to 1920 actually increased \$778,000 in that one year." It is needless to comment upon the inaccuracy of the statement that the period from 1919 to 1920, when the increase of \$778,000 in the salary roll of the Federal Reserve Bank took place, was a period of "acute deflation," since it was at that time, in January of 1920, that prices were rising at their most rapid rate. An inspection of the chart hereto attached, indicating the trend of wholesale commodity prices in four countries, shows graphically how rapid was the rise in these prices in the winter of 1919-20, when the increase in the salary roll to which Mr. Williams refers took place. The general index shows an increase from 207 per cent to 238 per cent of the prewar level between June, 1919, and December, 1919. So, also, the report of the National Industrial Conference Board on the cost of living in the United States, and particularly the report of the Department of Labor showing the cost of living in the city of New York, which are attached hereto, show conclusively that the greatest increase in living costs took place in the fall of 1919, when the index shows an increase in the city of New York of 17 per cent from 176 per cent in July, 1919, to 206 per cent on January 1, 1920. Furthermore, from the 1st of January, 1920, to the high point, in May, 1920, living costs increased still further by 7 per cent. It seems, therefore, that the statement that has been made on numerous occasions, and which even as late as September 12, 1921, was presented to the public in an open letter to the Manufacturers Record, concerning the great increase in the salary roll of the bank during what is called "the years of acute deflation from 1919 to 1920," is wholly misleading and obviously calculated to deceive the public as to the true state of facts.

Furthermore, in all of the criticisms with reference to the increase in the bank's salary roll, no mention is made of the tremendous growth in the work of the bank during the period referred to. In considering the propriety of salary expenditures it is necessary to bear in mind these two factors, first, the relation of the number of employees to the volume of business done, and second, the general average salary for each individual. If it can be demonstrated, as I believe the statistics and charts submitted herewith do demonstrate, that the bank's force has not increased out of proportion to the volume of work done, the only other question for consideration is whether the general average salary has increased out of proportion to the general wage scale in the same vicinity.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was organized in November, 1914. On January 1, 1915, the total number of employees (exclusive of officers) was 36; the total annual payroll (exclusive of officers) was \$48,014; and the general average of all salaries paid was \$1,334. Following is submitted a table showing the change in the number of employees at the bank, the total annual payroll, and the general average salary for the first of each year from 1915 to 1921, inclusive.

January 1—	Number of employees.	Total annual pay roll.	Average salary, exclusive of any bonus.
1915 .....	36	\$48, 014	\$1, 334
1916 .....	71	85, 987	1, 211
1917 .....	164	160, 460	978
1918 .....	814	853, 256	1, 048
1919 .....	2, 630	3, 007, 550	1, 144
1920 .....	2, 768	3, 965, 660	1, 433
1921 .....	2, 734	4, 056, 783	1, 484

NOTE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Figures given in the above table are based on the bank's records as of January 1 of each year and include the salary increases effective as of January 1 and the changes in the number of employees effective as of the first of the year, whereas figures given in the Federal Reserve Board's statement represent the number of employees and their aggregate annual salaries as of December 31 of each year before the above changes took place. Employees of the Buffalo branch are included in the board's figures but not in the bank's figures.

It will be observed from this table that while the salary roll as a whole has increased rapidly the increase is due principally to the large increase in the number of employees on the bank's pay roll, an increase necessitated by the very rapid growth in the bank's business from the shell of an organization in 1914 to what is now the largest bank in the United States, with over \$1,500,000,000 in resources, doing billions of dollars of business a year, and frequently \$1,000,000,000 in transactions in one day. I am submitting herewith for the information of the board a table showing the growth in the bank's work during this period. Summarized, this table shows that the volume of work done by the bank during the year 1920 was over 64 times what it was during the calendar year 1915. In spite, however, of this extraordinary increase in the volume of the work done by those departments of the bank in which it is possible to measure the volume of work, nevertheless the number of employees in those same departments increased only 31 times between December 31, 1915, and December 31, 1920, and only 38 times for the entire bank during the same period. Admitting that the total pay roll has not increased out of proportion to the work performed by the employees (in fact it is relatively many times less), the next question is whether the average individual salary is consistent with the general wage scale in the community. The figures heretofore presented indicate that the general average salary<sup>1</sup> on January 1, 1915, was \$1,334; on January 1, 1916, \$1,211; on January 1, 1917, \$978; on January 1, 1918, \$1,048; on January 1, 1919, \$1,144; on January 1, 1920, \$1,433; and on January 1, 1921, \$1,484. The figures covering the general average salary, graphically portrayed in a chart submitted herewith, indicate that the increase in the average salary<sup>1</sup> of the bank's employees was 8 per cent from January 1, 1915, to and including January 1, 1920, when the increase of \$665,321 in the employees' salary roll, to which Mr. Williams refers, was made. It was then that the first large increase (\$240) in the average salaries of the Federal reserve bank employees took place.

What was the justification for this increase? It became apparent to the officers of the bank during the latter part of 1919 that the financial distress of many of the clerks was very acute. Many requests had been received from the employees for salary increases and, upon investigation, it was found that in most cases accumulated savings had been exhausted; many employees had contracted necessary debts and were unable to pay them; and some could not afford to buy requisite clothing and food. The conditions disclosed by this investigation were such as to constitute a source of real danger to the bank in the handling of cash and securities, and demanded that a general salary increase be made. Before that increase was recommended, however, the Federal reserve bank officials made a thorough and careful analysis of the conditions of the employees, not only in their relation to the increased cost of living, but also in their relation to other bank employees in New York City. A very lengthy and careful report was prepared and submitted to the Federal Reserve Board. It contained an analysis of the salaries paid to employees of 10 other banks located in the city of New York, itemizing not only the general average salary but the amount of extra bonus and high cost of living bonus paid by each bank. It showed that while the average salary paid at that time, that is, in 1919, to the employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including the bonus of 20 per cent was \$1,440, nevertheless the average salary paid to the employees of each of the other 10 banks, including the bonus, ranged from a minimum of \$1,620 in the case

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of bonus.

of one bank to \$2,265 in the case of another. In fact, the average salary of 6 of these banks, including the bonus, was over \$2,100. Independently of bonuses, it was seen that our average salary was only \$1,200 which was lower than that of all the other banks except one which paid a bonus of 70 per cent.

It was also found that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for September, 1919, showed that food prices for the city of New York increased 75 per cent over 1914, and that from 1914 to June, 1919, clothing had increased 152 per cent; housing 13 per cent; fuel and light 45 per cent; furniture, household goods, etc., 137 per cent; and miscellaneous or sundry items 75 per cent. While the United States Bureau of Labor reports show that food prices for New York City had increased only 75 per cent, and while the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its own report on business conditions dated October 20, 1919, stated that the expenditures for food for a typical family in New York City had increased 70.7 per cent since 1914, nevertheless figures published by the State Industrial Commission on September 23, 1919, showed that food prices averaged 90 per cent higher than in June, 1914, and the investigation of the conditions of our own employees revealed the fact that their rents had increased on the average about 30.6 per cent for the year 1919.

The results of these conditions were obvious. The high wages that were being paid at that time to skilled and unskilled mechanics, longshoremen, truck drivers, common laborers, and other workers were given much publicity in the press and caused our employees to compare their salaries with the salaries received by those of other classes of wage earners. Much dissatisfaction resulted among the clerical force generally, and this prompted several attempts to organize the bank clerks and other employees into unions for the purpose of correcting the unfavorable scale of wages which they were being paid.

Under all these circumstances and conditions the directors were forced to the conclusion that a very substantial revision in the salary scale was imperative in order to maintain the morale and necessities of the force and a continuance of the successful operation of the bank. The recommendations made by the directors for salary increases on January 1, 1920, amounted to \$665,321. These increases which were approved by the Federal Reserve Board on December 19, 1919, increased the average salary, independent of bonus, from \$1,193 to \$1,433, and since that time the average has varied between \$1,424 and a high of \$1,491 in February of 1921. At the present time (Sept. 15, 1921) it is \$1,489, but the bonus of 20 per cent which was being paid for the first quarter of 1921 was reduced to 10 per cent in the second quarter and has since been entirely eliminated.

It may be well at this time briefly to refer to the fact that in 1916 owing to increases in the cost of living which took place during that year (see chart on cost of living attached hereto) the directors of the bank recommended the payment of a bonus of extra compensation on a graded scale of 10 per cent, 7½ per cent, and 5 per cent. The purpose of this action was to enable the bank's employees to meet rapidly increasing living costs without at the same time adding to their salaries a permanent increase. There is inclosed herewith a table showing the amount of annual salary roll and extra compensation payments from 1915 to July 1, 1921, when the last extra compensation was paid. As previously remarked, it has now been omitted entirely. The figures, charts, and tables already submitted have made appropriate references to the so-called bonus or extra compensation payments, and clearly indicate how relatively low has been the average salary of the bank's employees even including the extra compensation.

*Official salaries.*—The next charge which Mr. Williams makes concerning the administration of salaries by the Federal Reserve Bank is that with respect to the salaries of the bank's officers. The comparisons which have already been made of the employees' salaries, and the necessity for increases in those salaries, are pertinent to a consideration of the changes in the salaries of the officers of the bank, although there are other considerations perhaps even more so.

In his letter of September 12, 1921, appearing in the *Manufacturers' Record*, he lays particular stress upon the increases in the salaries paid to certain officers of the bank "indicating increases in salaries from the time of their employment to 1920-21." While he qualifies the figures which he gives by the statement that he believes they are substantially correct, he adds that he believes that they probably understate, rather than overstate, the salaries paid at the time. This list of figures is inaccurate in part, and misleading in whole. It refers to the salaries of only a few more than half of the entire list of officers and is inaccurate even in many of those which it does recite.

There follows a revised list of the salaries paid to those officers selected by Mr. Williams, together with a correct statement of the initial salary paid to each of them



by the bank. For the sake of convenience the percentage of increase has also been given, together with the number of years over which that increase is spread. Inasmuch as Mr. Williams makes the charge that 60 per cent of the 24 officers mentioned by him never received over \$1,500 to \$2,500 before they came to the reserve bank, there is another column indicating the salary of each officer received prior to his employment by the bank, whether as an officer or an employee. This particular reference will be discussed later.

Officer.	Salary prior to Federal reserve bank employment.	Initial salary.	Present salary.	Increase since employment.	Increase since made officer.	Years in Federal reserve bank.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Benjamin Strong.....	\$60,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	66.0	66.0	7
Pierre Jay.....	16,500	16,000	30,000	87.5	87.5	7
J. H. Case.....	20,000	25,000	30,000	20.0	20.0	4
E. R. Kenzel.....	3,000	4,200	22,000	423.8	423.8	7
L. F. Sailer.....	6,500	10,000	30,000	200.0	200.0	6
G. L. Harrison.....	10,000	22,000	25,000	13.6	13.6	1
Francis Oakley.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	2
L. H. Hendricks.....	9,500	6,000	18,000	200.0	200.0	7
H. A. Hopf.....	20,000	7,000	18,000	.....	.....	3
Shepard Morgan.....	7,500	11,000	15,000	36.4	36.4	2
E. H. Hart.....	24,800	12,000	15,000	25.0	25.0	2
A. W. Gilbert.....	3,000	2,400	12,500	420.8	247.2	7
J. D. Higgins.....	3,000	3,000	12,000	300.0	140.0	7
J. W. Jones.....	2,600	4,800	10,000	108.3	108.3	4
L. R. Rounds.....	2,800	2,400	12,500	420.8	247.2	4
J. L. Morris.....	12,500	9,000	12,000	33.3	.....	1
Carl Snyder.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	2
W. B. Matteson.....	2,200	2,400	10,000	316.6	150.0	7
A. J. Lins.....	1,320	1,500	10,000	566.6	316.6	7
G. E. Chapin.....	3,000	3,600	10,000	177.7	108.3	4
H. M. Jefferson.....	3,000	3,500	8,000	128.5	128.5	7
J. E. Crane.....	1,320	1,080	7,500	594.5	108.3	6
W. A. Hamilton.....	4,000	2,400	7,000	191.6	75.0	4
R. M. O'Hara.....	3,500	3,000	8,400	180.0	40.0	4

<sup>1</sup> Includes bonus and directors' and committee fees.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Government service.

<sup>3</sup> Half time.

This table illustrates the cases of those officers of the bank whose salaries are specifically criticized by Mr. Williams, and accounts in part for the increase in the total official salary roll from \$93,000 in 1916 to \$400,000 in 1920. But the real explanation of that increase is attributed, not so much to individual increases as to the extraordinary growth in the work of the bank, resulting in consequent additions both to the number of employees and officers. It has always been the policy of the bank wherever possible to fill new offices or vacancies by promoting those in its service, whether they be employees or officers. Thirteen of the 24 men listed above entered the employ of the bank as clerks and at relatively small salaries, so that their present salaries as responsible officers of the largest bank in the country may seem large as compared with their initial salary in a newly organized institution with relatively little business. Owing, however, to the rapid increases in the bank's business and the increasing necessity for additional employees and officers, the promotion of those in the service was at times rapid, but it is believed that no promotion was ever made that was not fully merited in the circumstances. An examination of the percentage of increase in individual salaries will show that the greatest increase was in those cases where the officers started in the employment of the bank as clerks. The percentage of increase in official salaries as such is relatively much less, and in those cases where it seems large by way of percentage, it will be seen to have been spread over a number of years. In order more clearly to explain these individual increases, it may be well to read a chart by years showing the number of officers in the service of the bank on the first of each year, their aggregate salaries, and the general average of all official salaries, together with the proportion of officers to employees in each year.

	Number of officers.	Aggregate official salaries.	Average official salaries.	Ratio of officers to employees.
Jan. 1, 1915.....	5	\$65, 700	\$13, 140	1 to 7
Jan. 1, 1916.....	7	83, 000	11, 857	1 to 10
Jan. 1, 1917.....	9	116, 200	12, 911	1 to 18
Jan. 1, 1918.....	16	185, 200	11, 575	1 to 51
Jan. 1, 1919.....	27	303, 700	11, 248	1 to 97
Jan. 1, 1920.....	30	387, 100	12, 903	1 to 92
Jan. 1, 1921.....	34	456, 400	13, 423	1 to 80
Oct. 1, 1921.....	37	493, 900	13, 349	1 to 75

NOTE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Figures given in the above table are based on the bank's records as of January 1 of each year and include the salary increases effective as of January 1 and the changes in the number of officers effective as of the first of the year, whereas figures given in the Federal Reserve Board's statement represent the number of officers and their aggregate annual salaries as of December 31 of each year before the above changes took place. Officers of the Buffalo branch are included in the board's figures but not in the bank's figures.

This table speaks for itself. As already pointed out, the work of the bank from the year 1915 through the year 1920 increased 64 times; the number of employees increased 31 times; the number of officers increased 6 times; but during the same period the employees' salary roll has increased 49 times and the officers' salary roll 5 times—nowhere near in proportion to the growth of the work in the bank. Furthermore, in spite of the necessary increase in the aggregate of the bank's official pay roll, it should be pointed out in this case, as in the case of employees, how relatively steady has been the average official salary except for the increase heretofore discussed that took place in 1920. Since January, 1920, the average salary has remained fairly constant at a little over \$13,000.

The last column of the table submitted above also bears an important relation to this discussion; that is, the number of employees as compared to the number of officers in the bank. Our investigations have shown that, based upon figures compiled as of October 1, 1920, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had fewer officers in comparison to the number of employees than any of the other Federal reserve banks; that is, 1 officer to each 80 employees. In the case of the other reserve banks the proportion ranges from 1 officer to 65 employees all the way down to 1 officer for each 21 employees. From the tables submitted herewith it will also be seen that while the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has only 1 officer to 80 employees, the other New York City banks which were investigated ranged from 1 officer to 57 employees, the smallest percentage, to 1 officer for each 14 employees, the largest percentage.

The records submitted will also, upon examination, disclose the fact that while the officers' salaries in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is 0.024 per cent of the total resources of the bank only one other Federal reserve bank has a lower ratio of officers' salaries to total resources, and that is in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, where it is 0.023 per cent. The ratio in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is the same as that in New York, and in all other Federal reserve banks it is higher, running up to a percentage of 0.074 per cent in the case of one reserve bank. In other words, the percentage of officers' salaries to total resources of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is not only next to the lowest in the whole system, but is only about one-third of the highest of the system. A similar comparison with seven of the largest New York City banks and trust companies is even more favorable to the reserve bank, since the percentages of salaries to total resources in the case of those city banks range from 0.07 per cent, the lowest (which is about three times our percentage) to a maximum of 0.36 per cent, which is approximately 15 times that of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The chart showing the percentage of total pay roll represented by the officers' salaries is also most favorable to the New York bank. The Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Kansas City pay 9.5 per cent of their total pay roll to officers. These are the lowest percentages in the Federal reserve system; the others range from 10.5 per cent to as high as 19.1 per cent, or twice the proportion that is paid in New York. In the case of the New York City banks the officers' salaries range from 20 per cent to 38 per cent of the total pay roll; that is, from twice as much to over four times as much as the percentage in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

While it is not practicable to attempt to review the reasons for the increase in the individual salaries for each of the officers on the pay roll, I shall discuss some of those salaries in detail, inasmuch as they are repeatedly compared with the salaries of the President of the United States, the Vice President, Senators, and members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Jay, Federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors, receives \$30,000 a year; but as his salary is fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and not by the directors of the bank, I shall make no further mention of it at this time.

The salary of one of our four deputy governors is now \$30,000. Our directors recommended that it be increased to \$40,000 on January 1, 1921, but the recommendation was not approved by the Federal Reserve Board. The officer of the bank to whom I refer, within the past six months, has declined an offer of \$55,000 a year to become vice president of one of the largest national banks in New York City. He has had other offers almost, if not quite, as attractive, which he has likewise declined.

Another deputy governor, who has been with the bank since its organization, receives \$30,000, recently increased from \$25,000. He has declined an offer of \$38,500 a year from one of the largest national banks in New York City, and has received other offers, but states that he prefers for the present to remain in the service of the bank.

Another deputy governor of the bank whose salary was increased within the last few months from \$22,000 to \$25,000 has a position awaiting him in New York at any time he cares to take it with one of the largest and most prosperous national banks, and at a larger salary than he now receives from the Federal reserve bank.

Another of the deputy governors, who receives a salary of \$22,000 (increased last January from \$18,000), has declined at least one offer of an important position at a salary of \$25,000, and with a brilliant prospect of advancement.

I have mentioned these few instances to illustrate what has taken place with respect to almost every important officer of the bank and to emphasize the fact that we are laboring in a competitive market in which the demand for services of men of exceptional ability is intense. In fact, most of the important officers of the bank have received and declined attractive offers at salaries in excess of those which they now receive from the bank. It is necessary, therefore, that the bank, in order to retain the services of men of ability, essential to the successful conduct of the business of a bank with resources exceeding \$1,500,000,000 and doing a business of many billions of dollars a year, pay salaries somewhat commensurate with, even if not equal, to the market value of their services. These men have devoted themselves without reservation, without sparing their health, frequently without vacation, and without regard to hours of service or compensation, to the service of their Government during the war and to the service of their country in building up the Federal reserve system since the war ended. The charge that they are overpaid is wholly unfounded and ill-becoming one who it is understood has himself approved of a great percentage of the increases which he now attacks. The board is, of course, familiar with and might deem it proper in view of this letter to furnish a summary of the votes cast by Mr. Williams with respect to these increases.

In summarizing this discussion of the question of officers' salaries it appears—

(1) That while the bank's volume of work from the year 1915 through 1920 has increased 64 times, and the number of employees has increased 38 times, nevertheless, the number of officers has increased only 6 times.

(2) That the average salary of all officers has remained extraordinarily constant around \$13,000.

(3) That the proportion of officers to employees (1 to 80) is less than that obtaining in any of the other Federal reserve banks, which range from 1 to 65, the lowest, to 1 to 21, the highest, and smaller than the proportion of officers to employees in eight of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 1 to 57 to 1 to 14.

(4) That the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (0.024 per cent) is smaller than in any of the other Federal reserve banks except one, which is 0.023 per cent, the others running as high as 0.074 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 0.07 per cent, the lowest, to 0.36 per cent, the highest.

(5) That the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (9.5 per cent) is smaller than that in any of the other Federal reserve banks except one, which is precisely the same, the others ranging from 10.5 per cent to as high as 19.1 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 20 per cent to 38 per cent.

Before finally passing from this subject there are several incidental points emphasized at much length in public discussions by Mr. Williams, to which reference might be made.

First. Mr. Williams says that he had "been told" that 60 per cent of the 24 officers to whom he referred never received over \$1,500 to \$2,500 before they came to the reserve bank and stated that they are now receiving salaries as high as Cabinet officers

An examination of the table heretofore submitted will indicate that of the officers mentioned precisely three received less than \$2,500 prior to their employment by the Federal reserve bank—that is, one-eighth, or 12½ per cent, and not 60 per cent—and of those three not one is receiving a salary as high as a cabinet officer. This is simply another instance where Mr. Williams, either through a lack of information or through intentional deception, distorts the facts to suit his own purposes. While it may be that he "had been told" that 60 per cent of these officers never received over \$1,500 to \$2,500 before they came to the Federal reserve bank, he must have known that his informant lacked that authoritative knowledge that is usually an essential prerequisite to such a public statement of abuse.

Second. A majority of Mr. Williams's criticisms of the salary policy of the bank take the form of comparisons between the official salaries at the bank and the salaries of certain governmental officers, such as the President, the Vice President, members of the cabinet, and Senators. As has been ably stated by a prominent ex-member of the Federal Reserve Board, salaries of officers of Federal reserve banks should not be considered in relation to the salaries of high Government officials, since the "heads of Federal reserve banks could not be said to enjoy that magnitude of power and prestige pertaining to high Government office," and since the reserve officers are also "placed in a different position from those engaged in private institutions in that they were affected by the mutations of public life and controlled by a changing public board."

The fact that the Government can not for various reasons pay to its higher executive officers salaries comparable to the executive salaries of private corporations is not a sound logical argument against the payment of proper salaries to the officers of banking corporations chartered under Federal law, which have to compete for personal services in a market with other private banking institutions.

Third. So far as the particular charge that employes of the reserve bank receive more than \$5 a day while traveling on official business of the bank is concerned, I can only say that the expenses of any person traveling for the bank or anyone else in these days are often in excess of \$5 per day, and that there is no reason in justice that they should not be reimbursed for their actual and reasonable traveling expenses. It is unnecessary, however, to state that a careful watch is kept over the individual expense accounts of employes and officers by the officers themselves, by the auditing department of the bank, and by the examiners of the Federal Reserve Board in order that items not reasonably a part of one's traveling expenses might not be contained in any expense voucher.

Fourth. Mr. Williams comments that "it also seems to me ridiculous for a reserve bank to employ at a salary exceeding that paid to a United States Senator or the editor-in-chief of many important newspapers in big cities, a man for whose employment an urgent argument was made by the reserve bank employing him that he was needed to touch up and give literary style to the press statements which the bank had occasion to give out from time to time, although high-priced men were already employed in the bank's publicity department who were supposed to be fully competent for such work."

NOTE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—On page 45 of part 13 of the hearings before the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, Mr. Williams stated: "It also seems to me ridiculous for a reserve bank to employ at a salary exceeding that paid to an United States Senator or to the editor-in-chief of many important newspapers in big cities, a man for whose employment an urgent argument was made by the reserve bank employing him that he was needed to touch up and give literary style to the press statements which the bank had occasion to give out from time to time, although high-priced men were already employed in the bank's publicity department who were supposed to be fully competent for such work."

In a letter addressed by him to Chair man Anderson of the commission, under date of October 17, 1921, he says: "I do not think—and so expressed myself at the time—that it is in accord with the principle of administration of government at the lowest possible cost to the people to pay a man with no claim to banking knowledge \$12,000 a year, the salary of a Cabinet officer, to put literary finish on the public outgivings of the New York Reserve Bank."

On November 16, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board received a letter, dated November 15, from the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York requesting its approval of the employment of Mr. W. Randolph Burgess as chief of the division of reports, statistical department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at an annual salary of \$4,500. In the letter referred to the chairman stated: "I have felt for some time that we needed the right sort of man to study the texts of our reports, particularly the monthly report and the annual report, so that the conditions of good English and conservative and consistent statement could be met. We have found a man who seems admirably fitted by experience and temperament to comply with these qualifications, and at a salary which is by no means excessive. The managing committee and the executive committee both acted favorably upon the recommendation approved by me, for the employment of W. Randolph Burgess as chief of the division of reports, statistics department, at \$4,500 a year."

I deny categorically that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has now, or ever has had, a publicity department. There is issued once a month a "Monthly review of credit and business conditions in the second Federal reserve district" under the direction of Mr. Jay, chairman of the board of directors and Federal reserve agent. This review is a pamphlet of about 10 or 12 pages and is reputed to be one of the most

valuable compilations of current business conditions that is prepared for the use of manufacturers, business men and bankers within the district. I submit that the effort and expense incident to its preparation and issue can not be charged "unjustified" or "extravagant."

The bank engages in no other form of publicity and can not be subjected to a charge of indulging in any kind of propaganda. Such a statement is wholly unfounded and the author knows it to be so. It might even be commented that the bank has at times been severely critized because it has failed to take steps to educate the public by circulars, articles, or even "propaganda," if that is the proper word; to advise the public of the scope and purpose of the system in order that a more complete knowledge of functions on the part of the public might itself be the best answer to the vicious and false criticism of such opponents as Mr. Williams has himself proved to be.

Fifth. The charge is also made that "the expense allowance of officers and employees, including bank examiners, of the Federal reserve banks are practically unlimited," although cabinet officers and other high officials of the Government, and national bank examiners, are limited in their expenses to \$5 per day," and that "an inspection of some of the expense accounts of the Federal reserve banks would be decidedly edifying to a congressional committee if they should be looked into."

For the information of the board, I wish to say that at the time of my appearance before the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, I showed to the chairman of that commission a copy of the complete expense account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since its organization, and, as I stated to him then, I am prepared and anxious at any time to present it to the commission or, in fact, to any committee of Congress which may see fit to interest itself in the matter, with the assurance that a careful and critical inspection of it will only be conclusive of the care and conservatism with which it is administered. It is, of course, available at any time for the inspection of the Federal Reserve Board. For the further information of the board, I wish briefly to review the steps which have been taken at various times by the bank officers with a view to maintaining a careful and effective control over the expense account.

Shortly after the war it was realized that the work of the bank had developed more rapidly than its organization, and after a careful study by the officers and directors a new plan of organization was made effective on September 1, 1919, definitely fixing the responsibility of each officer of the bank and placing each department of the bank's activity under the direct charge of an officer responsible for its efficient operation. A monthly record was established for each department of the bank, showing the number of employees engaged and the expense incurred. These figures have been carefully analyzed to ascertain whether the increased expenses were warranted.

Coincident with the development of the new organization there was created the administration function which was charged with the responsibility of engaging all new employees, after fully satisfying itself that such employees were actually required because of increased work. This department is also charged with the responsibility of properly placing the employees and of shifting them from one department to another as the occasion may require.

Under the new plan of organization there was also created the methods and supplies department for the purpose of more efficiently controlling expenses by the establishment of a centralized authority over the ordering of all supplies and equipment and also over changes in the mechanical operation of the various departments. No purchases are made by the purchasing agent unless the requisition bears the visé of this department. Many economies resulted from the establishment of this department such as: First, the installation of air-drying equipment in wash rooms replacing the linen and paper towels formerly used; second, the establishment of the post-office station and elimination of the express charges on shipments of currency and securities. The printed forms have been standardized as to size and style and the number of forms in use reduced, effecting very considerable savings in the use of paper. The work of this department has resulted in a large number of other economies of this character.

It was deemed advisable in the latter part of 1920 to make a more intensive study of each department in the bank and the managing committee therefore established the procedure committee for this purpose, composed of three of the senior officers of the bank, to actively engage in this work for the purpose of simplifying the operations of each department, eliminating unnecessary effort and expense, so that the work of the bank will be accomplished at the lowest cost consistent with safety and efficiency of operation. This committee has already completed the study of some three or four departments, and it is expected that a very considerable saving in operation will result from the recommendations made by the committee.

The current expense account has been constantly under close scrutiny by the directors and senior officers of the bank. Department heads and chiefs have been cautioned that no expenses are to be incurred except for the purpose of securing greater efficiency of operation. Department heads have been called together in meetings, the situation thoroughly canvassed, and managers and controllers were requested by the governor to advise him what economies have been effected in their respective departments. In this way the necessity of economical and efficient operation of the bank has been impressed upon those in charge of operations.

Every purchase requisition or current-expense voucher requires the approval of an officer of the bank, and if the amount is more than \$100 the approval must be that of a senior or general officer.

Any division requiring equipment, printed forms, supplies, or services of any kind is required to prepare a purchase-order requisition. All requisitions, regardless of prior approval, are routed to the planning division of the methods and supplies department for visé:

First, as to the necessity of the purchase. Second, as to the standard. Third, as to the quantity. Fourth, in the case of "rush" requisitions, whether or not the necessity warrants the incurring of any additional expense.

Such requisitions as are approved are then routed to the purchasing division where actual purchase is negotiated. In the case of all purchases of any consequence, bids are secured from several different suppliers or manufacturers, after which orders are placed based upon bids received.

The expense division receives all invoices and makes a complete examination to determine that the bill is regular in every way, that the material or service invoiced has been received, that the price appears to be reasonable, and that the charge is a proper one for the bank to pay. In this way there is secured first, a visé of all requisitions before purchase, and, second, a review of all bills rendered before payment, this review acting as a check upon the first visé as well as upon the purchasing agent. No member of the organization is permitted to make any purchase or incur any expense except through the regular channels specified above.

All divisions are supplied with stationery and supply cabinets in charge of a supply clerk who is permitted to requisition only such supplies as are actually necessary for the work of the bank.

Monthly departmental expense reports are prepared giving a comparison of the expenses for the month and the period this year with last, and all officers have been urged to do everything possible to hold down the expense account, not only in the usage of equipment, supplies, etc., but also in the use of the labor element, so that the expansion of the force may be held at the lowest possible minimum.

Special meetings of all of the officers of the bank were called on June 13 and September 16, 1921, particularly to review the expense of each department of the bank and to have each officer report all actions taken and proposed by his department to effect further economies in operation. For the information of the board I am inclosing a copy of a report of those meetings which is in itself illuminative not only of the care with which all of the officers watch the expense account, but also of the actual reduction in the cost of operation in proportion to the volume of work done.

Before concluding, it seems necessary briefly to comment upon the limitations and character of the the service and compensation of an officer of a Federal reserve bank.

As is well known, the salaries of all officers and employees of Federal reserve banks (with the exception of the Federal reserve agent) are fixed by the directors of each bank, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board as required by the Federal reserve act. Every salary now paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been passed upon by a committee of the directors, approved by the directors of the bank, submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for approval, and all approved salaries finally reported to Congress. The assertion that the salaries paid are too large has already been discussed in detail, but it may be proper to mention our understanding of the principles which underlie the salary policy of the bank. It is, I believe, no different from that prevailing in the system as a whole.

When the present officers of the Federal reserve bank were engaged, and all of them have been engaged since I became the governor of the bank, they were told that their sole opportunities in the bank were for advancement in the service of the bank, for earning larger salaries, and for making successful banking careers, and that if they displayed satisfactory ability it would be the policy of the bank to enlarge the staff as the business grew by promotion rather than by getting men from outside. This policy has been pursued as fully as possible, although not in every instance, because the growth of the bank has been so rapid as to make it necessary at times to draw men from other sources than our own organization.

The conduct of the business of a bank such as the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with transactions many times exceeding those of the largest banks in the country, with great responsibilities to its member banks, to the public, and to the Treasury of the United States, requires services of men of a high degree of skill who are willing to devote all of their time to the bank not only in the ordinary routine in the day's work but in study and acquiring knowledge of a great variety of technical subjects, and who can be relied upon at all times to show breadth of judgment, untiring effort, and unselfish loyalty.

They are not permitted to engage in any kind of commercial or political activities, to hold public office, or to make their service in the Federal reserve bank a stepping stone to a political career or a means of financial profit. In short, they are bank officers like the officers of any other banking institution whose duty it is to serve the bank wholeheartedly and singly for a salary, but who, unlike the officers in other banking institutions, must do so without the possibility of any other profit in either a commercial or political sense. In fact, the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board expressly provide that no officer of a Federal reserve bank shall hold any public or political office during his term of service with the bank, and the rules of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York itself prohibit any officer or employee from engaging in any kind of business or commercial enterprise for profit.

It is apparent, therefore, that comparison of the salaries paid to these officers with those received by public officials is not only misleading but calculated to obscure the real problem with which the management of the reserve banks are faced. Men who enter public life do so with the knowledge that they abandon the rewards of business for the rewards and prestige afforded by a political career, although it is true that Members of Congress and many other political officers are not necessarily denied the pursuit of other business occupations for profit.

Under all these conditions it would be impossible to procure services of men of the ability required by the Federal reserve banks, men precluded from the possibility of profit other than their salaries, if their salaries are to be limited or measured by the salaries paid to the political officers of the Government. In order to retain such men in the service of the Federal reserve system it is essential that the Federal reserve banks be able to pay salaries fairly commensurate with, though not necessarily as high as, the standard of salaries fixed by the competitive demands of other private banking institutions located in the same vicinity.

It has been the purpose of this letter to submit facts and figures which it is believed will be convincing that the salaries in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are not only not extravagantly high, as has been asserted, but are much lower than the general level of salaries for similar services in the community.

Very truly, yours,

BENJ. STRONG, *Governor.*

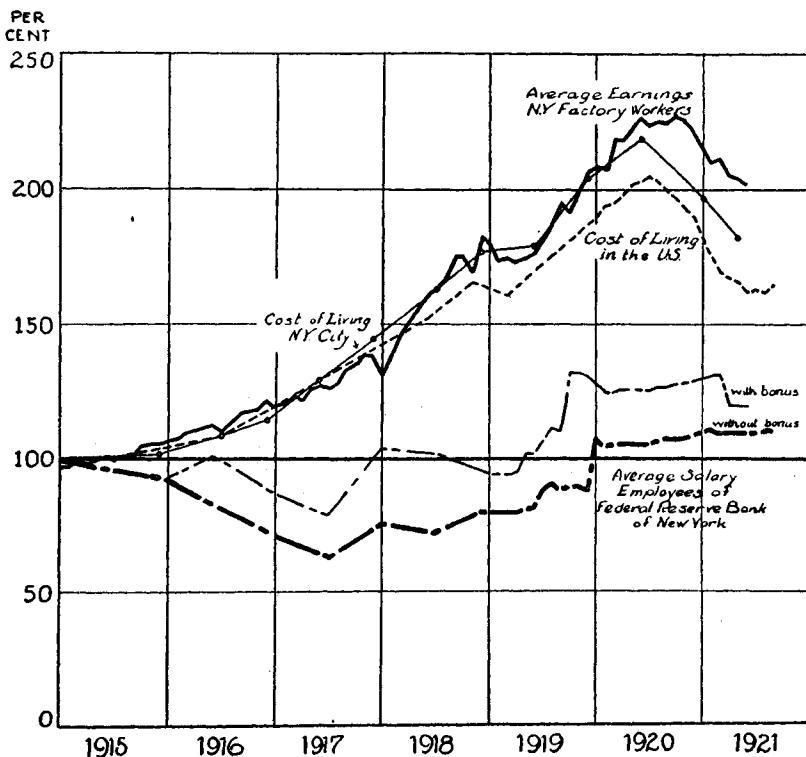
LIST OF INCLOSURES CONTAINED IN LETTER OF OCTOBER 6, 1921, GOV. STRONG TO GOV. HARDING.

1. A chart of wholesale commodity prices in four countries.
2. A chart comparing wholesale commodity prices and the cost of living.
3. A chart comparing New York factory workers' earnings, Federal reserve bank employees' salaries (with and without bonus), cost of living in New York, and cost of living in the United States.
4. A table showing the number of employees, amount of pay roll; average salary, and extra compensation.
5. A list of all officers showing initial salary, present salary, number of years with bank, and other data.
6. Tables comparing—
  - (a) Percentage of officers' salaries to total resources in New York Reserve Bank with other reserve banks and certain New York City banks.
  - (b) Percentage of officers' salaries to total pay roll in New York Reserve Bank with other reserve banks and with certain New York City banks.

(c) Number of officers to employees in the New York Reserve Bank with other reserve banks and with certain New York City banks.

7. A report of a meeting of the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York concerning the control of expense.

8. A table showing the percentage of increase in volume of business, in the number of employees, and in expense (with supporting tables).<sup>1</sup>

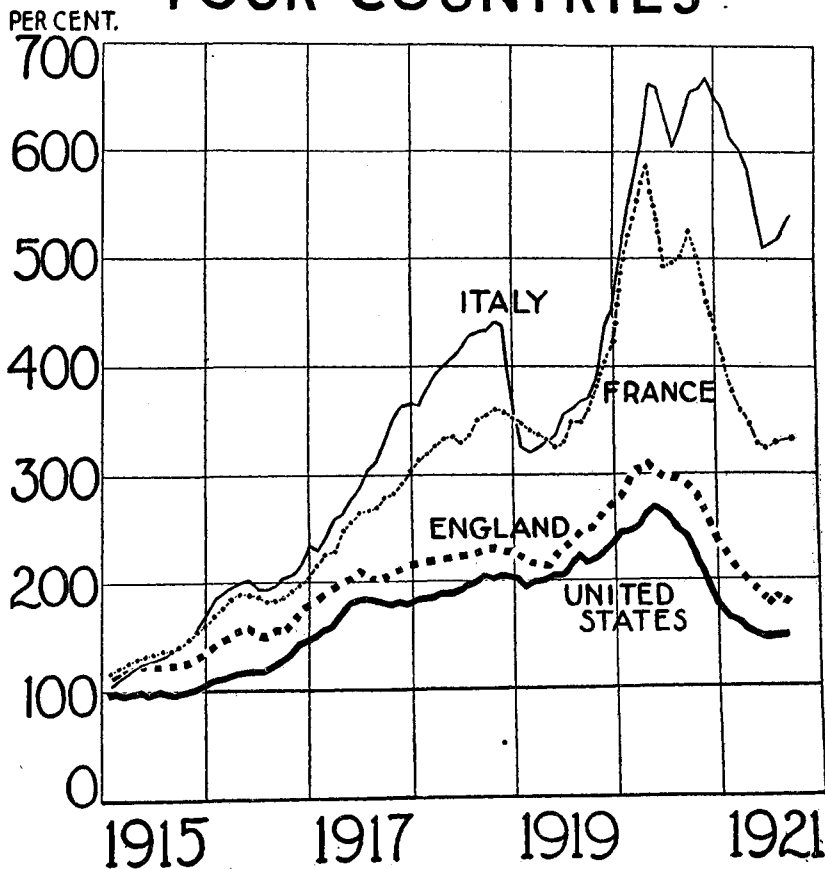


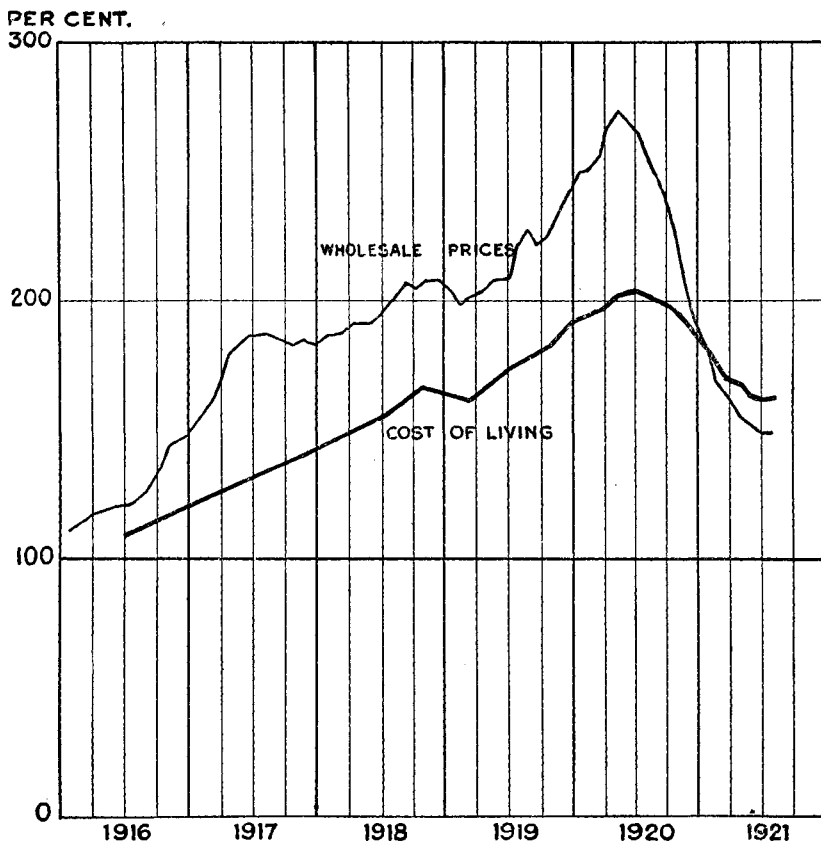
Earnings of factory workers in New York State, the cost of living, and average salaries of employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (Figures for December, 1914=100 per cent.)

<sup>1</sup> Printed as part of Exhibit C (pages 38-44).



# WHOLESALE PRICES FOUR COUNTRIES





Wholesale prices and the cost of living expressed as percentages of figures July, 1914.

Table showing the number of employees, amount of pay roll, average salary, and extra compensation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (exclusive of Buffalo branch).

	Number of employees.			Amount of increase.	Total annual pay roll (exclusive of officers).	General average salary.	Average salaries (not including extra compensation).		Extra compensation.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Amount.	Per cent.
Jan. 1, 1915			36		\$48,014.00	\$1,334.00				
Jan. 1, 1916			71	\$7,437.00	85,987.00	1,211.00				
June 1, 1916			85	15,120.00	95,640.00	1,125.00			\$9,387.50	10 per cent on salaries up to and including \$1,200; 7½ per cent on salaries from \$1,200 up to and including \$3,000; 5 per cent on salaries over \$3,000, except governor, deputy governors, and Federal reserve agent.
Jan. 1, 1917			164	7,268.00	160,460.00	978.00			47,439.05	20 per cent up to \$1,200; 15 per cent, \$1,201 to \$3,000; 10 per cent, \$3,001 to \$7,200.
July 1, 1917			287	8,640.00	242,244.00	844.00				15 per cent less than \$1,500; 10 per cent, \$1,500 to \$5,000.
Jan. 1, 1918			814	53,876.00	853,256.00	1,048.00				Do.
July 1, 1918			1,339	70,218.00	1,290,944.00	964.00			423,075.81	25 per cent up to \$1,500; 20 per cent, \$1,501 to \$3,000; 15 per cent, \$3,001 to \$5,000.
Jan. 1, 1919			2,630	143,720.00	3,007,550.00	1,144.00				
July 31, 1919	1,231	1,312	2,593	254,440.00	3,069,233.00	1,184.00	\$1,474.00	\$900.00	243,072.00	25 per cent up to \$1,500; 20 per cent, \$1,501 to \$3,000; 15 per cent \$3,001 to \$5,000.
Oct. 31, 1919	1,391	1,356	2,747	17,700.00	3,306,511.00	1,204.00	1,479.00	924.00	186,824.00	50 per cent up to \$1,500; 40 per cent, \$1,501 to \$3,000; 25 per cent, \$3,001 to \$6,000.
Jan. 1, 1920	1,437	1,331	2,768	665,321.00	3,965,660.00	1,433.00				
Jan. 31, 1920	1,464	1,326	2,790		3,972,240.00	1,424.00	1,690.00	1,129.00		
Feb. 29, 1920	1,483	1,332	2,815		3,986,080.00	1,416.00	1,678.00	1,124.00		
Mar. 31, 1920	1,486	1,325	2,811		3,988,480.00	1,418.00	1,681.00	1,123.00	184,648.00	20 per cent on first \$1,500; 15 per cent on next \$500; 10 per cent on next \$500. No additional per cent on amounts between \$2,501 and \$5,000.
Apr. 30, 1920	1,479	1,303	2,782	4,420.00	3,963,220.00	1,425.00	1,688.00	1,125.00		
May 31, 1920	1,463	1,283	2,746	3,760.00	3,926,360.00	1,429.00	1,696.00	1,126.00		
June 30, 1920	1,478	1,264	2,742	3,540.00	3,913,920.00	1,427.00	1,683.00	1,126.00	182,140.00	Do.
July 31, 1920	1,490	1,260	2,750	17,240.00	3,941,510.00	1,433.00	1,701.00	1,117.00		
Aug. 31, 1920	1,462	1,241	2,703	13,760.00	3,906,670.00	1,445.00	1,720.00	1,122.00		
Sept. 30, 1920	1,440	1,244	2,684	11,700.00	3,893,590.00	1,452.00	1,737.00	1,121.00	179,451.00	Do.
Oct. 31, 1920	1,440	1,241	2,681	29,500.00	3,908,390.00	1,457.00	1,747.00	1,121.00		
Nov. 30, 1920	1,450	1,249	2,699	19,360.00	3,943,770.00	1,461.00	1,750.00	1,125.00		
Dec. 31, 1920	1,511	1,263	2,774	16,460.00	4,083,723.00	1,472.00	1,758.00	1,129.00	184,532.00	Do.
Jan. 1, 1921	1,490	1,244	2,734	23,840.00	4,056,783.00	1,484.00	1,768.00	1,133.00		
Feb. 1, 1921	1,494	1,231	2,725	10,790.00	4,063,393.00	1,491.00	1,783.00	1,137.00		
Mar. 1, 1921	1,505	1,228	2,732	16,320.00	4,068,823.00	1,490.00	1,773.00	1,222.00	187,290.00	Do.
Apr. 1, 1921	1,568	1,254	2,822	15,280.00	4,172,063.00	1,478.00	1,744.00	1,139.00		
May 1, 1921	1,610	1,246	2,856	21,400.00	4,230,343.00	1,481.00	1,740.00	1,146.00		
June 1, 1921	1,645	1,261	2,906	20,120.00	4,296,623.00	1,479.00	1,733.00	1,147.00		
July 1, 1921	1,666	1,250	2,916	22,420.00	4,331,143.00	1,485.00	1,733.00	1,156.00	97,743.00	10 per cent on first \$1,500; 7½ per cent on next \$500; 5 per cent on next \$500. No additional per cent on amounts between \$2,501 and \$5,000.

<sup>1</sup> Effective July 1, 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Dec. 31, 1919.

Name and official title.	Previous experience.	Salary previous to entering employ of bank.	Initial salary with bank.	Salary when appointed officer.	Present salary.	Increase since entering bank.	Time.	Increase since appointment as officer.	Time.
Benjamin Strong, governor.	President Bankers Trust Co.....		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 66.0	7 years.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 66.0	7 years.
J. Herbert Case, deputy governor.	7 years vice president, Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	\$20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	20.0	4 years.....	20.0	4 years
Louis F. Sailer, deputy governor.	24 years with National Park Bank, New York, assistant cashier.	6,500	10,000	10,000	30,000	200.0	6 years, 3 months..	200.0	6 years, 3 months.
Geo. L. Harrison, deputy governor.	.....		22,000	22,000	25,000	13.6	1 year, 3 months..	13.6	1 year, 3 months.
E. R. Kenzel, deputy governor.	26 years with Chemical National Bank (auditor).	3,000	4,200	4,200	22,000	423.8	7 years.....	423.8	7 years.
D. H. Barrows, secretary..	2 years with Farmers Loan & Trust Co. (chief clerk, corporate trust department).	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,500	87.5	3 years, 7 months..	87.5	3 years, 7 months.
E. H. Hart, general counsel	2 years attorney for Associated Railway and Steamship Cos. in the South; 2 years in United States Army (captain); 4 months with American relief administration (American secretary to supreme economic council at Paris); 7 months member war loan staff Treasury Department, attached to office of Assistant Secretary of Treasury Leffingwell.	4,800	12,000	12,000	15,000	25.0	1 year, 6 months..	25.0	1 year, 6 months.
Lucius R. Mason, assistant general counsel	6 years practicing attorney; 2 years special attorney, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. (salary and fees from private practice).	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500		9 months.....		8 months.
Francis Oakey, acting general auditor.	12 years public accountant (income from practice).	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		1 year, 10 months.....		1 year, 10 months.
Harry A. Hoop, organization counsel.	15 years in life insurance (chief underwriter); 3 years industrial engineer (annual income).	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		2 years, 5 months.....		2 years, 5 months.
L. H. Hendricks, controller at large.	19 years with Commercial National Bank of Albany, assistant cashier; 10 years with National State Bank of Albany (cashier); 2 years with National Nassau Bank of New York (vice president).	9,500	6,000	6,000	18,000	200.0	7 years.....	200.0	7 years.
Ray M. Gidney, controller at large.	7 years' bank experience in California; 3 years secretary to member of Federal Reserve Board.	2,500	4,000	4,500	15,000	275.0	4 years, 5 months..	233.33	3 years, 6 months.
A. W. Gilbert, controller of administration.	10 years with National Nassau Bank of New York (cashier); 8 months with Irving National Bank of New York (assistant cashier).	3,000	2,400	3,600	12,500	420.8	7 years.....	247.2	4 years, 3 months.

L. R. Rounds, controller of accounts.	7 years with Hiram Ricker & Sons, Portland, Me (accountant and office manager).	2,800	2,400	3,600	12,500	420.8	4 years.....	247.2	3 years, 9 months.
Jos. D. Higgins, controller of cash and custodies.	23 years with American Exchange National Bank of New York (as istant to officers).	3,000	3,000	5,000	12,000	300.0	7 years.....	140.0	5 years.
J. W. Jones, controller of fiscal agency function.	4 years manager Long Island City branch of Broadway Trust Co.	2,600	4,800	4,800	10,000	108.3	3 years, 9 months..	108.3	3 years, 9 months.
Jos. L. Morris, manager credit department.	9 years with Farmers Loan & Trust Co. (loaning officer and credit manager).	12,500	9,600	12,000	12,000	33.3	9 months.....		6 months.
G. E. Chapin, manager loan department.	20 years with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (treasury accounting representative in charge of credits and collections; also acting assistant treasurer Westinghouse Electric Export Co.)	3,000	3,600	4,800	10,000	177.7	4 years, 5 months..	108.3	3 years, 9 months.
Adolph J. Lins, manager at large.	9½ years with Bankers Trust Co. (assistant manager, transfer and registration department).	1,320	1,500	2,400	10,000	566.6	7 years.....	315.6	4 years, 3 months.
W. B. Matteson, manager securities and certificates of indebtedness departments.	15 years with National City Bank of New York (acting head securities department).	2,200	2,400	4,000	10,000	316.6	.....do.....	150.0	3 years, 9 months.
Carl Snyder, manager statistics department.	2 years with International Co. (business manager, \$15,000 plus royalties); 1 year with Encyclopedia Britannica (advertising manager, \$25,000); 1 year with Harper Bros. (editorial director, \$10,000 plus royalties).	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		1 year, 7 months.....		1 year, 7 months.
R. M. O'Hara, manager bill department.	14 years with Canadian Bank of Commerce (accountant); 5 years with Farmers Loan & Trust Co. (auditor); 5 years with Chubb & Sons (office superintendent).	3,500	3,000	6,000	8,400	180.0	4 years.....	40.0	2 years.
H. M. Jefferson, manager personnel development department.	7 years with Chase National Bank: 1½ years bank examiner state of New York; 3½ years with Bank of Coney Island (vice president and cashier); 1½ years with Windsor Trust Co. (secretary and treasurer).	3,000	3,500	3,500	8,000	128.5	7 years.....	128.5	7 years.
Jay Crane, manager foreign department.	1 year on staff of editor of Commercial and Financial Chronicle.	1,320	1,080	3,600	7,500	594.5	6 years.....	168.3	2 years, 9 months.
I. W. Waters, manager personnel service department.	8 years with Gallatin National Bank, New York; 3 years with Hanover National Bank, New York.	1,800	2,250	4,000	7,200	220.0	7 years.....	80.0	3 years, 2 months.
Chas. H. Coe, manager check department.	20 years with National Nassau Bank (chief clerk); 2 years with Irving National Bank.	2,200	1,500	4,000	7,200	380.0	5 years, 2 months..	80.0	2 years, 9 months.
Wm. A. Hamilton, manager cash department.	6 years with J. P. Morgan & Co.; 3 years with Studebaker Corporation.	4,000	2,400	4,000	7,000	191.6	4 years.....	75.0	Do.
W. H. Dillistin, manager, bank examinations department.	10 years with Silk City Trust Co., Paterson, N. J.; 5 years with State of New Jersey (bank examiner).	3,800	4,500	5,000	6,600	46.6	3 years, 2 months..	32.0	2 years.
John Raasch, manager, methods and supplies department.	5 years with Liberty National Bank, New York.	1,000	1,000	3,000	6,000	500.0	7 years.....	100.0	3 years, 2 months.
H. R. Murray.....	24 years with American Exchange National bank.	1,600	2,400	3,400	6,000	150.0	4 years, 2 months..	76.5	2 years.

List of officers, showing initial salary, present salary, number of years with bank, and other data—Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Name and official title.	Previous experience.	Salary previous to entering employ of bank.	Initial salary with bank.	Salary when appointed officer.	Present salary.	Increase since entering bank.	Time.	Increase since appointment as officer.	Time.
B. M. Grant, manager Government securities sales department.	1 year with Alexander Brown & Co., Baltimore, Md.; 1 year with Liberty loan committee for Maryland.	2,400	2,700	3,000	6,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 122.2	3 years.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 100.0	2 year.
E. C. French, manager custody department.	16 years with National Nassau Bank; 3 years with Irving National Bank (paying teller).	2,500	3,000	4,800	6,000	100.0	4 years.....	25.0	1 year, 9 months.
James Rice, manager Government-bond department.	7 years with Ward Line (accountant).....	1,700	1,800	4,500	5,500	205.5	.....do.....	22.2	1 year, 4 months.
S. S. Vansant, manager discount department.	11 years with Chemical National Bank.....	1,100	1,500	5,000	5,000	233.3	5 years, 7 months.....	.....	7 months.
E. L. Dodge, manager auditing department.	16 years examiner and special deputy, New York State banking department.	4,200	5,000	6,500	6,500	30.0	1 year, 4 months.....	.....	9 months.
Pierre Jay, Federalreserve agent.	Commissioner of banking, State of Massachusetts; Bank of the Manhattan Co. (vice president).	16,500	16,000	16,000	30,000	87.5	7 years.....	87.5	7 years.
Shepard Morgan, assistant Federalreserve agent.	2½ years secretary to department of finance, city of New York, \$6,000; 14 months deputy controller, city of New York.	7,500	11,000	11,000	15,000	36.4	2 years, 2 months..	36.4	2 years, 2 months.
BUFFALO BRANCH.									
W. W. Schneckenburger, manager Buffalo branch.	5 years with Wyoming County National Bank; 5 years with Wyoming County Banking Co.; and Pavilion Banking Co. (cashier and manager).	4,000	4,800	4,800	7,500	56.3	2 years.....	56.3	2 years.
Halsey W. Snow, cashier Buffalo branch.	17 years with National Commercial Bank, Albany (assistant transit manager).	1,800	2,400	3,400	4,800	100.0	2 years, 7 months..	41.2	1 year, 4 months.
Clifford Blakeslee, assistant cashier Buffalo branch.	10 years with National Bank of Commerce, Rochester (assistant cashier).	2,800	2,400	3,600	3,600	50.0	2 years, 4 months..	.....	4 months.

*Percentage of officers' salaries to total resources, Federal reserve banks (including branches).*

	Per cent.
Boston.....	0.023
New York.....	.024
Philadelphia.....	.027
Cleveland.....	.025
Richmond.....	.046
Atlanta.....	.047
Chicago.....	.024
St. Louis.....	.051
Minneapolis.....	.050
Kansas City.....	.042
Dallas.....	.074
San Francisco.....	.036

Officers' salaries for Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco are as of June 30, 1920, and were obtained from the cards sent in by the banks in connection with the pension study.

The resource figures for these three banks are as of June 25, 1920, the nearest weekly report date.

All other figures are as of December 30, 1920.

*New York City banks.*

	Per cent.
Bank 1.....	0.36
Bank 2.....	.22
Bank 3.....	.27
Bank 4.....	.068
Bank 5.....	.15
Bank 6.....	.13
Bank 7.....	.29

*Percentage of total pay roll represented by officers' salaries.*

Federal reserve banks.	Exclud- ing branches.	Including branches.
Boston.....	11.0	.....
New York.....	9.5	9.6
Philadelphia <sup>1</sup> .....	10.9	.....
Cleveland.....	11.7	10.7
Richmond.....	15.5	14.6
Atlanta.....	19.1	21.2
Chicago.....	10.5	9.8
St. Louis <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	12.2
Minneapolis.....	12.8	.....
Kansas City.....	9.5	9.3
Dallas.....	14.9	14.9
San Francisco <sup>1</sup> .....	11.1	11.0

<sup>1</sup> Totalsalaries for these banks were obtained from statements (as of Oct. 1, 1920, in the case of Philadelphia and St. Louis, and as of June 30, 1920, in the case of San Francisco) sent in by the banks in connection with the pension study. Officers' salaries for these banks were obtained from the pension record cards and are as of June 30, 1920. Figures for the St. Louis bank, exclusive of branches, are not available.

Figures for all banks except those marked <sup>1</sup> are as of December 31, 1920.

*New York City banks.<sup>2</sup>*

	Per cent.
Bank 1.....	25
Bank 2.....	21½
Bank 3.....	38
Bank 4.....	20
Bank 5.....	30
Bank 6.....	33½
Bank 7.....	32

<sup>2</sup> Figures as of Jan. 1, 1921.

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*Comparative statement showing ratio of officers to employees in Federal reserve bank.*

Bank.	Number of employees.	Number of officers.	Ratio of officers to employees.
Boston.....	763	13	1 officer to 58 employees.
New York.....	2,734	34	1 officer to 80 employees.
Philadelphia <sup>1</sup> .....	851	13	1 officer to 65 employees.
Cleveland.....	628	14	1 officer to 44 employees.
Richmond.....	474	13	1 officer to 36 employees.
Atlanta.....	273	13	1 officer to 21 employees.
Chicago.....	1,262	36	1 officer to 35 employees.
St. Louis <sup>12</sup> .....	877	22	1 officer to 39 employees.
Minneapolis.....	447	12	1 officer to 37 employees.
Kansas City.....	529	12	1 officer to 44 employees.
Dallas.....	460	15	1 officer to 30 employees.
San Francisco <sup>12</sup> .....	1,015	34	1 officer to 29 employees.
Representative New York City banks: <sup>3</sup>			
Bank 1.....	4,259	74	1 officer to 57 employees.
Bank 2.....	3,222	122	1 officer to 26 employees.
Bank 3.....	946	32	1 officer to 29 employees.
Bank 4.....	726	14	1 officer to 51 employees.
Bank 5.....	1,093	37	1 officer to 29 employees.
Bank 6.....	490	20	1 officer to 24 employees.
Bank 7.....	1,054	73	1 officer to 14 employees.
Bank 8.....	938	26	1 officer to 36 employees.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for these banks were obtained either from (a) figures compiled by the several banks as of Oct. 1, 1920, for the pension study or (b) figures sent in by the banks in connection with the personnel study. In all cases the larger of these two figures has been used.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for St. Louis and San Francisco include branches. Branches are not included in the case of other banks.

<sup>3</sup> Figures as of last week of December, 1920, or first week of January, 1921.

#### MEETING OF OFFICERS IN RESPECT TO CONTROL OF EXPENSES.

On June 13 a special meeting of officers was held, called by Gov. Strong, at which the subject of controlling the expenses of the bank was discussed and certain instructions and suggestions were given by Gov. Strong to those present.

On September 16 a second special meeting of officers was held, called by Gov. Strong, for the purpose of giving the officers an opportunity to report the progress made and the plans formulated pursuant to carrying out the instructions given at the first meeting.

Every department of the bank was represented and each officer made a report stating the methods followed in controlling expenditures and specifying economies that had been effected as compared with the expenses for the years 1919 and 1920 and outlining the plans that had been formulated toward further economies that might be effected without sacrificing safety, efficiency, and service to member banks.

Special consideration was given to the following subjects:

(a) Controlling expenditures for supplies, material, and equipments; first, through the authority of approval or disapproval of requisitions vested in controllers and managers, and, second, by the final examination given to all requisitions by the department of methods and supplies.

(b) Controlling expenditures for salaries; first, by the consideration of work requirements on the part of managers and, second, by the transfer of employees from departments from which they can be spared to departments in which the volume of work has increased, thereby avoiding additions to the total force of the bank, and, third, by surveys of departments by the committee on procedure, in order to obtain an independent opinion as to the number of persons required.

(c) The making of a special study of statements and reports prepared, with a view to reducing to a minimum the number prepared; first, by eliminating those which do not contain information of vital importance and, second, by consolidating and standardizing those which are deemed to be essential.

(d) Controlling the cost of electric light by constant care on the part of the operating officers and chiefs of divisions and also by independent inspection of the bank's premises.

At the close of the meeting Gov. Strong informed the officers that a subsequent meeting would be held, approximately three months from September 16, for reconsidering the subject of controlling the expense account of the bank, with particular reference to the progress made in carrying out plans for effecting further economies.



A schedule based on the reports made is attached hereto, showing the economies effected by certain departments during the first six months of 1921, as compared with the expenses of operation for the years 1919 and 1920. The departments that do not appear in the schedule are those which did not report specific savings; in some of these, such as the legal, foreign, and investment departments, material savings probably can not be made; in others, such as the cash department, the volume of work has greatly increased.

Plans for effecting economies in the near future are outlined in several of the reports.

*Discount department—Loan function.*

Salaries, month of December, 1920.....	\$14,344.02
Salaries, month of August, 1921.....	11,828.88
Monthly savings.....	2,515.14
Annual saving.....	30,181.68

*Check department—Collection function.*

*Transit division.*—While the total cost of the transit division has increased each year, the unit cost has decreased as follows:

Year.	Number of items handled.	Total cost.	Unit cost per 1,000 items.
1919.....	48,778,466	\$602,704.08	<i>Cents.</i> 12.36
1920.....	55,839,481	616,908.45	11.05
6 months, 1921.....	30,756,324	306,801.99	9.98

At the unit cost of 1919 (12.36 cents), the total cost for the first six months of 1921 would have been \$380,148.16, or \$73,346.17 more than the actual cost.

At the unit cost of 1920 (11.05 cents), the total cost for the first six months of 1921 would have been \$339,857.38, or \$33,055.39 more than the actual cost.

*Incoming mail division.*—While the total cost of this division has increased each year, the unit cost has decreased as follows:

Year.	Number of items handled.	Total cost.	Unit cost per 1,000 items.
1919.....	7,387,433	\$114,405.23	<i>Cents.</i> 15.49
1920.....	11,961,039	167,509.48	14.00
6 months, 1921.....	7,537,966	87,618.03	11.62

At the unit cost of 1919 (15.49 cents), the total cost for the first six months of 1921 would have been \$116,763.09, or \$29,145.06 more than the actual cost.

At the unit cost of 1920 (14 cents), the total cost for the first six months of 1921 would have been \$105,531.52, or \$17,913.49 more than the actual cost.

*Collection department.*

Division.	Number of items, 1921.	Cost on basis of 1920.	Total actual cost.	Saving.
Government check.....	6,521,348	\$20,998.74	\$24,758.49	<sup>1</sup> \$3,759.75
Coupon collection.....	178,132	78,762.85	37,714.65	41,048.20
City collection.....	1,962,506	75,262.11	59,615.92	15,646.19
Country collection.....	423,948	154,516.38	148,120.91	6,395.42

<sup>1</sup> Increase.

*Auditing department.*

On January 1, 1921, the number of employees was 124 and the salaries in effect amounted to \$204,940 per annum.

On September 15, 1921, the number of employees was 92 and the salaries in effect amounted to \$176,580 per annum. In order to perform the balance sheet examinations the regular force of 92 people will have to be temporarily increased twice a year, at an estimated cost of \$8,200 per annum, making the total estimated annual salary cost \$184,780, or \$20,000 less than the salaries in effect January 1, 1920.

*Government securities sales department.*

Estimated cost:	
First six months, 1921.....	\$70,000
Last six months, 1921.....	14,000
	84,000
Reduction.....	56,000
Reduction on annual basis.....	112,000

*Government bond department.*

Since July 1 the number of clerks in the department has been reduced by 66, whose salaries amounted annually to.....	\$95,299.68
Floor space has been released, costing annually.....	5,914.00
	101,213.68
Total saving.....	101,213.68

*Methods and supplies department.*

*Purchasing division and expense division.*—The force of the purchasing division has been reduced by three people and that of the expense division increased by one person during the last few months.

## EXHIBIT G.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK,  
October 26, 1921.

HON. W. P. G. HARDING,

*Governor Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, having been requested by the Federal Reserve Board to present to it a statement setting forth the basis upon which the scale of salaries of the bank has been determined, hereby respectfully submits the following:

*Nature and organization of the Federal reserve banks.*—The 12 Federal reserve banks are separate and distinct corporations chartered under the provisions of an act of Congress. Their stock is owned not by the Government or the public but by national banking associations, State banks, and trust companies, all of which are private corporations owned by private citizens. With the exception of a few specified and optional open-market purchases, the Federal reserve banks are not permitted to have direct transactions with the public; they may deal only with their stockholding member banks and with the Government of the United States, for which they act as fiscal agents. Consequently the great majority of the transactions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are with its member banks, which contribute the entire capital stock of the bank, provide about 95 per cent of its total deposits, and to which about 80 per cent of its loans or discounts are made. It is apparent, then, that the member banks have a very real and direct interest in the efficient and safe management of the Federal reserve bank of which they are stockholders. Congress recognized this interest and provided in the act that of the nine directors of each reserve bank six should be elected by the member banks, the other three being appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. Of the six elected by the member banks, three must be bankers and the other three must be engaged in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, representing the interest which business and agriculture also have in the effective management of the reserve bank.

*Responsibilities of directors.*—The act provides that the reserve bank "shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors." It requires the directors "to perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations." It gives them all powers necessary "to carry on the business of banking," including the power "to appoint \* \* \* such officers and employees

as are not otherwise provided for in this act." It is quite evident from the provisions of the act and the discussions in Congress at the time of its passage that the Federal reserve banks were expected to be conducted not merely as mechanical agencies for the dispensing of credit, but as banking institutions exercising wide powers and discretion and intrusted with large responsibilities. Besides making loans to their member banks they were expected to furnish the country with an elastic currency, a matter of vital importance to every individual and every business undertaking in the country. They were expected to develop more scientific and economical methods of collecting checks, notes, and drafts, of transferring funds throughout the country, and of clearing the balances resulting from these transactions. They were expected to develop and support a discount market through which bankers' acceptances drawn to facilitate our foreign and domestic trade would find a ready sale and through which, at times of heavy credit requirements, foreign banking funds would readily flow to this country. They are given broad powers to deal in gold at home or abroad, and to appoint agents and maintain accounts in foreign countries in order that they may have a steadying influence on the periodical movements of gold to and from the United States. As fiscal agents for the Treasury Department they have been able to assist the Treasury in conducting the finances, managing the public debt, and maintaining the credit of the United States, and have been instrumental in creating an open market for Treasury certificates of indebtedness, thereby greatly facilitating their sale. Finally, as custodians of the gold reserves and the ultimate credit power of the country, they are expected at all times, and particularly in sudden emergencies, to administer their trust in such a manner as to insure the maintenance of the gold standard in the United States and to prevent the periodical panics from which the country has suffered so severely in the past.

The development and management of such an institution, having responsibilities of a much wider nature than those of the member banks, requires the selection as officers of men trained in banking, with imagination, constructive ability, and sound judgment, courageous and able to lead; men capable not only of administering the routine functions of the bank, involving frequently a turnover of a billion dollars in a single day, and of safeguarding its many billions of dollars in cash and securities, but capable also of the difficult task of formulating and carrying out policies affecting both national and international finance.

Appended to this letter is a brief summary showing the enormous volume of some of the routine transactions of the bank, but it may be mentioned here that the total loans and discounts made by the bank since its organization aggregated about \$159,000,000,-000.

*Policy in appointing officers.*—It was recognized by the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from the outset that the effective organization and development of the bank depended largely upon the character of its personnel, and they have selected as its officers men of banking experience with a view to the assumption and exercise of the wide responsibilities with which it is charged. These officers have organized and are administering a bank with a staff of 2,896, a bank whose resources and transactions are far larger than those of any other bank in the United States.

The directors have also from the outset followed the policy of filling vacancies, both official and clerical, as far as possible by promotions from within the staff as the only sound method of developing and maintaining a high esprit de corps throughout the organization. This has been markedly successful, and the rapid growth of the institution during the past few years has afforded unusual opportunities for the display of individual initiative and ability, which have been recognized by promotion in rank and salary.

The period of seven years during which the bank has been in existence has been probably the most difficult period in the history of banking in the United States. It has been no time for experimenting with inexperienced officers or with men who had not demonstrated their ability to command the normal salaries of bank officers. Errors of judgment or defects in the organization might easily have resulted in losses far exceeding any savings that might have been made through the payment of lower salaries to less competent men to manage the affairs of the bank.

Besides carrying on immense routine transactions the officers of the Federal reserve bank of New York have also shown themselves able to grasp and deal with the larger functions and responsibilities of the bank. They have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and single mindedness to their work, have gained the confidence of the member banks and the public, have recommended wise measures and policies, and have shown themselves resourceful in meeting the many new and unexpected situations which have arisen during the past seven years.

*Salary policy.*—In order to procure and retain officers capable of discharging these responsibilities the directors from the outset have followed the policy of fixing salaries at a level fairly commensurate with the salaries paid to officers of corresponding rank in the larger member banks in New York City. The range of salaries paid is frequently tested, (a) by comparison with the salaries actually paid by the larger New York City member banks, and (b) by invitations extended to the officers to join the staffs of other banks at higher salaries.

Many of the officers have had opportunities to go to other institutions at higher salaries than they receive from the Federal reserve bank and the directors are convinced that the range of officers' salaries is generally below what might be considered their earning power and below the average salaries paid to officers of similar rank in the larger New York City member banks. Many of the officers whose promotion has been the most rapid have been among those most sought after by other institutions at higher salaries. The officers of Federal reserve banks are not engaged in public or governmental service, but, like the officers of national banks, they are private citizens engaged in banking as a means of making a livelihood. They are forbidden to engage in other business, and their only remuneration is the salary paid them by the Federal reserve bank. As long as they serve the bank they have a right to expect remuneration for their services in accordance with the local value of such services.

The details of the circumstances and conditions governing the increases in the salary roll of the bank, both official and clerical, and the proportion of officers' salaries to the total salary roll and to the total resources of the bank, which is much less than in the larger commercial banks in New York City, are dealt with very fully in the letter addressed by the governor of the bank to the Federal Reserve Board under date of October 6, 1921, copy of which is attached hereto.

The undersigned directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York fully appreciate the responsibilities which the law imposes upon them for the successful operation of the bank, for the safe custody of its immense resources, and for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Treasury, to the member banks, and to the public. In addition to carrying on the routine work we must look ahead and prepare for the discharge of the new obligations which are falling upon the Federal Reserve System as a result of our larger participation in world finance. The directors are unanimously of the opinion that the only sound policy for the bank to pursue is to procure and retain men capable of discharging these obligations in the most complete and effective manner, and that to carry out such a policy it is necessary to pay salaries, both official and clerical, which are fairly commensurate with those paid by the larger member banks in the city of New York. Under any other policy the present type of officers could not be retained and the spirit and work of the organization would degenerate. Nothing could be more dangerous to the permanence of the system than to have the Treasury, the member banks, or the public lose confidence in its management.

This statement is submitted merely as a brief review of the salary policy of the bank. If at any time information is desired regarding duties, responsibilities, and salaries of individual officers and employees, the directors will be very glad to furnish it either to the Federal Reserve Board or to some appropriate committee of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER.  
PIERRE JAY.  
LESLIE R. PALMER.  
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.  
CHARLES SMITH.

WM. L. SAUNDERS.  
CHARLES A. STONE.  
ROBERT H. TREMAN.  
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

VOLUME OF SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK DURING 1920.

Discounts and advances, 180,462 items, aggregating \$50,539,428,847.

Acceptances purchased for New York and other Federal reserve banks, 106,237 items, aggregating \$2,428,000,000.

Federal reserve notes and other paper money handled and counted, 558,397,400 pieces, aggregating \$2,291,785,688.

Shipments of currency and coin, 67,405 shipments.

Checks collected, 87,727,000 items,<sup>1</sup> aggregating \$55,729,013,000.

<sup>1</sup> Includes items sent between Buffalo branch and main bank at New York; figures shown in our annual report for 1920 excludes these items.

Notes and drafts collected, 563,814 items, aggregating \$1,994,713,245.

Telegraphic transfers of funds, 147,302 transfers, aggregating \$17,021,509,734.

Balances settled through gold settlement fund, \$48,840,900,000.

United States Government checks and warrants paid, 10,712,243 items, aggregating \$2,437,759,148.

Government bond department transactions, 47,797,417 pieces, aggregating \$6,955,-101,000.

Total certificates of indebtedness department transactions, including issues and redemptions, \$4,897,941,000.

Securities handled in custody department for United States Treasury and member banks, \$100,759,404,785.

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PART II.

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REPORTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS TO  
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

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## DISTRICT NO. 1—BOSTON.

FREDERIC H. CURTISS, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

A comparison of the balance sheets for December 31, 1920, and December 31, 1921,<sup>1</sup> shows the results of liquidation that have occurred during the year. Earning assets, it will be seen, have been reduced from \$216,000,000 to \$84,000,000; Federal Reserve notes from \$289,000,000 to \$203,000,000, and the cash reserves have been correspondingly increased from \$218,000,000 to \$252,000,000, the increase being almost entirely in gold. During the year member banks' reserve deposits have fallen from \$115,000,000 to \$111,000,000.

### INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The earnings for the year 1921 reflect the heavy decrease in discount operations and the reduction of rediscount rates. While total earnings in 1920 were \$12,000,000, the total earnings for 1921 were reduced to about one-half, amounting to \$7,000,000. On the other hand, operating expenses have slightly increased, due in part to the bank's absorbing on July 1 the expenses of the United States Treasury fiscal operations and to an increase in the volume of transactions handled in most of the operating departments of the bank.

It should be recognized that the volume of operations—number of items—handled by such departments as the check, time collection, and currency departments have little or no bearing on the discount or investment operations of the bank. These departments, as well as the departments associated with fiscal agency functions, not only yield no income but have been increasing their expense of operation as member banks avail themselves of the facilities which are offered by the reserve bank.

Semiannual dividends were paid on June 30, 1921, and December 31, 1921, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to stockholding member banks. After setting aside \$489,000 for depreciation and transferring \$772,000 to surplus account, a balance of \$3,000,000 was paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax. The ratio of net earnings for the year to average paid-in capital was 54.13 per cent, to average paid-in capital and surplus 17.92 per cent, and to average paid-in capital, surplus, and member banks' reserve deposits 3.20 per cent.

### LOAN AND DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.<sup>2</sup>

Loans and discounts during the year have been materially reduced, the reduction in rediscount rates having had little or no influence on the volume of rediscounts offered by member banks. The character of the bank's loans has changed very little, the reduction in commercial loans being proportionate to the reduction in loans secured

<sup>1</sup> See Schedule 1.

<sup>2</sup> See Schedule 3.

by United States Government obligations. The Boston banks have reduced steadily their loans and rediscounts, and all, with but one or two exceptions, have gone out of debt to the bank during the year. On the other hand, the borrowings of the banks outside of Boston have shown relatively little change during the same period. On December 31, 1920, the bank held \$95,000,000 of commercial loans and \$78,000,000 of notes secured by Government obligations. On December 31, 1921, it held \$38,000,000 of commercial loans and \$22,000,000 of notes secured by Government obligations. The daily average loan for the year 1921 was \$100,000,000, as against \$170,000,000 in 1920. Apart from \$11,000,000 of bankers' acceptances purchased from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in January, practically no bankers' acceptances have been acquired from other Federal Reserve Banks, but such acceptances have been purchased in open-market operations. On the other hand, rediscounts of member bank notes have been made by this bank almost continuously throughout the year for Federal Reserve Banks in agricultural sections of the country.

#### OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

During the past year, open-market operations of this bank—that is, loans or investment operations other than discounts for member banks or other Federal Reserve Banks—have been almost exclusively for the purpose of assisting in broadening the discount market for bankers' acceptances and United States certificates of indebtedness. The average daily holding of bills in 1921 was something over \$9,000,000, as against almost \$28,000,000 in 1920.

During the year there has been a steadily increasing volume of short-time investment money, which has made a good demand for bankers' acceptances and United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness. In previous years the bank has had to support the acceptance market to quite an extent by going into the market and buying acceptances for its own account, while this year its investment has been largely limited to assisting dealers, through short advances, in carrying their bill portfolios, these advances being made at the rate at which bills were purchased by them. It is hoped that ultimately there will be developed in Boston a call market similar to that existing in New York, which will assist in carrying acceptances and Treasury certificates for these bill brokers.

The dealers' selling rate for bankers' acceptances has fallen from 6½ per cent for prime bills in January to 4½ per cent as the year ends. Savings banks, country banks, insurance companies, trustees, corporations, and individuals have sought investment for their short-time funds in bankers' acceptances and certificates of indebtedness, and this has had a tendency to broaden the market and create a demand so steady that more dealers are entering the Boston market. The demand for Treasury certificates has also been very great, each new offering of the Treasury Department being largely oversubscribed. In past years the banks have carried allotments made them until the market could absorb the Treasury offerings, whereas this year these Government securities have gone direct to the investor, and the Federal Reserve Bank has been called upon to carry certificates on repurchase agreements for dealers rather than on rediscounts for

<sup>1</sup> See Schedule 3.



banks. Demand for these certificates has been so keen that they have been selling most of the time at a slight premium. The ruling of the Federal Reserve Board that six months' bills drawn in connection with foreign transactions are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks has brought some of this paper into the market, but in no great volume, investors apparently preferring bills of shorter maturity.

#### BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

The volume of acceptances originating in the Boston district, while less than in other recent years, has kept up unusually well, when the lower prices for commodities and the general trade recession are taken into consideration. The bulk of acceptances made, so far as can be judged by the record of acceptances handled by the Federal Reserve Bank, was in connection with foreign trade. With the exception of acceptances bought from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in January, most of the holdings of the bank were on repurchase agreements from dealers.

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The bank's investment in United States Government securities was reduced from \$22,000,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$11,000,000 on December 31, 1921. This reduction was due to the retiring by the Government of \$13,000,000 of Treasury certificates issued under the Pittman Act. Purchases of \$900,000 of Victory notes and \$1,300,000 of short-term Treasury certificates were made by the bank in December.

#### RESERVES.

The reserve ratio of the Boston bank was for most of the year higher than that of any other Federal Reserve Bank, averaging for the last three months of the year close to 80 per cent. This was brought about through the reduction in loans and in Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The net increase in gold from December 31, 1920, to December 31, 1921, was \$31,000,000, the highest point reached being in August, when it amounted to \$266,000,000.

#### CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS.

The operations of the currency department, while smaller in volume than last year, have been large. The demand for currency, with the let down in general business, has been less, but the work of counting, sorting, and handling Federal Reserve notes as they have been retired from circulation has been unusually heavy. The clerical force of the money department therefore has been only slightly reduced. The volume of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation has steadily decreased—from \$289,000,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$203,000,000 on December 31, 1921. During the holiday season, although the decline in the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation was not so marked, it still continued, the demand for currency for that period being largely met by paying out silver certificates and United States notes of small denominations furnished by the Treasury Department, the Government desiring again to place in circulation silver certificates withdrawn under the Pittman Act. Federal Reserve Bank notes, i. e., bank bills secured by United

States Government securities, have been reduced from \$20,000,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$6,000,000 on December 31, 1921, the Government having paid off and retired \$13,000,000 of special 2 per cent certificates issued in connection with the silver transactions of 1918, against which these bank notes had been issued.

#### CHECK TRANSACTIONS.

The operations of the transit department have steadily increased in volume each year, regardless of general business conditions. While the total amount in dollars of the checks handled has been somewhat less than last year, the physical number is considerably larger. In 1921 this department handled 50,829,717 checks, of an aggregate amount of \$11,651,344,832.08, as compared with 43,821,535 items in 1920, with an aggregate of \$14,727,346,341.28. The total clerical force was increased from 204 to 209. The per item cost was reduced from \$0.0085 in 1920 to \$0.0076 in 1921. There are 133 banks in New England sending their checks direct to this bank for collection, as against 126 in 1920, while 203 member banks in other Federal Reserve districts are sending checks direct to the bank under the direct routing system against 118 in 1920.

#### TIME COLLECTIONS.

The collection department—that is, the department handling time collections, such as notes, drafts, acceptances, coupons, etc.—has had a much greater growth than any other department in the bank, the total number of items increasing from 134,787 in 1920 to 319,163 in 1921, the largest increase being in coupons on investment and railroad bonds. The number of member banks which utilized the collection facilities of the bank was 195, as compared with 131 banks in 1920. About 75 per cent of the items handled were collected at par for the depositing banks. The clerical force in this department has increased from 24 in 1920 to 48 in 1921.

#### FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The total volume of Treasury securities allotted during the year through the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston was \$281,000,000, an amount approximately the same as in 1920. Periodical offerings of securities were made by the Secretary of the Treasury as in past years, but whereas in 1920 only loan and tax certificates of short maturities were put out, in 1921 there were two offerings of three-year notes. A much larger proportion of payments for securities than heretofore was made by banks, through credits on their books instead of cash, and the average time was longer before these deposits were withdrawn into the Federal Reserve Bank by the Treasury Department. The character of collateral deposited by banks against these Government deposits varied little from previous years, the only material change being a smaller amount of commercial notes. Whereas in 1920 certificates did not have a ready market in this district and banks had been urged to subscribe, and several times allotments made to this bank were not filled, the investment demand in 1921 was so great and certificate rates so attractive that every offering brought heavy oversubscriptions, and it has been a problem to make allotments fairly and impartially. During the

year Government certificates and notes were selling at a premium, and the market was so steady and broad that dealers traded in them. The sales of Treasury savings stamps have fallen off considerably, the total for the year being about \$1,300,000—less than one-half the sales of 1920.

The bond department, which handles deliveries, exchanges, transfers, coupons, etc., of Government securities, has been called upon to handle a volume of items about one-third less than last year, and its operating staff has been reduced, therefore, by 73 clerks. On the other hand, while in past years the bank has been reimbursed by the Government for the expenses of fiscal agency operations, since July 1, 1921, it has been obliged to absorb them.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	7,117	11,800	7,959
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	42,312	40,116	34,351
Gold with foreign agencies.....		241	9,586
<b>Total gold held by bank.....</b>	<b>49,429</b>	<b>52,157</b>	<b>51,896</b>
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	159,910	134,747	73,511
Gold redemption fund.....	27,746	18,796	26,342
<b>Total gold reserves.....</b>	<b>237,085</b>	<b>205,700</b>	<b>151,749</b>
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	14,675	11,816	4,037
<b>Total reserves.....</b>	<b>251,760</b>	<b>217,516</b>	<b>155,786</b>
<b>Bills discounted:</b>			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	21,533	78,225	124,529
All other.....	37,638	95,143	63,510
Bills bought in open market.....	13,149	20,678	18,649
<b>Total bills on hand.....</b>	<b>72,320</b>	<b>194,046</b>	<b>206,688</b>
United States bonds and notes.....	1,488	544	539
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	8,450	21,436	21,436
All other.....	1,368	83	369
<b>Total earning assets.....</b>	<b>83,626</b>	<b>216,109</b>	<b>229,032</b>
<b>Bank premises.....</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,103</b>
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	422	1,072	1,072
Uncollected items.....	52,812	57,623	85,424
All other resources.....	359	468	496
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>393,719</b>	<b>495,488</b>	<b>472,913</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	7,936	7,718	7,107
Surplus.....	16,483	15,711	8,359
<b>Deposits:</b>			
Government.....	8,368	4,561	1,123
Member bank—reserve account.....	110,760	114,670	117,294
All other.....	1,086	835	5,843
<b>Total deposits.....</b>	<b>120,214</b>	<b>120,066</b>	<b>124,260</b>
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.....	202,535	288,780	244,093
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	6,277	20,353	20,912
Deferred availability items.....	39,502	41,762	67,194
All other liabilities.....	772	1,098	988
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>393,719</b>	<b>495,488</b>	<b>472,913</b>
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities combined.....	78.0	155.3	144.5

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+10).	Discounted bills.					Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>1</sup>	
		Total held (3+4).	Dis-counted for other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.			Total held (8+9).	Bought from other Federal Reserve Banks.	Pur-chased in open market (7-8).					Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>2</sup>
				Total held (2-3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment Obligations.	Per cent (5+4).									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Jan. 7.....	195,961	157,265	11,873	145,392	63,746	43.8	16,615	.....	16,615	22,081	229,047	119,702	281,372	59.6	62.7
14.....	179,942	143,433	10,014	133,419	55,587	41.7	14,514	.....	14,514	21,995	236,513	116,592	272,193	62.9	65.6
21.....	173,994	134,188	9,844	124,344	64,722	52.1	17,746	5,049	12,697	22,060	242,887	118,012	266,770	64.4	68.4
28.....	168,814	124,938	4,275	120,663	56,135	46.5	21,881	10,672	11,209	21,995	244,363	113,756	265,277	65.3	69.3
Feb. 4.....	163,894	122,148	3,990	118,158	52,806	44.7	19,752	7,368	12,384	21,994	248,724	115,296	264,731	66.5	69.6
11.....	172,224	129,611	1,925	127,686	59,393	46.5	20,520	6,005	14,515	22,093	238,180	117,058	261,954	64.0	66.1
18.....	170,111	133,965	.....	133,965	61,109	45.6	14,093	1,182	12,911	22,053	244,206	117,572	264,504	64.9	65.2
25.....	173,161	135,585	.....	135,585	58,205	42.9	15,518	1,132	14,386	22,058	243,815	118,073	265,717	64.3	64.5
Mar. 4.....	178,306	140,846	.....	140,846	59,062	41.9	15,432	906	14,526	22,028	231,327	113,017	267,478	62.1	62.3
11.....	180,560	145,521	.....	145,521	60,455	41.5	13,010	831	12,179	22,029	227,913	113,827	265,207	61.3	61.5
18.....	174,874	141,417	.....	141,417	68,936	48.7	11,431	831	10,600	22,026	230,331	112,576	261,596	61.6	61.8
25.....	181,923	149,692	.....	149,692	69,248	46.3	10,221	258	9,963	22,010	225,791	118,619	259,537	59.7	59.7
Apr. 1.....	178,225	147,629	.....	147,629	63,338	42.9	9,431	.....	9,431	21,165	223,984	113,452	258,547	60.2	.....
8.....	151,480	123,732	.....	123,732	54,361	43.9	6,405	.....	6,405	21,343	250,142	112,637	257,265	67.6	.....
15.....	136,227	107,524	1,500	106,024	45,270	42.7	7,233	.....	7,233	21,470	260,188	108,702	256,329	71.3	71.7
22.....	134,748	106,586	2,000	104,586	43,161	41.3	6,866	.....	6,866	21,296	270,406	116,190	259,859	71.9	72.4
27.....	127,666	99,427	2,600	96,827	40,834	42.2	7,113	.....	7,113	21,126	270,946	110,990	258,946	73.2	73.9
May 4.....	128,493	100,185	2,910	97,275	36,123	37.1	7,130	.....	7,130	21,178	269,157	109,487	259,260	73.0	73.8
11.....	127,008	99,868	3,475	96,393	37,881	39.3	5,924	.....	5,924	21,216	268,159	110,169	257,752	72.9	73.8
18.....	136,345	92,838	4,906	87,932	35,470	40.3	12,798	.....	12,798	30,709	259,341	111,093	256,504	70.6	72.0
25.....	128,494	95,824	3,542	92,282	39,724	43.0	12,555	.....	12,555	20,105	263,390	109,410	254,485	72.4	73.4
June 1.....	142,599	111,113	5,500	105,613	38,699	36.6	11,307	.....	11,307	20,179	254,498	111,435	257,700	68.9	70.4
8.....	136,777	104,230	2,500	101,730	35,607	35.0	12,754	.....	12,754	19,793	254,541	109,256	256,525	69.6	70.3
15.....	139,371	91,481	7,408	84,073	33,639	40.0	10,051	.....	10,051	37,839	255,089	119,497	251,032	68.8	70.8
22.....	120,725	91,905	4,125	87,780	33,997	38.7	9,146	.....	9,146	19,674	263,991	106,559	250,317	74.0	75.1
29.....	125,340	97,521	8,425	89,096	35,324	39.6	8,220	.....	8,220	19,599	267,436	106,478	249,784	72.3	74.6
July 6.....	113,271	85,839	10,450	75,389	27,904	37.0	7,905	.....	7,905	19,527	276,597	112,868	254,169	75.4	78.2
13.....	106,471	79,909	16,445	63,464	27,631	43.5	6,809	.....	6,809	19,753	276,327	111,973	251,141	76.1	80.6

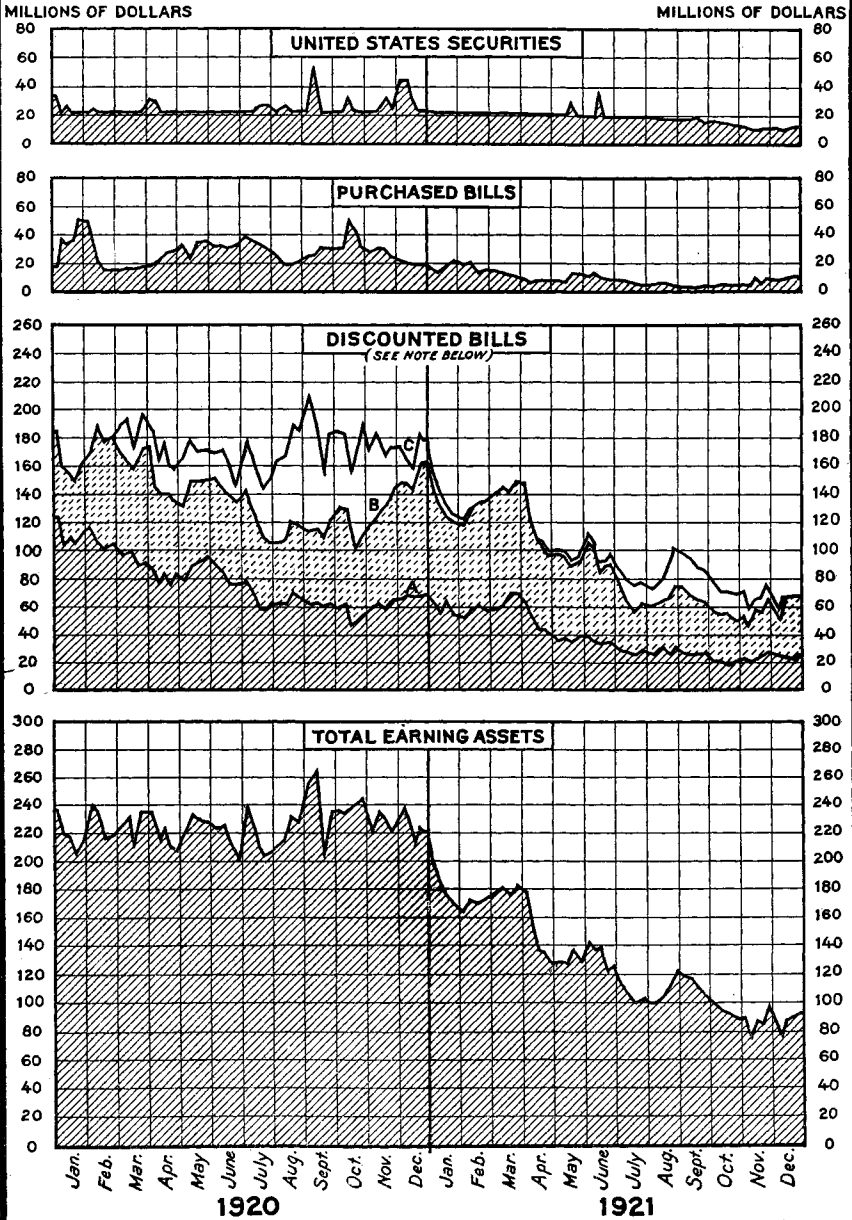
20	99,975	74,734	18,287	56,447	25,978	46.0	5,750	5,750	19,491	278,813	109,947	245,906	78.4	83.5
27	103,249	78,227	16,136	62,091	29,349	47.3	4,926	4,926	20,096	275,670	111,764	242,464	77.8	82.4
Aug. 3	98,586	73,088	12,645	60,443	26,032	43.1	5,286	5,286	20,192	282,656	110,732	246,082	79.2	82.8
10	102,221	76,442	13,991	62,451	29,394	47.1	6,023	6,023	19,756	278,522	113,294	244,520	77.8	81.8
17	105,857	80,753	17,061	63,692	30,645	48.1	6,634	6,634	18,470	269,848	110,824	241,611	76.6	81.4
24	113,999	90,858	25,618	65,240	26,345	40.4	4,997	4,997	18,144	261,167	110,240	241,022	74.4	81.6
31	122,510	100,323	26,716	73,607	30,738	41.8	4,174	4,174	18,013	250,914	109,939	241,411	71.4	79.0
Sept. 7	119,177	97,624	24,103	73,521	27,301	37.1	3,246	3,246	18,307	262,497	115,216	244,906	72.9	79.6
14	117,217	95,551	27,058	68,493	26,550	38.8	3,445	3,445	18,221	258,713	113,518	241,999	72.8	80.4
28	109,462	86,615	21,093	65,522	26,083	39.8	3,454	3,454	19,393	262,805	111,707	238,331	75.1	81.1
Oct. 5	105,347	85,580	22,163	63,417	26,797	42.3	3,795	3,795	15,972	262,303	110,358	234,562	76.0	82.5
11	99,247	78,831	21,840	56,991	21,411	37.6	3,241	3,241	17,175	270,040	109,492	234,718	78.5	84.8
19	93,785	72,168	16,894	55,274	20,700	37.4	5,578	5,578	16,039	276,159	111,679	234,173	79.8	84.7
26	90,966	71,800	16,043	55,757	19,452	34.9	4,500	4,500	14,666	275,273	116,515	231,940	79.0	83.6
Nov. 2	88,075	69,166	18,454	50,712	20,302	40.0	4,613	4,613	14,296	275,397	117,182	224,159	80.7	86.1
9	89,182	70,817	17,071	53,746	23,482	43.7	5,078	5,078	13,287	272,918	121,820	220,585	79.7	84.7
16	75,924	59,523	12,918	46,605	20,281	43.5	4,260	4,260	12,141	275,930	114,951	217,944	82.9	86.8
23	85,897	65,423	6,741	58,682	21,711	37.0	8,856	8,856	11,618	263,159	118,582	215,458	78.8	80.8
30	84,340	66,327	9,128	57,199	23,646	41.3	5,640	5,640	12,373	265,810	116,616	213,519	80.5	83.3
Dec. 7	97,093	75,448	10,246	65,202	27,737	42.5	8,791	8,791	12,854	250,168	118,595	209,413	76.3	79.4
14	77,843	58,577	6,175	52,402	25,981	49.6	5,778	5,778	13,488	264,364	114,811	208,261	81.8	83.7
21	86,613	66,602	1,000	65,602	25,493	38.9	8,299	8,299	11,712	263,372	121,745	207,668	80.0	80.3
28	91,347	67,956	.....	67,956	24,881	36.6	10,929	10,929	12,462	246,529	111,894	208,932	76.9	.....
	94,350	68,933	.....	68,933	26,515	38.5	12,140	12,140	13,277	245,726	116,767	206,026	76.1	.....

<sup>1</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits as given below were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	.....	\$102,825,000	.....	Feb. 4	.....	\$109,186,000	.....	Mar. 4	.....	\$105,136,000
14	.....	103,843,000	.....	11	.....	110,277,000	.....	11	.....	106,585,000
21	.....	110,364,000	.....	18	.....	111,798,000	.....			
28	.....	108,842,000	.....	25	.....	113,753,000	.....			

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

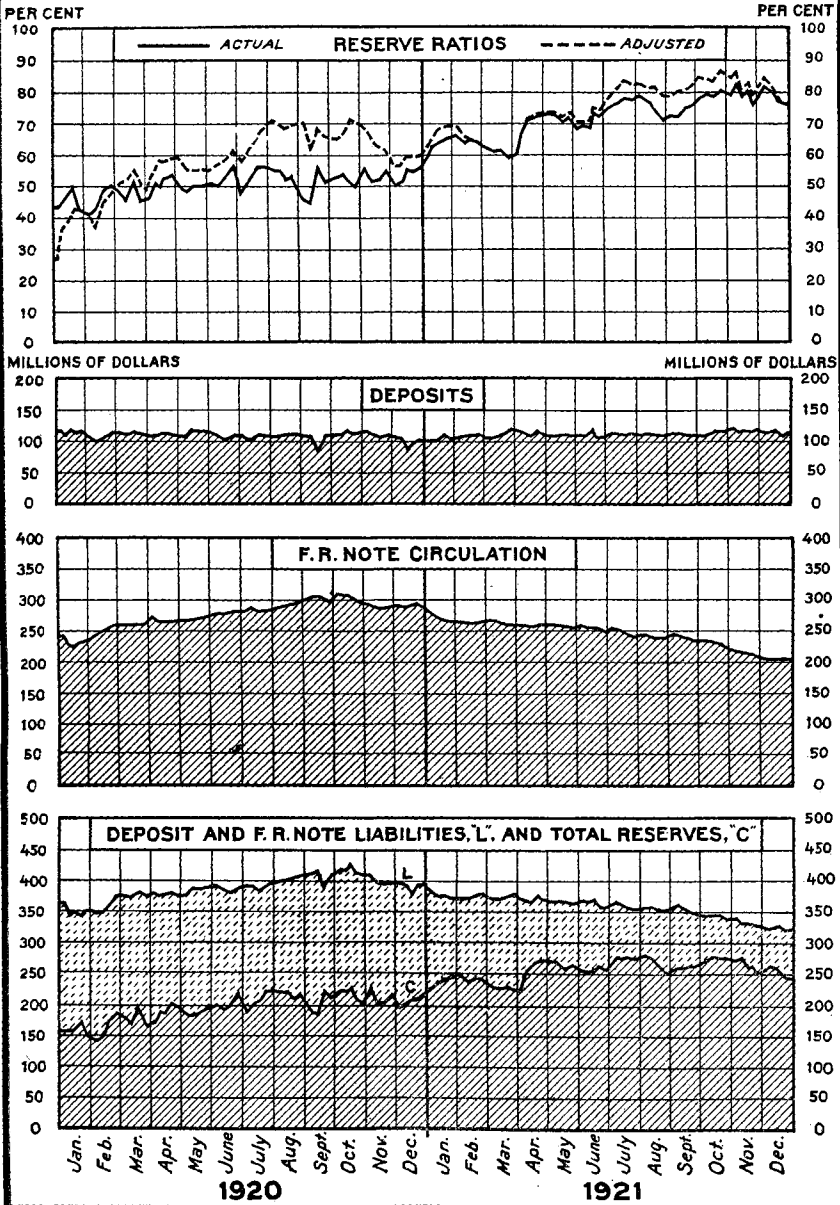
# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES, AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	495,838	304,636	51	105	193	190,853	11,224	10,349	875	.....	507,062	381,991	395,343
February.....	523,827	281,794	101	82	97	241,753	23,064	21,774	1,290	.....	546,891	454,884	376,082
March.....	731,710	434,212	.....	362	106	297,030	23,788	21,818	1,970	.....	755,498	486,959	344,636
April.....	367,020	238,343	.....	70	207	128,400	13,278	12,313	965	.....	380,298	375,195	522,481
May.....	372,318	248,080	.....	186	295	133,757	25,436	21,594	3,842	.....	397,754	450,431	462,431
June.....	257,452	169,057	.....	378	523	87,494	14,361	13,321	1,040	.....	271,813	440,646	394,712
July.....	196,235	99,234	.....	80	460	96,461	11,033	10,163	870	.....	207,268	309,053	431,033
August.....	294,782	175,990	.....	210	500	118,082	15,127	14,560	567	.....	309,909	441,629	287,944
September.....	330,076	162,837	.....	135	363	166,741	10,639	10,454	185	.....	340,715	417,178	334,405
October.....	250,223	87,941	.....	81	344	161,857	13,880	13,053	827	.....	264,103	366,431	429,898
November.....	318,163	81,681	.....	98	469	235,915	24,888	21,883	3,005	.....	343,051	483,360	490,900
December.....	317,116	77,282	.....	118	470	239,246	24,985	21,361	3,624	.....	342,101	573,241	566,317
Total, 1921.....	4,454,760	2,361,087	152	1,905	4,027	2,087,589	211,703	192,643	19,060	.....	4,666,463	.....	.....
1920.....	4,876,554	4,074,030	22,129	4,662	775,733	.....	304,444	303,082	1,362	.....	.....	5,180,998	.....
1919.....	4,675,398	4,486,154	4,986	10,820	173,438	.....	360,784	356,109	525	4,150	.....	.....	5,036,182



## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$6,007,117	\$10,031,301	\$6,003,252
Purchased bills.....	515,192	1,613,012	1,077,691
United States securities.....	415,931	554,172	369,457
Deficient reserve penalties.....	13,778	41,783	27,836
Miscellaneous.....	16,644	32,985	19,347
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>6,968,662</b>	<b>12,273,253</b>	<b>7,497,583</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	135,500	116,600	105,097
Clerical staff.....	905,811	781,904	606,345
Special officers and watchmen.....	31,648	20,988	12,278
All other.....	35,233	7,207	12,111
Governors' conferences.....	461	315	244
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	118	400	109
Federal Advisory Council.....	200	408	500
Directors' meetings.....	9,263	9,529	7,351
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	8,436	9,046	8,708
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	57,218	52,584	45,619
Legal fees.....	1,200	3,723	3,817
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	18,054	23,487	19,104
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	53,468		
Light, heat, and power.....	3,110		
Repairs and alterations.....		108,428	95,414
All other.....	1,906		
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	95,637		
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	1,034		
Printing and stationery.....	99,264	63,667	41,478
Telephone.....	16,365	12,292	11,855
Telegraph.....	10,960	10,314	7,958
Security shipments.....	9,436		
Currency and coin shipments.....	106,907		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	73,844	187,891	160,861
Furniture and equipment.....	73,692	24,585	43,748
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	302,264	345,151	285,917
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	88,526	112,162	31,774
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	56,749	82,000	89,422
All other expenses.....	42,703	65,609	82,115
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>2,239,007</b>	<b>2,038,290</b>	<b>1,671,825</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>4,729,655</b>	<b>10,234,963</b>	<b>5,825,758</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	6,968,662	12,273,253	7,497,583
Current expenses.....	2,239,007	2,038,290	1,671,825
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>4,729,655</b>	<b>10,234,963</b>	<b>5,825,758</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Amounts deducted from Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	43,681		
Assessments account expenses Federal Reserve Board previously charged to profit and loss.....		38,666	
All other.....	3,894	29,248	
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>47,575</b>	<b>67,914</b>	
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	489,000		
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		28,162	
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			38,666
All other.....	6,877	2,151	9,711
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>495,877</b>	<b>30,313</b>	<b>48,377</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>448,302</b>	<b>37,601</b>	<b>48,377</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>4,281,353</b>	<b>10,272,564</b>	<b>5,777,381</b>
Dividends paid.....	473,109	447,266	414,447
Transferred to surplus account.....	772,324	7,351,799	5,362,934
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	3,035,920	2,473,499	

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

<sup>2</sup> Net additions.

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	64,023	5,320	37,409	1,742	69,343	54,612	47,000	39,151	38,496	17,173
February.....	45,369	3,216	47,773	1,907	46,585	31,523	28,280	49,680	50,323	26,440
March.....	58,599	4,072	58,190	2,139	62,671	47,497	33,842	60,329	50,773	26,579
April.....	55,910	4,429	58,705	1,850	60,339	52,936	40,293	60,585	44,812	27,674
May.....	57,299	3,077	58,568	2,098	60,349	52,579	47,230	60,695	55,069	17,761
June.....	60,948	3,940	57,903	1,092	64,888	64,916	41,987	58,695	63,583	31,536
July.....	58,001	5,269	58,994	497	63,270	64,221	47,230	59,491	60,149	37,408
August.....	59,020	4,895	59,931	411	63,915	61,088	38,688	60,342	73,509	38,855
September.....	56,911	4,627	58,745	452	61,538	64,130	39,525	59,197	74,090	37,980
October.....	60,764	4,428	56,694	403	65,192	68,030	53,832	57,097	55,688	41,104
November.....	60,624	4,403	57,571	457	65,027	62,671	36,890	58,028	55,530	39,076
December.....	68,326	5,083	78,564	542	73,409	74,776	51,056	79,106	66,002	60,664
Total, 1921.....	703,764	52,759	688,747	13,620	756,523	.....	.....	702,367	.....	.....
1920.....	643,782	55,197	683,881	4,743	698,979	.....	.....	688,624	.....	.....
1919.....	462,153	43,700	400,319	2,022	.....	.....	505,853	.....	.....	402,340

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank city.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
Jan. 1-15.....	340	299,927	1,552	200,241	66	8,002	74	26,839
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	654	531,319	2,788	340,211	96	20,797	146	47,654
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	659	451,319	2,750	312,344	113	25,014	148	43,514
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	751	537,526	3,300	380,428	144	28,838	161	55,327
Apr. 16-May 15.....	652	505,811	3,108	350,289	150	19,629	143	44,590
May 16-June 15.....	703	532,196	3,445	379,946	162	22,980	169	49,225
June 16-July 15.....	705	539,515	3,320	380,129	156	20,771	162	53,699
July 16-Aug. 15.....	695	508,546	3,178	356,790	124	17,058	154	45,891
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	668	480,900	3,094	348,262	133	17,151	160	46,941
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	743	550,618	3,304	378,324	148	16,321	175	53,476
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	740	576,987	3,513	401,442	151	20,836	189	48,562
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	779	569,403	3,512	390,345	164	19,220	197	47,213
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	380	312,637	1,831	198,928	81	9,482	100	27,927
Total, 1921.....	8,469	6,396,704	38,695	4,417,679	1,688	246,099	1,978	590,863
1920.....	7,804	8,055,207	33,258	5,362,447	1,457	345,998	1,303	963,694
1919.....	5,942	7,295,405	27,427	4,109,154	2,204	724,045	661	926,200

Period.	Total number.			Total amount.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	2,032	1,828	1,344	535,009	647,760	498,199
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	3,684	3,137	2,719	939,981	1,138,735	1,009,222
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	3,670	3,247	2,479	832,191	1,066,722	793,239
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	4,356	3,708	2,974	1,002,119	1,303,914	1,036,316
Apr. 16-May 15.....	4,053	3,642	2,903	920,319	1,315,941	955,239
May 16-June 15.....	4,479	3,644	2,949	984,347	1,289,561	1,005,610
June 16-July 15.....	4,943	3,749	3,152	994,114	1,323,838	1,181,817
July 16-Aug. 15.....	4,151	3,769	3,171	928,285	1,212,993	1,220,656
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	4,055	3,548	2,836	893,254	1,172,996	1,014,359
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	4,370	3,731	3,098	908,739	1,249,723	1,147,538
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	4,593	3,908	3,512	1,047,827	1,258,013	1,252,099
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	4,652	3,872	3,303	1,026,186	1,107,964	1,222,378
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	2,392	2,039	1,794	548,974	639,186	718,132
Total, 1921.....	50,830	.....	.....	11,651,345	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	43,822	.....	.....	14,727,346	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	36,234	.....	.....	13,054,304

## DISTRICT NO. 2—NEW YORK.

PIERRE JAY, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.

A summary of the income and disbursements of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is given in the following table. A more detailed statement appears as Schedule 4.

	1921	1920
<b>EARNINGS.</b>		
From rediscounts and advances to member banks.....	\$30,762,021.40	\$49,839,182.52
From acceptances owned.....	1,829,665.00	8,323,050.37
From United States Government securities owned.....	1,955,969.96	1,975,648.96
Other earnings.....	157,282.33	387,439.92
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>34,704,938.69</b>	<b>60,525,321.77</b>
<b>DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS.</b>		
For current bank operation.....	7,076,187.58	6,350,862.58
Cost of Federal Reserve currency.....	1,091,591.96	648,392.46
For self-insurance and other reserves, depreciation, etc.....	443,326.95	397,936.09
<b>Total deductions from earnings.....</b>	<b>8,611,106.49</b>	<b>7,397,191.13</b>
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>26,093,832.20</b>	<b>53,128,130.64</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME.</b>		
Dividends paid.....	1,608,721.16	1,477,096.58
Added to surplus.....	3,782,671.10	12,332,523.41
Paid United States Government as franchise tax.....	20,702,439.94	39,318,510.65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,093,832.20</b>	<b>53,128,130.64</b>

The reduction in the gross income of the bank from \$60,525,000 in 1920 to \$34,705,000 in 1921 is attributable to a reduction during 1921 of 63 per cent in the bank's earning assets, accompanied by successive reductions in the discount rates from 7 to 4½ per cent. The gross income for the month of January was \$5,317,399.54 and that for December was \$1,323,052.54.

The reduction in the earning assets was not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the volume of the bank's work. The number of employees in the departments of the bank which handle the earning assets has never exceeded 150, as compared with a total of nearly 3,000 employees in all departments.

While the decline in earning assets has reduced the work of such departments, the work of others, such as the collection of checks, notes, and drafts, the custody of securities, and the handling of cash, continued to expand during 1921. Also, through lack of appropriation, the Treasury Department terminated on June 30, 1921, the arrangement whereby it had reimbursed the Federal Reserve Bank

for its work in handling Government securities and the expense of such operations, many of them very large, was borne thereafter by the bank.

Current expenses are the first charge against income; a dividend to stockholders legally fixed at 6 per cent has been paid covering the entire period of operation, surplus has been increased in accordance with the law, and the remaining profits have been paid as required by law to the Treasury of the United States in lieu of a franchise tax. The amount so paid in 1921 was \$20,702,440, compared with \$39,318,511 in 1920.

#### LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

During 1921 the loans and investments of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York declined steadily, and in the late autumn reached a level lower than at any time in four years. The total on December 31, 1921, was \$385,200,000, as compared with \$1,046,000,000 on December 31, 1920.

#### DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES.

By the end of 1921 most of the largest borrowers of the previous year were entirely out of debt at this bank and others had extinguished all but a small portion of their indebtedness. Loans to banks outside the city, particularly those with continuing agricultural demands, were necessarily slower to decline, and the number of member banks borrowing from the Federal Reserve Bank remained fairly constant during most of 1921.

The following table compares certain of the more important figures relating to rediscounts and advances for each of the past three years:

	1921	1920	1919
Applications received.....	21,461	20,336	28,599
Amount discounted or advanced upon.....	\$30,768,989,922.52	\$50,539,428,847.71	\$42,449,491,133.87
Number of pieces of paper discounted or advanced upon.....	149,868	180,462	127,721
Largest piece of paper discounted or advanced upon.....	\$78,100,000.00	\$85,000,000.00	\$120,000,000.00
Smallest piece of paper discounted or advanced upon.....	\$16.72	\$14.72	\$2.81
Average size of notes discounted or advanced upon.....	\$205,307.26	\$280,055.79	\$332,361.09

Beginning July 1, 1921, Liberty bonds and Victory notes were accepted as security for advances and rediscounts at their market value instead of, as previously, at their par value. United States certificates of indebtedness, however, continued to be accepted as security at par.

#### DISCOUNT RATES.

The 7 per cent discount rate on commercial paper which was made effective at this bank June 1, 1920, was maintained until May 5, 1921. During that period also the rate on loans secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes remained at 6 per cent. The preferential rate of 5½ per cent on paper secured by United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness was withdrawn, however, on February 5,

1921, in view of the excellent public demand for those securities, which made preferential treatment at the Federal Reserve Bank no longer necessary.

The reduction on May 5, 1921, of the discount rate on commercial paper to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent followed a gradual improvement during the spring in general credit conditions. A second reduction of the discount rate on commercial paper was made on June 16 to 6 per cent. By this action the rate on loans, however secured, whether by commercial paper, Liberty bonds, Victory notes, or certificates of indebtedness, was made uniform, and in subsequent rate changes this uniformity has been maintained, as follows: July 21,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; September 22, 5 per cent; November 3,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## PURCHASED BILLS.

During the year this bank's holdings of bankers' acceptances declined as the supply of free funds increased and sought this channel for reemployment. From the high point of \$231,300,000, reached on February 28, 1920, the decline to \$2,018,000, on July 27, 1921, was strikingly illustrative of changed conditions in the money and discount market. It also reflected a smaller supply of bills.

While there are no exact figures to show the total volume of bills in the United States at any one time, close estimates of the volume of bankers' acceptances, and prime commercial bills bearing banking indorsement which circulate in the open discount market may be made from reports furnished to this bank. The following table shows such estimates for the close of each year from 1916 to 1921, inclusive, compared with the amounts owned by the Federal Reserve Banks:

Date.	Owned by Federal Reserve Bank of New York.	Owned by all Federal Reserve Banks.	Estimated amount outstanding.	Percentage owned by all Federal Reserve Banks to estimated amount outstanding.
1915.....	\$8,715,000	\$23,013,000		
1916.....	41,457,000	127,497,000	\$250,000,000	51.0
1917.....	148,125,000	275,366,000	450,000,000	61.2
1918.....	69,323,000	303,673,000	750,000,000	40.5
1919.....	191,312,000	585,212,000	1,000,000,000	58.5
1920.....	109,902,000	255,702,000	1,000,000,000	25.6
1921.....	47,313,000	114,240,000	600,000,000	19.0

Although the amount of bills outstanding was smaller than during 1920, the volume of transactions or turnover of bills in the open market was not reduced in proportion for the reason that the market was more independent of the reserve banks and bills were more frequently resold in the market rather than to the reserve banks. As a result the same bills were passed to and from the market several times and were not offered to the reserve banks until about to mature, if at all.

During 1921 total purchases of bankers' acceptances in the open market by this bank aggregated \$1,364,000,000, as compared with \$2,573,000,000 in 1920. These total figures include not only bills purchased for the account of this bank, but also considerable amounts

purchased for the account of other Federal Reserve Banks, for member banks, and for foreign banks. The distribution of purchases is shown in the following table:

PURCHASES OF ACCEPTANCES BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

	1921		1920	
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
For the account of this bank.....	46,836	\$800,000,000	69,961	\$1,697,000,000
For account of other Federal Reserve Banks.....	12,706	194,000,000	36,276	731,000,000
For account of member banks.....	7,561	59,000,000	4,825	42,000,000
For account of foreign banks.....	22,884	311,000,000	4,791	103,000,000
Total.....	89,987	1,364,000,000	115,853	2,573,000,000

The larger purchases for member banks and for foreign banks were one of the evidences of the increasing investment demand.

Under a regulation of the Federal Reserve Board, dated May 6, 1921, bankers' acceptances up to six months' maturity issued in import and export transactions became eligible for open-market purchase by Federal Reserve Banks. Heretofore the maximum maturity eligible for such purchases was three months. The effect of this change has been to facilitate trade with countries where the longer usance is required. The longer bills were so well taken by investors, however, that practically no such bills have been offered to this bank, which has always been ready to purchase them if offered. As a result of the broader investment demand for bills in connection with the reduced volume in 1921, offerings to the Federal Reserve Bank for purchase were mainly of bills having so short a maturity as to make them less desirable for investors to hold to maturity. The following table gives the approximate average maturity of the purchased bills held by this bank at different dates during 1921 and 1920:

Date.	1921	1920
	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Jan. 1.....	27	42
Apr. 1.....	29	33
July 1.....	11	30
Oct. 1.....	17	29
Dec. 31.....	15	28

Open-market rates for bankers' acceptances declined steadily during the year. A factor in this decline, aside from the general downward movement of money rates, was the increase in foreign-owned funds held here which sought temporary employment in liquid short-term instruments, such as bankers' acceptances and United States Treasury certificates and loans upon them.

A factor operating against still lower bill rates was the competition of Treasury certificates and short-term notes, the income of which is to a certain extent exempt from taxation, whereas all discount on bills is taxable.

The minimum rates at which indorsed bills were purchased by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for its own account and for account of other Federal Reserve Banks during 1921 were:

	Short bills.	Ninety-day bills.
Jan. 1 to June 14.....	5½	6
June 15 to July 20.....	5½	5½
July 21 to Sept. 25.....	5	5½
Sept. 26 to Oct. 3.....	5	5½
Oct. 4 to Nov. 2.....	4½	4½
Nov. 3 to Nov. 15.....	4½	4½
Nov. 16 to Nov. 27.....	4½	4½
Nov. 28 to Dec. 7.....	4½	4½
Dec. 8 to Dec. 31.....	4½	4½

Bills bought for member banks and foreign banks were taken at the market rates of the day of purchase.

#### GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS OWNED.

Other earning assets consisted of the following groups of Government obligations.

(1) *One-year special 2 per cent certificates of indebtedness to secure Federal Reserve bank note circulation.*—The amount of such certificates held under authority of the Pittman Act was reduced during the year from \$59,000,000 to \$35,400,000 as the Federal Reserve Bank notes which they secured were replaced by the return to circulation of silver certificates.

(2) *Special certificates of indebtedness running for a few days.*—During 1921 the Treasury had less need of temporary advances and this bank held special certificates of indebtedness covering such advances on 60 days as compared with 137 days in 1920.

(3) *Certificates of indebtedness under sales contract.*—The bank continued to purchase from nonmember banks and bankers such certificates of indebtedness as they found difficulty in carrying, under the provision that they repurchase the certificates within 15 days. With the increased strength of the open market for these issues in 1921, the amounts held by this bank under sales contract averaged much less than in previous years.

(4) *Investment holdings of certificates of indebtedness and Victory notes.*—Small purchases of certificates of indebtedness were made occasionally during the year for investment account. Shortly before the end of the year Victory notes to the amount of \$1,065,000 were purchased and on December 31 were turned over to the Government as a portion of the franchise tax.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE CURRENCY.

The note circulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which reached its highest point in the fall of 1920, declined steadily through most of 1921, owing mainly to the lower level of commodity prices and the restricted volume of business. As during the rise in the country's volume of nonmetallic currency, so also during the decline, Federal Reserve notes furnished the principal fluctuating element. Federal Reserve Bank notes declined also, but the volume at all times has been only a small proportion of the total.

## COLLECTIONS AND CLEARINGS.

The facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the collection of checks, notes, drafts, coupons, and bonds and for the transfer of funds were utilized more fully by the banks of the district in 1921 than in any previous year. More banks made use of the system and more items were handled, although the transactions expressed in dollars were somewhat smaller than in 1920.

In December, 1921, 628 banks in the Second Federal Reserve District were using the check collection system, compared with 508 in December, 1920. The number of checks handled in a single day reached a maximum on October 14, 1921, when a total of 342,000 were handled—15,000 more than on October 14, 1920, when the previous high figure was reached. Despite the increase in the number of items handled in 1921, the number of employees engaged in the work is about the same as in 1920—about 400. Details of the year's operations are given in Schedule 6.

A number of steps have been taken during the year to make the proceeds of checks collected more quickly available to member banks. The privilege of sending checks on banks in other Federal Reserve districts direct to the Federal Reserve Banks in those districts was extended to additional banks in 1921. A summary of such operations is as follows: In 1920, 150 banks in this district sent checks direct to other Federal Reserve Banks in the amount of \$11,955,000,000; in 1921, 269 banks in this district sent checks direct to other Federal Reserve Banks in the amount of \$9,395,000,000; in 1920, 582 banks in other districts sent checks direct to the New York Reserve Bank in the amount of \$8,663,000,000; in 1921, 590 banks in other districts sent checks direct to the New York Reserve Bank in the amount of \$6,720,000,000.

During 1921 arrangements were made in 11 counties of this district whereby the member banks in those counties forward their local checks to the banks on which they are drawn, and simultaneously advise the Federal Reserve Bank of the amounts. The Federal Reserve Bank, by making appropriate entries on its books, then clears the aggregate of the transactions. This arrangement effects a saving of at least two days in the time required for collecting such local items. The following table shows the counties and the number of banks in each group organized in this manner:

County.	Group.	Number of banks.
Delaware, N. Y. ....	1	15
Monmouth, N. J. ....	2	23
Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga, and Broome, N. Y. ....	3	23
Middlesex, N. J. ....	4	18
Westchester, N. Y. ....	5	22
Orsego, N. Y. ....	6	13
Herkimer, N. Y. ....	7	15
Steuben, N. Y. ....	8	8

Arrangements were also made during the year whereby the members of the Syracuse, N. Y., Clearing House Association settle their balances daily by wire on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the same manner as that established in 1920 by the clearing-house banks of Elmira, N. Y., and Binghamton, N. Y.



The Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association, established in 1920, was expanded during the past year to include 22 member banks and 5 nonmember banks and trust companies as associate members. The daily clearings of the association averaged about \$6,000,000 in 1921, as compared with \$4,000,000 in 1920. Of the \$1,900,000,000 total clearings for 1921, this bank presented about \$1,500,000,000 of items.

#### NOTE AND COUPON COLLECTIONS.

Notes and drafts handled for collection in 1921 numbered 814,329, as compared with 563,814 in 1920, an increase of 45 per cent. Of this number, 559,418 were drawn on places outside of New York City, while 254,911 were payable in New York City. Collection of matured bonds and coupons totaled \$104,843,668 in 1921, as compared with \$60,115,396 in 1920, an increase of 75 per cent. The collection of these items has, as heretofore, been handled for member banks free of charge, except for such charges as were made by collecting banks and passed back to the banks depositing such items.

#### TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER SERVICE.

This service, which is used by the Treasury and the member banks for the benefit of themselves and their customers, was maintained unchanged in 1921. The number of transfers averaged 40 per cent greater than in 1920, although the dollar amount increased only about 4 per cent. The following table shows the telegraphic transfers of this bank to and from other Federal Reserve Banks from 1916 to 1921:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1916 (nine months).....	2,971	\$484,500,000
1917.....	10,302	6,768,400,000
1918.....	39,099	19,384,371,849
1919.....	82,321	18,245,250,181
1920.....	147,302	17,021,509,734
1921.....	205,706	17,770,400,000

#### FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The duties of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent of the United States were similar in character to those performed during 1920, but the volume of transactions was considerably reduced.

#### CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The total amount of certificates of indebtedness sold throughout the United States during 1921 was nearly \$1,000,000,000 less than in 1920, and the amount sold in the Second Federal Reserve District was \$500,000,000 less. The continued increase in the investment demand for certificates was accompanied, particularly in this district, by a heavy oversubscription of all issues and by the ready market which developed for all issues at a substantial premium.

During the year the open market for certificates became increasingly independent of reserve bank support. The volume of certificates held by banks continued to diminish as the investment demand increased and the open market developed. In the last half of 1921

reporting member banks in principal cities of the district, representing about 75 per cent of the banking resources of the district, held on the average 10.5 per cent of the total amount of certificates outstanding in the district, compared with 16.5 per cent in the last half of 1920.

#### TREASURY NOTES.

In addition to the sale of certificates of indebtedness, there were sold during the year in this district \$303,840,300 of three-year United States Treasury notes. These notes were issued in denominations from \$100 up to \$100,000. The public demand for Treasury notes was similar to that for certificates of indebtedness, and subscriptions to the issues much exceeded the amount allotted. Both issues immediately sold in the open market at a premium.

#### GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Banks of the district subscribing for certificates of indebtedness ordinarily paid for them, as in previous years, by crediting the account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent of the United States. The deposits so created bear 2 per cent interest and are drawn down ratably from time to time as the Government requires the funds. The smallest amount on deposit with qualified depositories in 1921 was \$12,165,000 on June 14 and the largest \$291,932,000 on June 20. Collateral pledged with this bank as security against such deposits amounted at the maximum for the year to \$383,872,000. As previously, collectors of internal revenue deposited tax receipts directly with this bank, which were used for the redemption of maturing certificates of indebtedness and other Government purposes. At the four tax-payment periods this bank lent to the collector of internal revenue a staff of about 40 clerks for about 10 days to assist in handling income-tax checks. This assistance made it possible for the Treasury to receive early credit for checks and save considerable amounts of interest. The clerks were reimbursed by the Government for overtime, but their salaries were paid by this bank.

The following table shows the number and amount of Government checks handled by this bank during the past few years, other than those drawn in redeeming certificates of indebtedness, and in the payment of coupons:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1917.....	3,029,000	\$1,099,458,000
1918.....	11,108,000	4,936,592,000
1919.....	12,967,000	6,805,806,000
1920.....	10,852,000	2,465,931,000
1921.....	12,488,000	1,638,094,000
Total.....	50,444,000	16,945,881,000

#### EXCHANGE AND CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Prior to December 31, 1920, the Treasury Department provided permanent bonds to be exchanged for temporary or interim certificates of all Liberty loan issues with the exception of the fourth Liberty loan. Permanent bonds of that issue were ready on January 5, 1921, and this bank proceeded to deliver them in exchange for temporary bonds, as in the case of earlier issues. The bank also, as in previous years, conducted the conversion of Liberty bonds and

Victory notes from one interest rate to another, where authorized; their exchange from one denomination to another; and the operations connected with their registration. The extent of these transactions during 1921 appears from the following summary:

	Pieces.		Value.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Bonds received for conversion or exchange.....	9,362,262	7,013,402	\$3,339,234,300	\$2,791,999,200
Bonds delivered on conversion or exchange.....	5,559,339	3,506,692	3,306,937,550	2,846,805,850
Total.....	14,921,601	10,520,094	6,646,171,850	5,638,805,050

The bank continued to cash coupons from Government bonds, Federal Farm Loan bonds, War Finance Corporation bonds, and other similar issues. The amount of such coupons aggregated \$313,000,000 on 26,000,000 pieces during the year, as compared with \$295,000,000 on 31,000,000 pieces in 1920. The larger payments on the smaller number of pieces reflect a reduction in the number of \$50 and \$100 bonds outstanding as a result of exchanges which have been made.

#### RELATIONS WITH BANKS.

During 1921 representatives of this bank continued to visit member banks. Conferences with officers and directors of member banks were also held from time to time at the New York and Buffalo offices to explain the operations and policies of the Federal Reserve Bank. During the year 356 member and 5 nonmember banks were represented at the conference. The effect of these visits and conferences has been not only to give member banks a better understanding of the operations and policies of the Federal Reserve Bank but also to give the officers of the bank a better appreciation of the problems of the member banks and the conditions surrounding their operations and a closer acquaintance with their officers.

#### BANK CHANGES IN 1921.

At the close of the year the banks of the Second Federal Reserve District (exclusive of savings banks), classified according to their charters, whether National or State, and also according to membership in the Federal Reserve System, were as follows:

Type of bank.	Dec. 31, 1920.			Dec. 31, 1921.		
	Members.	Non-members.	Per cent members.	Members.	Non-members.	Per cent members.
National banks.....	649	0	100	667	0	100
State banks.....	51	203	20	48	211	19
Trust companies.....	83	124	40	85	123	41
Total.....	783	327	71	800	334	71

Changes from year to year in the table given above are accounted for as follows:

Total number of banks in the district, Jan. 1, 1921.....	1,110
New national banks established during the year.....	24
New State institutions established during the year.....	12

36  
1,146

National banks absorbed by State institutions . . . . .	3	
State institutions absorbed by other State institutions . . . . .	2	
State institutions liquidated . . . . .	1	
National banks absorbed by other national banks . . . . .	6	
		12
State institutions converted into national banks . . . . .	3	
Total number of banks in the district, Dec. 31, 1921 . . . . .		1,134

## MEMBERSHIP OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The number of State banks and trust companies in the district which are now members of the Federal Reserve System is 133. Three State banks were admitted to membership during the year, two withdrew from membership, and two were converted into national banks. Thirty-three per cent of the eligible State institutions of the district are now members of the Federal Reserve System, and their resources amount to about 78 per cent of the total resources of State institutions in the district eligible for membership.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relationships heretofore established with foreign banks of issue, to which reference has been made in previous annual reports, have continued during the past year without important change. Transactions between this bank and the Bank of England and the Bank of France have related principally to reparation payments handled on behalf of the Reparations Commission. Similar transactions with the National Bank of Belgium have resulted in more active mutual relations than heretofore. Further development of the relations between this bank and de Nederlandsche Bank has also taken place, and each institution has formally appointed the other its agent and correspondent. Operations under the agreements with de Javasche Bank and the Bank of Japan have continued during the past year without any material change. No actual business has been transacted with the other foreign central banks with which relations have been established.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

In accordance with the provisions of the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921, this bank certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury each day, for the purpose of the assessment and collection of duties upon merchandise imported into the United States, rates of exchange for foreign currencies which represent the buying rates at noon for cable transfers in New York City. Rates for 36 principal foreign currencies are certified daily, and in cases where rates for other less important currencies are required, special certifications are made to the Treasury on request.

## BUFFALO BRANCH.

The operations of the Buffalo branch, maintained to make the facilities of the Federal Reserve System readily available to banks in the 10 most western counties of New York State, showed a moderate but practically continuous growth during the year, as will be noted from the following summary of its operations:

1921	Currency received and disbursed.	Loans made.	Interest earned.	Checks and transit items handled.	
				Number.	Amount.
January-March.....	\$67,619,000	\$240,658,000	\$472,000	2,127,000	\$520,244,000
April-June.....	71,165,000	279,962,000	515,000	2,342,000	537,016,000
July-September.....	72,636,000	255,124,000	391,000	2,273,000	510,448,000
October-December.....	75,524,000	268,140,000	316,000	2,650,000	546,722,000
Total.....	286,944,000	1,043,884,000	1,694,000	9,392,000	2,114,430,000

The expense of operation for the year was \$338,777. At the end of the year the branch had 3 officers and 131 employees.

SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	283,142	132,723	154,234
Gold settlement fund, Federal Reserve Board.....	130,058	45,902	14,977
Gold with foreign agencies.....		1,211	48,195
Total gold held by banks.....	413,200	179,836	217,406
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	653,004	254,576	306,756
Gold redemption fund.....	15,000	39,000	25,000
Total gold reserves.....	1,081,204	473,412	549,162
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	50,336	144,759	46,193
Total reserves.....	1,131,540	618,171	595,355
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	156,014	454,752	562,000
All other.....	53,066	416,687	228,713
Bills bought in open market.....	72,593	113,740	202,903
Total bills on hand.....	281,673	985,179	993,706
United States bonds and notes.....	4,166	1,518	1,207
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	35,400	59,276	59,276
All other.....	63,959	390	8,445
Total earning assets.....	385,198	1,046,363	1,062,734
Bank premises.....	6,648	4,092	3,201
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	1,603	2,766	2,900
Uncollected items.....	103,393	141,347	250,056
All other resources.....	2,852	1,431	1,618
Total resources.....	1,631,204	1,814,170	1,915,864
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	27,114	26,373	22,391
Surplus.....	60,197	56,414	45,082
Deposits:			
Government.....	32,616	11,298	5,848
Member bank—reserve account.....	726,098	702,431	755,952
All other.....	14,451	12,123	45,396
Total deposits.....	773,165	725,862	807,196
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	663,363	867,481	807,616
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	20,559	38,833	54,673
Deferred availability items.....	83,843	93,319	165,870
All other liabilities.....	2,958	5,888	10,636
Total liabilities.....	1,631,204	1,814,170	1,915,864
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	78.8	140.0	138.9

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+10).	Discounted bills.				Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>		
		Total held (3+4).	Dis-counted for other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.		Total held 9-8	Sold to other Federal Reserve Banks, net. <sup>1</sup>	Pur-chased in open market (7+8).					Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>	
				Total held (2-3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment obligations.										Per cent (5+4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Jan. 7	1,037,098	873,267		873,267	433,962	49.7	102,903	4,273	107,176	60,928	587,659	717,922	839,625	39.0	38.7
14	969,761	806,574		806,574	393,522	48.8	87,174	2,263	89,437	76,013	582,099	690,622	800,121	40.6	40.5
21	1,007,496	878,754		878,754	409,163	46.6	65,367	11,747	77,114	63,375	546,098	706,045	793,026	38.1	37.3
28	998,040	908,925		908,925	414,012	45.5	28,436	51,828	80,264	60,679	544,939	694,044	787,746	38.3	34.6
Feb. 4	1,015,431	945,016		945,016	424,726	44.9	9,881	54,938	64,819	60,534	550,352	707,514	796,492	38.1	34.3
11	992,535	915,213		915,213	394,403	43.1	14,486	46,022	60,508	62,836	565,519	691,132	787,938	39.4	36.2
18	949,269	870,539		870,539	375,282	43.1	18,194	33,373	60,536	60,536	591,146	684,523	791,991	41.7	39.4
25	974,020	882,441		882,441	393,451	44.6	30,743	23,962	54,705	60,836	577,273	690,626	796,383	40.5	38.8
Mar. 4	946,166	846,206		846,206	373,704	44.2	37,132	18,829	55,961	62,828	600,483	670,132	801,916	42.2	40.9
11	974,278	875,580		875,580	389,519	44.5	37,829	13,652	51,481	60,869	610,121	710,330	791,404	41.8	40.8
18	856,543	737,054		737,054	385,730	52.3	34,957	5,862	40,819	84,532	661,898	654,376	789,920	45.8	45.4
25	795,741	695,824		695,824	377,173	54.2	39,386	3,286	42,672	60,531	739,917	688,853	780,740	50.3	50.1
Apr. 1	725,198	624,058		624,058	335,628	53.8	42,885	512	42,697	58,955	833,441	664,376	783,461	56.7	56.7
8	744,000	646,977		646,977	342,653	53.0	34,492	162	34,654	62,531	770,251	654,888	776,791	53.8	53.8
15	754,397	641,083		641,083	349,507	54.5	50,849	153	51,002	62,465	767,474	680,283	762,173	53.2	53.2
22	742,885	642,659	10,000	632,659	357,624	56.5	42,089	-25	42,060	58,141	768,740	670,652	756,071	53.9	54.6
27	712,511	609,401	12,000	597,401	343,659	57.5	46,829	-25	46,804	56,281	785,035	674,227	741,460	55.5	56.3
May 4	713,962	614,541	14,857	599,684	323,901	54.0	43,140	-25	43,115	56,281	785,453	675,443	739,004	55.5	56.6
11	736,299	640,235	10,000	630,235	364,871	57.9	37,205	-25	37,180	58,859	759,112	684,629	725,430	53.8	54.5
18	674,671	495,934	17,810	478,124	240,116	50.2	39,601		39,601	139,136	780,250	649,932	718,909	57.0	58.3
25	663,199	517,502	25,347	492,155	245,523	49.9	44,848		44,848	100,849	800,544	670,415	707,350	58.1	59.9
June 1	639,210	544,705	26,348	518,357	230,516	44.5	34,484		34,484	60,021	844,287	683,180	715,951	60.3	62.2
8	591,366	507,680	22,515	485,165	209,216	43.1	27,405		27,405	56,281	898,091	698,037	696,928	64.2	65.9
15	671,618	414,101	30,050	384,051	171,166	44.6	17,111		17,111	240,406	910,321	813,010	688,966	60.6	62.6
22	509,312	414,025	37,612	376,413	153,538	40.8	10,600		10,600	84,687	933,682	680,331	675,424	68.9	71.6
29	482,562	415,807	39,450	376,357	145,767	38.7	7,362		7,362	59,393	953,552	677,854	671,523	70.7	73.6

July	6	527,162	449,969	31,015	418,954	188,984	45.1	11,616	11,616	65,577	904,977	671,043	684,615	66.8	69.0
	13	505,347	424,400	30,483	393,915	149,461	37.9	7,708	7,708	73,239	904,600	662,101	654,260	68.7	71.0
	20	485,543	422,335	31,414	390,921	146,396	37.4	5,747	5,747	57,461	915,224	662,285	645,313	70.0	72.4
	27	459,315	404,016	38,284	365,732	141,088	38.6	2,018	2,018	53,281	947,507	668,540	643,875	72.2	75.1
Aug.	3	493,176	417,305	37,885	379,427	135,175	35.6	12,733	12,733	63,138	894,501	645,279	647,346	69.2	72.6
	10	481,564	387,969	34,038	353,931	145,641	41.1	25,507	25,507	68,088	884,396	627,881	638,045	69.9	72.6
	17	447,208	368,136	32,597	335,539	140,059	41.8	20,269	20,269	58,803	912,359	625,568	637,645	72.2	74.8
	24	427,811	360,651	37,872	322,779	127,667	39.6	18,879	18,879	53,281	951,756	641,313	634,018	74.6	77.6
	31	424,553	355,970	34,768	321,202	126,040	39.2	15,302	15,302	53,281	981,741	668,631	632,320	75.5	78.1
Sept.	7	463,688	370,427	35,875	334,552	123,393	36.9	25,910	25,910	67,331	962,487	672,965	647,337	72.9	75.6
	14	410,181	317,516	34,030	283,486	100,464	35.4	23,334	23,334	69,331	972,388	645,033	639,847	75.7	78.3
	21	300,835	234,230	31,780	202,450	84,666	41.8	12,679	12,679	53,926	1,078,568	647,579	635,042	84.1	86.6
	28	336,098	257,170	39,326	226,844	80,216	35.4	17,605	17,605	61,323	1,089,798	661,441	631,130	82.4	84.7
Oct.	5	362,492	276,222	19,518	256,704	96,990	37.8	18,667	18,667	67,603	1,042,050	659,752	642,283	80.0	81.5
	11	409,524	310,636	20,000	290,636	119,337	41.1	33,332	33,332	65,556	1,014,753	679,083	638,752	77.0	78.5
	19	320,351	249,844	20,407	229,437	78,460	34.2	22,776	22,776	47,731	1,089,217	679,645	632,329	83.0	84.6
	26	330,722	251,281	19,366	231,915	97,166	41.9	30,160	30,160	49,281	1,089,245	699,949	628,873	82.3	83.7
Nov.	2	316,156	204,605	5,155	199,450	87,393*	43.8	52,528	52,528	59,023	1,101,073	694,562	630,748	83.1	83.5
	9	382,121	242,700	5,000	237,700	108,335	45.6	51,827	51,827	87,594	1,066,382	691,295	643,400	79.9	80.3
	16	234,164	183,484	5,000	178,484	86,091	48.2	27,256	27,256	89,424	1,097,287	677,430	634,716	83.6	84.0
	23	313,342	216,088	10,000	206,088	110,786	53.8	26,471	26,471	70,783	1,094,566	683,778	637,672	82.8	83.6
	30	311,198	209,612	4,324	205,288	130,695	63.7	23,887	23,887	77,690	1,112,868	699,162	631,590	83.6	84.0
Dec.	7	340,382	227,053	.....	227,053	124,722	54.9	38,531	38,531	74,798	1,075,410	676,520	641,716	81.6	.....
	14	363,504	213,827	.....	213,827	126,448	59.1	44,688	44,688	104,989	1,064,545	687,898	646,659	79.8	.....
	21	380,424	236,490	.....	236,490	157,396	66.6	61,707	61,707	82,227	1,104,190	722,973	666,571	79.5	.....
	28	361,575	213,057	.....	213,057	141,863	66.6	47,313	47,313	101,205	1,114,114	716,092	663,329	80.8	.....

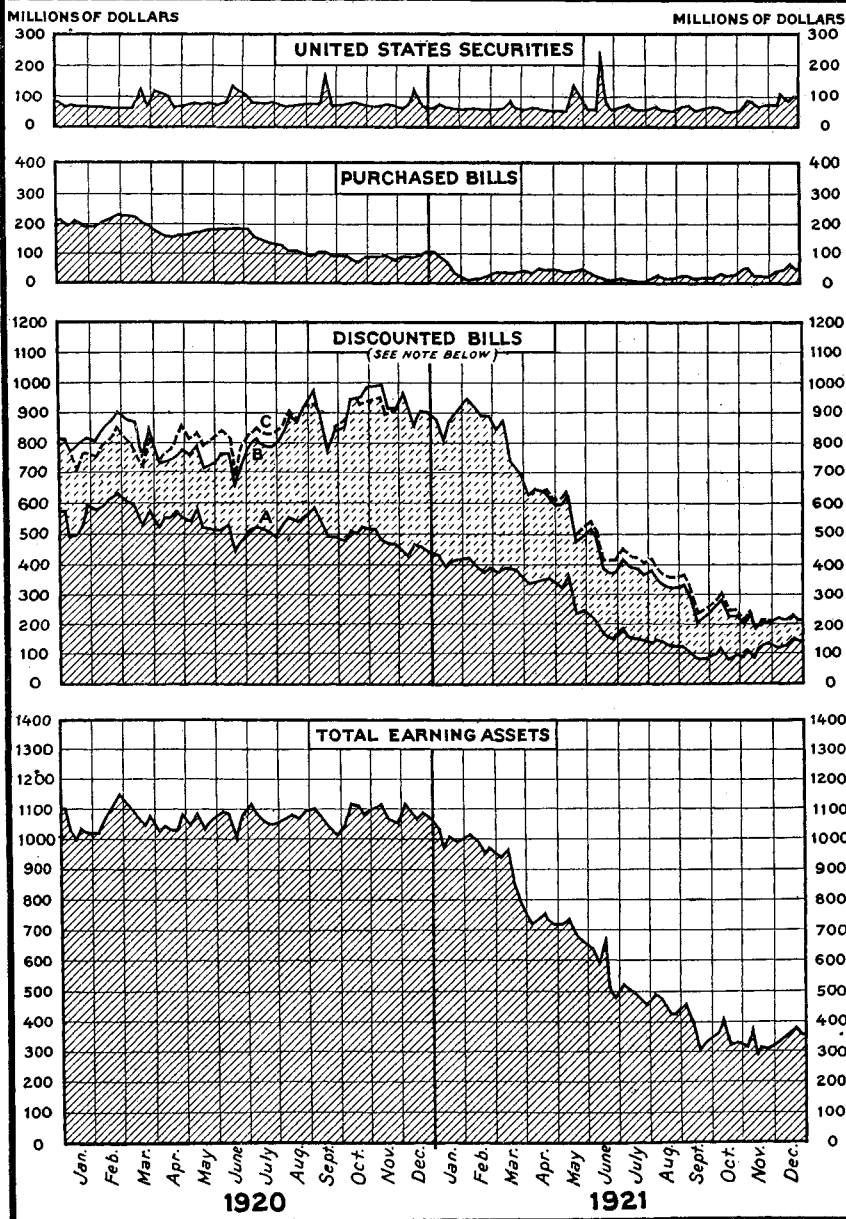
<sup>1</sup> Minus sign indicates amounts bought from other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan.	7	.....	\$667,592,000	Feb.	4	.....	\$649,166,000	Mar.	4	.....	\$621,273,000
	14	.....	631,946,000		11	.....	645,795,000		11	.....	669,896,000
	21	.....	641,148,000		18	.....	624,694,000				
	28	.....	635,433,000		25	.....	630,662,000				

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

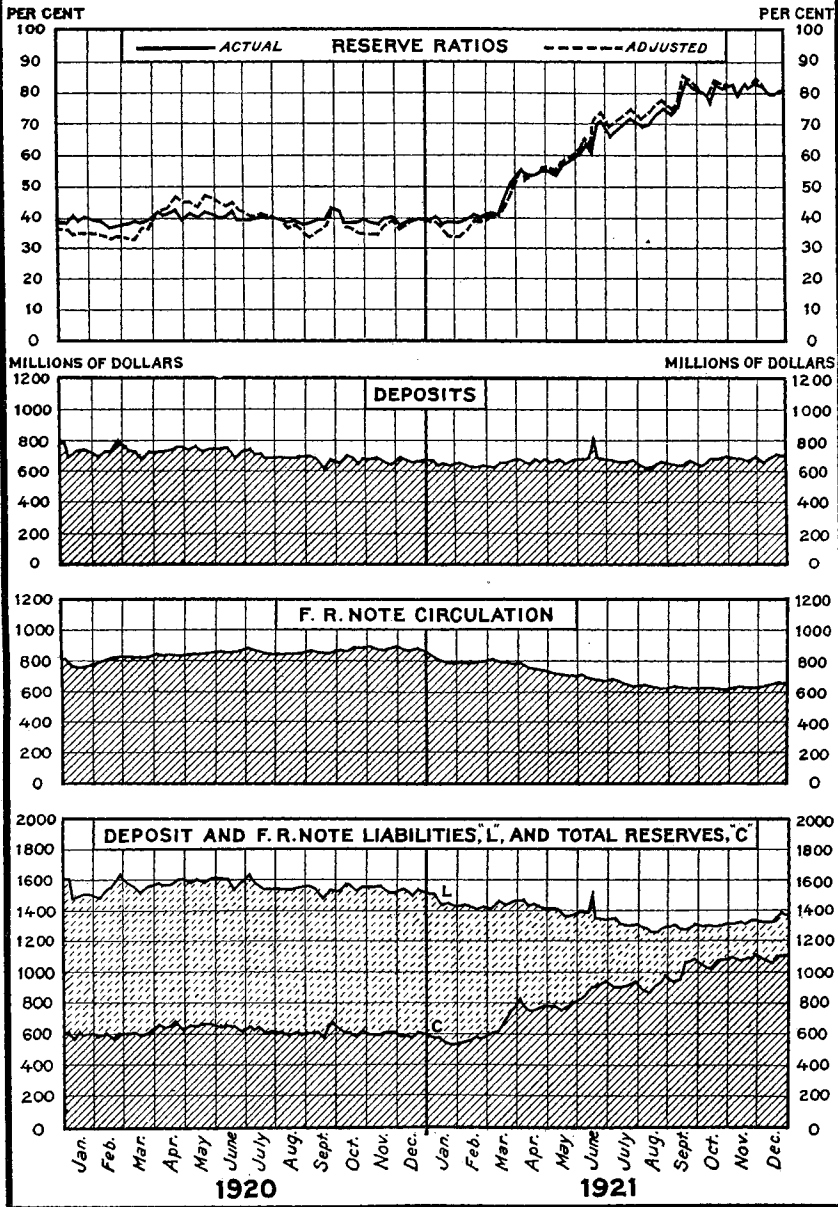
## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - paper secured by U.S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.  
 Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for,  
 and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.



## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES, AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	5,565,144	2,307,160	5,536	10,482	194	3,241,772	60,108	51,205	8,007	896	5,625,252	3,607,117	3,543,642
February.....	5,631,398	2,201,124	3,102	6,835	206	3,420,131	58,061	49,348	6,759	1,954	5,689,459	3,974,533	2,724,123
March.....	4,271,628	1,562,560	2,890	3,080	331	2,702,767	78,089	67,095	10,559	435	4,349,717	3,920,455	2,684,982
April.....	2,469,906	1,594,839	2,806	1,423	424	870,414	71,580	55,247	14,308	2,025	2,541,486	3,259,602	2,739,661
May.....	1,861,355	1,060,908	3,523	1,217	514	795,193	72,686	56,803	15,406	477	1,934,041	3,340,153	4,127,791
June.....	1,282,759	501,453	1,737	1,035	685	777,849	24,410	21,778	2,567	65	1,307,169	3,585,692	3,240,252
July.....	1,797,401	956,251	180	1,179	497	839,294	14,415	14,055	360	.....	1,811,816	4,160,210	4,118,594
August.....	1,598,704	842,861	1,173	2,563	459	751,648	63,567	59,144	4,390	33	1,662,271	5,224,154	3,593,613
September.....	1,091,256	441,843	35	2,138	394	646,846	41,382	39,449	1,878	55	1,132,638	4,524,122	3,560,161
October.....	1,564,586	765,840	.....	1,405	636	796,705	85,278	80,160	5,118	.....	1,649,864	5,059,570	4,617,486
November.....	1,355,335	866,250	109	1,312	738	486,926	84,152	77,918	6,056	178	1,439,487	5,231,377	4,618,816
December.....	2,279,518	1,603,535	2,101	848	988	672,046	146,085	131,113	14,903	69	2,425,603	6,349,773	4,091,769
Total, 1921.....	30,768,990	14,704,624	23,192	33,517	6,066	16,001,591	799,813	703,315	90,311	6,187	31,568,803	.....	.....
1920.....	50,539,428	32,100,969	70,654	46,255	18,321,550	.....	1,697,330	1,588,223	48,838	60,269	.....	52,236,758	.....
1919.....	42,449,491	40,453,893	61,771	57,133	1,876,694	.....	1,211,399	1,184,029	7,463	19,907	.....	.....	43,660,890

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$30,762,021	\$49,839,183	\$29,935,911
Purchased bills.....	1,829,665	8,323,050	3,326,839
United States securities.....	1,955,970	1,975,649	1,888,497
Deficient reserve penalties.....	63,804	141,664	36,405
Miscellaneous.....	93,479	245,775	144,760
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>34,704,939</b>	<b>60,525,321</b>	<b>35,332,412</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	498,114	383,760	294,795
Clerical staff.....	3,928,025	3,479,270	1,982,807
Special officers and watchmen.....	208,144	166,449	61,208
All other.....	303,314	199,213	781,297
Governors' conferences.....	448	270	316
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	156	88	139
Federal Advisory Council.....	1,200	1,200	1,150
Directors' meetings.....	32,101	32,176	27,730
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	37,891	23,743	29,015
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	202,802	221,868	181,875
Legal fees.....	2,275	9,323	11,250
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	82,822	45,579	98,817
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	8,360		
Light, heat, and power.....	9,678		
Repairs and alterations.....	9,279		
All other.....	20,993		
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	422,660	360,497	423,820
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	911	3,328	
Printing and stationery.....	252,247	270,383	236,653
Telephone.....	47,388	32,934	32,490
Telegraph.....	65,191	49,045	33,235
Security shipments.....	33,461		
Currency and coin shipments.....	185,674		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	131,570	318,213	274,372
Furniture and equipment.....	89,418	201,490	204,014
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	1,091,592	648,393	642,430
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	213,287	159,766	105,167
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	136,310	207,402	169,514
All other expenses.....	152,469	184,865	142,251
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>8,167,780</b>	<b>6,999,255</b>	<b>5,734,345</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>26,537,159</b>	<b>53,526,066</b>	<b>29,598,067</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	34,704,939	60,525,321	35,332,412
Current expenses.....	8,167,780	6,999,255	5,734,345
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>26,537,159</b>	<b>53,526,066</b>	<b>29,598,067</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Assessments account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		168,682	
Special reserves previously set aside.....		200,000	
All other.....	3,654	6,050	31,096
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>374,732</b>	<b>31,096</b>
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	60,404	385,677	900,032
Reserve for self-insurance.....	250,000	250,000	200,000
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		25,299	
Special reserves.....		106,165	325,741
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			168,682
All other.....	136,577	5,527	75,089
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>446,981</b>	<b>772,668</b>	<b>1,669,544</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>443,327</b>	<b>397,936</b>	<b>1,638,448</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>26,093,832</b>	<b>53,128,130</b>	<b>27,959,619</b>
Dividends paid.....	1,608,721	1,477,096	1,291,047
Transferred to surplus account.....	3,782,671	12,332,523	23,964,678
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	20,702,440	39,318,511	2,703,894

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

SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	229,236	5,948	122,730	3,586	235,184	196,055	173,022	126,316	118,442	84,177
February.....	148,901	5,348	152,639	3,575	154,249	120,604	90,711	156,214	182,254	97,106
March.....	203,361	5,957	161,130	5,251	209,318	155,126	94,968	166,381	179,913	139,214
April.....	185,874	7,618	164,593	5,858	193,492	158,582	121,522	170,451	197,173	128,419
May.....	190,553	8,316	133,845	6,368	198,869	155,582	137,294	140,213	169,633	137,036
June.....	218,649	6,534	163,041	8,296	225,183	179,931	142,255	171,337	175,813	204,635
July.....	227,534	7,213	160,167	6,546	234,747	205,987	156,223	166,713	164,702	195,979
August.....	215,716	6,434	160,598	9,266	222,150	187,350	135,235	169,864	155,665	157,341
September.....	199,632	7,016	167,488	6,263	206,648	206,474	139,255	173,751	182,272	138,395
October.....	191,594	6,719	159,742	6,278	198,313	188,844	157,524	166,020	181,530	150,323
November.....	202,607	5,880	172,537	6,714	208,487	221,590	127,139	179,251	172,926	170,904
December.....	223,300	5,711	219,861	8,867	229,011	260,017	179,009	228,728	213,422	230,942
Total, 1921.....	2,436,957	78,694	1,938,371	76,868	2,515,651	.....	.....	2,015,239	.....	.....
1920.....	2,085,678	150,464	2,038,981	54,764	.....	2,236,142	.....	.....	2,099,745	.....
1919.....	1,450,152	204,005	1,773,447	61,024	.....	.....	1,654,157	.....	.....	1,834,471

SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
Jan. 1-15.....	832	1,142,711	2,225	331,065	550	85,777	517	81,902
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	1,566	2,074,494	4,147	558,571	882	151,354	985	152,838
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	1,608	1,954,749	4,281	603,250	727	136,417	1,036	149,323
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	2,086	2,195,221	4,782	685,502	1,121	193,426	1,168	165,086
Apr. 16-May 15.....	1,758	1,990,721	4,681	611,525	1,107	173,136	1,160	162,584
May 16-June 15.....	1,797	2,129,628	4,795	675,133	1,020	123,435	1,184	166,160
June 16-July 15.....	1,896	2,102,888	4,835	712,741	1,214	162,596	1,123	154,652
July 16-Aug. 15.....	1,857	1,884,392	4,726	778,205	969	124,991	1,059	144,439
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	1,878	1,810,615	4,684	759,429	1,011	103,388	1,070	145,234
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	1,938	2,084,206	4,759	612,292	1,107	129,392	1,149	160,158
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	1,913	1,954,927	4,824	588,426	1,080	123,935	1,213	167,219
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	1,973	2,074,086	4,941	714,961	1,140	89,961	1,303	159,681
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	1,070	1,135,944	2,533	409,013	560	40,286	679	79,449
Total, 1921.....	22,172	24,534,579	56,213	8,040,113	12,488	1,638,094	13,646	1,888,725
1920.....	13,751	27,307,906	49,178	17,905,065	10,852	2,465,929	13,255	7,646,211
1919.....	8,253	23,281,803	41,866	19,594,682	13,052	7,653,565	10,895	5,791,991

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	4,124	3,422	3,130	1,641,455	2,537,450	2,050,203
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	7,580	5,909	6,385	2,937,257	4,922,464	4,375,107
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	7,652	6,220	5,271	2,843,739	4,677,556	3,518,207
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	9,157	7,376	6,172	3,239,235	5,152,031	4,342,747
Apr. 16-May 15.....	8,706	7,208	5,953	2,937,966	4,563,646	4,065,185
May 16-June 15.....	8,796	6,929	5,825	3,094,356	4,578,532	4,498,611
June 16-July 15.....	9,068	7,314	5,850	3,132,877	4,893,081	4,870,873
July 16-Aug. 15.....	8,611	7,127	6,643	2,932,027	4,199,393	4,708,191
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	8,643	7,233	5,678	2,818,666	4,417,000	4,819,894
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	8,953	7,856	6,223	2,986,048	4,607,486	5,161,789
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	9,030	7,925	6,878	2,834,507	4,464,385	5,559,738
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	9,357	8,130	6,482	3,038,689	4,040,504	5,282,899
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	4,842	4,387	3,576	1,664,689	2,271,583	3,068,597
Total, 1921.....	104,519	.....	.....	36,101,511	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	87,036	.....	.....	55,325,111	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	74,066	.....	.....	56,322,041

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 3—PHILADELPHIA.

RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### OPERATIONS AND SERVICES.

The operations of the various departments connected with the rediscounting and clearing functions of this bank naturally declined very materially during 1921 as a direct result of the smaller volume of business operations and of lessened credit demands. While these services to banks, therefore, were not called upon so heavily as in 1920, others were more fully availed of by the member banks. Among the latter were collections, transfers of funds by leased wire, and the safekeeping of securities. The bank examination department expanded its activities, and the dissemination of accurate information on business conditions through the medium of the monthly report has been of assistance to bankers and business men in this and other districts. The great expansion in the circulation of the business review during 1921, from 3,300 to 9,800, was due almost entirely to requests from the persons who are receiving it.

The table given below summarizes the activities of the principal departments of the bank:

	1921	1920	1919
Discounts for member banks .....	\$3,872,367,000	\$5,820,258,000	\$10,736,435,000
Number of banks accommodated .....	509	484	494
Bills purchased .....	\$99,176,000	\$76,380,000	\$14,048,000
Currency:			
Shipments .....	646,540,000	643,266,000	389,269,000
Receipts .....	691,239,000	570,093,000	444,475,000
Gold settlement fund operations—net gain .....	11,424,000	18,674,000	15,734,000
Collection items handled .....	364,897,000	233,309,000	.....
United States coupons paid .....	69,587,000	62,519,000	47,064,000
Transfers of funds by wire .....	847,697,000	625,339,000	.....
Bond conversions and exchanges .....	628,379,000	680,534,000	.....
War savings securities sold .....	1,553,000	2,594,000	5,037,000
Transit—checks handled .....	13,035,022,000	16,327,200,000	13,843,744,000

<sup>1</sup> Net loss.

### STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

The statement of condition of this bank reveals the nature of the changes wrought by the decline in the use of credit during 1921. Comparing the December 31, 1921, statement with that of the year before, we find that bills discounted decreased \$83,831,000, and total earning assets \$100,018,000. Maturing loans were paid off in this district, not so much by the payment of gold and other cash, which increased \$14,263,000, or by debits to member banks' reserve accounts, which decreased \$6,308,000, as by the return of Federal Reserve

notes, of which \$77,597,000 were retired from circulation during the year. The reserve ratio responded to the lessened calls upon the loaning power of this reserve bank, and the increase in reserves, by increasing from 54.7 to 71.2 per cent. Statements for the past three years are shown in Schedule 1.

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Although the rate of earnings on loans and discounts is about the same as in 1920, the smaller amount of earning assets was reflected in a diminution in the earnings of the bank. In the table below, interesting items bearing upon earning power are presented for the past five years:

Year.	Average earning assets.	Average rate of earnings on bills, etc.	Net earnings available for dividends, etc.	Annual rate of earnings on capital.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1921.....	\$160,991,000	4.94	\$5,339,000	60
1920.....	223,888,000	5.01	9,065,000	117
1919.....	218,039,000	3.94	6,659,000	89
1918.....	101,067,000	4.19	3,192,000	46
1917.....	29,737,000	3.32	754,000	12

The capital of \$8,736,000 of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank is less than 3 per cent of its total resources, and the average earning assets for the year were more than 18 times this capital, so that a very moderate rate of interest charged for rediscounting of paper would result in large earnings on its capital. Such earnings when proportioned to the total resources of the bank would be relatively small. It should not be forgotten, as has often been said before, that the Federal Reserve Banks have been able to greatly increase their loans through the note-issuing powers, a privilege conferred upon them by the Federal Government.

The gross earnings for 1921—\$8,008,000—were derived from the following sources: Bills discounted, 85.5 per cent; purchased paper, 6.4 per cent; United States securities, 7.5 per cent; and miscellaneous sources, 0.6 per cent. After the payment of dividends and the addition of \$935,239 to the surplus, the remainder—\$3,886,552—was turned over to the Government in payment of the franchise tax. In 1920, owing to the fact that the surplus of 100 per cent of subscribed capital permitted by law had just been built up, only \$363,663 was paid to the Government as a franchise tax. Comparative statements of earnings and expenses appear in Schedule 4.

#### CHANGES IN DISCOUNT RATES.

The discount rates of this bank on all paper, except that secured by United States certificates of indebtedness, were continued unchanged up to July 21, 1921, of this year. During that period the rate on paper secured by United States bonds was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper 6 per cent. The

rate on paper secured by certificates of indebtedness ruled at the rate borne by the certificates, but with a minimum of 5 per cent up to February 2. On February 3 the minimum was raised to 5½ per cent, and on June 16 a flat rate of 6 per cent was established. In July conditions were thought by the board of directors to be propitious for the lowering of rates, and they were reduced on July 21 to 5½ per cent for paper of all classes and maturities. This reduction was followed by two others—to 5 per cent on October 5 and again to 4½ per cent on November 3. The rate in effect at the close of the year was 4½ per cent.

## RESERVE POSITION.

The decrease during 1921 of approximately \$100,000,000 in the holdings of bills discounted and other earning assets was accomplished for the most part through the retirement from circulation of almost \$78,000,000 in Federal Reserve notes. A decrease of over \$6,000,000 in the reserve deposits of member banks and an increase of more than \$14,000,000 in reserve cash were the other manifestations of the decline in earning assets. The reserve ratio, therefore, responded to these changes by increasing from 54.7 per cent at the end of 1920 to 71.2 per cent on December 31, 1921.

The first six months of the year were marked by declining gold holdings, but the decreases in liabilities—Federal Reserve note circulation and total deposits—were so large that the unfavorable trend of the reserve cash was more than offset, with the result that the reserve ratio increased from 54.7 to 57.5 per cent within this period. During the last six months liabilities continued to decline and reserves increased, so that a still larger increase in the reserve ratio, from 57.5 to 71.2 per cent, occurred.

A summary, by quarters, of the reserve ratio and contributing factors, is given below:

[000 omitted.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Reserve ratio (per cent).....	71.2	70.2	57.5	52.9	54.7
Total reserves.....	\$219,653	\$218,157	\$193,505	\$183,315	\$205,390
Total earning assets.....	116,949	124,738	174,401	200,916	216,967
Federal Reserve notes in circulation.....	200,724	209,063	226,454	239,749	278,321
Total deposits.....	107,702	101,582	109,927	106,626	113,683

## LOAN AND DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.

The total of all discounts and open-market purchases by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia during 1921 was \$4,174,403,000, a decrease of 35 per cent from 1920 and of 61 per cent from 1919.

The average daily earning assets are of greater interest than the figures of operations, as they show the effect of the loan and discount operations upon the investment holdings of the bank. In the table which follows little change is indicated in the holdings of purchased paper, but the holdings of bills discounted decreased about 33 per

cent from the 1920 figure. For the first time since early in 1918, municipal warrants appear in this tabulation:

	1921	1920	1919
Bills discounted.....	\$124,878,388	\$190,122,307	\$193,194,965
Bills bought.....	9,159,376	9,809,869	1,581,247
United States securities.....	26,945,703	33,955,559	23,262,740
Municipal warrants.....	7,123	0	0
Totals.....	160,990,590	233,887,735	218,038,952

#### REDISCOUNTED PAPER.

Bills to the amount of \$3,872,367,000 were discounted for member banks in 1921, as compared with nearly \$6,000,000,000 in 1920, and almost \$11,000,000,000 in 1919. The number of banks which were accommodated in the course of the year was 509 compared to 484 in 1920. In addition to the discounts for member banks, \$5,000,000 of bills was discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks in January. It was at no time necessary for this bank to rediscount with any other Federal Reserve Bank during the year. This condition furnishes an interesting contrast with 1920, during which year this bank was rediscounting with other Federal Reserve Banks during the first four months of the year, and during the last four months it, in turn, was loaning to others.

There is given below a table showing the amount of discounted bills held by this bank on December 31, 1920, and at the end of each of the succeeding quarterly periods.

Classes of paper.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.....	\$10,459	\$14,993	\$24,933	\$35,660	\$39,597
Member banks' collateral notes:					
Secured by Government obligations.....	56,155	55,096	69,603	72,871	76,080
Otherwise secured.....	0	0	0	0	50
Commercial paper.....	21,103	30,911	45,166	47,208	57,069
Agricultural paper.....	719	372	641	400	388
Live-stock paper.....	0	5	0	5	0
Trade acceptances.....	116	224	252	213	229
Bankers' acceptances.....	0	0	0	0	150
Total.....	88,552	101,601	140,595	156,357	173,563

A reduction in the total amount of paper held occurred in each quarter of 1921, but the greatest decrease took place in the third quarter, during which period a decline was recorded amounting to 46 per cent of the total decline of \$85,011,000 for the year. Smaller holdings of bills secured by Government obligations account for the major part of the total decrease.

#### PURCHASED PAPER.

With the decline in borrowings by member banks, this bank has increased its purchases of bankers' acceptances in the open market. Its total purchases of this paper in 1921 were \$99,176,000, of which



all but \$6,822,000 was bought from dealers operating in the Third Federal Reserve District. The latter amount was acquired through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In 1920 total purchases were \$76,380,000, of which 46 per cent was purchased through the New York Federal Reserve Bank. This larger patronage of dealers in acceptances operating in this district is in line with the policy of the bank of fostering the development of a local acceptance market.

The bills bought during the past year divide themselves, according to the transactions involved, as follows: Foreign bills, 66.3 per cent; domestic bills, 20.8 per cent; bills creating dollar exchange, 12.9 per cent. An interesting comparison of holdings, average maturities, and rates over the past four years is given in the table below:

	Holdings of purchased bills at end of year.	Purchases in open market.			Purchases from other Federal Reserve Banks.
		Average maturity.	Average rate	Amount.	
		<i>Days.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		
1921.....	\$15,895,000	44.81	5.34	\$92,353,000	\$6,823,000
1920.....	12,689,000	59.09	5.89	41,232,000	35,148,000
1919.....	5,177,000	57.00	4.38	14,048,000	
1918.....	3,011,000		4.12	77,686,000	42,322,000

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Holdings of United States securities at the end of 1921 show a large decrease in the 2 per cent certificates of indebtedness, which are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

With the exception of a few weeks around the holiday period at the end of the year, the circulation of the Federal Reserve notes of this bank decreased throughout the whole of 1921. The amount in circulation on January 1 was \$278,321,000, and on December 31 \$200,724,000. The lowest point was \$197,251,000, reached on December 6, and from that point the circulation increased to \$211,040,000, to take care of Christmas trade needs, and this, in turn, was followed by a decline to the end of the year.

While it is true that notes were issued to the bank by the Federal Reserve Agent in larger quantities than in 1920, redemptions in 1921 were proportionately so much larger that the volume of notes outstanding decreased greatly.

In connection with the decrease throughout the district in the amount of disbursements for pay rolls, etc., it is interesting to note that, in the amount of their issue, notes of the \$10 and \$20 denominations reversed their positions. In 1920, 25 per cent of the notes issued were of the \$10 denomination and 37.4 per cent were of the \$20 denomination. In 1921, 31.6 per cent were \$10 notes and 26.8 per cent \$20 notes.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

Under the authority of the Pittman Act, the United States Treasury has been buying silver since February to take the place of the silver dollars which were melted down and sold to foreign Governments as bullion during the war. Circulating notes known as silver certificates, secured by these silver dollars, were acquired by the Government by purchase from the Federal Reserve Banks, payment being made for them in 2 per cent certificates of indebtedness. The Federal Reserve Banks were authorized to use such certificates as security for the issue of Federal Reserve Bank notes.

Following the purchase of silver by the Treasury, the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates has been resumed. The 2 per cent certificates of indebtedness are being paid and equal amounts of Federal Reserve Bank notes retired. Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation decreased from \$22,601,000 to \$5,886,000 during 1921, and holdings of Pittman Act certificates of indebtedness declined from \$30,280,000 to \$10,000,000 in the same period.

## CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

The assumption of the functions of the subtreasury in February necessitated the addition of 12 persons to handle coin and 5 to supplement the existing force of money counters. Figures of currency counted during 1920 and 1921 follow:

	Number of pieces.	Amount.
1921.....	104,743,901	\$766,821,557
1920.....	71,673,499	683,291,320

The increase in the number of pieces handled comes directly as a result of subtreasury activities, as 48,692,292 bills of the \$1 and \$2 denominations were counted in 1921, as compared with 19,394,081 in 1920. These bills were largely United States notes. The average daily number of all pieces handled in 1921 was 380,886, and in 1920, 259,686.

## TRANSIT DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS.

The volume of checks passing through the transit department reflects directly the volume of business transactions in this district. It is not surprising, therefore, to note that in 1921 there was a falling off in the dollar amount. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of items making up this total. The average amount of each check handled during 1921 was \$250, and in 1920, \$347. If this decline in the average amount for which each check was drawn had been confined to the past year, it might be assumed that it was entirely a result of smaller average purchases. But it has continued over the past four years for which we have records, and this suggests the conclusion that checks are coming more and more into common usage as a means of payment even in the smallest transactions. Part of the decrease is ascribable to the increase in tendency on the

part of member banks of making transfers to other banks by wire instead of by transfer drafts, but this tendency by no means accounts for the entire downward trend in the size of the average check.

The average daily number of checks handled during the year was 174,100, as compared with 156,617 in 1920, and the largest number handled in any one day was 253,768, on November 10.

#### GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND OPERATIONS.

Total receipts through the gold settlement fund during 1921 were \$6,948,659,183.78, and disbursements, \$6,937,235,623.73, showing a gain of \$11,423,560.07 from this source for the year. In 1920 there was a gain of \$18,674,000 through this fund, and in 1919 a loss of \$5,734,000.

#### COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

The report of the collection department shows a great expansion in the number and amount of items received for collection—that is, notes and bills payable at a future date. The number of items received expanded from 92,651 in 1920 to 221,238 in 1921, or 139 per cent, and the amount of these items from \$233,309,000 to \$364,897,000, or 56 per cent. The average amount of each item, however, declined from \$2,518 to \$1,649. The ratio of the number of items returned unpaid to total items received increased from 16.4 per cent in 1920 to 17.7 per cent in 1921.

#### COUPON DEPARTMENT.

A smaller number of United States coupons were paid by the coupon department than in 1920, but their total amount increased 11 per cent. Comparative figures for the past three years follow:

	Number.	Amount.
1921.....	8,781,836	\$69,587,294.85
1920.....	9,493,270	62,519,070.00
1919.....	8,258,108	47,003,622.79

The division of the 1921 and 1920 totals, according to the class of the security from which the coupons were clipped, is given herewith:

	Number.		Amount.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Liberty bonds and Victory notes.....	9,441,536	8,641,093	\$56,462,863	\$59,462,517
Certificates of indebtedness.....	44,527	117,599	6,011,002	9,304,749
Other United States coupons.....		23,144		820,029

#### WIRE TRANSFER OPERATIONS.

The transfer of funds over the leased wires of the Federal Reserve System is coming into increasing use by our member banks. In 1921, 13,366 messages transferring \$847,697,000 were sent, whereas in 1920,

the number of messages was 9,832, and the total amount involved was \$625,339,000. This increasing appreciation of this service is even more manifest in the number of banks availing themselves of it. The largest number of banks making such transfers in any one month of 1920 was 27, as compared with 68 in 1921. The amounts transferred to each of the other reserve districts during 1921 were:

Boston.....	\$78,670,000	St. Louis.....	\$13,779,000
New York.....	383,636,000	Minneapolis.....	43,568,000
Cleveland.....	61,225,000	Kansas City.....	11,418,000
Richmond.....	49,533,000	Dallas.....	15,085,000
Atlanta.....	24,384,000	San Francisco.....	29,334,000
Chicago.....	136,065,000		

#### FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

As a result of transactions involving the exchange, conversion, and transfer of ownership of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, the Liberty bond department of this bank handled 3,486,163 pieces to the amount of \$633,523,400 during 1921. In 1920, 3,589,075 pieces, amounting to \$680,533,650, were exchanged or converted. The exchange of permanent for temporary bonds formed the bulk of the operations in both years. Details of various operations connected with the fiscal agency function follows:

	Number of pieces handled.	Amount.
Liberty bonds and Victory notes:		
Conversions.....	71,901	\$11,148,350
Exchanges.....	3,405,885	617,230,300
Transfers of ownership.....	8,376	5,144,750
Purchases for United States Treasury.....	13,415	28,160,700
Received in payment of inheritance taxes.....	1,495	1,677,000
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed.....	71,817	193,807,000

#### CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Probably one of the best indications of easier monetary conditions is to be found in the subscriptions to the various issues of United States certificates of indebtedness. In 1920 this district was allotted \$264,323,000 of certificates, and the ratio of subscriptions to allotments was 118 per cent. There were 16 issues in 1921 with a total allotment to the district of \$266,293,500. Subscriptions were 216 per cent of allotments for the first eight issues, and 682 per cent for the last eight issues. The number of subscribing banks, however, declined from 999 in 1920 to 838 in 1921.

In addition to the certificates, two issues of three-year United States Treasury notes were marketed in 1921. Subscriptions in this district were \$240,996,300, and allotments, \$86,106,700.

#### WAR SAVINGS ACTIVITIES.

Cash sales of war savings securities in the Third Federal Reserve District fell off again in 1921, amounting to \$1,552,876, as compared with \$2,593,882 in 1920, \$5,036,774 in 1919, and \$41,662,200 in 1918.

## BANKS OF THE DISTRICT.

In the following tabulation, the 1,189 banking institutions in the Third Federal Reserve District on December 31, 1921, are classified according to location, membership in the Federal Reserve System, and membership in the par collection system:

	Banks on par list.				Non-par State banks.	Grand total.
	National banks.	State bank members.	Non-member State banks.	Total.		
Pennsylvania.....	556	39	395	990	7	997
New Jersey.....	79	8	45	132	3	135
Delaware.....	18	4	33	55	2	57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,189</b>

At the end of 1920 there were 1,149 banking institutions in the district, while at the beginning of the year there were only 1,105.

The more important items, taken from the statements of the banks as of June 30, 1921, are given in a table below. It will be observed that the member banks of the Federal Reserve System had 63 per cent of the total resources of all banks in the district. If we consider only the eligible banks, we would find that the member banks composed 69 per cent of the total number of all eligible institutions, 69 per cent of their combined capital and surplus, and 72 per cent of their total resources.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	National banks.	State bank members.	Non-member State banks.	Total.	Ratio member banks to all banks
					<i>Per cent.</i>
Number.....	651	48	469	1,168	60
Capital.....	88,639	25,821	76,226	190,686	60
Surplus.....	125,162	48,738	86,019	259,919	67
Undivided profits.....	43,207	11,887	29,489	84,583	65
Total deposits.....	1,282,803	290,403	978,850	2,552,056	62
Total resources.....	1,704,925	390,902	1,228,149	3,323,976	63

Changes in the condition of the member banks are best reflected in the reports which 58 of these banks rendered during 1921. For purposes of comparison their combined reports as of January 7 and December 28 are given below:

	Jan. 7.	Dec. 28.
Loans and discounts:		
Secured by United States securities <sup>1</sup> .....	\$76,385,000	\$51,519,000
Secured by other stocks and bonds.....	198,983,000	199,543,000
All other.....	406,702,000	326,617,000
<b>Total loans and discounts <sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>682,070,000</b>	<b>577,679,000</b>
United States securities owned.....	69,072,000	75,626,000
Other securities owned.....	154,363,000	162,447,000
<b>Total investments.....</b>	<b>223,35,000</b>	<b>238,073,000</b>
<b>Total loans, discounts, and investments <sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>905,505,000</b>	<b>815,752,000</b>
Total deposits.....	719,036,000	684,735,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank.....	110,038,000	50,024,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes rediscounts with the Federal Reserve Bank.

In the investment items an increase of almost \$14,000,000 is to be noted, which offsets in part the decrease of \$104,000,000 in loans and discounts, including rediscounts with the Federal Reserve Bank. From the figures it appears that \$60,000,000 of the total reductions in the loans and discounts of these member banks were used to reduce their borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank.

The downward trend of loans and discounts and of borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank, with minor fluctuations, was continuous throughout the year.

#### STATE MEMBER BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

At the end of 1920, 46 State banks and trust companies in this district were members of the Federal Reserve System, and during 1921, 6 other banks in Pennsylvania were added to the list. One of the member banks in Scranton, however, was consolidated with a national bank in February, with the result that the number of member State banking institutions on December 31, 1921, was 51. Of this number 39 were located in Pennsylvania, 8 in New Jersey, and 4 in Delaware.

#### FIDUCIARY POWERS FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

Sixteen applications for fiduciary powers for national banks were acted upon and granted during the year. Five of these were requests for full powers by banks which had previously been granted only partial powers, so that the net increase for 1921 is only 11 in the number of banks possessing these privileges. A table follows showing the banks in each State possessing either full or partial powers on December 31, 1921:

	Full powers.	Partial powers.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	68	36	104
New Jersey.....	18	5	23
Delaware.....	2	2	4
Total.....	88	43	131

#### DEPARTMENT OF BANK EXAMINATION.

Among the duties of the department of bank examination are the examination of the banking and trust departments of State member banks, the investigation of applications for fiduciary powers, new national bank charters, and applications under the Clayton Act in connection with interlocking directorates.

During 1921, 57 examinations of banking institutions were made in all, of which 46 were in cooperation with the State banking departments. The remaining 11 were independent examinations, all but one resulting from applications for membership in the system. The total banking resources of all the banks examined was \$261,387,000; 37 individual trust departments with total assets of \$527,420,000 and 25 corporate trust departments covering a total of \$1,098,316,000 were also examined.

The number of transactions handled and applications investigated were: Fiduciary powers, 16; national bank charters, 8; Clayton Act applications, 32; capital stock transactions, 179. The department has been frequently called upon by State banking institutions in this city and elsewhere in the district in connection with bank mergers and other matters and has been particularly helpful in assisting banks in the installation of trust departments.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	1,950	6,087	1,194
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	61,776	50,353	31,679
Gold with foreign agencies.....		264	10,506
Total gold held by bank.....	63,726	56,704	43,379
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	144,402	138,791	88,948
Gold redemption fund.....	4,366	8,902	8,448
Total gold reserves.....	212,494	204,397	140,775
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	7,159	993	589
Total reserves.....	219,653	205,390	141,364
<b>Bills discounted:</b>			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	66,615	115,647	174,450
All other.....	21,937	56,736	35,405
Bills bought in open market.....	15,895	12,689	5,177
Total bills on hand.....	104,447	185,072	215,032
United States bonds and notes.....	2,173	1,434	1,385
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	10,000	30,280	30,280
All other.....	189	181	407
Municipal warrants.....	140		
Total earning assets.....	116,949	216,967	247,104
Bank premises.....	600	500	500
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	700	1,300	1,475
Uncollected items.....	46,296	67,749	92,971
All other resources.....	218	358	692
Total resources.....	384,416	492,264	484,106
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	8,736	8,485	7,884
Surplus.....	17,945	17,010	8,805
<b>Deposits:</b>			
Government.....	1,786	1,222	5,189
Member bank—reserve account.....	104,706	111,014	110,541
All other.....	1,210	1,447	9,358
Total deposits.....	107,702	113,683	125,088
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	200,724	278,321	237,051
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	5,886	22,601	28,792
Deferred availability items.....	43,049	51,324	75,633
All other liabilities.....	374	840	853
Total liabilities.....	384,416	492,264	484,106
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	71.2	154.7	141.0

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+10).	Discounted bills.					Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. 1	
		Total held (3+4).	Dis-counted for other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.			Total held (8+9).	Bought from other Federal Reserve Banks.	Pur-chased in open market (7-8).					Actual.	Ad-justed. 2
				Total (2-3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment obligations.	Per cent (5+4).									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jan. 7	199,420	155,623	12,100	143,523	111,684	77.8	11,997		11,997	31,800	212,208	115,100	273,005	58.2	61.5
14	199,307	153,379	10,236	143,143	109,233	76.3	11,155		11,155	34,773	203,196	106,117	266,856	57.2	60.1
21	182,895	141,894	5,991	135,903	108,271	79.7	8,689		8,689	32,312	215,248	108,373	263,141	61.3	63.0
28	191,142	149,340	4,946	144,394	109,674	76.0	9,883		9,883	31,919	212,816	111,478	262,522	59.5	60.9
Feb. 4	199,618	146,019	2,182	143,837	108,042	75.1	21,650	6,823	14,827	31,949	198,539	109,680	254,979	56.4	58.9
11	203,675	148,407	2,148	146,259	110,857	75.8	22,627	6,823	15,804	32,661	196,282	110,378	256,313	55.3	57.8
18	213,437	156,911		156,911	109,390	69.7	23,810	6,733	17,077	32,716	179,246	107,694	254,110	51.5	53.4
25	210,221	156,969		146,262	110,120	70.2	20,918	4,038	16,880	32,334	192,185	109,586	260,274	53.6	54.8
Mar. 4	200,911	152,262		152,262	107,205	70.4	16,485	3,213	13,272	32,164	197,733	112,167	255,895	55.7	56.6
11	194,988	146,909		146,909	110,213	75.0	16,181	2,796	13,385	31,898	200,958	111,647	251,623	57.0	57.8
18	197,967	150,843		150,843	109,403	72.5	13,482	1,547	11,935	33,642	188,523	104,286	241,622	54.5	54.9
25	206,414	158,762		158,762	111,967	70.5	14,077	1,206	12,871	33,575	188,132	114,671	242,344	52.7	53.0
Apr. 1	197,845	152,633		152,633	106,646	69.9	14,572		14,572	30,640	194,210	112,887	239,274	55.1	
8	178,162	132,033		132,033	102,335	77.5	15,680		15,680	30,449	201,865	107,286	236,446	58.7	
15	191,940	144,496		144,496	104,274	72.2	16,856		16,856	30,588	188,152	107,478	235,815	54.8	
22	190,591	144,233		144,233	108,198	75.0	14,018		14,018	32,340	186,962	107,695	233,467	54.8	
27	189,229	145,026		145,026	110,140	75.9	12,387		12,387	31,816	186,199	108,329	234,527	55.1	
May 4	183,412	141,604		141,604	107,329	75.8	11,443		11,443	30,365	190,811	103,209	233,280	56.7	
11	175,905	136,381		136,381	102,154	74.9	9,411		9,411	30,113	198,426	103,879	234,291	58.7	
18	191,364	146,965		146,965	109,324	74.4	8,336		8,336	36,063	180,864	106,849	229,259	53.8	
25	183,249	144,976		144,976	110,731	76.4	8,908		8,908	29,365	177,395	97,092	228,229	54.5	
June 1	196,225	155,691		155,691	114,117	73.3	11,182		11,182	29,352	173,264	100,341	230,413	52.4	
8	188,240	149,569		149,569	111,280	74.4	9,656		9,656	29,015	177,994	101,799	228,216	53.9	
15	195,718	139,080		139,080	104,111	74.9	8,149		8,149	48,489	181,254	108,663	226,633	54.1	
22	170,298	134,351		134,351	96,691	72.0	6,089		6,089	29,858	185,049	98,420	224,125	57.4	
29	174,648	140,684		140,684	94,815	67.4	4,689		4,689	29,275	186,944	101,098	226,352	57.1	



July	6	155,769	123,360	123,360	84,043	68.1	3,390	3,390	29,019	206,367	103,218	224,513	63.0
	13	147,438	116,443	116,443	83,388	71.6	2,538	2,538	28,457	209,568	104,230	223,653	63.9
	20	148,706	118,835	118,835	85,638	72.1	1,492	1,492	28,379	208,168	104,270	219,130	64.4
	27	148,534	119,098	119,098	85,709	72.0	1,105	1,105	28,331	206,217	102,691	219,841	64.0
Aug.	3	151,299	122,120	122,120	87,503	71.7	681	681	28,498	207,384	108,632	217,307	63.6
	10	141,658	112,132	112,132	82,031	73.2	1,081	1,081	28,445	209,429	101,243	219,778	65.2
	17	144,584	115,320	115,320	85,949	74.5	1,887	1,887	27,377	207,839	105,504	216,543	64.5
	24	137,705	107,581	107,581	78,073	72.6	3,245	3,245	26,879	203,874	98,025	214,334	65.3
	31	134,525	106,529	106,529	78,150	73.4	3,127	3,127	24,869	210,290	100,668	213,765	66.9
Sept.	7	130,317	103,183	103,183	76,937	74.6	2,288	2,288	24,846	220,180	103,810	213,818	69.3
	14	130,030	103,746	103,746	74,745	72.0	1,440	1,440	24,844	222,209	105,836	213,815	69.5
	21	132,421	103,124	103,124	74,318	72.1	2,372	2,372	26,925	208,748	100,632	210,130	67.2
	28	123,493	100,476	100,476	69,840	69.5	1,972	1,972	21,045	217,396	100,161	208,698	70.4
Oct.	5	115,470	94,155	94,155	67,600	71.8	1,353	1,353	19,962	227,737	106,272	205,264	73.1
	11	117,697	95,420	95,420	68,264	71.5	2,391	2,391	18,886	227,571	106,114	207,445	72.6
	19	126,659	101,657	101,657	71,654	70.5	6,255	6,255	18,747	208,799	104,042	201,154	68.4
	26	124,521	100,885	100,885	68,767	68.2	5,889	5,889	17,747	212,429	103,879	200,853	69.7
Nov.	2	119,783	96,084	96,084	67,356	70.1	6,484	6,484	17,215	216,364	106,501	198,986	70.8
	9	114,801	91,667	91,667	66,008	72.0	6,744	6,744	16,390	224,833	101,280	204,422	73.5
	16	113,586	90,109	90,109	63,932	70.9	7,846	7,846	15,631	220,480	103,109	200,725	72.6
	23	113,559	88,406	88,406	70,007	79.2	9,809	9,809	15,344	221,414	103,093	200,324	73.0
	30	<sup>3</sup> 110,439	86,217	86,217	66,126	76.7	10,156	10,156	14,021	225,155	103,783	197,873	74.6
Dec.	7	<sup>3</sup> 111,681	88,645	88,645	67,160	75.8	8,970	8,970	14,021	221,705	102,899	198,014	73.7
	14	<sup>3</sup> 108,631	85,630	85,630	66,405	77.5	8,665	8,665	14,291	230,840	101,928	203,767	75.5
	21	<sup>4</sup> 121,364	91,953	91,953	70,401	76.6	13,859	13,859	15,457	219,297	100,286	207,593	71.2
	28	<sup>4</sup> 121,676	90,316	90,316	70,213	77.7	15,277	15,277	15,988	216,638	98,997	205,198	71.2

<sup>1</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

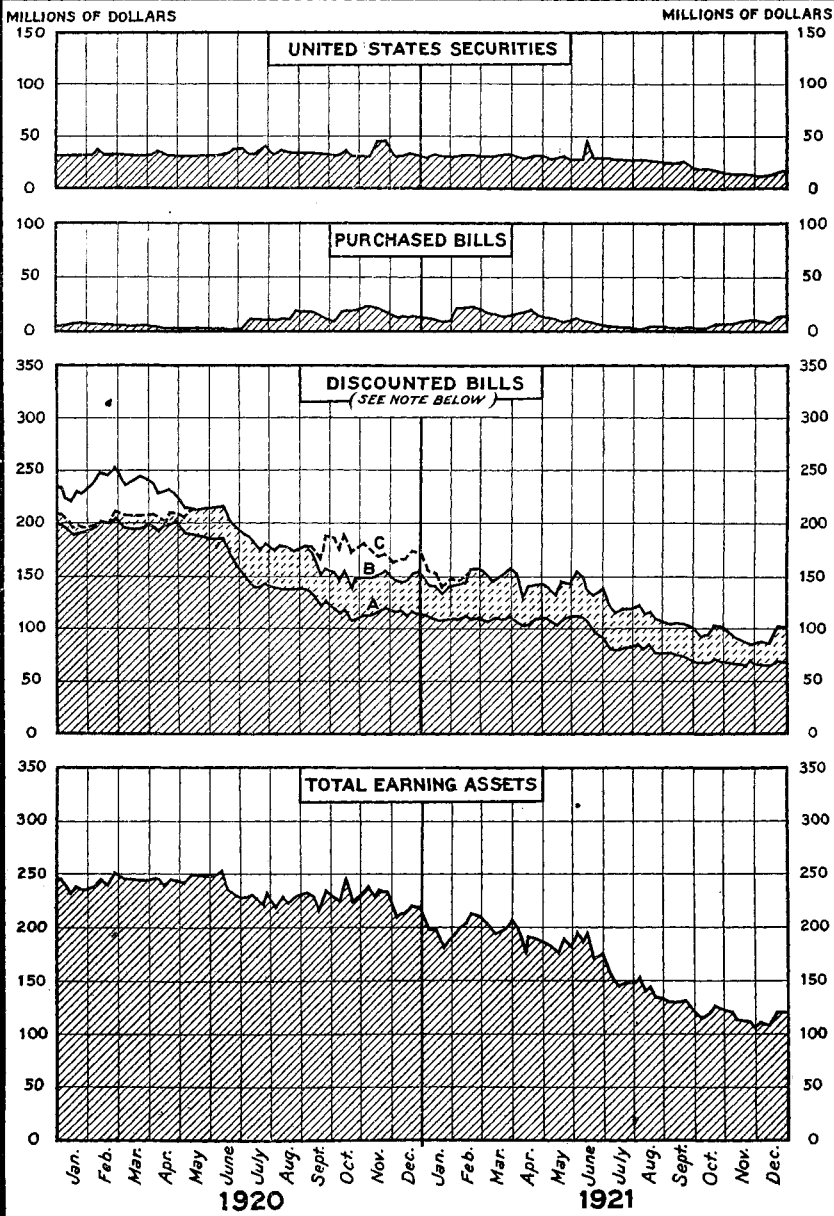
Jan.	7	\$91,593,000	Feb.	4	\$97,292,000	Mar.	4	\$98,843,000
	14	88,478,000		11	98,568,000		11	100,964,000
	21	88,182,000		18	93,978,000			
	28	95,128,000		25	97,994,000			

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks  
 A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$45,000 of municipal warrants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$95,000 of municipal warrants.

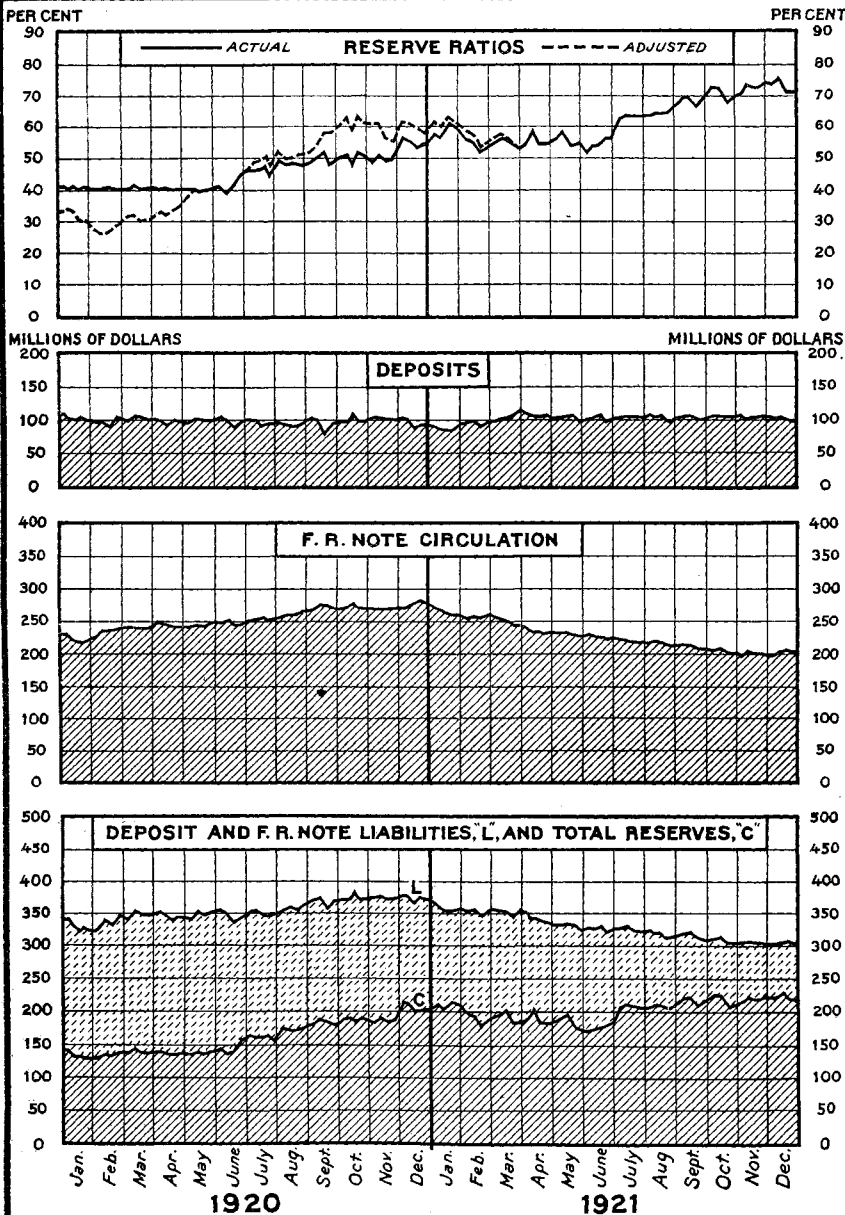
## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U.S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for, and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920 - 1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	349,826	246,700	.....	163	186	102,777	6,672	5,947	725	.....	356,498	651,381	684,606
February.....	309,687	203,536	387	105	179	105,480	11,002	9,952	1,050	.....	320,689	560,519	642,150
March.....	399,243	251,788	127	176	242	146,910	9,023	6,698	2,325	.....	408,266	544,231	834,820
April.....	359,861	235,725	.....	131	299	123,706	9,859	8,559	1,300	.....	369,720	570,191	917,957
May.....	357,917	264,955	.....	104	250	92,608	11,038	6,913	4,125	.....	368,955	460,504	946,013
June.....	372,533	264,303	.....	186	304	107,740	3,400	3,125	275	.....	375,933	497,323	1,079,712
July.....	282,489	202,146	.....	105	204	80,034	1,403	1,403	.....	283,892	490,343	1,032,353	
August.....	309,970	233,036	.....	117	167	76,650	4,303	4,184	119	.....	314,273	528,940	923,285
September.....	272,173	195,304	.....	185	223	76,461	2,000	1,985	15	.....	274,173	419,975	1,004,403
October.....	281,555	189,442	.....	105	312	91,696	8,778	8,428	350	.....	290,333	383,679	1,152,013
November.....	275,545	198,267	.....	69	407	76,802	11,052	10,514	538	.....	286,597	357,413	686,469
December.....	301,568	222,978	.....	75	416	78,099	13,823	12,665	1,158	.....	315,391	396,991	846,702
Total, 1921.....	3,872,367	2,708,180	514	1,521	3,189	1,158,963	92,353	80,373	11,980	.....	3,964,720	.....	.....
1920.....	5,820,258	4,415,454	4,129	4,790	1,395,885	.....	41,232	38,352	2,880	.....	.....	5,861,490	.....
1919.....	10,736,435	10,209,981	18	3,753	522,683	.....	14,048	13,928	100	20	.....	.....	10,750,483

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$6,849,905	\$10,420,161	\$7,987,864
Purchased bills.....	513,710	574,074	67,019
United States securities.....	597,553	742,235	495,768
Deficient reserve penalties.....	34,442	69,150	25,673
Miscellaneous.....	12,485	42,931	33,556
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>8,008,095</b>	<b>11,848,551</b>	<b>8,609,880</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	124,020	123,338	96,929
Clerical staff.....	999,460	799,385	577,104
Special officers and watchmen.....	69,934	70,921	44,688
All other.....	84,970	80,412	59,228
Governors' conferences.....	343	272	210
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	137	64	.....
Federal Advisory Council.....	382	378	381
Directors' meetings.....	6,509	6,569	5,987
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	17,839	9,885	5,421
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	62,008	56,804	49,059
Legal fees.....	5,745	2,530	1,941
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	42,987	44,604	45,848
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	22,741	87,812	127,584
Light, heat, and power.....	34,794		
Repairs and alterations.....	79,117		
All other.....	10,500		
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	10,621		
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	32		
Printing and stationery.....	102,611	113,644	78,477
Telephone.....	28,558	15,492	14,423
Telegraph.....	20,385	10,565	7,578
Security shipments.....	5,330		
Currency and coin shipments.....	107,114	159,510	103,938
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	73,667		
Furniture and equipment.....	309,696	75,065	100,868
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	320,923	292,540	209,419
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	113,211	77,508	45,411
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	58,313	110,904	98,132
All other expenses.....	54,496	38,072	102,559
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>2,766,443</b>	<b>2,176,274</b>	<b>1,775,185</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>5,241,652</b>	<b>9,672,277</b>	<b>6,834,695</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	8,008,095	11,848,551	8,609,880
Current expenses.....	2,766,443	2,176,274	1,775,185
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>5,241,652</b>	<b>9,672,277</b>	<b>6,834,695</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Amounts deducted from reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	127,192		
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		41,828	
All other.....	8,188	104,366	3,697
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>135,380</b>	<b>146,194</b>	<b>3,697</b>
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	30,000	646,620	.....
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		105,396	29,112
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			41,828
All other.....	7,578	1,339	108,283
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>37,578</b>	<b>753,355</b>	<b>179,223</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>297,802</b>	<b>607,161</b>	<b>175,526</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>5,339,454</b>	<b>9,065,116</b>	<b>6,659,169</b>
Dividends paid.....	517,663	496,679	462,380
Transferred to surplus account.....	935,239	8,204,775	6,196,789
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	3,886,552	363,662	.....

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

<sup>2</sup> Net addition.

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	51,595	2,681	38,224	.....	54,276	47,238	47,192	38,224	33,690	18,370
February.....	44,466	982	51,453	.....	45,448	29,133	32,031	51,453	60,277	25,761
March.....	62,342	1,228	56,373	.....	63,570	39,996	28,173	56,373	48,045	25,565
April.....	53,258	1,834	53,096	.....	55,092	46,698	39,959	53,096	46,796	27,421
May.....	53,581	1,794	52,627	.....	55,375	39,590	40,682	52,627	48,879	27,192
June.....	57,984	1,949	59,146	.....	59,933	48,536	37,296	59,146	47,084	26,539
July.....	53,492	3,870	54,492	.....	57,362	51,624	38,395	54,492	53,279	32,617
August.....	58,522	4,299	55,517	.....	62,821	48,801	33,425	55,517	60,712	36,287
September.....	57,195	3,585	57,676	.....	60,780	51,910	36,468	57,676	57,511	34,991
October.....	53,722	3,315	44,142	.....	57,037	53,258	37,026	44,142	64,210	41,637
November.....	51,229	3,958	56,682	486	55,187	53,670	30,065	57,168	55,339	43,313
December.....	59,802	4,558	66,067	558	64,360	59,640	43,763	66,625	67,444	49,576
Total, 1921.....	657,188	34,053	645,495	1,044	691,241	.....	.....	646,539	.....	.....
1920.....	548,123	21,971	643,266	.....	.....	570,094	.....	.....	643,266	.....
1919.....	430,628	13,847	389,046	223	.....	.....	444,475	.....	.....	389,269

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank city.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
Jan. 1-15.....	795	384,124	1,007	118,055	96	13,766	405	89,662
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	1,499	713,255	1,873	214,323	199	42,831	730	176,259
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	1,445	669,294	1,817	197,295	153	69,355	670	160,423
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	1,791	766,884	2,164	246,240	211	43,125	762	184,793
Apr. 16-May 15.....	1,533	670,067	1,958	211,262	235	53,070	667	150,544
May 16-June 15.....	1,733	718,278	2,170	230,098	175	38,480	685	147,545
June 16-July 15.....	1,627	707,591	2,114	228,082	171	54,359	695	144,540
July 16-Aug. 15.....	1,578	669,176	2,092	218,295	162	26,150	666	133,849
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	1,593	658,772	1,981	225,691	129	23,752	657	131,830
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	1,606	710,116	2,059	236,292	152	28,095	660	143,692
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	1,617	683,036	1,973	219,432	174	33,146	664	149,498
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	1,734	739,591	2,099	257,828	135	22,299	711	127,323
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	891	393,084	1,129	142,266	74	14,123	380	66,007
Total, 1921.....	19,442	8,483,268	24,436	2,745,789	2,066	462,551	8,352	1,805,965
1920.....	16,593	10,466,187	21,679	3,123,073	1,919	528,704	9,026	2,737,940
1919.....	12,051	8,907,672	15,379	2,129,201	2,117	923,193	7,457	2,806,871

Period.	Total number.			Total amount.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	2,303	1,926	1,176	605,607	652,412	574,955
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	4,301	3,522	2,323	1,146,668	1,269,587	1,168,965
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	4,085	3,635	2,262	1,096,367	1,261,272	1,033,920
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	4,928	4,254	2,776	1,241,042	1,496,717	1,206,413
Apr. 16-May 15.....	4,393	4,061	3,065	1,084,943	1,408,563	1,072,888
May 16-June 15.....	4,763	4,034	3,040	1,134,401	1,448,994	1,131,475
June 16-July 15.....	4,607	4,105	3,164	1,134,572	1,485,402	1,216,896
July 16-Aug. 15.....	4,498	4,003	3,320	1,048,100	1,405,164	1,294,028
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	4,360	4,096	3,081	1,040,045	1,457,871	1,210,767
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	4,477	4,311	3,461	1,118,195	1,473,878	1,357,954
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	4,428	4,426	3,838	1,085,112	1,419,376	1,421,995
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	4,679	4,451	3,558	1,147,041	1,347,045	1,329,720
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	2,474	2,393	1,940	615,480	729,623	746,961
Total, 1921.....	54,296	.....	.....	13,497,573	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	49,217	.....	.....	16,855,904	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	37,004	.....	.....	14,766,937

## DISTRICT NO. 4—CLEVELAND.

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D. C. WILLS, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATION.

Despite a slackening in industrial activity, in some lines amounting to stagnation for many months in the past year, credit accommodations extended to member banks in this district in 1921 show an increase of more than \$300,000,000 over last year. A considerable part of this may be attributed to a greater use of our facilities by country banks. From the early spring months, except for a slight dip in July, the number of banks borrowing at the end of each month has steadily grown from 230 in February to 420 in December, or an increase in the number of borrowing institutions of 82.6 per cent from the low point in the year. Accommodations were extended to 59 more banks than last year, and the applications approved rose from 14,702 in 1920 to 17,463 in 1921.

The total volume of loans and discounts to member banks during the year reached the surprising total of \$3,218,832,680.30. It is interesting to note that while advances to banks in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia increased approximately in the same ratio, credits granted to Kentucky banks reached a smaller total last year than the year previous, although the number of banks accommodated was slightly larger.

A comparison of discount operations for the past two years shows that the amount of commercial and industrial paper rediscounted in 1921 is practically double that of 1920. That a better distribution of Government securities has been effected would seem to be indicated by the fact that the volume of member banks' collateral notes secured by United States securities or their customers' notes secured in like manner is approximately \$144,000,000 less than the preceding year.

The volume of agricultural and live-stock paper discounted shows an increase of more than 188 per cent over 1920, but probably does not adequately measure the tremendous growth in agricultural credits for the reason that borrowing banks find it more convenient to substitute commercial paper drawn in larger amounts, or Government securities, for large numbers of notes drawn for small amounts.

The daily average of earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland has declined approximately \$100,000,000 from January to December, while the average for the entire year is about \$90,000,000 less than in 1920. This decline is explained in large part by the decrease in rediscounts for other Federal Reserve Banks, which totaled but \$194,500,000 for 1921, compared with \$1,406,000,000 in 1920, and by a decline of more than \$250,000,000 in the volume of acceptances purchased and otherwise acquired.

Net earnings for the year totaled \$6,434,061.25, a decline of 46.1 per cent from earnings of the previous year. Of this amount \$1,963,362.75 was carried to normal surplus account, \$366,079.19 was transferred to supersurplus account, and \$3,294,712.78, or 51.2 per cent, was paid to the Government as a franchise tax, as provided by law.

Schedule 3 covers in detail the operations of the loan and discount department.

#### MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

Eight State banks, three of which are newly organized institutions, were admitted to membership during the year. Seventeen new national banks were chartered, nine national banks liquidated, and one small State bank withdrew from membership in the system. Of the nine national banks, five were merged with other members, one was succeeded by another national bank and one by a State bank which became a member, one went into voluntary liquidation, and one into the hands of a receiver. The net result was an increase of seven State and eight national banks, giving a total membership at the end of the year of 884. The paid-in capital stock of the bank on December 31 was \$11,134,100.

#### RELATIONS WITH MEMBER BANKS.

The department of bank relations, established during the early months of 1920, has effectively carried on the work for which it was created and is responsible for a much more general use of the facilities of this bank than heretofore. An analysis of reports covering visits to a representative number of banks indicates that about 60 per cent of our members have increased the number of Federal Reserve Bank services utilized, while less than 8 per cent show a decrease.

During the year 1,472 regular and 12 special visits were made to member banks. The number of nonmember banks called on was 79. Four State meetings were attended, as well as two county and 14 group meetings.

#### BANK EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

We continue to enjoy very friendly relations with the banking departments of the various States, and since our examiners have been commissioned by the Comptroller of the Currency, a closer affiliation with the office of the chief national bank examiner has been created.

In addition to examinations of member banks, this department investigates applications of banks requesting permission to exercise fiduciary powers, permission to invest in stock of foreign banking corporations, and applications incidental to the Clayton Act.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The movement of Federal Reserve notes has graphically reflected the results of the period of readjustment. It has further demonstrated the soundness of the view held by economists and financiers



that an elastic currency is one that rises and falls according to the volume and velocity of business transactions.

There is an interesting parallel in the fact that on January 1, 1921, the earning assets of this bank were \$253,000,000 and Federal Reserve notes in circulation \$349,000,000, while on January 1, 1922, earning assets had been reduced to \$133,000,000 and notes in circulation to \$214,000,000.

More pieces of currency were handled by our money department in 1921 than in 1920, the reduction in circulation being reflected largely in the retirement of the larger denominations, thus reflecting price declines, wage adjustments, and more economical habits of the people.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

During and immediately following the war period, as an incidental emergency measure, the melting of silver dollars and the sale of bullion to the Allies resulted in a contraction in the volume of silver certificates, necessitating a corresponding increase in the issue of Federal Reserve Bank notes of the smaller denominations.

With the recoinage of silver dollars and the consequent reissue of silver certificates, providing what it is believed will be an adequate supply of currency of smaller denominations, the volume of Federal Reserve Bank notes outstanding has been substantially reduced, declining during the year from \$22,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It is the intention to retire these notes from circulation as other forms of currency are provided in their stead.

#### OPERATIONS OF BRANCHES.

The branches of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati have continued in operation.

This bank on February 10 took over the subtreasury at Cincinnati, and since that time has performed the operations formerly handled by the subtreasury so far as related to currency and coin. This has resulted in great convenience to our members in permitting them to make shipments of coin to and from this bank.

The Pittsburgh branch has furnished currency service to the banks in its territory since it was opened, and the recent addition of vault space there will permit that branch to offer coin service early in January of 1922.

#### CLEARING AND CHECK COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

That the use of the clearing and check collection facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland continues to grow is evidenced by an increase of more than 5,500,000 in the number of items handled, the total number reaching nearly 48,000,000, compared with over 42,000,000 the previous year. This is an increase in the daily average number of items handled of approximately 18,000. By reason of lower prices and general business inactivity, the amount handled fell from more than \$15,000,000,000 to slightly over \$11,000,000,000.

Schedule 6 gives the details of the operations of the check collection department.

## OPERATION OF COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

More than one-half of our members have made use of our collection facilities, and during 1921 there was a noticeable increase in the volume of noncash items handled. The number of coupons and securities received for collection increased considerably, as a result of the liberal policy of this bank in absorbing transportation charges on shipments of such collections.

In the past year this office handled over 200,000 items, amounting to more than \$205,000,000. Of these, 171,683 items were paid, and the balance (about 15 per cent) returned. Ninety-one per cent of all collection items was collected without charge, while the balance was paid at an average cost of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Other Federal Reserve Banks and branches forwarded but 5 per cent of the items handled during the year. The remainder was received from our member banks. Fifty per cent of all items forwarded to us were sent outside the district for collection.

## FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The sale of Treasury certificates and Treasury notes, exchanges, conversions, collection of coupons, and other fiscal agency functions, while somewhat reduced in volume, has nevertheless been maintained on such a scale as to permit of but small reduction in the working force of these departments.

Each of the 18 issues of United States Treasury certificates and notes offered during the year was oversubscribed, with the exception of the first issue of Treasury notes, to which issue all subscriptions were allotted in full.

The accumulation of war-loan bonds in the hands of investors would seem to be indicated by the activity of the denominational exchange division, where 355,362 pieces were received and 75,805 delivered.

## BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Heavy losses in commercial deposits, a slight loss in savings deposits (except in some centers where heavy declines have occurred), and a considerable degree of liquidation at some points are the outstanding features of the change that has occurred in financial conditions in this district during the past year.

On the basis of figures of 85 reporting member banks (complete figures for all members are not yet available), the loss in demand deposits is about 15 per cent. Time deposits have declined (on the basis of figures submitted by the larger State banks and trust companies and national banks having large savings departments) about 4½ per cent during the year. This loss has been felt more at some places than at others, and is particularly noticeable at points where economic life is sustained by a single industry, especially those having a large foreign population.

Not only has the volume of earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank shrunk about 47 per cent from the first of the year, but there has been a distinct change in the character of the assets held. At the close of 1920 this bank was rediscounting for other Federal

Reserve Banks a total of \$79,000,000, while at the end of 1921 there was no such rediscounting whatever. The supply of domestic and foreign bankers' bills was small, due to business inactivity, and the total of such bills held declined \$22,000,000 from that of a year ago.

That liquidation throughout the district had progressed to a point where credit conditions were easier is indicated by a slight easing off in interest rates and the fact that issues of Treasury certificates and notes offered were heavily oversubscribed, particularly during the last half of the year, notwithstanding that they were less attractive as investments from the standpoint of yield than earlier issues.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
RESOURCES.			
Gold and gold certificates.....	12,241	10,907	5,346
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	41,455	77,016	43,848
Gold with foreign agencies.....		270	10,768
Total gold held by bank.....	53,696	88,193	59,962
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	177,327	177,636	128,795
Gold redemption fund.....	5,107	15,622	1,872
Total gold reserves.....	236,130	281,451	190,629
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	7,156	2,228	713
Total reserves.....	243,286	283,679	191,342
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	46,168	100,010	114,525
All other.....	68,426	101,333	49,992
Bills bought in open market.....	5,378	27,211	48,607
Total bills on hand.....	119,972	228,554	213,124
United States bonds and notes.....	5,356	844	844
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	8,040	23,799	23,299
All other.....	286		284
Total earning assets.....	133,654	253,197	237,551
Bank premises.....	3,952	1,520	640
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	539	1,239	1,122
Uncollected items.....	54,273	73,629	33,698
All other resources.....	912	384	600
Total resources.....	436,616	613,648	514,953
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in.....	11,134	10,703	9,533
Surplus.....	22,634	20,305	9,089
Deposits:			
Government.....	6,275	4,562	1,675
Member bank—reserve account.....	130,933	150,347	129,415
All other.....	783	454	6,128
Total deposits.....	137,991	155,363	137,218
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	214,775	348,951	264,738
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	5,797	22,735	22,007
Deferred availability items.....	43,520	54,553	71,604
All other liabilities.....	765	1,038	764
Total liabilities.....	436,616	613,648	514,953
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	69.0	158.5	149.1

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+10).	Discounted bills.				Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>1</sup>		
		Total held (3+4).	Discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.		Total held (8+9).	Bought from other Federal Reserve Banks.	Purchased in open market (7-8).					Actual.	Adjusted. <sup>2</sup>	
				Total (2-3).	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.										Per cent (5+4).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jan. 7.	246,771	197,445	72,535	124,910	55,679	44.6	24,683	.....	24,683	24,643	284,450	150,641	340,666	59.4	74.5
14.	220,709	173,217	57,487	115,730	46,619	40.3	22,849	.....	22,849	24,643	302,969	151,229	333,859	64.2	76.4
21.	206,051	161,265	45,764	115,501	48,336	41.8	20,143	.....	20,143	24,643	311,569	155,525	322,181	66.9	76.7
28.	210,996	142,991	31,917	111,074	51,787	46.6	.....	25,093	25,093	24,643	311,527	154,970	322,562	66.1	78.2
Feb. 4.	199,401	116,915	29,810	90,108	35,638	39.6	57,339	.....	57,339	24,644	296,426	156,157	312,111	66.6	78.3
11.	212,412	136,020	15,354	120,666	60,914	50.5	51,748	.....	51,748	24,644	301,113	156,034	316,165	65.1	72.5
18.	190,783	119,440	14,500	104,940	47,293	45.1	46,700	.....	46,700	24,643	309,110	153,827	306,979	68.8	75.3
25.	188,497	123,819	13,615	110,204	49,699	45.1	40,034	.....	40,034	24,644	319,858	154,755	312,502	69.9	75.3
Mar. 4.	188,423	125,248	12,399	112,847	51,074	45.3	38,533	.....	38,533	24,644	309,201	150,805	302,311	69.2	74.0
11.	188,360	130,566	13,455	117,111	54,984	47.0	33,145	.....	33,145	24,649	310,649	154,538	302,374	69.3	73.6
18.	168,970	116,652	13,437	103,215	44,657	43.3	25,670	.....	25,670	26,648	312,976	148,788	291,710	71.1	74.3
25.	186,915	138,230	14,063	123,507	51,075	41.3	24,012	.....	24,012	24,673	307,005	155,000	293,082	68.5	71.9
Apr. 1.	188,305	142,046	14,764	127,282	53,403	42.0	21,596	.....	21,596	21,075	285,971	146,451	285,259	66.2	69.8
8.	181,546	137,742	12,405	125,337	51,086	40.8	19,161	.....	19,161	24,643	295,864	144,149	286,863	68.6	71.6
15.	193,854	149,903	10,669	139,234	55,844	40.1	19,184	.....	19,184	24,767	285,971	143,560	283,489	65.2	67.7
22.	187,549	145,261	5,437	139,824	54,902	39.3	17,520	.....	17,520	24,768	284,895	144,328	280,599	67.0	68.3
27.	180,937	141,492	4,000	137,492	52,449	38.1	14,802	.....	14,802	24,643	285,756	139,853	280,320	68.0	69.0
May 4.	189,885	153,713	3,972	149,741	60,335	40.3	11,510	.....	11,510	24,662	276,974	148,049	276,548	65.2	66.2
11.	187,762	154,184	1,475	152,709	62,917	41.2	9,910	.....	9,910	23,668	273,812	139,431	277,093	65.7	66.1
18.	176,081	123,731	1,225	122,506	41,553	33.9	8,691	.....	8,691	43,659	279,812	145,167	269,829	67.4	67.7
25.	155,655	126,228	1,075	125,153	47,015	37.6	6,755	.....	6,755	22,672	294,469	138,412	266,951	72.6	72.9
June 1.	167,316	138,279	.....	138,279	51,446	37.2	6,361	.....	6,361	22,676	286,417	141,042	267,955	70.0	.....
8.	175,931	147,593	.....	147,593	57,108	38.7	5,387	.....	5,387	22,951	268,144	138,910	263,451	66.6	.....
15.	197,568	131,473	.....	131,473	38,346	29.2	4,443	.....	4,443	61,652	257,977	157,869	259,509	61.8	.....
22.	172,909	147,026	.....	147,026	52,066	35.4	3,231	.....	3,231	22,652	256,410	132,888	255,402	66.0	.....
29.	174,275	149,157	.....	149,157	53,102	35.6	2,390	.....	2,390	22,728	257,703	134,839	254,841	66.1	.....

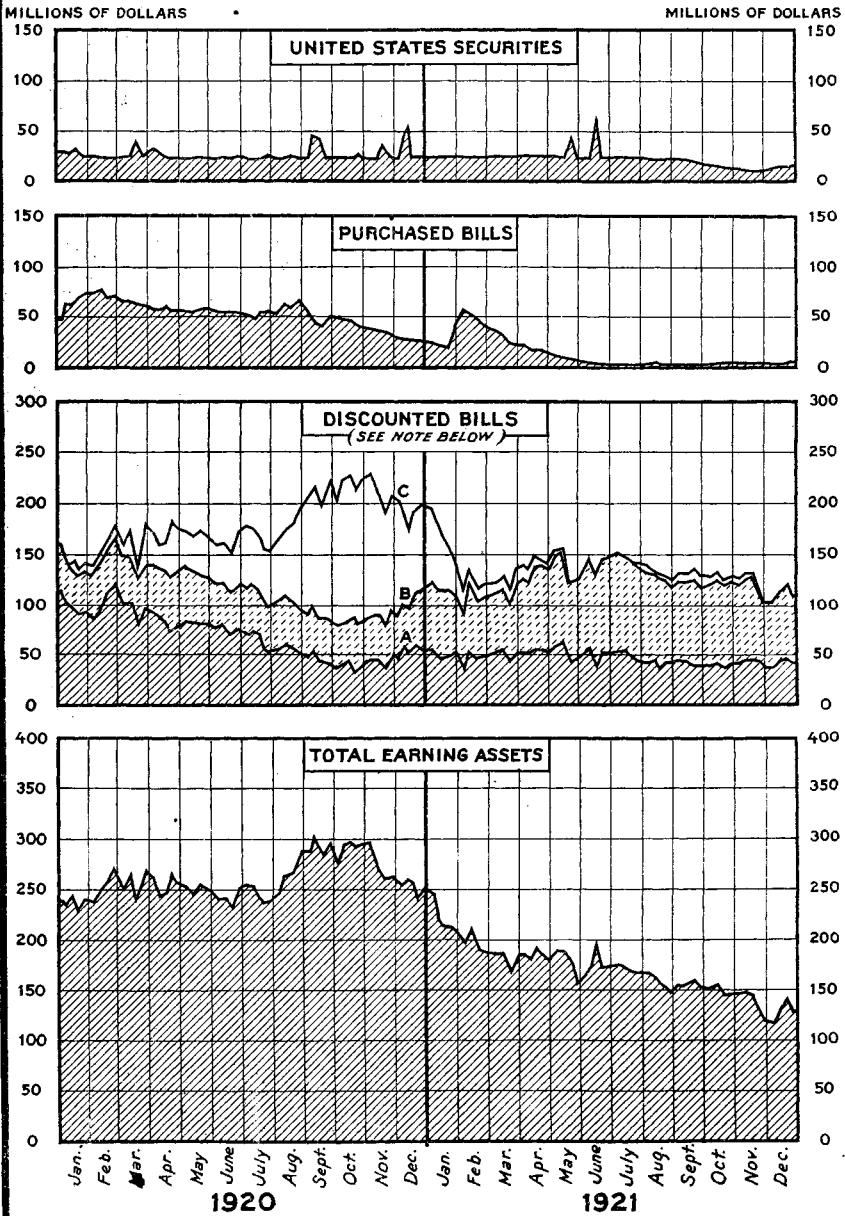
July	6	176,147	152,264	152,264	54,259	35.6	1,228	1,228	22,655	260,826	141,418	254,854	65.8
	13	173,232	149,258	149,258	55,122	36.9	1,304	1,304	22,670	258,275	139,798	252,084	65.9
	20	168,074	144,208	144,208	48,374	33.5	1,196	1,196	22,670	255,645	137,499	246,526	66.6
	27	168,365	144,471	7,007	42,955	31.2	1,225	1,225	22,669	249,542	134,953	243,527	65.9
Aug.	3	160,824	142,810	8,326	40,938	30.4	1,343	1,343	22,671	257,163	144,943	239,795	66.8
	10	161,444	138,319	5,265	44,343	33.3	1,648	1,648	21,477	258,245	138,852	240,430	68.1
	17	156,057	133,583	4,763	38,406	29.8	1,830	1,830	20,644	260,709	140,082	236,790	69.2
	24	151,593	129,626	4,079	42,921	34.2	1,323	1,323	20,644	267,851	140,439	236,969	71.0
	31	146,913	124,748	6,820	43,638	37.0	1,521	1,521	20,644	264,657	136,025	234,852	71.4
Sept.	7	157,266	134,370	9,625	45,502	36.5	2,250	2,250	20,646	261,311	140,400	235,728	69.5
	14	156,298	133,754	9,910	45,095	36.4	1,880	1,880	20,664	259,069	142,966	233,545	68.8
	21	160,027	139,334	13,603	40,026	31.8	1,513	1,513	19,180	249,245	140,356	228,882	67.5
	28	152,124	131,382	12,783	40,233	33.9	1,561	1,561	19,181	248,182	135,041	226,546	68.6
Oct.	5	150,801	130,439	7,463	40,074	32.6	2,010	2,010	18,352	247,624	136,662	223,868	68.7
	11	154,371	135,011	7,133	41,500	32.5	2,209	2,209	17,351	244,452	136,741	223,872	67.8
	19	146,368	127,423	6,278	36,846	30.4	2,610	2,610	16,335	239,685	132,310	219,400	68.1
	26	147,144	129,951	5,967	40,734	32.9	2,859	2,859	14,334	244,052	136,875	218,555	68.7
Nov.	2	146,573	128,820	5,443	41,701	33.8	3,423	3,423	14,330	240,839	135,652	215,448	68.6
	9	147,730	131,954	3,245	45,633	35.5	3,446	3,446	12,330	238,383	132,696	218,941	67.8
	16	145,845	131,871	2,160	45,601	35.2	2,885	2,885	11,089	234,550	135,023	216,598	66.7
	23	131,165	117,431	535	44,589	38.1	2,645	2,645	11,089	255,653	136,030	216,793	72.5
	30	119,234	106,244	242	38,953	36.7	2,902	2,902	10,088	258,845	132,341	213,492	74.8
Dec.	7	118,074	104,496	104,496	38,149	36.5	2,448	2,448	11,130	258,131	130,307	212,707	75.3
	14	130,711	114,565	114,565	44,537	38.9	2,696	2,696	13,450	254,323	136,962	216,640	71.9
	21	141,461	123,888	123,888	47,275	38.2	4,103	4,103	13,470	244,559	132,565	222,823	68.8
	28	128,693	110,397	110,397	42,709	38.7	4,689	4,689	13,607	254,614	128,353	221,819	72.7

1 Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan.	7	\$138,365,000	Feb.	4	\$132,951,000	Mar.	4	\$144,330,000
	14	137,750,000		11	146,727,000		11	145,617,000
	21	143,871,000		18	142,339,000			
	28	148,725,000		25	145,061,000			

2 Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve banks.

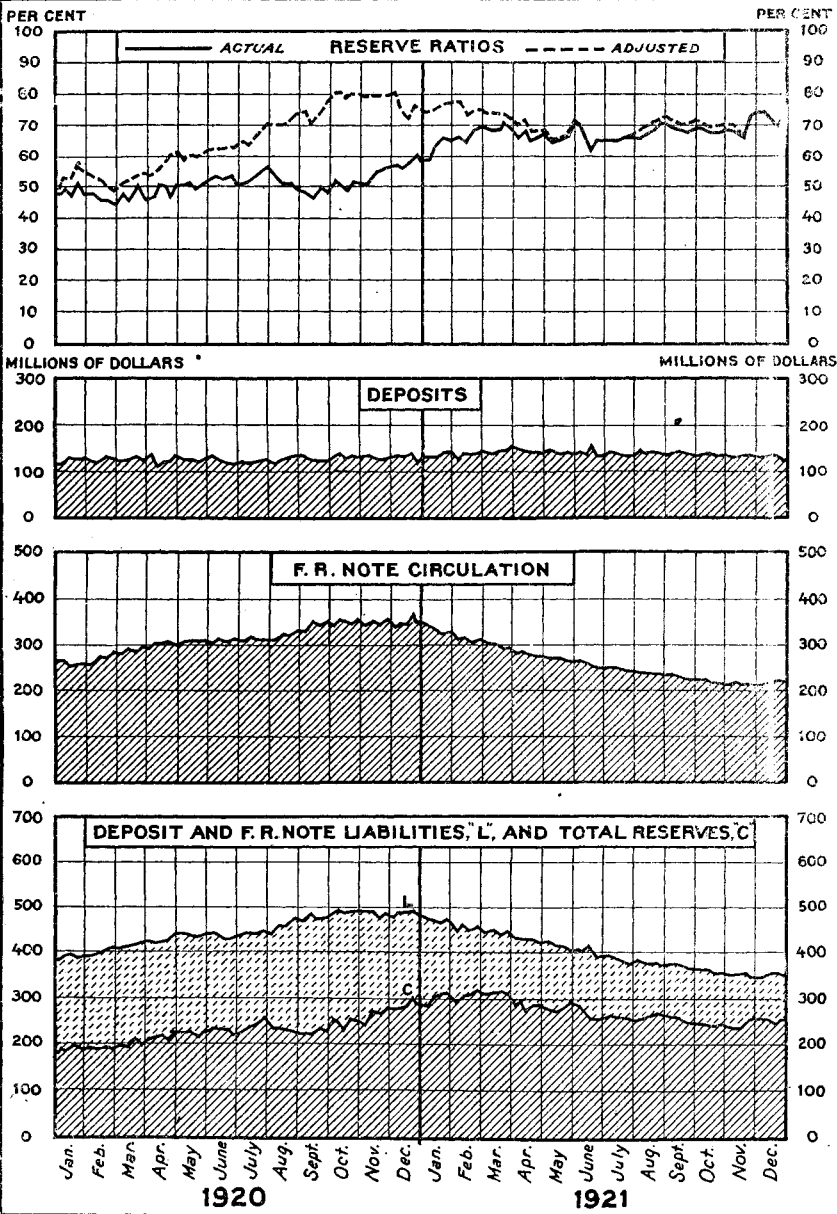
# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND DEPOSITS, F.R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920 - 1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	391,849	318,360	1,327	2,526	336	69,300	10,540	10,080	269	191	402,389	272,705	235,744
February.....	380,694	325,137	1,234	1,206	100	53,017	27,593	25,206	2,332	55	408,287	307,966	210,875
March.....	279,380	220,025	5,912	1,547	280	51,616	11,155	10,630	525	.....	290,535	301,019	262,672
April.....	252,872	180,356	2,753	2,046	545	67,172	8,047	7,929	118	.....	260,919	286,450	238,940
May.....	251,956	180,486	748	1,791	363	68,568	5,299	4,929	370	.....	257,255	266,230	255,297
June.....	277,891	184,449	111	2,664	468	90,199	3,233	3,173	60	.....	281,124	253,543	250,886
July.....	265,746	164,139	.....	2,637	372	98,598	2,279	2,279	.....	.....	268,025	218,516	316,197
August.....	193,150	108,675	96	2,095	475	81,809	3,482	3,482	.....	.....	196,632	222,505	290,474
September.....	186,036	111,909	2,149	1,378	578	70,022	3,168	2,948	220	.....	189,204	188,912	323,878
October.....	255,155	136,071	2,934	2,338	646	113,166	4,484	4,184	300	.....	259,639	194,583	337,227
November.....	258,272	150,975	.....	2,006	968	104,323	3,327	3,327	.....	.....	261,599	245,978	311,240
December.....	225,832	145,020	.....	3,885	603	76,324	5,237	5,154	83	.....	231,069	431,865	354,177
Total, 1921.....	3,218,833	2,225,602	17,264	26,119	5,734	944,114	87,844	83,321	4,277	246	3,306,677	.....	.....
1920.....	2,895,670	2,369,043	10,015	26,377	490,235	.....	294,602	290,734	3,076	792	.....	3,190,272	.....
1919.....	3,125,857	2,873,440	.....	14,091	238,326	.....	261,750	256,640	721	4,389	.....	.....	3,387,607



## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
EARNINGS.			
Discounted bills.....	\$8,041,788	\$10,570,827	\$5,341,755
Purchased bills.....	737,533	3,064,409	1,882,985
United States securities.....	479,840	602,939	450,308
Transfers—net earnings.....	61,673	99,391	45,607
Deficient reserve penalties.....	57,017	102,804	66,442
Miscellaneous.....	13,012	18,249	13,702
Total earnings.....	9,390,863	14,458,619	7,800,829
CURRENT EXPENSES.			
Salaries:			
Bank officers.....	194,464	143,171	99,815
Clerical staff.....	1,166,854	872,339	494,639
Special officers and watchmen.....	82,332	35,149	17,444
All other.....	136,031	112,492	71,687
Governors' conferences.....	329	237	499
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	133	100	255
Federal Advisory Council.....	859	1,047	1,035
Directors' meetings.....	7,133	6,702	5,519
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	17,600	15,046	16,304
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	77,182	63,246	58,676
Legal fees.....	2,000	2,000	3,000
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	52,859	37,977	33,058
Banking house:			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	31,349		
Light, heat, and power.....	11,556		
Repairs and alterations.....	4,120		
All other.....	20,989	170,591	67,555
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	148,511		
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	2,341		
Printing and stationery.....	158,613	120,652	46,952
Telephone.....	14,901	8,503	6,445
Telegraph.....	38,018	27,153	15,084
Security shipments.....	8,604		
Currency and coin shipments.....	80,170		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	91,995	153,861	106,729
Furniture and equipment.....	85,684	141,008	53,414
Federal Reserve currency:			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	209,295	334,679	168,867
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	90,999	63,519	16,981
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	75,920	93,322	80,491
All other expenses.....	145,961	67,891	31,552
Total current expenses.....	2,956,802	2,470,685	1,396,031
Current net earnings.....	6,434,061	11,987,934	6,404,798
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Earnings.....	9,390,863	14,458,619	7,800,821
Current expenses.....	2,956,802	2,470,685	1,396,039
Current net earnings.....	6,434,061	11,987,934	6,404,798
Additions to current net earnings:			
Amounts deducted from Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	57,296		
Assessment, account of expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....	37,209	63,246	
All other.....	32,229	522	
Total additions.....	126,734	63,768	
Deductions from current net earnings:			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	64,759	129,551	254,084
Reserve for possible losses.....	100,000		
Reserve for self-insurance.....	100,000		
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		48,220	5,044
Assessments, account of expenses Federal Reserve Board.....		53,900	46,535
All other.....	11,653		4,730
Total deductions.....	276,412	231,671	311,013
Net deductions from current net earnings.....	149,678	167,903	311,013
Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....	6,284,383	11,820,031	6,093,785
Dividends paid.....	660,228	604,194	556,785
Transferred to surplus account.....	2,329,442	11,215,837	5,537,000
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	3,294,713		

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

**SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	68,402	733	33,213	92	69,135	44,351	47,863	33,305	34,702	16,630
February.....	46,952	367	40,467	188	47,319	28,654	22,813	40,655	54,559	26,416
March.....	61,511	556	36,227	423	62,067	44,009	24,350	36,650	49,094	22,260
April.....	47,598	765	41,237	861	48,363	42,047	27,562	42,098	56,434	24,626
May.....	49,294	988	36,313	761	50,282	44,476	32,194	37,074	44,997	19,314
June.....	52,113	929	38,104	786	53,012	54,121	31,149	38,890	53,220	29,191
July.....	45,668	869	34,254	684	46,537	50,866	36,798	34,938	52,455	29,194
August.....	42,864	710	35,895	621	43,574	43,016	25,940	36,516	64,376	40,330
September.....	42,541	754	37,335	898	43,295	48,419	28,416	38,233	65,611	40,159
October.....	42,245	808	34,330	719	43,053	52,161	35,669	35,049	60,306	34,733
November.....	42,965	773	38,680	726	43,738	54,735	27,880	39,406	54,778	36,242
December.....	52,235	927	48,001	937	53,162	72,193	42,662	48,938	67,450	51,028
Total, 1921.....	594,388	9,179	454,056	7,696	603,567	.....	.....	461,752	.....	.....
1920.....	572,835	6,213	655,332	2,650	.....	579,048	.....	.....	657,982	.....
1919.....	377,635	5,661	358,737	3,386	.....	.....	383,296	.....	.....	362,123

**SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.**

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	387	315,196	1,399	175,524	68	7,851
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	779	573,390	2,513	306,639	98	18,048
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	950	533,176	2,552	296,904	131	22,902
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	1,110	644,328	2,972	351,793	192	24,585
Apr. 16-May 15.....	910	524,756	2,539	284,851	221	26,765
May 16-June 15.....	962	536,570	2,722	300,836	197	20,922
June 16-July 15.....	986	549,522	2,719	298,606	182	19,757
July 16-Aug. 15.....	916	493,495	2,646	277,470	127	16,389
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	920	483,428	2,671	288,601	148	20,723
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	958	555,029	2,808	313,207	191	17,686
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	984	528,227	2,841	300,510	226	18,026
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	1,049	526,836	2,937	304,609	179	17,716
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	558	309,092	1,499	165,108	102	9,117
Total, 1921.....	11,469	6,573,045	32,823	3,664,658	2,062	240,487
1920.....	9,145	9,068,722	30,313	4,729,053	1,476	226,714

Period.	Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.		Total number. <sup>1</sup>		Total amount. <sup>1</sup>	
	Number.	Amount.	1921	1920	1921	1920
Jan. 1-15.....	59	43,151	1,913	1,541	541,722	528,427
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	108	83,247	3,503	2,855	981,324	1,041,317
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	120	74,830	3,753	3,198	927,862	1,176,978
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	128	91,976	4,402	3,659	1,112,682	1,332,521
Apr. 16-May 15.....	104	66,106	3,774	3,416	902,478	1,209,527
May 16-June 15.....	109	65,809	3,990	3,452	924,137	1,211,769
June 16-July 15.....	106	63,571	3,993	3,596	931,456	1,360,984
July 16-Aug. 15.....	100	53,803	3,789	3,528	841,157	1,284,533
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	108	48,639	3,847	3,620	841,391	1,300,660
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	122	56,085	4,079	3,780	942,007	1,393,985
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	124	50,107	4,175	3,784	896,870	1,348,354
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	151	53,510	4,316	3,729	902,671	1,252,291
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	88	33,091	2,247	2,007	516,408	693,358
Total, 1921.....	1,427	783,975	47,781	.....	11,262,165	.....
1920.....	1,231	1,110,215	.....	42,165	.....	15,134,704

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch; also of 92,000 items, aggregating \$15,140,000, and 71,000 items, aggregating \$20,771,000, forwarded direct to drawee banks from other districts during 1921 and 1920, respectively.

## DISTRICT NO. 5—RICHMOND.

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CALDWELL HARDY, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

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### GENERAL REVIEW OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES DURING 1921.

There is given below a brief outline of the services and activities of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond during the year 1921, showing the principal functions of the bank in the order of their importance and usefulness to member banks.

*Discount and purchase of paper.*—The aggregate amount of paper discounted and purchased from member banks in the Fifth District during 1921 was \$2,775,016,000, a daily average amount of \$9,158,470. While a large proportion of the volume consisted of member banks' collateral notes secured by Government obligations, the unsecured agricultural and commercial paper discounted was \$405,528,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 compared with 1920. The number of bills discounted was 124,840, against 94,248 in 1920. During the year 494, or 79 per cent, of the 626 member banks in the district were accommodated through the discount or purchase of paper. The total amount of bills rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks was \$500,000,000.

*Currency issue and services.*—During the year 1921 currency and coin received from member and nonmember banks in the Fifth District amounted to \$264,805,438, and the amount delivered or shipped to such banks was \$244,778,495. The receipts of currency and coin show an increase of \$70,000,000 compared with 1920, while the shipments show a smaller increase. The bank received \$18,827,362 in currency during 1921 from nonmember banks, a large proportion of which was in payment of cash letters sent to nonmember par clearing banks for the account of member banks that, in turn, were in many instances collecting such checks for the account of other nonmember banks, some of them being nonpar nonmembers. The incoming cost of expressage or postage on currency shipments from nonmember banks sent in payment for cash letters (or checks) on the nonmembers has been borne by the Federal Reserve Bank.

*Clearing of cash items.*—The transit (check collection) department during 1921 handled a total of 39,260,432 items, amounting to \$8,620,888,130, an increase of 5,529,000 items, or more than 17 per cent, compared with 1920. The average number of items handled each day during 1921 was 129,572, amounting to \$28,451,776, against a daily average number of 110,960 items for 1920.

In addition to the above check clearing, the physical volume of which was handled through the transit department of the bank, member banks forwarded direct to other Federal Reserve Banks and

branches during 1921, 149,859 cash letters containing items amounting to \$1,377,295,260. The amount represented by these direct routings was cleared and credited to the members' accounts with this bank. The aggregate check clearings for the Fifth District through this bank therefore approximated \$10,000,000,000.

*Wire transfers of funds.*—During 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond made 25,130 telegraphic transfers, involving \$1,149,717,699, an increase of 15 per cent in the number of these transactions over 1920 being noted. This service is rendered without cost to member banks.

*Private leased wires.*—By the operation of the system of leased wires connecting all Federal Reserve Banks and branches with each other and with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, member banks have availed themselves more freely of the very important service made possible to them through the functioning of the gold settlement fund. The total number of telegrams sent and received over the leased-wire system by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond during 1921 was 91,614, compared with 76,370 for the year 1920.

During the year 1921 receipts and disbursements through the gold settlement fund by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond amounted to \$12,340,000,000. These enormous settlements were made by means of debits and credits on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank and on the books of the custodian of the gold fund, without the physical transfer of a dollar of gold. The magnitude of the saving to member banks in interest, transportation charges on money, and the cost of insurance of money is therefore quite apparent, and in this way the system is rendering an indispensable and invaluable service to commerce and industry.

*Collection of time items (notes, bills, drafts, etc.).*—During 1921 the bank handled 99,622 noncash items, amounting to \$147,586,754, an increase of 88 per cent in the number and 18 per cent in the amount, as compared with 1920. Approximately 80 per cent of the total number of items received by us for collection were paid, credit being given to member banks in the same manner in which check clearings are remitted.

*Fiscal agency duties.*—The total number of Liberty bonds and Victory notes received and delivered during 1921 was 1,621,703, amounting to approximately \$500,000,000. Coupons from United States securities received and paid during 1921 numbered 3,263,611, totaling \$21,760,669, those received from members being credited to their reserve accounts upon day of receipt of coupons. The sales, redemptions, and exchanges of United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes during 1921 amounted to \$190,488,000, involving the handling of 62,468 pieces of these securities.

Under the supervision of the auditor of the bank during 1921, 304,192 coupons, amounting to \$4,004,557, were clipped from securities held by the bank as collateral or for safekeeping. The work incident to keeping account of maturities, cutting, collecting, and crediting these coupons was done without expense to member banks or the owners.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Gross earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for 1921 were \$6,729,679. Approximately 94 per cent, or \$6,351,070, of the total gross earnings resulted from the rediscount or purchase of paper from member banks. The average rate of earning on bills discounted during 1921 was \$0.0592 and on bills purchased \$0.0603, compared with \$0.0569 and \$0.0574, respectively, for the year 1920. The average rate of earning on total invested assets during 1921 was \$0.0561, compared with \$0.0529 for 1920. The average daily holdings of bills discounted and purchased was \$107,159,637, while that of other earning assets was only \$9,620,035, the latter consisting principally of United States one-year certificates of indebtedness pledged with the United States Treasurer to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation of \$1 and \$2 denominations.

Current expenses for 1921 were \$2,127,174. A comparative analysis of expenses for the two years is given in Schedule 4. The classification of expenses during the year 1921 was slightly changed and considerably amplified by direction of the Federal Reserve Board, and, consequently, it will be observed from this schedule that in a few cases several items of the 1921 classification are grouped for comparison with a single amount during 1920, it being impracticable to redistribute the expenses for 1920 so as to make a comparison with each specific item in the 1921 classification. As will be noticed, current expenses during 1921 increased approximately \$600,000 over the year 1920. This added expense is not due to increased cost for performing the same volume of work, but to a largely increased volume of work, to a large increase in the number of employees rendered necessary thereby, and to the assumption of the expense of certain work which was previously borne by the Treasury Department. There are, therefore, certain expense items for which there were no corresponding items in the 1920 account.

The current net earnings for 1921 were \$4,602,505, as compared with \$5,387,195 for 1920. The percentage of net earnings to capital, capital and surplus, and capital, surplus, and deposits, for the years 1921 and 1920, are as follows:

	1921	1920
Per cent earned on capital .....	80.94	99.42
Per cent earned on capital and surplus .....	26.70	33.09
Per cent earned on capital, surplus, and deposits .....	5.67	6.88

After paying dividends to member banks and deducting depreciation, reserves for specific purposes, and losses, the bank shows for 1921 a profit of \$4,071,424, which amount, in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, was available for additions to surplus and payment to the United States Government as a franchise tax. Accordingly, the distribution was made as follows:

Additions to surplus—an amount equivalent to the increase in the bank's subscribed capital during 1921, plus 10 per cent of the remaining net income, \$693,792.44.

Payment to the United States Government, representing the entire net profit of the bank after paying dividends and making additions to surplus, \$3,377,631.89.

#### DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.

The total volume of paper discounted for and purchased from member banks in the Fifth District in 1921 was \$2,775,016,000, as compared with \$3,397,708,000 in 1920, or a decrease of \$622,692,000, the difference being more than accounted for by the decrease in the amount of discounted paper secured by Government obligations. On the other hand, the unsecured agricultural and commercial paper discounted in 1921 was \$405,528,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 as compared with 1920. The number of bills discounted and purchased in 1921 was 124,840, compared with 94,248 in 1920. The number of banks accommodated in 1921 was 494, against 438 in 1920. Of the aggregate amounts discounted and purchased during 1921, \$2,749,671,000 was discounted for member banks and \$25,345,000 represented bankers' acceptances purchased in the open market from the same banks. During 1921, 84 per cent of the paper handled was discounted for a period of 15 days or less, while during 1920, 86 per cent was discounted for a period of 15 days or less.

The daily average number of bills discounted and purchased during 1921 was 412, compared with a daily average of 310 for the year 1920 and 169 for the year 1919. The daily average holdings of bills discounted and purchased (exclusive of rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks) was \$107,160,000, compared with average daily holdings of \$112,431,000 for 1920 and \$102,232,000 for 1919. To meet this volume of credit demands from its member banks during 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond was compelled to borrow from other Federal Reserve Banks continuously from April to December in order to maintain required reserves against outstanding Federal Reserve notes and member banks' deposits, in amounts ranging up to \$25,000,000, which was the maximum amount in rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks during the year 1921 reached on June 24. During the year 1920 the peak of \$30,000,000 was reached on June 15, and during 1919 the peak was \$55,000,000, being reached on August 4.

On December 31, 1921, 391 of the 626 member banks were discounting to the amount of \$98,226,068, as compared with 361 of the 610 member banks that were discounting to the amount of \$130,521,365 on December 31, 1920.

The changes during the year in discount rates were, on November 3, a reduction from 6 to 5½ per cent, and on December 10 a further reduction to 5 per cent.

#### TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

During the year 1921 the bank discounted for its members \$11,817,498 of trade acceptances, as compared with \$12,676,164 of this kind of paper discounted during 1920. At the close of business December 31, 1921, the bank held under discount trade acceptances aggregating \$2,347,996, as against a balance of \$2,005,340 on December 31, 1920. Trade acceptances discounted during 1921 and 1920 for the member banks in the several States of the Fifth District are shown in the following table:

	1921	1920
Maryland.....	\$258,215	\$336,687
District of Columbia.....		
Virginia.....	1,205,727	3,775,263
West Virginia.....	364,493	460,225
North Carolina.....	7,286,214	6,294,652
South Carolina.....	2,702,849	1,809,337
Total.....	11,817,498	12,676,164

There have been some evidences of abuse of the trade acceptance principle, but it is felt that the improper issue of this class of paper is being generally discouraged and eliminated as the instrument becomes better understood by bankers and business men.

#### BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

Bankers' acceptances purchased during 1921 amounted to \$25,345,484, as against \$51,711,557 purchased in 1920, classified for the respective years as follows:

	1921	1920
Foreign business.....	\$10,221,134	\$41,037,088
Domestic business.....	15,124,350	10,674,469

Although the aggregate amount of acceptances purchased during 1921 is approximately 50 per cent less than during 1920, it should be noted that the decrease during 1921 consisted entirely of the bills growing out of foreign business, reflecting the decrease in exports, principally of cotton and tobacco, and the decline in commodity prices. On the other hand, the purchase of domestic bills shows an increase of 50 per cent for 1921, reflecting the growth in the use of acceptances for financing domestic transactions in which also declining prices should be considered. Practically all of the bankers' acceptances were purchased directly from the accepting bank, undorsed by any other bank, at the commercial discount rate, the average rate of earnings on acceptances handled during 1921 being 0.0603 (calculated on a 365-day basis, discount being charged on a 360-day basis), as compared with average rate of 0.0574 for the year 1920.

#### CLEARINGS.

During 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (including Baltimore branch transactions) handled in its transit department 39,260,432 items, aggregating \$8,620,888,130, as compared with 33,731,801 items, aggregating \$11,505,945,224, for the year 1920. The daily average number handled in 1921 was 129,572 items, totaling \$28,451,776, as compared with the daily average of 110,960 items, totaling \$37,848,504, for the year 1920. While the aggregate amount and consequently the daily average amount handled during 1921 show decreases in dollars in comparison with 1920, it is to be noted that the total number and the daily average number of items handled during 1921 show material increases.

In addition to the above, our member banks sent during 1921, under special arrangements, 149,859 cash letters, containing items

amounting to \$1,377,295,260, direct to Federal Reserve Banks and branches of other districts for collection and credit to the members' accounts with this bank. The total clearings, therefore, for the Fifth District through the Federal Reserve check-clearing system, amounted to approximately \$10,000,000,000. These check collections were made without cost to member banks, a facility made possible only through the functioning of the gold settlement fund for clearing items on other Federal Reserve districts, and settlement on the books of this bank for items entirely within this Federal Reserve district.

#### NONCASH COLLECTIONS.

During 1921 this department of the bank handled for collection 99,622 noncash items, amounting to \$147,586,754, as compared with 52,947 items, amounting to \$124,693,251, handled in 1920, an increase of 88 per cent in the number and 18 per cent in the amount compared with 1920. Of the notes, drafts, etc., handled in 1921, 81,311, amounting to \$134,535,010, were paid, the collections being made without charge by the Federal Reserve Bank for its service. However, where a charge was made by the collecting bank, located outside the Reserve Bank or branch bank cities, it was passed back to the depositing bank. The proceeds of noncash collections made through the Federal Reserve Banks were remitted in the same manner as proceeds from check (or cash) collections, and the time saved in comparison with that formerly required is evidenced by the continuous growth in the volume of collection transactions, and the increase in the number of member banks availing themselves of this facility through the Federal Reserve System.

#### GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Transactions cleared through the gold settlement fund include balances between Federal Reserve districts on check clearings, and noncash collections, transfers of funds for the accounts of member banks and their customers and the United States Treasury, rediscounts between Federal Reserve Banks, redemptions of Federal Reserve notes, and other transactions.

Receipts and disbursements through the gold settlement fund during 1921 amounted to \$12,340,000,000. A very large portion of this represented credits to member banks' accounts, arising out of the clearing of checks sent by this bank to other Federal Reserve districts, or sent by other Federal Reserve districts to this bank for payment. The increased volume is shown in the following aggregate settlements of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond made through the gold settlement fund in each year from 1918 to 1921:

1918.....	\$5,069,000,000
1919.....	13,032,000,000
1920.....	16,158,000,000
1921.....	12,340,000,000

Although the number of transactions during 1921 exceeded the number during 1919 or 1920, the amount was smaller. Comparing 1919 and 1921, the decrease in amount is due to a decline in the amount of transfers of United States Treasury funds between Federal Reserve Banks, and comparing 1920 and 1921, the decrease in amount is due to a decline in the volume of check clearings, although the number



of checks handled in 1921 increased over 5,500,000 as compared with 1920.

In addition to the check-clearing operations referred to in the paragraph on "Clearings," 25,130 telegraphic transfers, aggregating \$1,149,717,699, were made during 1921 for the account of member banks through the gold settlement fund, compared with 21,836 transfers in 1920, aggregating \$1,246,861,158, an increase of 15 per cent during 1921 in the number of these transactions compared with 1920.

#### NOTE ISSUES.

In preceding years the minimum amount of Federal reserve notes in circulation was reached during the summer months, followed by an upward tendency, the maximum for each year being reached during December. However, a contrary movement was noted for the year 1921 in that the usual increase during the last three months of the year did not follow the course established in the previous years. The amount of notes in circulation was highest at the beginning of 1921, the month of January averaging daily \$152,000,000, in comparison with \$137,000,000 in January, 1920. A gradual tendency to decline was then shown, the lowest daily average for any month in the year of \$107,000,000 being reached in September, 1921, in comparison with \$138,000,000 in September, 1920. This was followed by only nominal increases, the month of December, 1921, averaging daily \$109,000,000, in comparison with \$150,000,000 in December, 1920.

#### MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

The number of national banks increased 6 during the year, from 554 to 560, and the number of State bank members shows a net increase of 10, from 56 to 66, or an increase in the total number of all member banks in the district during 1921 from 610 to 626. The aggregate stock subscriptions increased during the year from 105,386 shares (50 per cent paid, \$5,269,300) to 108,571 shares (50 per cent paid, \$5,428,550).

The combined capital and surplus of the 14 new State bank members admitted during 1921 is \$1,835,300, with resources aggregating \$9,077,535. During the year one State member bank, having total capital and surplus of \$60,000, withdrew from membership, two were consolidated with national banks, and one was converted into a national bank. The number of nonmember banks in the district on December 31, 1921, is 1,570, of which about 797 have sufficient capital to make them eligible for membership.

#### RELATIONS WITH MEMBER BANKS—NATIONAL AND STATE.

Due to the increased demands upon the department of bank examination, organized in 1919, this department of the bank was expanded during 1921 by the addition of three examiners, three assistant examiners, and two stenographers.

In the work of the examining department, the endeavor has been not only to examine the member banks efficiently but to bring about a better understanding of the purpose and operation of the Federal reserve system and the proper use of its functions.

Members of the examining department made 63 special visits to member banks for the purpose of giving helpful counsel and advice.

In all cases the member banks were materially assisted in this way in correcting unsatisfactory conditions.

In addition to the above, members of the examining department made 30 trips in connection with campaign for par clearance of checks during 1921, and also developed a comprehensive system of analysis of examiners' reports and the compilation of various comparative data and certain credit information.

#### BALTIMORE BRANCH.

The volume of business transacted by the Baltimore branch during 1921, which is included in the total transactions of the bank, indicates considerable decreases in value in practically every department, but there were increases in the physical volume of business transacted during the year in almost all departments.

Nine State banks in the branch zone applied for membership during 1921, five of which became members. Field representatives, in addition to establishing more cordial relations by personal visits, spent considerable time in making more satisfactory arrangements for par remittances.

The Baltimore branch has for some time rendered a distinct service to Baltimore banks by effecting daily settlements of clearing-house balances by debits or credits to the reserve accounts of member banks. This method has simplified the settlement of clearing-house balances and has removed the risk involved in transporting large sums of money from one bank to another, which was formerly necessary. During 1921 settlement of clearing-house balances, aggregating \$1,658,684,165.82, was made by the Baltimore branch.

#### BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

As in the previous several years, the bank continued to publish during 1921, for circulation among bankers and business men, a monthly report of general business and agricultural conditions in the Fifth Federal Reserve District. This report is the outgrowth of the monthly statement regarding general business and agricultural conditions in the district originally sent by the Federal Reserve Agent only to the Federal Reserve Board for its information. It is a summary of the district's important financial, industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities, based upon direct inquiry and upon the analysis of current banking and business statistics, which serves as one of the agencies for keeping in the closest possible touch with business needs and changes in all parts of the district. The report is distributed free of cost to member banks and to others upon request.

#### FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

As fiscal agent of the United States Government the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond continued during 1921 to receive and disburse funds for the account of and under instructions from the United States Treasury Department. The bank handled the sale, delivery, and redemption of United States certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and Government savings securities in this district and also the exchange, conversion, and registration of Liberty loan bonds and Victory notes for banks and the public. The analysis of the United States Treasurer's general account for the year 1921 shows total receipts and total disbursements for account of

the United States Treasurer, each aggregating approximately \$1,000,000,000, which reflects the continued large volume of fiscal agency transactions handled.

Sales during 1921 of United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes amounted to \$111,628,000, the redemptions amounted to \$59,604,000, and the receipts and deliveries in connection with denominational exchanges of these securities amounted to \$19,256,000, or a total of \$190,488,000 in such transactions, consisting of an aggregate number of 62,468 pieces. The redemption of war savings stamps and the sales of Government savings securities involved the handling of 540,182 individual items, aggregating approximately \$2,500,000. The total number of pieces of Liberty bonds and Victory notes received and delivered was 1,621,703, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. Coupons from United States securities paid and charged to the account of the Treasurer of the United States during the year numbered 3,263,611, aggregating \$21,760,669.

SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	2,663	5,702	2,420
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	19,094	20,429	25,201
Gold with foreign agencies.....		162	6,435
Total gold held by bank.....	21,757	26,293	34,056
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	38,057	53,699	39,999
Gold redemption fund.....	4,962	6,797	7,197
Total gold reserves.....	64,776	86,789	81,252
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	6,781	363	190
Total reserves.....	71,557	87,152	81,442
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	41,047	45,955	81,507
All other.....	53,621	69,518	23,495
Bills bought in open market.....	3,558	5,048	16,405
Total bills on hand.....	98,226	120,521	121,407
United States bonds and notes.....	1,233	1,234	1,235
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	3,760	12,260	12,260
All other.....		2	
Total earning assets.....	103,219	134,017	134,902
Bank premises.....	2,545	1,277	504
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	188	601	643
Uncollected items.....	46,414	59,875	94,193
All other resources.....	305	566	1,184
Total resources.....	224,228	283,488	312,868
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	5,429	5,269	4,392
Surplus.....	11,030	10,561	5,821
Deposits:			
Government.....	4,456	2,899	2,840
Member bank—reserve account.....	56,127	57,085	62,712
All other.....	438	288	3,615
Total deposits.....	61,021	60,272	69,167
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	107,101	155,169	145,765
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	3,516	11,467	12,058
Deferred availability items.....	35,620	40,202	75,323
All other liabilities.....	511	548	342
Total liabilities.....	224,228	283,488	312,868
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	42.6	144.5	141.5

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

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+8).	Discounted bills.					Bills bought in open market. <sup>1</sup>	United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total held (4-3).	Rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.								Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
				Total (2+3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment obligations.	Per cent (5+4).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jan. 7.....	131,083	112,485	5,000	117,485	49,684	42.3	5,103	13,495	90,314	60,706	154,158	46.2	43.6
14.....	134,030	110,290	4,729	115,019	49,731	43.2	5,245	18,495	86,155	59,793	150,865	44.2	41.8
21.....	128,941	110,587	5,000	115,587	51,967	45.0	4,859	13,495	92,036	61,784	151,774	47.1	44.5
28.....	130,623	112,173	.....	112,173	50,282	44.8	4,955	13,495	95,461	63,099	151,371	47.4	.....
Feb. 4.....	126,595	108,226	.....	108,226	48,839	45.1	4,874	13,495	98,059	60,581	150,454	49.0	.....
11.....	124,478	105,906	.....	105,906	48,909	46.2	5,077	13,495	98,251	60,918	148,542	49.5	.....
18.....	125,707	108,293	.....	108,293	50,825	46.9	4,009	13,495	97,339	59,384	149,346	48.9	.....
25.....	126,395	109,289	.....	109,289	49,763	45.5	3,611	13,495	97,167	58,746	150,218	48.6	.....
Mar. 4.....	124,731	107,966	.....	107,966	48,825	45.2	3,270	13,495	99,970	59,809	152,154	49.8	.....
11.....	125,353	108,651	.....	108,651	50,201	46.2	3,207	13,495	101,352	61,676	151,877	50.0	.....
18.....	126,411	108,671	.....	108,671	50,663	46.6	3,245	14,495	96,834	59,309	150,182	46.2	.....
25.....	128,781	112,153	.....	112,153	49,980	44.6	3,133	13,495	91,959	64,204	145,499	43.9	.....
Apr. 1.....	133,598	117,305	.....	117,305	52,877	45.1	2,798	13,495	84,995	63,358	142,953	41.2	.....
8.....	130,879	115,142	.....	115,142	49,688	43.2	2,243	13,494	83,680	58,945	141,016	41.8	.....
15.....	127,539	112,321	.....	112,321	48,148	42.9	1,724	13,494	80,692	56,113	139,678	41.2	.....
22.....	127,899	112,580	10,000	122,580	53,640	43.8	1,825	13,494	84,131	58,316	138,832	42.6	37.6
27.....	130,581	115,286	10,000	125,286	53,823	43.0	1,801	13,494	80,053	58,198	136,559	41.1	36.0
May 4.....	123,064	107,867	14,857	122,724	50,185	40.9	1,703	13,494	86,054	55,548	135,733	45.0	37.2
11.....	124,823	109,668	10,000	119,668	50,905	42.5	1,661	13,494	78,939	55,370	133,129	41.9	36.6
18.....	125,570	110,117	9,885	120,002	51,905	43.3	1,959	13,494	78,541	56,668	129,734	42.1	36.8
25.....	123,460	108,477	15,000	123,477	54,080	43.8	1,989	12,994	75,991	55,342	127,109	41.7	33.4
June 1.....	118,155	105,630	15,000	120,630	52,127	43.2	2,031	10,494	74,177	54,122	126,730	41.0	32.7
8.....	119,412	106,122	15,000	121,122	51,971	42.9	2,796	10,494	76,557	55,008	125,345	42.4	34.1
15.....	113,979	99,492	20,000	119,492	50,704	42.4	2,993	11,494	77,281	54,166	122,516	43.7	29.4
22.....	112,921	99,790	24,775	124,565	50,750	40.7	2,638	10,493	75,768	52,572	120,976	43.7	29.4
29.....	109,550	98,859	24,974	123,833	50,547	40.8	2,198	8,493	73,426	52,109	119,501	45.9	31.3
July 6.....	114,467	108,938	19,875	123,813	49,533	40.0	2,036	8,493	73,449	55,501	120,202	41.8	30.5
13.....	110,922	101,040	20,000	121,040	48,904	40.4	1,389	8,493	72,915	52,883	116,864	43.0	31.2
20.....	114,436	104,330	19,460	123,790	50,764	41.0	1,613	8,493	69,673	54,012	114,881	41.3	29.7

Aug. 27	109,739	99,232	24,435	123,667	49,801	40.3	2,014	8,493	73,425	54,694	113,254	43.7	29.2
3	106,184	97,101	24,950	122,051	47,700	39.1	1,590	7,493	76,598	56,109	112,044	45.6	30.7
10	106,097	96,888	24,002	120,890	47,164	39.0	1,716	7,493	74,742	53,684	111,705	45.2	30.7
17	110,248	100,346	20,000	120,346	48,546	40.3	2,409	7,493	71,570	52,974	109,675	44.0	31.7
24	111,399	102,565	19,950	122,515	50,363	41.1	2,341	6,493	66,919	54,874	107,915	41.1	28.9
31	112,302	103,463	20,000	123,463	50,453	40.9	2,346	6,493	64,609	53,987	107,006	40.1	27.7
Sept. 7	105,666	96,902	24,861	121,763	49,567	40.7	2,271	6,493	66,934	51,506	107,740	42.0	26.4
14	108,019	99,077	24,970	124,047	51,060	41.2	2,449	6,493	66,288	52,954	106,129	41.7	26.0
21	109,796	100,398	24,728	125,126	49,718	39.7	2,905	6,493	67,400	53,978	107,969	41.6	26.3
28	106,056	97,960	24,903	122,863	48,333	39.3	3,103	4,993	70,717	54,500	107,292	43.7	28.3
Oct. 5	107,533	98,870	19,518	118,388	46,475	39.3	3,670	4,993	70,658	54,468	109,647	43.1	31.2
11	103,572	94,893	20,000	114,893	45,529	39.6	3,686	4,993	70,767	54,512	109,426	43.2	31.0
19	107,360	98,873	14,407	113,280	46,573	41.1	3,494	4,993	72,974	54,843	108,173	44.8	35.9
26	103,920	95,347	15,000	110,347	45,934	41.6	3,580	4,993	73,493	55,621	107,128	45.2	35.9
Nov. 2	108,709	100,046	4,200	104,246	41,877	40.2	3,670	4,993	69,374	54,484	107,688	42.8	40.2
9	107,352	98,660	5,000	103,660	42,147	40.7	3,699	4,993	72,209	53,494	109,840	44.2	41.1
16	109,071	100,285	5,000	105,285	43,580	41.4	3,793	4,993	68,008	55,268	109,224	41.3	38.3
23	103,333	94,342	10,000	104,342	42,842	41.1	3,998	4,993	72,582	54,063	107,960	44.8	38.6
Dec. 7	105,566	96,572	4,324	100,896	41,550	41.2	4,001	4,993	71,119	56,007	106,659	43.7	41.1
14	104,239	95,437	.....	95,437	38,253	40.1	3,809	4,993	72,391	55,545	107,169	44.5	.....
21	101,225	92,530	.....	92,530	39,255	42.4	3,702	4,993	74,933	54,069	108,310	46.1	.....
28	106,325	97,687	.....	97,687	41,895	42.9	3,645	4,993	77,330	60,674	111,320	45.0	.....
	106,252	97,913	.....	97,913	42,931	43.8	3,346	4,993	70,757	57,359	110,036	42.3	.....

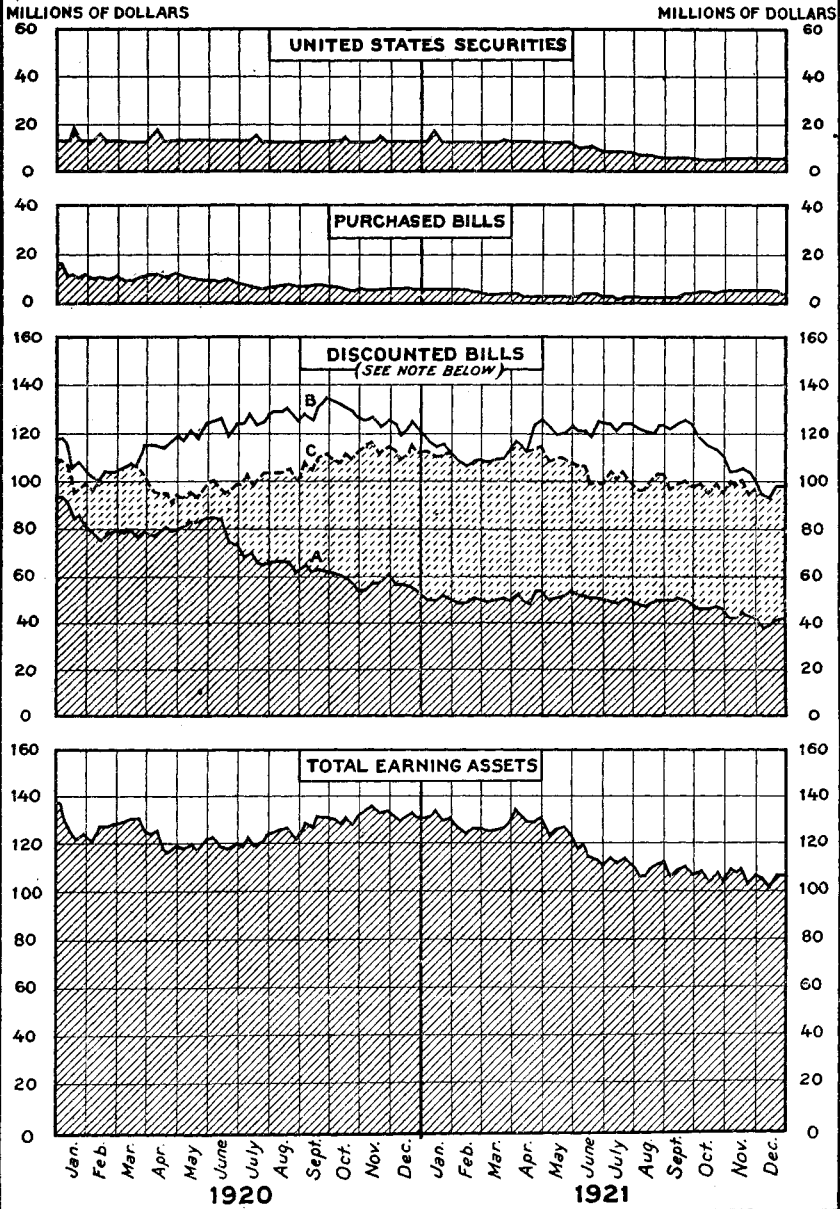
<sup>1</sup> No acceptances were bought from or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	\$41,440,000	Feb. 4	.....	\$49,601,000	Mar. 4	.....	\$48,737,000
14	43,951,000	11	.....	49,897,000	11	.....	51,024,000
21	43,801,000	18	.....	49,783,000			
28	50,232,000	25	.....	49,664,000			

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

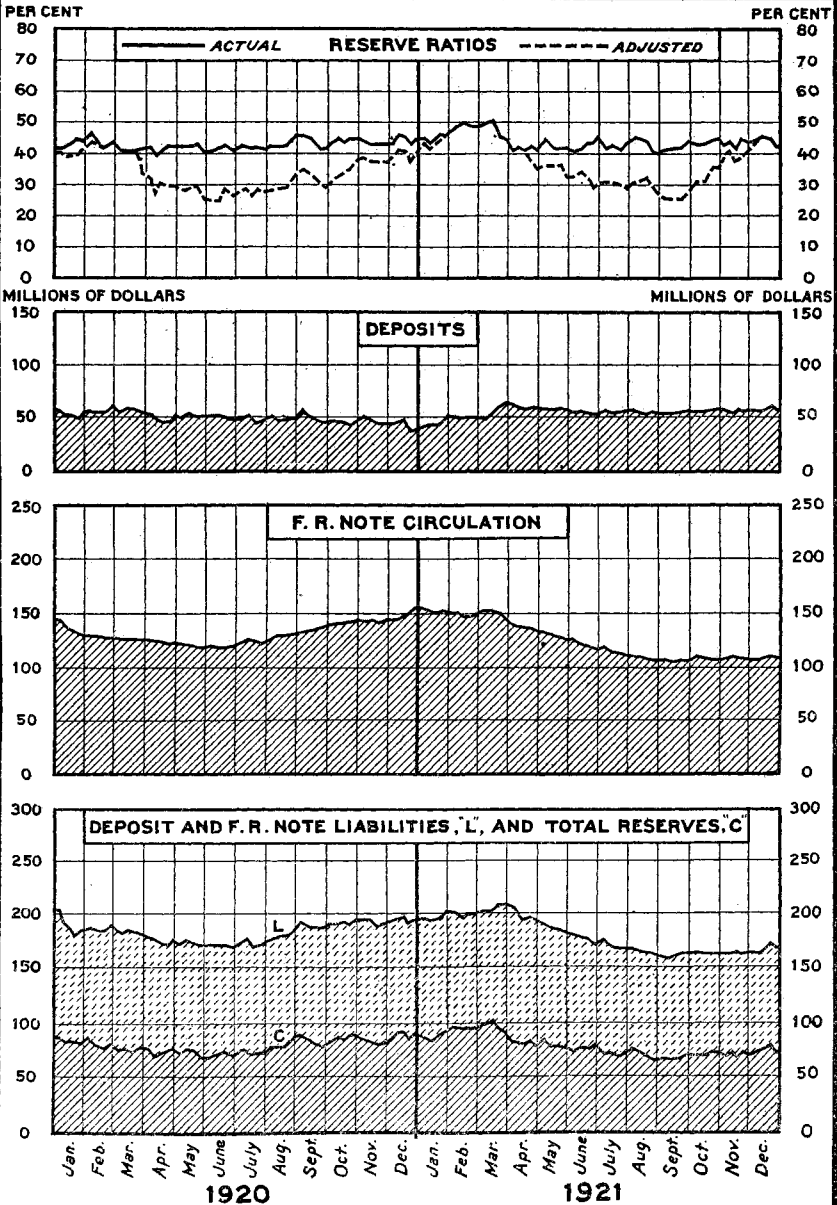
## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents paper rediscounted with other Federal reserve banks

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920 - 1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.					Purchased paper.		Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	228,796	197,045	888	5,103	25,760	2,933	2,933	231,729	309,244	287,440
February.....	225,299	195,648	956	4,002	24,693	1,695	1,695	226,994	268,407	279,178
March.....	298,974	257,237	1,114	4,863	35,760	2,665	2,665	301,639	338,353	338,680
April.....	292,130	248,127	1,044	5,288	37,671	1,228	1,228	293,358	300,562	367,170
May.....	212,392	179,017	669	4,715	27,991	726	726	213,118	296,817	370,925
June.....	243,033	199,464	816	5,217	37,536	2,154	2,154	245,187	290,865	402,866
July.....	209,409	171,509	818	5,009	32,073	1,650	1,650	211,059	254,500	425,446
August.....	214,763	176,722	560	4,547	32,934	1,647	1,647	216,410	270,093	388,492
September.....	214,743	174,144	971	4,626	35,002	2,670	2,670	217,413	284,900	350,148
October.....	199,602	167,981	1,422	5,409	24,790	2,939	2,939	202,541	244,615	323,993
November.....	197,021	163,896	1,202	5,405	26,518	3,029	3,029	200,050	244,647	267,886
December.....	213,509	181,110	1,357	5,000	26,042	2,009	2,009	215,518	293,030	381,696
Total, 1921.....	2,749,671	2,311,900	11,817	59,184	366,770	25,345	25,345	2,775,016		
1920.....	3,346,322	2,938,150	12,676		395,496	51,711	51,711		3,398,033	
1919.....	4,130,943	3,982,601	9,083		139,259	52,977	52,977			4,183,920



## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$6,166,477	\$5,920,893	\$4,099,953
Purchased bills.....	184,592	477,557	351,418
United States securities.....	196,299	276,991	185,293
Deficient reserve penalties.....	175,797	216,559	125,192
Miscellaneous.....	6,514	11,270	13,468
Total earnings.....	6,729,679	6,903,270	4,775,324
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
Salaries:			
Bank officers.....	149,702	105,945	74,796
Clerical staff.....	858,861	617,525	326,746
Special officers and watchmen.....	29,941	15,066	7,497
All other.....	62,102	34,749	16,283
Governors' conferences.....	550	401	254
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	88	125	43
Federal Advisory Council.....	493	346	736
Directors' meetings.....	7,021	6,318	6,219
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	33,931	26,248	8,689
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	38,723	34,555	29,535
Legal fees.....	4,292	1,070	570
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	20,709	15,732	9,718
Banking house:			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	7,941	39,693	35,879
Light, heat, and power.....	4,093		
Repairs and alterations.....	16,157		
All other.....	1,333		
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	16,331	84,345	39,083
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	1,313		
Printing and stationery.....	81,378		
Telephone.....	4,910		
Telegraph.....	34,210	27,604	10,032
Security shipments.....	14,710	107,469	92,575
Currency and coin shipments.....	53,003		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	74,691		
Furniture and equipment.....	197,329		
Federal Reserve currency:			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	262,614	170,101	119,347
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	77,712	45,719	28,582
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	32,240	52,605	32,468
All other expenses.....	40,796	23,688	21,008
Total current expenses.....	2,127,174	1,516,075	911,927
Current net earnings.....	4,602,505	5,387,195	3,863,397
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	6,729,679	6,903,270	4,775,324
Current expenses.....	2,127,174	1,516,075	911,927
Current net earnings.....	4,602,505	5,387,195	3,863,397
Additions to current net earnings:			
Amounts deducted from Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	6,827		58,606
Assessments account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		25,531	
All other.....	4,202	5,859	940
Total additions.....	11,029	31,390	59,546
Deductions from current net earnings:			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	54,069	170,000	20,000
Reserve for possible losses.....	100,000		
Reserve for self insurance.....	50,000		
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		5,865	
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			25,531
All other.....	15,838	4,214	146
Total deductions.....	219,907	180,079	45,677
Net deductions from current net earnings.....	208,878	148,689	213,869
Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....	4,393,627	5,238,506	3,877,266
Dividends paid.....	322,203	293,052	252,872
Transferred to surplus account.....	693,792	4,740,869	3,624,394
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	3,377,632	204,585	

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

<sup>2</sup> Additions (net).

**SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	23,796	2,487	17,116	24	26,283	21,049	24,463	17,140	9,649	8,020
February.....	15,609	1,430	21,434	28	17,039	12,055	13,560	21,462	13,789	10,005
March.....	23,088	1,630	17,325	76	24,718	13,824	13,295	17,401	15,535	9,452
April.....	20,555	1,689	19,805	194	22,244	16,573	15,936	19,999	18,450	8,408
May.....	22,712	1,513	18,026	153	24,225	16,191	15,117	18,179	16,824	9,267
June.....	21,675	1,547	20,218	138	23,222	16,014	13,213	20,356	19,957	9,604
July.....	18,880	1,286	18,437	178	20,166	14,755	13,673	18,615	21,186	11,224
August.....	19,430	1,469	17,705	121	20,899	13,968	10,360	17,826	23,221	14,506
September.....	18,202	817	23,902	173	19,019	13,256	8,526	24,075	125,942	22,761
October.....	18,860	1,489	21,952	137	20,349	15,048	11,182	22,098	28,186	34,882
November.....	19,921	1,601	20,589	189	21,522	18,511	12,351	20,778	23,541	17,688
December.....	23,249	1,870	26,696	163	25,119	23,255	17,600	26,859	26,738	21,504
Total, 1921.....	245,977	18,828	243,205	1,574	264,805	.....	.....	244,779	.....	.....
1920.....	183,687	10,812	142,761	257	.....	194,499	.....	.....	1243,018	.....
1919.....	168,273	1,003	176,976	345	.....	.....	169,276	.....	.....	177,321

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$960,000 shipped to a member bank in another Federal Reserve District.

**SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.**

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
Jan. 1-15.....	157	149,594	1,347	191,172	49	7,719	99	48,114
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	304	279,049	2,552	339,782	90	18,087	203	90,870
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	319	249,078	2,238	293,540	87	17,032	192	79,794
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	368	276,162	2,586	338,401	119	25,656	236	88,600
Apr. 16-May 15.....	325	244,378	2,349	290,884	125	17,022	185	71,391
May 16-June 15.....	345	251,836	2,518	314,045	117	18,120	216	85,314
June 16-July 15.....	332	244,639	2,403	311,394	108	18,796	204	94,164
July 16-Aug. 15.....	321	245,023	2,326	297,226	100	14,038	196	81,797
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	331	237,223	2,349	297,982	98	14,837	194	83,256
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	354	280,443	2,526	352,962	113	14,193	202	111,952
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	362	282,966	2,637	357,220	124	13,886	209	106,927
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	383	277,988	2,755	350,050	110	17,416	216	105,223
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	202	140,331	1,395	178,257	50	8,482	121	53,976
Total 1921.....	4,103	3,158,710	29,981	3,912,915	1,290	205,284	2,473	1,101,378
1920.....	3,467	4,277,607	25,528	4,505,282	1,074	208,088	3,266	2,287,494
1919.....	2,625	3,981,345	15,197	3,092,407	786	165,877	2,204	1,844,390

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	1,652	1,094	684	396,599	445,670	336,632
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	3,149	2,071	1,399	727,788	848,822	722,286
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	2,836	2,348	1,360	639,444	824,092	559,222
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	3,309	2,895	1,691 <sup>1</sup>	728,819	1,000,357	635,017
Apr. 16-May 15.....	2,984	2,847	1,618	623,675	911,497	630,057
May 16-June 15.....	3,196	2,767	1,607	669,315	947,020	672,394
June 16-July 15.....	3,047	2,707	1,657	668,593	964,699	712,089
July 16-Aug. 15.....	2,943	2,555	1,681	638,084	921,245	719,824
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	2,972	2,766	1,696	633,298	955,826	744,969
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	3,195	2,943	1,922	759,550	1,005,895	931,600
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	3,332	2,980	2,184	760,999	990,923	1,007,798
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	3,464	3,477	2,102	750,677	979,936	897,965
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	1,768	1,885	1,205	381,046	482,489	514,145
Total, 1921.....	37,847	.....	.....	8,378,287	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	33,335	.....	.....	11,278,471	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	20,812	.....	.....	9,084,019

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 6—ATLANTA.

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JOSEPH A. McCORD, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

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### REVIEW OF SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES.

That all the departments of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta were fully engaged during the year in giving service to member banks is attested by the brief statistics which follow.

The month of January, 1921, showed 339 banks, from a total membership of 467, obtaining discount accommodation; the closing month of the year showed 379 borrowing banks from a total membership of 515. The number of bills handled for discount or rediscount and of bills purchased was 159,437, as compared with 112,125 for the preceding year, an increase of 42 per cent, notwithstanding the aggregate amount showed a decrease of approximately \$602,140,000.

Currency operations for the year showed a total handling of 112,500,000 pieces, aggregating \$763,177,000, consisting of shipments to member banks and to other Federal Reserve Banks, amounting to \$264,564,000 and \$69,352,000, respectively. The receipts from member banks for the year amounted to \$340,735,000 and from other Federal Reserve Banks \$88,526,000, the total amount received being \$429,261,000.

In check clearing operations, exclusive of duplications on account of handling by both parent bank and branches, a total of 19,388,000 items were handled, aggregating \$3,990,981,000, which shows as compared with the preceding year a numerical increase of 2,816,000, but a decrease of \$1,390,315,000.

A total of 25,570 wire transfers of funds, amounting to \$751,404,000 were consummated for member banks, all telegraphic costs involved being absorbed by this bank.

Payments through the gold settlement fund, to the Federal Reserve Agent, to the United States Treasurer, and to other Federal Reserve Banks aggregated \$2,287,699,388.

In the bond department there were 2,540,660 pieces handled, having an aggregate value of \$179,403,000.

The handling of subscriptions and redemptions of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness showed a total for the year of operations amounting to \$108,253,600.

The volume of securities handled by our custody division amounted to \$758,015,500.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

*Comparative balance sheets.*—Schedule No. 1 shows a comparative statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta as at the close of business December 31, 1919, 1920, and 1921. Upon a

comparison of this statement, it will be noted that the aggregate resources and liabilities for the year 1921 are approximately \$60,000,000 less than the figures shown for the previous year. The greater portion of this decrease is due to the reduction of our earning assets, which were at the close of business December 31, 1921, \$113,393,093.48, against \$152,960,892.63 as of December 31, 1920.

It will also be noted that while our loans decreased approximately \$40,000,000, our member banks' reserve accounts were only reduced approximately \$6,000,000. Our total reserves as of December 31, 1921, were approximately \$13,000,000 less than as compared with the same date last year.

*Comparative statement—earnings and expenses.*—In Schedule No. 4 is shown a comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921. The gross earnings for the year 1921 were \$7,406,651.86, against \$7,476,431.46 for the year ending December 31, 1920.

It will be noted that the expenses for the year 1921 are approximately \$195,000 in excess of those shown for the year 1920. A portion of this increase is due to the fact that fiscal agent expenses aggregating \$34,000 odd, since July 1, have been absorbed by the Federal Reserve Bank, and it will also be noted that the cost of Federal Reserve currency during 1921 was approximately \$72,000 in excess of figures reported during the previous year.

*Comparative profit and loss statements.*—Schedule No. 4 also shows a comparative statement of the profit and loss account for the 12-months periods ended December 31, 1919, 1920, and 1921. From this statement, it will be noted that the net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax for the year 1921 were \$5,496,218.49, as compared with \$6,010,324.13 during the previous year, or a decrease of approximately \$514,000. The net earnings for the year 1921 have been distributed as follows:

Dividends paid.....	\$245,861.62
Transferred to surplus funds.....	770,105.68
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	4,480,251.19
Total net earnings.....	5,496,218.49

#### DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.

Activity in discount operations for the year 1921 was fully as marked as during 1920, although liquidation was shown by many member banks. Out of a total of 515 member banks, 444 had paper under rediscount at some time during 1921. The maximum was reached in September and December, 379 banks being accommodated in each month. The maximum number of notes handled in any one month was reached in January, when 14,922 items were handled, as against 18,013 items handled during the month of December, 1920. The average number of notes, however, was considerably greater than for the year 1920, the total number of notes rediscounted for 1921 being 159,437, as against 112,125 for the year 1920.

The distribution of discount and open-market operations given in Schedule No. 3 shows a decline in dollars, the grand total for the year 1921 being \$1,669,383,156, as compared with \$2,271,522,757.

The average daily holdings also show a considerable decrease, the total earning assets being at the maximum in the first month of the year, \$149,242,513, as compared with \$161,758,391, the maximum reached during the month of November, 1920. The movement of earning assets is given in Schedule No. 2, showing distribution of same by weeks, and also the ratio of assets secured by war obligations to the total. This ratio reached the maximum in the second week of March, when paper secured by war obligations amounted to 42.2 per cent, as compared with 64.7 per cent in January, 1920, the high point of the preceding year. This ratio decreased gradually during the year, until December, 1921, when it shrunk to 21.2 per cent. The liquidation of this class of paper was far greater during 1921 than any previous year.

Rediscounting with other Federal Reserve Banks reached the peak in January, 1921, in the amount of \$29,083,000, as against \$48,856,000 in the month of October, 1920. During five months of the year 1921 no rediscounting was done with other Federal Reserve Banks.

#### BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

Bankers' acceptances in this district are created almost entirely from transactions arising out of the domestic storage of cotton and the exportation of that commodity.

The movement of cotton during the past year, due to influences from both domestic and foreign conditions, has not required the amount of credit customarily needed during a cotton season. The market has not absorbed spots in large quantities, as domestic and foreign mills only buy in small quantities for immediate consumption. Under such conditions an extension of open-market operations is not feasible, and until there is a normal movement of the staple, acceptances will not be created in sufficient amounts to create an open market for such bills. The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta has purchased the greater part of all acceptances offered in this district, and has also aided the Federal International Banking Co. in the marketing of its bills drawn against export transactions.

There has been no material increase in the use of trade acceptances in this district during the past year. Conditions have been such that the activities of manufacturers and commercial houses have been greatly curtailed. We believe, however, that great effort has been expended in popularizing the use of this form of credit.

#### RESERVE POSITION.

Our reserve position at the beginning of 1921, while showing an actual percentage of 41.4 per cent, would have shown a percentage of 27.7 per cent in the absence of rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks. A liquidation of loans ensued, though at times fluctuating, and on February 16 rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks had been repaid, leaving this bank with a reserve percentage of 42.3 per cent, it being the first time since May 13, 1920, that borrowings with other Federal Reserve Banks were not necessary in order to maintain our reserve position. From February 16 until July 23 caring for demands of member banks was possible from our own resources, but on July 23 it again became necessary to obtain

assistance from other Federal Reserve Banks, which gradually increased in amount until the peak of \$20,423,000 was reached the latter part of September. From that time on, liquidation of loans to member banks made possible a gradual reduction of our own borrowings, and they were entirely eliminated on December 12, when we were once again able to maintain our position without assistance. During the remaining three weeks of the year it did not again become necessary to rediscount with other Federal Reserve Banks, but, on the contrary, further liquidation by member banks of their borrowings produced a gradual improvement in our reserve position, and at the close of the year it stood at 43.3 per cent.

#### MEMBER BANKS' RESERVE ACCOUNTS.

The gradual reduction in member banks' reserve balances, which became apparent in the latter part of 1920, continued during the year 1921. This condition reflected a corresponding shrinkage in the deposits of member banks during the same period. Reserve balances were highest in January, when they reached \$53,016,000, and lowest in September, when they were reduced to \$39,221,000. As compared with the previous year, the average daily reserve balances were \$10,035,000 less in amount.

Wire transfers of funds made to other Federal Reserve districts for account of our member banks were 15,346 in number and amounted in total to \$411,673,934, while transfers of funds received from other districts for account of our member banks were 15,828 in number and amounted to \$624,845,281.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The outstanding Federal Reserve notes at the close of business December 31, 1921, were \$128,644,005, as compared with \$179,760,000 at the close of business December 31, 1920, or a decrease of \$51,116,000.

During the year the Federal Reserve Agent issued notes amounting to \$148,940,000, including \$32,220,000 shipped by this bank to Havana, Cuba, at the request of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for account of its member banks and \$4,300,000 issued to our own member banks for shipment to Cuba.

The amount of fit money redeemed by the Federal Reserve Agent during the year was \$70,671,000, and there were shipped to the Comptroller of the Currency for redemption unfit notes aggregating \$129,384,535, making the total redemption of fit and unfit Federal Reserve notes \$200,055,535 for the year. It is interesting to note the increasing amount of unfit money redeemed, as follows:

From organization of bank to Dec. 31, 1917 . . . . .	\$10,882,580
Twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1918 . . . . .	17,022,135
Twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1919 . . . . .	65,072,465
Twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1920 . . . . .	85,493,280
Twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1921 . . . . .	129,384,535
Total . . . . .	307,854,995

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

On account of the circulation of new silver certificates in small denominations during the year 1921, the necessity for Federal Reserve Bank note circulation of \$1 and \$2 denominations was greatly reduced.

On January 1, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta had outstanding circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes, secured by special certificates of indebtedness, amounting to \$16,169,800. During the year there was issued to the bank by the Comptroller of the Currency \$10,532,000, the majority of which consisted of notes of \$1, \$2, and \$5 denominations. There were redeemed by the Treasury Department during the year notes aggregating \$18,498,500, leaving a net balance outstanding on December 31, 1921, \$8,203,300. Special certificates issued to secure the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes have been redeemed by the Treasury Department in practically the same ratio as the redemption of circulating notes.

## SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY.

During the year 1921 the volume of currency handled by the money department varied slightly from the previous year. The actual number of individual shipments received by the bank and the actual number of deliveries made by the bank to its members and to nonmembers at the request of its members greatly exceeded those of 1920.

Figures covering the receipts and disbursements of currency for the years 1920 and 1921 are as follows:

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	From members.	From non-members.	Total.	To members.	To non-members.	Total.
1921.....	\$327,111,000	\$13,624,000	\$340,735,000	\$225,096,000	\$38,568,000	\$264,564,000
1920.....	321,312,000	14,173,000	335,485,000	247,886,000	41,090,000	288,976,000

During the year 1921 shipments of mutilated currency to Washington for redemption by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta amounted to \$200,680,500.

## CLEARINGS.

The transit department functioned with increased efficiency during 1921, showing an increase in the number of items handled, but a decrease in the amounts. The total number of items handled, including duplications on account of handling by both the parent bank and branches was 20,336,039, against 17,883,808 for 1920, an increase of 2,452,231, or 13.7 per cent. The total volume of business for 1921 aggregated \$4,378,840,000, against \$6,131,660,000 for 1920, a decrease of \$1,752,820,000, or 28.6 per cent.

## COLLECTIONS.

The collection department continued to show a steady increase. During 1921 it handled 79,348 items, as compared with 49,694 items for 1920, an increase of 29,654 items, or 59.6 per cent. The amount of collections received during 1921 aggregated \$98,213,591.48, as compared with \$89,911,329.48 for 1920, an increase of \$8,302,262, or 9.2 per cent. It is interesting to note that during 1921, 65,500 items, aggregating \$84,671,327.14, were paid. These items were handled free of charge for member banks, except where a charge was made by the collecting bank.

## GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Transactions through the gold settlement fund, covering regular daily settlement as well as special transfers, including rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks, aggregated \$4,584,752,936, which amount represents payments of \$2,287,694,388 and receipts of \$2,296,058,548.

## FOREIGN ACCOUNTS.

As in 1920, this account was comparatively inactive, the account showing a dormant balance of \$134,000 from January 3 to through March 10 and from March 11 through December 31 of \$288,000.

## TREASURER'S GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The Treasurer's account continued to show increased activity, transactions consisting of redemption of checks and warrants, coupons, Treasury certificates, transfers of funds, official deposits, etc. Our records show that we redeemed 1,196,509 checks and warrants for the Treasurer's account, amounting to \$212,059,830; coupons, 2,649,701, amounting to \$15,698,828; certificates, 15,012, amounting to \$48,995,500; miscellaneous advices and transfers, 26,554, amounting to \$269,416,238. The total number of items charged to the Treasurer's account for the year was 3,887,776, amounting to \$546,170,397; and credits to this account included 22,063 items, aggregating \$553,667,920.

## PRIVATE WIRE OPERATIONS.

Total messages of all kinds sent and received over the private wires amounted to 163,804. Total commercial messages sent and received over commercial wire loops was 18,046. These wires embrace transactions originating in every department of the bank and represent communications of member banks, individuals, other Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury Department, etc.

## MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

*National banks.*—During the year the national-bank membership increased from 375 to 386 by the addition of 17 new national banks organized in the district and the surrender of stock by 6 member



national banks, 5 of these having liquidated and 1 absorbed by other banks. A net increase of 11 national-bank members for the year was the result, as compared with an increase of 12 during 1920 and a decrease of 3 during 1919.

*State banks.*—The State bank and trust company membership increased from 87 to 129 during the year by the allotment of stock to 49 new members and the surrender of stock by 7 member State banks, which were either liquidated, absorbed by other banks, or converted to national banks, resulting in a net increase of 42 State bank and trust company members, as compared with an increase of 23 in 1920 and 10 in 1919. The net increase of 42 State bank and trust company members in 1921 exceeded all previous years since the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and was only approached in 1917, when 36 State bank and trust company members were admitted.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 46 examinations were made of State banks applying for membership, 42 of these banks being accepted. The Federal Reserve Bank's examiners made two independent examinations and participated with State bank examiners in the examination of 136 State bank and trust company members. In addition, 41 national banks were examined at the request of the Comptroller of the Currency, making a total of 225 examinations participated in or made by Federal Reserve Bank examiners. The policy of participating with State examiners in the examination of State bank members has been pursued during the year as heretofore, and the banking departments of all the States in the district have given their hearty cooperation. These joint examinations are being made in thorough accord and harmony with the State superintendents of banking, and the member banks have offered every facility to expedite the examinations where the Federal Reserve Bank has participated.

#### TRUSTEE POWERS.

During the year fiduciary powers, under section 11, subsection (k) of the Federal Reserve Act, were granted to five national banks, bringing the total number of banks in the district which have been granted authority to act in a fiduciary capacity up to 70. The majority of national banks which have been granted fiduciary powers are located in the larger cities of the district where there is more demand for the exercise of such powers.

#### ACCEPTANCE UP TO 100 PER CENT.

During the year only one bank was authorized to accept up to 100 per cent. The banks in the district which have been granted this authority now number 33, these being located largely in reserve cities, where more use is made of this form of financing in order to handle foreign transactions.

## OPERATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BRANCHES.

The operations of our New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Nashville branches and Savannah agency continued on a large scale.

The New Orleans branch, having a maximum membership in its zone of 54 banks, was at all times during the year extending accommodations to a minimum of 37 banks, and at times to as high as 44 banks. The total amount of accommodation extended by it to member banks during the year was \$531,847,402.79. Its receipts of currency totaled \$111,504,209, and its shipments of currency amounted to \$156,924,726, the former showing an increase of about 20 per cent and the latter over 100 per cent. In its check clearing and collection operations, 3,037,868 items were handled at a total value of \$903,400,000, showing a numerical increase but a decrease in dollar value.

Rediscounts and advances made to member banks in the Birmingham zone amounted to \$75,421,319.89, with approximately two-thirds of the 76 member banks in its zone being accommodated at one time or another. Currency receipts amounted to \$38,307,000, as against \$47,891,000 for the preceding year. Currency shipments amounted to \$38,648,000, as compared with \$36,691,000 during 1920. In its check clearing and collection operations, this branch handled 4,538,326 items, a numerical increase of over 50 per cent, whereas the total value, \$846,320,000, showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year.

Of the 72 member banks located in the Jacksonville zone, over 60 per cent at one time or another were being accommodated through discount operations, the aggregate for the year being \$110,391,000, as compared with \$99,296,000 for 1920. Currency receipts at that branch amounted to \$59,529,000, as compared with \$45,480,000 during the preceding year. Currency shipments amounted to \$84,721,000, as against \$33,856,000 for 1920. The number of items handled for check clearing and collection amounted to 2,848,428, of a total value of \$527,548,000, showing an increase both in number and amount.

Of the 86 member banks located in the Nashville branch zone, over 60 per cent were at one time or another during the year receiving discount accommodation, the aggregate amount for the year being \$389,947,000, as compared with \$665,496,000 for the preceding year. Currency receipts by that branch amounted to \$41,921,000, as compared with \$27,449,000 in 1920. Currency shipments by that branch amounted to \$39,513,000, as compared with \$21,862,000 during 1920, showing a large increase in both. In the performance of its check clearing and collection operations, 3,560,000 items were handled, having the total value of \$634,195,000, showing an increase in the physical volume but a decrease in the aggregate amount.

The Savannah agency, though limited in the scope of its operations, continued to function in a manner that facilitated the transactions between the member banks located in Savannah and the parent bank in Atlanta. Its existence, and the knowledge that it had an ample stock of currency to care for emergency demands, was no doubt a source of relief to our member banks when the closing of some small institutions might have been the cause of serious disturbances.

## FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The fiscal agent department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta was active throughout the year. There was a continuous flow of business and, taken as a whole, a large amount of detail work was handled.

*Sale of Treasury certificates and gold notes.*—During the year 1921 there were seven offerings of certificates of indebtedness of the loan series and nine offerings of the tax series, with two offerings of gold notes. It will be understood that on occasions, two and possibly three of these offerings bore the same date. The total sale for the year of the loan series was \$21,818,500, tax series \$29,335,000, Treasury gold notes \$8,104,600, giving a grand total of the three series combined of \$59,258,100. During the early part of the year this district did not sell its full quota of certificates, but toward the latter part the subscriptions were far in excess of the quota.

*Deposits and withdrawals of Treasury funds.*—Of the total amount of sales of certificates and gold notes sold for the year, \$44,981,000 were placed in the special deposit accounts of banks. These deposits were withdrawn according to instructions of the Treasury Department in the usual manner followed in previous years.

*Denominational exchange of securities.*—In the denominational exchange division there were received during the year 102,732 pieces of various denominations, which aggregated \$13,644,350, for which there were delivered in various denominations 14,485 pieces, aggregating the same amount.

*Temporary permanent exchange.*—During the year, 655,394 pieces of temporary coupon bonds were received in exchange for a like amount of permanent coupon bonds, aggregating \$142,402,300.

*Bond exchange and conversion transactions.*—There were received during the year bonds and notes, coupon for registered, registered for coupon, registered for registered, and transferred bonds, aggregating 53,512 pieces, against which were delivered 42,402 pieces, the face value of which is \$18,247,100.

*Inheritance tax.*—This department received during the year 622 pieces of bonds, amounting to \$484,100, in part payment of inheritance taxes, delivered to us by the internal-revenue collectors.

*Sale of war savings securities.*—The sale of war savings securities only indicates the amount sold and delivered by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and does not include sales made through postmasters throughout the district. The sale of thrift stamps, war savings stamps, Treasury savings stamps, and Treasury savings certificates for the year aggregated 6,409 pieces, amounting to \$93,789. The amount of these securities redeemed for the year 1921 aggregated 1,147,249 pieces, totaling \$4,531,401.25.

*Redemption of United States certificates of indebtedness.*—There were redeemed for the Treasury Department United States certificates of indebtedness for the year 1921, 15,012 pieces, aggregating \$48,995,500.

*Other activities.*—During the year 1921, the fiscal agent department was of considerable service to banks throughout the district in buying and selling Government securities, other than the stated offerings of Treasury certificates. Certificates of indebtedness and bonds amounting to \$7,189,250 have been bought and sold. This has been a dis-

tinct service to the various banks in the district and is one which seems to be appreciated.

#### WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Transactions engaged in by this bank, acting as fiscal agent for the War Finance Corporation, have greatly increased since the amendment to section 24 of the War Finance Corporation Act and the establishment of the Corporation of Agricultural Loan Agencies in the several States comprising this district. The amount of advances made by the corporation through this bank and its branches is shown by the following schedule:

Advances under section 24 (to banks):		
Georgia.....	95, amounting to .....	\$2, 554, 859. 21
Florida.....	4, amounting to.....	118, 000. 00
Louisiana.....	2, amounting to.....	760, 335. 89
Total .....	101, amounting to.....	3, 433, 195. 10
Advances under section 22 (exports):		
Georgia.....	3, total.....	1, 450, 500. 00
Louisiana.....	1, total.....	6, 328, 789. 02
Combined total sections 24 and 22.....		12, 212, 434. 12

It is believed that the functioning of this governmental agency in supplying credit to the agricultural communities of the district, particularly with respect to advances made to nonmember banks, has been of invaluable aid to the agricultural interests of the South.

#### MONEY MARKET.

There was a gradual decline in the demand for money throughout the year. The lower price levels prevailing made possible the transacting of the year's business with a much smaller actual volume of money. The total loans and investments of 43 member banks in selected cities of the district were \$100,000,000 smaller on December 28, 1921, than on December 24, 1920, and the total of bills discounted for member banks and bought in the open market by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta fell from \$138,567,000 (exclusive of \$33,518,000 rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks) on December 28, 1920, to \$98,070,353 on the same date in 1921. Demand deposits of the 43 member banks declined from \$234,538,000 in December, 1920, to \$213,528,000 in December, 1921, and, in spite of unemployment, wage declines, and other conditions, savings deposits at the end of December, 1921, were approximately the same as one year earlier. Business firms have almost invariably reported collections slow. In the last month or two of the year, however, reports were received indicating improvement in collections in the cities, while liquidations in farm paper has not taken place to the extent expected earlier in the year.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	5,159	8,744	8,413
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	14,806	7,442	19,333
Gold with foreign agencies.....		119	4,728
Total gold held by bank.....	19,965	16,305	32,474
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	45,225	60,710	63,503
Gold redemption fund.....	5,450	10,298	7,940
Total gold reserves.....	70,640	87,313	103,917
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	5,642	2,027	991
Total reserves.....	76,282	89,340	104,908
<b>Bills discounted:</b>			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	24,420	61,440	66,392
All other.....	66,407	71,161	26,660
Bills bought in open market.....	3,686	3,571	16,639
Total bills on hand.....	94,513	136,172	109,691
United States bonds and notes.....	10,314	116	379
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	8,564	16,664	15,664
All other.....	2	9	2
Total earning assets.....	113,393	152,961	125,736
Bank premises.....	1,008	541	463
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	525	561	879
Uncollected items.....	23,592	31,406	48,267
All other resources.....	729	381	147
Total resources.....	215,529	275,190	280,400
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	4,189	4,053	3,428
Surplus.....	9,114	8,343	4,695
<b>Deposits:</b>			
Government.....	11,213	3,716	2,707
Member bank—reserve account.....	42,967	49,172	58,388
All other.....	336	303	2,779
Total deposits.....	54,516	53,191	63,874
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	121,471	173,406	155,511
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	8,034	15,175	15,561
Deferred availability items.....	17,480	20,360	37,131
All other liabilities.....	725	662	200
Total liabilities.....	215,529	275,190	280,400
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	43.3	141.4	150.4

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+8).	Discounted bills.					Bills bought in open market. <sup>1</sup>	United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total held (4-3).	Redis-counted with other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.								Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
				Total (2+3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment obligations.	Per cent (5+4).							
Jan. 7.....	150,828	130,288	29,083	159,371	63,804	40.0	3,758	16,782	87,700	51,562	173,018	41.4	27.7
14.....	148,048	127,636	24,284	151,920	63,023	41.5	3,630	16,782	84,583	48,738	169,913	41.2	29.4
21.....	147,707	127,621	22,060	149,681	62,301	41.6	3,304	16,782	84,460	48,993	169,209	41.2	30.4
28.....	145,850	125,827	17,578	143,405	61,311	42.8	3,241	16,782	85,980	47,401	166,570	42.0	33.4
Feb. 4.....	146,597	127,055	59,696	140,497	59,696	42.5	2,760	16,782	90,431	47,168	170,366	42.0	36.6
11.....	148,031	128,626	13,442	133,741	58,491	43.7	2,623	16,782	88,252	48,872	169,288	42.0	39.5
18.....	147,099	128,175		128,175	59,212	46.2	2,082	16,782	87,446	48,807	166,261	41.9	
25.....	143,154	124,693		124,693	58,150	46.6	1,082	16,782	88,028	46,673	165,284	42.7	
Mar. 4.....	143,043	125,062		125,062	58,482	46.8	1,199	16,782	89,387	48,318	162,929	43.2	
11.....	137,503	119,694		119,694	58,035	48.5	1,027	16,782	92,551	50,424	160,527	45.3	
18.....	140,798	123,049		123,049	58,596	47.6	968	16,781	90,402	58,644	158,270	42.0	
25.....	141,282	123,757		123,757	57,762	46.7	744	16,781	90,016	58,208	158,026	41.7	
Apr. 1.....	141,225	123,733		123,733	56,571	45.7	711	16,781	84,776	52,545	153,554	41.1	
8.....	135,917	118,408		118,408	54,355	45.9	727	16,782	86,020	48,722	152,453	42.8	
15.....	130,167	112,276		112,276	52,433	46.7	742	17,149	95,244	45,850	158,648	46.6	
22.....	133,202	116,295		116,295	52,893	45.5	718	16,189	93,158	46,433	157,984	45.7	
27.....	131,089	113,640		113,640	51,784	45.6	1,260	16,189	92,330	45,390	155,530	46.0	
May 4.....	130,154	112,857		112,857	50,019	44.3	1,108	16,189	93,815	47,162	155,982	46.2	
11.....	122,374	104,994		104,994	47,300	45.5	1,191	16,189	101,659	46,179	159,026	49.5	
18.....	124,269	106,790		106,790	47,397	44.4	1,000	16,479	105,592	48,679	159,882	50.6	
25.....	125,670	108,255		108,255	47,685	44.0	936	16,479	98,799	46,138	157,783	48.4	
June 1.....	126,663	102,586		102,586	39,255	38.3	928	23,149	95,372	46,812	157,110	46.8	
8.....	126,578	102,294		102,294	38,772	37.9	1,135	23,149	93,934	44,423	157,318	46.6	
15.....	127,160	100,736		100,736	38,131	37.9	1,108	25,316	98,009	46,480	154,333	46.3	
22.....	130,847	106,298		106,298	38,667	36.4	1,225	23,324	99,778	47,883	153,137	44.7	
29.....	127,817	102,032		102,032	36,434	35.7	1,037	24,748	85,844	44,323	150,905	44.0	
July 6.....	126,486	100,817		100,817	35,063	34.8	962	24,707	86,486	46,035	149,636	44.2	
13.....	125,526	99,873		99,873	34,770	34.8	948	24,705	81,518	45,359	143,670	43.1	

	20.....	127,611	101,659	101,659	34,898	34.3	1,247	24,705	76,923	44,903	141,341	41.3	.....
	27.....	125,863	99,843	4,007	103,850	34,913	33.6	1,317	24,703	76,217	44,106	138,670	41.7
Aug.	3.....	126,600	104,941	1,751	106,692	35,651	33.4	964	20,695	73,572	45,745	135,723	40.5
	10.....	121,911	100,180	1,521	101,701	34,459	33.9	1,066	20,665	74,088	43,586	133,805	41.8
	17.....	124,135	102,331	2,071	104,402	35,023	33.5	1,140	20,664	72,178	44,376	131,745	40.9
	24.....	122,365	100,648	7,971	108,619	35,612	32.8	1,054	20,663	69,479	44,005	129,250	40.1
Sept.	31.....	119,273	99,473	8,926	108,399	35,078	32.4	878	18,924	69,486	42,874	127,408	40.8
	7.....	120,456	100,086	9,669	109,755	35,248	32.1	1,446	18,924	70,761	44,953	128,962	40.7
	14.....	122,860	101,770	12,673	114,443	36,068	31.5	2,166	18,924	70,103	47,030	127,393	40.2
	21.....	123,251	100,775	16,439	117,205	36,867	31.5	3,503	18,973	73,058	47,698	128,934	41.4
	28.....	122,859	99,397	20,095	119,492	37,419	31.3	4,490	18,972	71,627	47,711	127,359	40.9
Oct.	5.....	124,005	99,958	17,195	117,153	36,921	31.5	5,083	18,964	74,146	43,947	134,064	41.7
	11.....	120,604	96,172	16,378	112,550	33,345	29.6	5,468	18,964	73,726	45,850	130,309	41.9
	19.....	121,462	96,630	14,096	110,726	32,492	29.3	5,869	18,963	70,000	44,599	128,224	40.5
	26.....	119,594	94,491	15,956	110,447	32,033	29.0	6,142	18,961	71,390	46,156	126,163	41.4
Nov.	2.....	118,789	93,758	13,263	109,021	31,571	29.0	6,078	18,953	71,083	44,487	125,780	41.7
	9.....	117,570	92,753	10,668	103,421	30,181	29.2	5,894	18,953	71,728	45,751	123,676	42.3
	16.....	119,071	94,459	7,931	102,390	29,840	29.1	5,660	18,952	68,058	45,951	122,823	40.3
	23.....	119,630	95,734	7,176	102,910	30,111	29.3	4,946	18,950	68,613	46,576	121,557	40.8
	30.....	116,237	92,764	7,488	100,252	28,741	28.7	4,531	18,942	66,109	43,369	119,799	40.5
Dec.	7.....	116,337	92,592	4,298	96,890	26,926	27.8	3,887	19,858	68,104	44,894	119,175	41.5
	14.....	117,489	93,504	.....	93,504	24,966	26.7	3,808	20,177	67,648	45,765	119,035	41.0
	21.....	119,235	96,183	.....	96,183	25,284	26.3	3,522	19,530	71,548	49,963	121,795	41.7
	28.....	117,616	94,426	.....	94,426	25,346	26.8	3,644	19,546	75,790	54,565	123,387	42.6

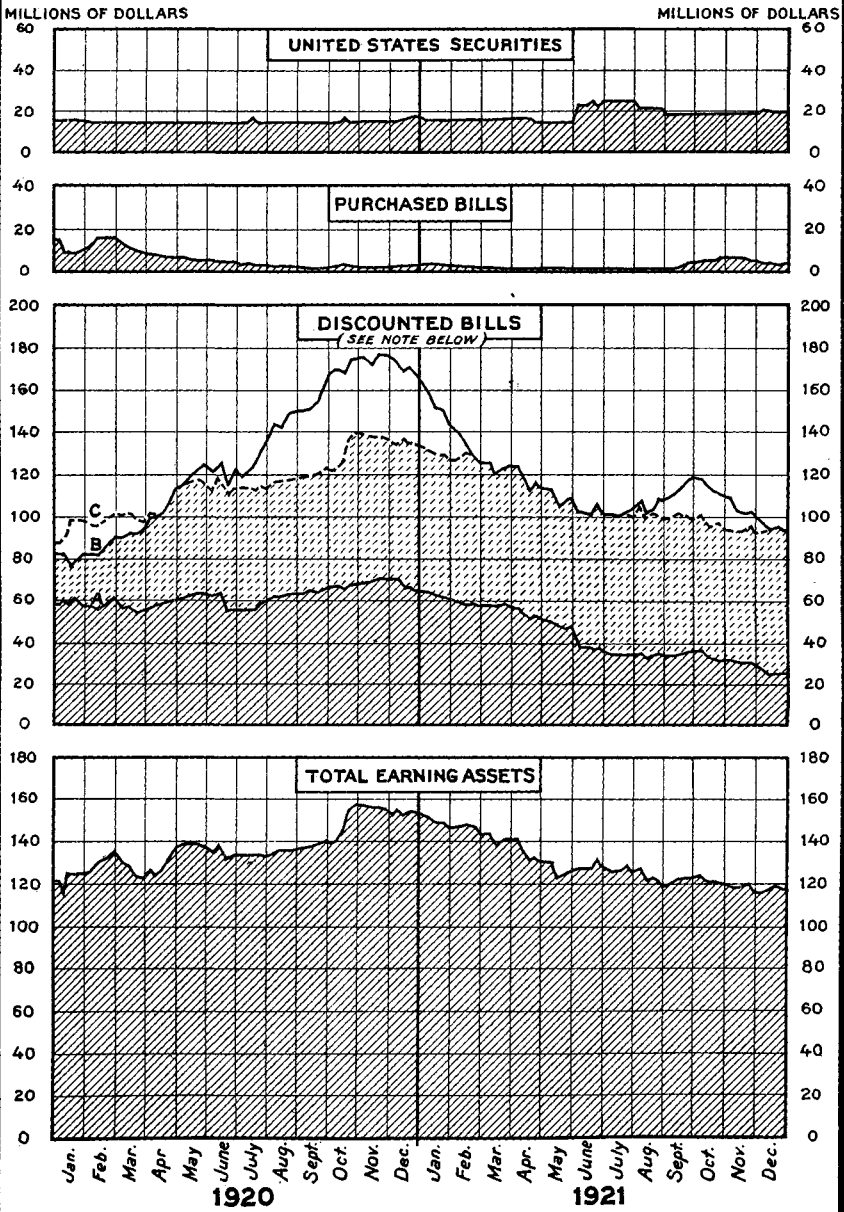
<sup>1</sup> No acceptances were bought from or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to March 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan.	7.....	\$38,645,000	Feb.	4.....	\$40,172,000	Mar.	4.....	\$44,036,000
	14.....	35,529,000		11.....	40,993,000		11.....	43,862,000
	21.....	36,022,000		18.....	42,461,000			
	28.....	38,249,000		25.....	40,657,000			

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

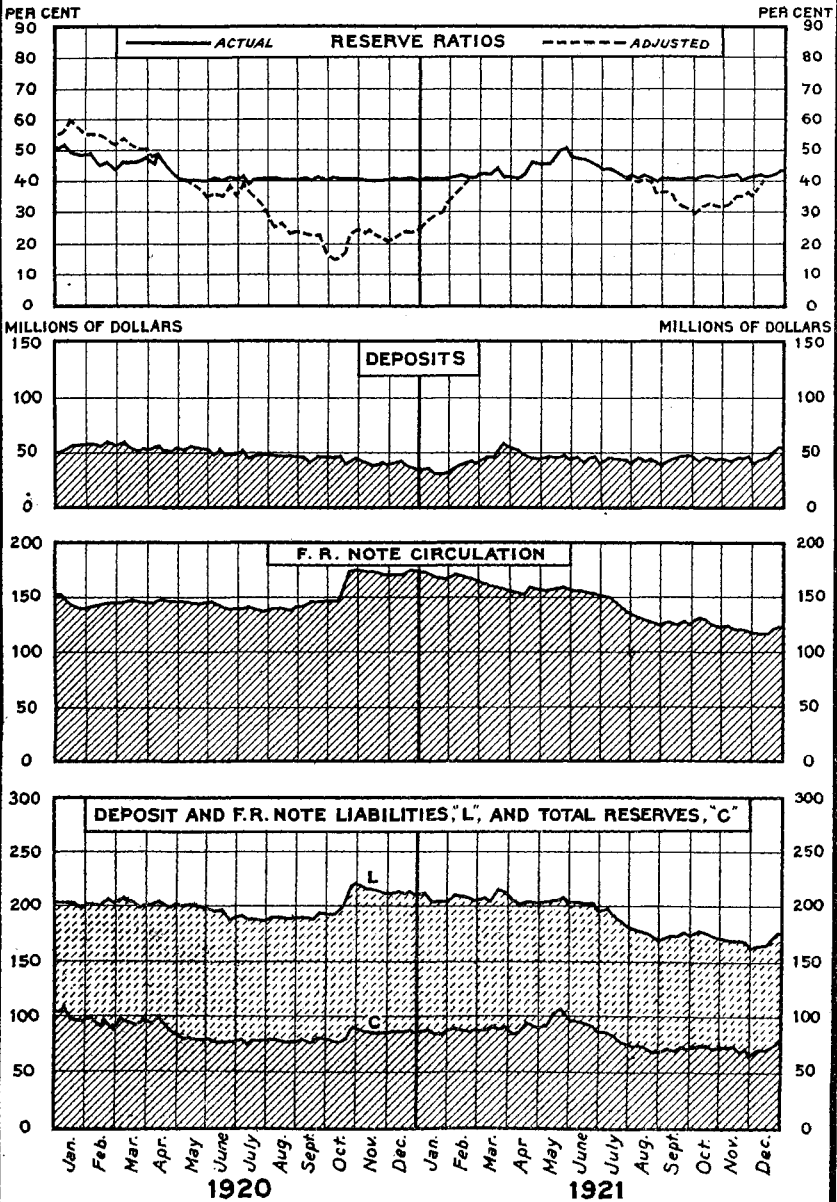
# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U.S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.  
 Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for,  
 and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.



# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920 - 1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.		Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	180,676	112,754	25	866	6,574	60,457	1,599	1,599	182,275	157,057	173,923
February.....	149,510	103,240	177	584	4,776	40,733	504	504	150,014	143,446	110,534
March.....	163,604	103,756	49	561	6,003	53,235	471	471	164,075	159,917	147,394
April.....	150,877	98,301	440	607	5,436	46,093	1,117	1,117	151,994	160,845	155,002
May.....	144,518	86,416	.....	1,388	6,039	50,675	621	621	145,139	177,269	168,316
June.....	125,806	67,378	.....	410	5,944	52,074	868	868	126,674	165,730	167,507
July.....	121,232	62,216	.....	659	5,661	52,696	886	886	122,118	181,617	182,987
August.....	123,642	65,189	.....	881	4,450	53,122	779	779	124,421	209,481	183,932
September.....	132,044	67,764	.....	1,196	4,741	58,343	5,344	5,344	137,388	209,774	216,739
October.....	128,908	61,594	.....	1,647	6,836	58,831	4,108	4,108	133,016	229,844	215,537
November.....	109,015	53,904	.....	1,478	7,384	46,249	2,225	2,225	111,240	241,007	178,399
December.....	117,423	54,288	.....	1,534	7,210	54,391	3,606	3,606	121,029	235,536	157,168
Total, 1921.....	1,647,253	936,800	691	11,811	71,054	626,899	22,128	22,128	1,669,383	.....	.....
1920.....	2,231,946	1,571,391	6,338	13,883	640,334	.....	39,577	39,577	.....	2,271,523	.....
1919.....	2,005,777	1,769,658	.....	8,234	227,885	.....	51,661	51,661	.....	.....	2,057,438

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$6,624,052	\$6,688,342	\$3,735,033
Purchased bills.....	154,440	337,991	367,338
United States securities.....	533,022	320,451	228,958
Transfers—net earnings.....			8,356
Deficient reserve penalties.....	90,825	102,846	68,313
Miscellaneous.....	4,313	26,801	8,003
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>7,406,652</b>	<b>7,476,431</b>	<b>4,416,001</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	163,432	156,990	116,952
Clerical staff.....	530,325	433,196	289,855
Special officers and watchmen.....	22,653	15,631	10,037
All other.....	40,751	24,502	12,934
Governors' conferences.....	819	504	575
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	442	175	133
Federal Advisory Council.....	1,299	1,092	470
Directors' meetings.....	25,708	17,427	10,123
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	26,251	15,495	9,113
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	30,242	27,882	22,391
Legal fees.....	7,538	8,068	4,495
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	28,170	16,320	8,881
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	9,032	10,774	8,268
Light, heat, and power.....	8,536	6,095	3,889
Repairs and alterations.....	2,609	9,340	2,619
All other.....	488		458
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	25,999	19,433	14,018
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	2 13		
Printing and stationery (including office and other supplies).....	85,189	80,240	46,294
Telephone.....	4,987	3,589	2,988
Telegraph.....	57,223	50,746	24,326
Security shipments.....	4,199	56,087	31,982
Currency and coin shipments.....	58,857		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	64,606	59,007	58,737
Furniture and equipment.....	33,399	76,037	46,844
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	203,504	126,009	148,735
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	66,972	72,808	11,536
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	51,963	63,958	41,561
All other expenses.....	25,445	34,010	44,003
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>1,580,585</b>	<b>1,385,441</b>	<b>972,217</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>5,826,067</b>	<b>6,090,990</b>	<b>3,443,784</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	7,406,652	7,476,431	4,416,001
Current expenses.....	1,580,585	1,385,441	972,217
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>5,826,067</b>	<b>6,090,990</b>	<b>3,443,784</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Amounts deducted from Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	8,379		13,096
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		20,302	
All other.....	622	17	3,584
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>16,680</b>
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	47,088	87,267	51,478
Reserve for possible losses.....	250,000		
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		9,506	
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			20,302
All other.....	41,761	4,212	6,287
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>338,849</b>	<b>100,985</b>	<b>78,067</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>329,848</b>	<b>80,666</b>	<b>61,387</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>5,496,219</b>	<b>6,010,324</b>	<b>3,382,397</b>
Dividends paid.....	245,862	225,571	197,397
Transferred to surplus account.....	770,106	3,648,465	3,185,000
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	4,480,251	2,136,288	

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

<sup>2</sup> Credit.

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	34,424	802	16,230	9,966	35,226	36,057	22,046	26,196	16,183	6,478
February.....	25,676	928	17,127	342	26,604	23,050	12,267	17,469	20,201	7,802
March.....	31,386	1,137	14,737	2,568	32,523	28,071	16,274	17,305	19,300	9,520
April.....	29,801	810	19,087	11,066	30,611	28,943	17,523	30,153	24,901	8,842
May.....	25,857	714	20,341	3,543	26,571	27,604	20,082	23,884	19,439	10,757
June.....	27,750	651	15,752	618	28,401	27,214	16,758	16,370	18,517	9,985
July.....	24,848	1,294	17,385	458	26,142	27,547	20,411	17,843	21,780	9,292
August.....	25,176	661	15,180	509	25,837	23,736	17,350	15,689	19,398	13,628
September.....	21,182	1,491	26,092	6,330	22,673	23,351	13,441	32,422	24,773	23,765
October.....	24,312	3,195	17,929	990	27,507	27,677	16,936	18,919	53,031	32,815
November.....	25,978	929	16,113	844	26,907	30,726	17,624	16,957	19,501	20,082
December.....	30,721	1,012	30,023	1,334	31,733	31,509	28,653	31,357	31,952	22,427
Total, 1921.....	327,111	13,624	225,996	38,568	340,735	.....	.....	264,564	.....	.....
1920.....	321,312	14,173	247,886	41,090	.....	335,485	.....	.....	288,976	.....
1919.....	216,484	2,881	175,238	215	.....	.....	219,365	.....	.....	175,453

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
Jan. 1-15.....	135	90,421	418	55,379	44	6,852	80	26,766
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	254	161,435	838	100,294	93	17,161	167	54,944
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	301	157,362	862	98,303	82	14,098	176	54,455
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	438	182,945	956	106,862	109	18,741	158	47,474
Apr. 16-May 15.....	512	171,739	850	91,309	118	15,216	133	43,980
May 16-June 15.....	562	170,562	950	93,753	99	15,925	152	40,260
June 16-July 15.....	514	157,589	886	86,709	96	17,607	124	36,924
July 16-Aug. 15.....	509	151,735	842	80,499	104	17,340	109	35,059
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	574	155,090	840	91,747	92	19,598	104	37,961
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	507	189,654	939	110,364	102	20,720	106	43,134
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	535	188,482	966	110,912	118	18,066	115	39,998
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	568	186,302	998	105,359	98	20,380	128	44,171
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	291	101,182	522	55,290	41	10,356	73	22,517
Total, 1921.....	5,700	2,064,498	10,867	1,186,780	1,196	212,060	1,625	527,643
1920.....	3,317	2,729,237	10,632	1,718,196	880	161,752	1,743	772,111
1919.....	2,386	2,032,941	7,972	1,502,572	1,486	396,820	1,054	926,446

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	677	649	444	179,418	257,583	185,359
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	1,352	1,392	970	336,834	465,723	400,762
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	1,421	1,475	917	324,218	468,542	346,422
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	1,661	1,569	1,017	356,022	503,511	340,032
Apr. 16-May 15.....	1,613	1,416	1,072	322,244	475,454	327,871
May 16-June 15.....	1,763	1,329	1,014	320,500	450,931	352,119
June 16-July 15.....	1,620	1,295	1,035	298,829	439,402	373,282
July 16-Aug. 15.....	1,564	1,307	1,057	284,633	401,837	373,210
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	1,610	1,337	1,040	304,396	428,931	381,839
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	1,654	1,356	1,124	363,872	440,229	495,400
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	1,734	1,391	1,286	357,458	437,532	524,480
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	1,792	1,330	1,248	356,212	403,511	496,772
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	927	726	674	189,345	208,110	261,231
Total, 1921.....	19,388	.....	.....	3,990,981	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	16,572	.....	.....	5,381,296	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	12,898	.....	.....	4,858,779

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 7—CHICAGO.

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WM. A. HEATH, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

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No better idea of the major operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago during 1921 can be obtained than from the charts presented on pages 600 and 601. A brief study of these charts reveals the gradual but steady decrease in rediscounts and borrowings. From the beginning of 1921, the peak of the year, when they were \$475,562,799, they declined to \$185,519,895 at its close.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined from the high point of \$545,394,785 at the beginning of 1921 to \$402,463,225 at the close, and gold reserves increased from \$284,491,280 at the lowest point to \$439,601,522 at the close. All this graphically presented, as measured with the course of the preceding year, portrays more clearly than words the continued easing of strained banking credit, so much in evidence during 1920 and a part of 1921.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The financial operations of this bank during 1921 resulted in marked changes in the distribution of assets and liabilities. At the close of 1920 only 33 per cent of the total assets consisted of reserves, while at the close of 1921 the percentage was 60, representing an increase of \$144,000,000. Bills on hand in 1920 were 53 per cent of the total assets, while in 1921 they were only 25 per cent, a decrease of over \$300,000,000, and an amount less than was on hand at the close of either 1918 or 1919. Federal Reserve notes in circulation have decreased \$143,000,000, although the ratio to total liabilities changed only from 57 per cent to 53 per cent.

### DISCOUNT OPERATIONS IN 1921.

The highest point for loans to member banks during 1921, as shown in the weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, was reached on January 7, when borrowings were \$437,487,000. The decrease during the year was practically continuous, borrowings reaching a low point of \$176,447,000 on December 14, a reduction of 60 per cent. On December 31, 1920, borrowings of all member banks from the Federal Reserve Bank amounted to \$475,563,000, and on December 31, 1921, to \$185,520,000, a reduction of 61 per cent.

The expansion in 1920 was more than absorbed by liquidation during 1921. Each of the five States in the district participated in this liquidation, although it was heavier in some than in others. The decline in bills discounted for Illinois and Michigan member

banks reflects the liquidation in industrial credit in the cities of Chicago and Detroit. (The reduction of loans in Chicago banks, which had been called upon to make advances to country banks, also reflects liquidation in agricultural credits.) The gradual decline in loans to member banks in Iowa reflects the steady liquidation of agricultural credit.

Loans secured by United States Government obligations have been liquidated in about the same proportion as other loans, as will be seen from Schedule 2. The percentage of this type of loans to total loans on January 7 was 31.1 and on December 28 it was 30.8 per cent. It was lowest on November 9, 27.1 per cent, and highest on May 18, 36.1 per cent.

Rediscount rates were reduced three times during the year—on May 7, from 7 to 6½ per cent; on July 30, from 6½ to 6 per cent; and on November 3, from 6 to 5 per cent. These reductions did not check the gradual decline of bills rediscounted, as member banks appreciated the importance of liquidating their borrowings to a level which would permit them to operate once more on a basis of seasonal requirements. The slight increase in borrowings characteristic of the last four months of other years and caused by demands for harvesting and the movement of crops was not apparent in 1921. This deviation may be explained in part by advances made by the War Finance Corporation to the banks in this district for agricultural purposes, amounting to more than \$15,000,000.

Applications for rediscounts were received during the year from 1,191 banks out of the total membership of 1,443.

During the year it was not necessary for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago either to borrow from or lend to other Federal Reserve Banks.

The decrease in the volume of bankers' acceptances rediscounted from \$32,095,000 in 1920 to \$1,446,000 in 1921 may be accounted for by development of the open market for these bills. The open-market rate was lower than the rediscount rate, favoring sale rather than rediscount.

The volume of trade acceptances rediscounted decreased substantially this year, showing the total of \$9,147,000 in 1921, compared with \$26,290,000 in 1920.

Liquidation of member banks' bills payable during 1921 brought about a large reduction in the amount of securities held as collateral. United States securities aggregating \$310,000,000 were received during the year as collateral to notes, and \$383,000,000 were released, while in 1920 receipts aggregated \$450,000,000 and releases \$432,000,000.

#### INVESTMENTS.

Holdings of bankers' acceptances decreased from \$26,000,000 at the beginning of the year to \$8,000,000 at the close. As seen from Schedule 2, the large shrinkage occurred during the first part of the year, and in the latter part slight increases appeared. Changes in the volume of transactions are seen from Schedule 3. Included in the purchases and holdings are bills bought with agreement by the seller to repurchase within 15 days.

The decrease in holdings of United States securities from \$44,000,000 at the beginning of the year to \$27,000,000 at the close represents almost entirely the cancellation of United States certificates of indebtedness, which had been held to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation. Weekly changes in holdings are shown in Schedule 2.

Purchases and sales of Liberty bonds have consistently grown in volume. Toward the end of the year the establishment of more active trading in certificates of indebtedness in the local market caused a reduction in the volume of transactions through this bank.

Practically the only market for short-term United States Government obligations prior to this year has been in New York. As conditions in the money market became easier after the first half of the year, it seemed desirable that a better market for these securities should be developed in Chicago. This bank, therefore, adopted the policy of purchasing United States certificates and Treasury three-year notes under repurchase agreement by the dealers in order that a stock of the various issues could be kept on hand so that sales could be made for immediate delivery in Chicago.

There are now five dealers actively engaged in trading in certificates and notes who publish daily quotations. Prior to the establishment of the market here last July there were no dealers in Chicago who published firm bid and asked prices for certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes. A large and increasing volume of business is being handled by these dealers, and since the market has been established two eastern houses have opened branches in Chicago to handle this class of business.

As a result of this development of the market in short-term Government obligations, a call money market has been established in Chicago, whereby banks are enabled to loan money to dealers on short call secured by United States certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and bankers' acceptances.

#### DEPOSIT AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE LIABILITIES.

The marked improvement in the reserve position of this bank is clearly shown in the chart on page 601. Cash reserves increased from \$329,000,000 on January 7, to \$458,000,000 on December 28. Deposits showed an increasing trend until March, after which time fluctuations were irregular, with no marked tendency. The peak shown by the weekly statements was reached on June 15, with \$264,082,000; the low point reached on September 28 was \$231,641,000; on December 28 the item stood at \$239,739,000. Federal Reserve notes in circulation decreased almost continuously from \$535,075,000 on January 7 to \$409,355,000 on December 28, a decrease of 23.5 per cent.

The rapid increase in the percentage of cash reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, caused by these changes, indicates the improved financial condition of this bank. A change was made in the method of computation on March 18, using total deposits instead of net deposits, as formerly. On the basis used since March 18, the reserve percentage was 41.6 on January 7 and 70.6 on December 28. This increase was fairly steady, although on April 1 a drop to 40.9 per cent occurred.

## GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP.

Twenty-four State bank members were added during 1921. Five State banks withdrew from the system, owing to consolidations or changes in status which prevented their continued membership.

Eleven new national banks were added to the membership, while eight surrendered their stock.

## FIDUCIARY POWERS.

Trust powers under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act were approved during 1921 for four national banks in Illinois, four in Indiana, nine in Iowa, one in Michigan, and four in Wisconsin. Of these applications, two were for supplementary fiduciary powers.

## BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Present banking conditions and examinations in connection with membership applications have increased substantially the number of bank examinations made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago during 1921. The examining staff has been increased to meet these requirements. Examinations have been made independently and also in cooperation with other banking departments.

Close cooperation with national, State, and clearing-house examination departments has characterized the year's work in the interest of constructive banking.

## BANK RELATIONS.

The policy of sending representatives trained in Federal Reserve practice to call upon the member banks was continued during 1921. A total of 2,679 calls were made, and every member bank in the district was visited at some time during the year. Particular attention has been given to the explanation of requirements for paper eligible for rediscount and to methods of keeping records of transactions in Federal Reserve accounts, so as to maintain the required legal reserve. In order to place the statements of reserve accounts in the hands of member banks at the earliest possible moment, these statements have been sent at the close of each day's business during 1921.

The trend of each member bank's business at the Federal Reserve Bank has been followed for the purpose of assisting them in their use of the facilities afforded by this bank.

Nonmember banks have been visited, and by special request representatives of this bank have explained the requirements and uses of membership to meetings of stockholders and directors. The field work has also included cooperation in the distribution of United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes, and a broadening of the bankers' acceptance market.

## PART PLAYED IN GOVERNMENT FINANCING IN 1921.

During the year 1921, the Seventh Federal Reserve District continued its active part in Government financing, through purchase by the banks of \$138,847,000 United States loan certificates of indebtedness, 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total amount purchased by banks of the entire



country; and \$194,945,000 United States tax certificates of indebtedness, 11½ per cent of the total amount of such certificates sold in the entire country.

Practically all of these certificates and \$63,860,900 United States three-year notes were distributed among investors in this district. All of the certificates of indebtedness have matured or have been retired except \$64,179,000 loan and \$135,869,500 tax anticipation certificates.

The banks have been the agencies for secondary distribution to the public, and several investment houses have also assisted in the development of a broad market by opening special departments for active trading in United States notes and certificates of indebtedness. During the year the proper use of tax anticipation certificates and the investment possibilities of United States notes have been personally discussed with practically every member bank in this district by a representative of this bank.

Transactions of exchange for other denominations of United States securities increased materially, owing largely to appreciation in the market value of these securities.

In its fiscal agency function this bank acts as custodian of securities pledged as collateral for credit taken in war loan deposit account. Deposits of securities are also accepted as security for balance payment due on Government oil land leases, as well as deposits of securities for account of the Alien Property Custodian. As fiscal agent of the War Finance Corporation, advances were made to 426 banks, amounting to \$15,517,582.

Treasury savings securities are put out on consignment accounts, the collateral pledged as security for such consignment being held by this bank.

The exchange of temporary bonds for permanent bonds was practically completed during 1921. Conversion of bonds to those bearing a higher rate of interest and conversion of Victory notes of one rate to another made up a considerable part of the operations of the bond department. A decrease is shown in the number of coupons redeemed, which may be owing to the gradual decrease in the number of small denominations remaining in circulation, as well as to the increase in registered bonds.

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS SECURITIES.

The Government savings organization of the Seventh Federal Reserve District operated during the year 1921 on practically the same basis as in previous years, having in view (1) the sale of Government savings securities, (2) developing permanent habits of regular savings and investments in these securities, (3) the development and protection of a secondary market for Liberty bonds and Victory notes. This work was carried on through industries, schools, clubs, fraternal organizations, and the press.

As heretofore, the postal system has been the chief agency for the sale of these securities. The general conditions throughout the country during 1921 and the relatively low interest rate caused a decrease in sales. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Treasury Department, the savings organization in this district was materially reduced on July 1, 1921.

## NEW ACCOUNTS.

Since March 25, Pittman certificates, which were on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation, have been separated from other investments in the weekly press statements.

On May 11 a new account was introduced—reserve for Government franchise tax—representing accrual on the statement dates of surplus earnings payable to the Government as a franchise tax at the close of the year.

## GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Services rendered in settling balances between Federal Reserve districts are reflected in the volume of daily settlements through the gold settlement fund. Debits in settlements amounted to \$8,866,614,000 and credits were \$403,384,000 less. Gains were shown in all of the four-week periods except that ending on December 1, when a small loss was shown. When transfers amounting in debits to \$33,700,000 and credits to \$235,000,000 are taken into account, losses are shown to the gold settlement fund for the four-week periods ending March 24, June 16, October 6, and December 29.

Deposits and withdrawals, together with these settlements and transfers, increased the gold settlement fund from \$36,048,000 at the beginning of the year to \$79,130,000 at the close.

## POSITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank, of reporting member banks in leading cities of this district decreased almost continuously during the year, while investments were practically constant, although at times the results of Government financing caused the aggregate to fluctuate. Demand deposits fluctuated considerably during the year without indicating any marked trend. Practically no change is shown in time deposits during the year. Cash in vaults and balances with the Federal Reserve Bank show fluctuation at times, but were fairly steady during the year. Bills rediscounted and bills payable with the Federal Reserve Bank both show large reductions during the year, as noted elsewhere in the report.

In the analysis of the reserve accounts of member banks, it is found that throughout the year the aggregate of reserve balances maintained by member banks with this bank has been in excess of the legal requirements. The excess ranged from a high point of 3.90 per cent for January to a low point of 2.25 per cent for March.

## CASH AND CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

The operations of the cash department have been increased over last year by functions of the subtreasury taken over in November, 1920. Prior to that time only a very small amount of coin was handled by this bank. During 1921 there was received for deposit \$15,027,000 in coin, while shipments to banks in this district and to Washington amounted to \$12,529,000. Accumulated in the vaults is circulated

coin amounting to \$3,832,000. This reflects a very marked decrease during the last year in the demand for subsidiary and minor coins and contrasts with the three years prior to 1921, when the mints, operating 24 hours a day, had difficulty in supplying the demand, and during which time practically no circulated coin accumulated in the sub-treasury in Chicago.

The total amount of currency received was \$1,105,761,000, as compared with \$1,088,281,000 in 1920. New currency amounting to \$377,699,000 was paid out. Total payments in 1921 amounted to \$959,969,000, compared with \$1,121,098,000 in 1920.

The extent to which member banks are availing themselves of the opportunity of shipping currency to and from the Federal Reserve Bank, without expense to them, is indicated by 67,665 shipments made during 1921, compared with 50,327 in the previous year.

#### CLEARINGS AND COLLECTIONS.

In the check-clearing operations of this bank for the year 1921 the total number of items handled shows an increase of 14.1 per cent over the preceding year. The number of items on Chicago and Detroit banks increased 15.1 per cent; checks on banks in the Seventh Federal Reserve District outside of Chicago and Detroit, 12.7 per cent; checks on banks in other Federal Reserve districts, 1.2 per cent; and Government checks, 41 per cent.

The larger ratio of increase shown last year over the preceding year was due to the fact that during the first three months of 1920 and the last two months immediately preceding approximately 1,000 banks located in this Federal Reserve district were added to the par list, resulting in a heavy increase in the number of items received.

The total number of items handled during 1921 was almost 69,000,000, amounting to nearly \$14,000,000,000; 19.1 per cent were drawn on Chicago and Detroit banks, 68.7 per cent on banks in this district outside of Chicago and Detroit, 5.1 per cent on banks in other districts, and 7.1 per cent on the United States Treasurer. Detailed statistics appear in Schedule 6.

It is seen that while the number of items increased over preceding years, the amount represented was less than the amount in 1920. This indicates a decrease in the size of the average check, owing, in a measure, to the decrease in amounts of individual money transactions that has occurred. The decrease was practically steady from January, 1920, when the average check (drawn on banks) handled was \$318.39, to December, 1921, when the average was \$190.59. The average check (drawn on banks) handled for the year 1919 was \$392.84 and for the year 1920, \$320.14, while for 1921 it was \$207.46. The largest volume of items handled in a single day since the establishment of the system was on October 13, 1921, when a total of 397,671 items, amounting to \$71,789,000, was handled.

Operations related to the collection of noncash items are shown in the accompanying table, indicating the services to member banks in the collection of notes and drafts, both those discounted at Federal Reserve Banks and those sent by member banks for collection.

## NUMBER OF COLLECTION ITEMS HANDLED—1921.

Received from—	Drawn on—				Total.
	Seventh Federal Reserved district.		Other districts.		
	Commercial items.	Bonds and coupons.	Commercial items.	Bonds and coupons.	All items.
Discount department.....	5,535		4,815		10,350
Member banks, district 7.....	42,857	25,700	49,291	15,038	132,886
Member banks, other districts.....	19,226	6,879	71	10	26,186
Other Federal Reserve Banks.....	123,563	118,064	84	764	242,475
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>191,181</b>	<b>150,643</b>	<b>54,261</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>411,897</b>

Amounts represented by these items aggregated \$480,382,922. There were also protested notes, drafts, and checks to the number of 5,871.

## DETROIT BRANCH.

The year 1921 has been one of gradual and orderly liquidation by member banks in the territory covered by the Detroit branch. The high mark for member banks' rediscounts was reached early in April, \$80,000,000, from which point there has been a decrease of 58 per cent on December 31, 1921. During the closing weeks of the year the effects of seasonal borrowings were reflected in increased discount operations.

Transit operations for the year show an increase of 33 per cent in the number of items handled, while the aggregate amount shows a decrease of 21 per cent from the previous year. These figures indicate the degree to which member banks have availed themselves of the services of the Federal Reserve clearing system. The increase in volume against a pronounced decrease in amount can be partially accounted for by the gradual downward trend in prices applicable to practically all commodities which characterized the year 1921.

The use by member banks of the collection privilege has increased, but here, also, the amount in dollars is not commensurate with the number of items handled. The number of noncash items handled in 1921 shows an increase of 101 per cent, with an increase of 16 per cent in dollars over the previous year.

Transfer activities show an increase in dollars of 15 per cent in transfers bought and a decrease of 3 per cent in those sold.

Fiscal agency operations present a decided decrease from the previous year, as is noted in the following table:

	Decrease.	
	In number.	In amount.
Coupons redeemed.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 25	<i>Per cent.</i> 11
War savings stamps.....	39	38
Certificates of indebtedness.....		60

Currency operations for the year show 11 per cent less receipts and a decrease of 38 per cent in payments from the previous year. Country member banks appreciative of this privilege have increased the demand in number of shipments 37 per cent, while a decrease of 13 per cent in amount is noticeable.

A representative of the Detroit branch visited every member bank in the district during the year. An effort has been made at such times to establish a closer relationship between the member banks and the branch, and to enlist the interest of member banks in availing themselves of such forms of service as are applicable to their needs. Results of this policy are increasingly apparent.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	22,025	29,016	24,181
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	79,130	36,048	76,479
Gold with foreign agencies.....		393	15,627
Total gold held by bank.....	101,155	65,457	116,287
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	312,163	198,162	243,604
Gold redemption fund.....	26,284	33,461	19,533
Total gold reserves.....	439,602	297,080	379,424
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	15,870	14,440	1,921
Total reserves.....	455,472	311,520	381,345
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	59,832	140,429	150,819
All other.....	123,688	335,134	136,090
Bills bought in open market.....	8,489	23,741	92,650
Total bills on hand.....	194,009	501,304	379,559
United States bonds and notes.....	9,605	4,490	4,477
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	12,667	39,612	39,612
All other.....	4,372		176
Total earning assets.....	220,653	545,406	423,824
Bank premises.....	7,010	2,351	2,116
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes.....	1,665	1,778	1,888
Uncollected items.....	77,273	88,997	123,501
All other resources.....	1,521	989	936
Total resources.....	763,594	951,041	938,610
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	14,307	13,913	12,347
Surplus.....	29,025	28,980	14,292
Deposits:			
Government.....	9,849	12,532	350
Member bank—reserve account.....	237,012	249,771	257,979
All other.....	2,353	1,867	9,975
Total deposits.....	249,214	264,170	268,304
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	402,463	545,395	500,139
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	7,386	38,856	40,950
Deferred availability items.....	57,201	55,911	100,826
All other liabilities.....	3,998	3,816	1,752
Total liabilities.....	763,594	951,041	938,610
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	69.9	140.1	151.5

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+5+8).	Bills discounted for member banks in this district. <sup>1</sup>			Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total.	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Per cent (3+2).	Total held (7-6).	Sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.	Purchased in open market (5+6).					Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jan. 7	505,942	437,487	135,868	31.1	24,353		24,353	44,102	328,510	253,958	535,075	43.6	
14	487,629	416,842	133,550	32.0	21,654		21,654	49,133	334,926	254,683	517,474	45.1	
21	468,130	410,502	138,530	33.7	13,470		13,470	44,158	345,450	250,736	512,612	47.0	
28	444,943	389,666	138,589	35.6	11,083		11,083	44,194	367,587	254,121	506,053	50.0	
Feb. 4	426,382	370,235	126,280	34.1	12,020		12,020	44,127	372,211	248,270	501,877	51.5	
11	419,009	362,756	126,908	35.0	12,147		12,147	44,106	388,399	258,811	498,251	53.0	
18	423,124	368,264	131,353	35.7	10,508		10,508	44,352	376,458	253,912	496,143	51.9	
25	442,202	386,602	128,523	33.2	11,431		11,431	44,169	371,892	260,189	497,763	50.3	
Mar. 4	424,140	369,451	128,470	34.8	10,535	1,000	11,535	44,154	374,989	261,795	495,914	51.7	51.5
11	432,308	378,713	128,921	34.0	9,490	1,000	10,490	44,105	368,979	263,874	489,484	50.7	50.5
18	434,788	379,497	127,680	33.6	10,309	1,000	11,309	44,982	349,013	248,285	485,349	47.6	47.4
25	469,636	415,240	129,745	31.2	10,294	1,000	11,294	44,102	315,899	253,898	480,345	43.0	42.9
Apr. 1	482,669	427,441	128,391	30.0	12,049	1,000	13,049	43,179	296,458	247,781	476,592	40.9	40.8
8	450,410	397,992	127,644	32.1	9,298	50	9,348	43,120	330,175	245,489	478,326	45.6	45.6
15	422,036	369,439	123,798	33.5	9,950		9,950	42,647	351,512	246,851	473,559	48.8	
22	425,638	373,937	126,814	33.9	8,991		8,991	42,710	347,657	249,253	473,814	48.1	
27	414,594	365,107	120,356	33.0	8,037		8,037	41,450	319,974	239,266	470,823	49.3	
May. 4	411,889	363,384	120,923	33.3	7,373		7,373	41,132	359,328	245,107	469,877	50.3	
11	377,031	333,355	117,775	35.3	2,977		2,977	40,699	387,277	245,225	465,267	54.5	
18	361,696	310,210	112,594	36.1	2,686		2,686	46,800	398,836	248,387	458,934	56.4	
25	356,550	311,807	112,004	35.9	3,996		3,996	40,747	398,605	243,054	456,793	57.0	
June. 1	355,450	310,217	110,324	35.6	4,557		4,557	40,676	398,473	245,695	459,808	56.5	
8	356,789	311,901	109,303	35.0	4,219		4,219	40,669	386,784	239,535	454,846	55.7	
15	359,020	296,579	104,924	35.4	4,924		4,924	57,517	391,773	264,082	448,977	54.9	
22	359,888	315,580	107,380	34.0	3,590		3,590	40,718	366,829	233,525	444,851	54.1	
29	363,722	319,822	107,019	33.5	3,223		3,223	40,677	364,481	234,507	443,802	53.7	
July. 6	367,864	324,901	106,366	32.7	2,306		2,306	40,657	374,281	238,390	454,379	54.0	
13	340,441	297,812	100,414	33.7	1,918		1,918	40,711	392,549	239,784	444,363	57.4	
20	330,559	287,078	96,591	33.6	2,842		2,842	40,639	400,360	243,792	438,846	58.6	
27	322,581	279,612	90,469	32.4	3,280		3,280	39,689	401,260	240,326	433,613	59.5	

Aug.	3.	284,459	241,937	83,986	34.7	2,713	2,713	39,809	445,581	248,523	435,339	65.2
	10.	263,897	219,390	74,089	33.8	3,656	3,656	40,851	467,988	247,008	433,830	68.7
	17.	260,224	218,004	71,198	32.7	2,985	2,985	39,235	470,114	247,192	433,247	69.1
	24.	262,024	218,390	72,084	33.0	3,313	3,313	40,321	461,986	244,094	430,920	68.4
	31.	251,297	210,268	70,403	33.5	3,054	3,054	37,975	473,104	244,507	431,431	70.0
Sept.	7.	252,814	213,234	67,653	31.7	2,656	2,656	36,824	478,012	246,252	438,117	69.8
	14.	231,717	195,466	63,392	32.4	1,559	1,559	34,692	490,550	253,556	429,888	72.7
	21.	265,896	226,209	69,047	30.5	3,387	3,387	36,300	444,770	243,240	427,286	66.3
	28.	260,077	226,112	69,949	30.9	1,494	1,494	32,471	441,317	231,641	423,703	67.3
Oct.	5.	249,951	215,042	69,795	32.5	3,907	3,907	31,002	462,794	244,062	423,145	69.4
	11.	245,214	211,023	64,748	30.7	3,709	3,709	30,482	468,648	245,566	423,688	70.0
	19.	239,074	204,388	65,918	32.3	3,706	3,706	30,980	462,265	243,869	416,129	70.0
	26.	226,654	193,542	55,268	28.6	3,130	3,130	29,982	464,914	234,611	411,710	71.9
Nov.	2.	230,826	194,640	60,081	30.9	3,561	3,561	32,625	467,939	243,193	410,396	71.6
	9.	218,689	182,126	49,278	27.1	4,161	4,161	32,402	480,234	239,563	410,311	73.9
	16.	222,245	189,133	52,510	27.8	3,350	3,350	29,762	475,534	247,907	405,658	72.8
	23.	212,848	183,616	52,353	28.5	1,891	1,891	27,341	473,796	236,974	405,720	73.7
	30.	210,091	179,535	52,194	29.1	5,195	5,195	25,361	471,910	234,812	401,583	74.2
Dec.	7.	209,825	182,009	54,759	30.1	4,536	4,536	23,280	477,619	238,868	401,812	74.5
	14.	201,182	176,447	50,646	28.7	3,975	3,975	20,760	492,388	240,217	402,140	76.7
	21.	224,695	196,618	53,636	28.3	4,289	4,289	23,788	469,022	246,368	409,983	71.5
	28.	231,888	196,053	60,344	30.8	5,296	5,296	30,539	458,498	239,739	409,355	70.6

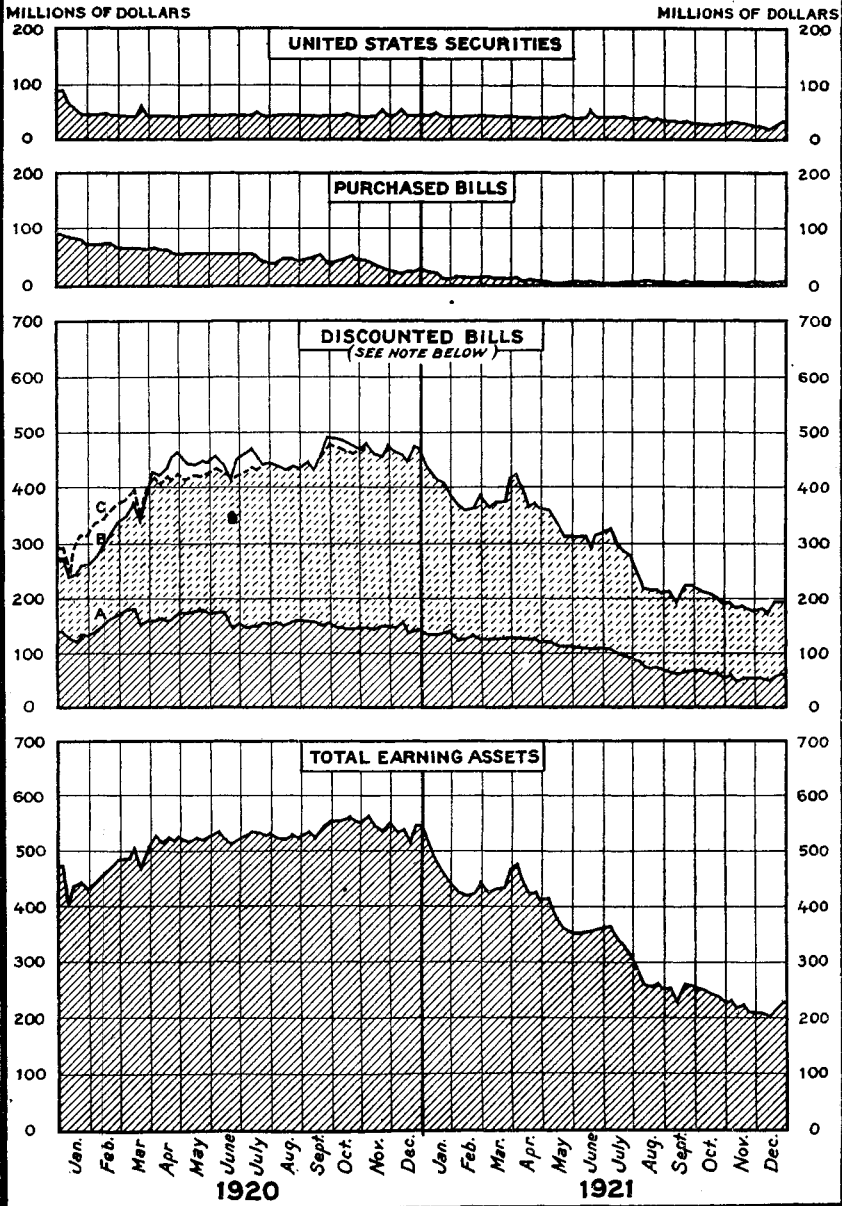
<sup>1</sup> No bills were discounted for or with other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan.	7.	\$218,936,000	Feb.	4.	\$220,635,000	Mar.	4.	\$229,595,000
	14.	225,194,000		11.	234,073,000		11.	238,516,000
	21.	222,498,000		18.	228,679,000			
	28.	229,150,000		25.	241,627,000			

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921

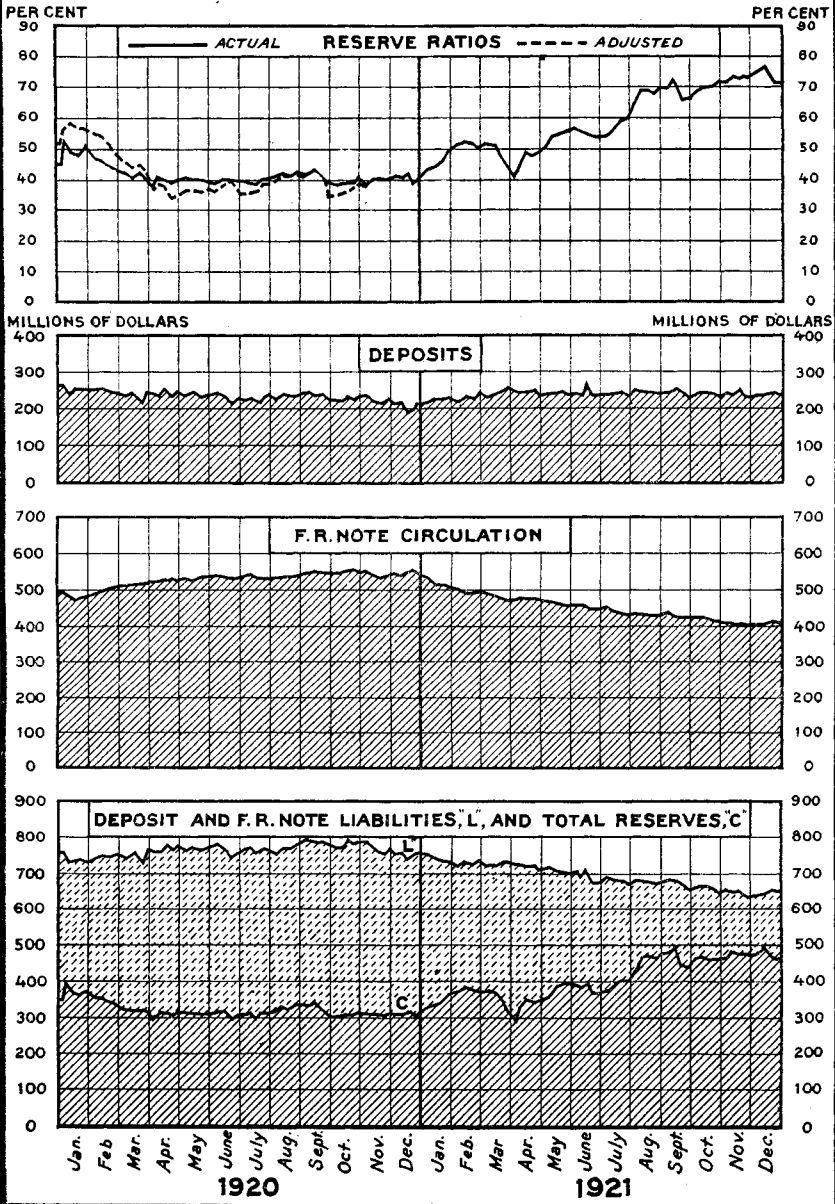


A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for, and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.



## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks. The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	423,044	257,587	506	1,404	13,819	149,728	17,656	16,894	762		440,700	433,063	324,382
February.....	386,882	219,978		842	13,498	152,564	16,200	14,863	1,337		403,082	508,423	276,622
March.....	519,190	259,850	323	1,053	24,657	233,307	15,023	14,228	795		534,213	669,482	355,519
April.....	374,274	225,461	192	1,756	15,283	131,582	11,423	10,888	535		385,697	553,261	365,358
May.....	379,304	221,645	60	889	15,830	140,880	10,998	10,248	750		390,302	538,131	434,877
June.....	418,783	213,481	167	933	16,686	187,516	8,332	8,297	35		427,115	596,346	420,770
July.....	323,184	182,464		364	11,403	128,953	7,856	7,856			331,040	523,910	394,089
August.....	293,919	167,534	20	323	13,242	112,800	9,815	9,715	100		303,734	545,603	401,146
September.....	310,432	162,197		295	18,288	129,652	6,665	6,173	492		317,097	654,010	402,042
October.....	272,259	146,570	175	698	16,638	108,178	10,626	10,626			282,885	514,770	444,066
November.....	214,202	124,577	3	361	16,849	72,412	12,287	12,267	20		226,489	531,999	481,884
December.....	253,004	142,371		229	16,427	93,977	11,395	10,770	625		264,399	581,515	547,569
Total, 1921.....	4,168,477	2,323,715	1,446	9,147	192,620	1,641,549	138,276	132,825	5,451		4,306,753		
1920.....	6,305,492	3,816,381	32,095	26,290			345,021	341,314	3,707			6,650,513	
1919.....	4,556,312	3,955,045		6,581			292,012	291,951		61			4,848,324

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$18,829,302	\$25,726,750	\$8,915,827.
Purchased bills.....	374,864	2,989,035	2,141,789
United States securities.....	858,205	995,377	736,241
Transfers—net earnings.....	162,555	374,000	143,495
Deficient reserve penalties.....	123,250	174,470	44,569
Miscellaneous.....	33,994	43,586	30,157
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>20,382,170</b>	<b>30,303,218</b>	<b>12,012,078</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	332,652	224,041	163,583
Clerical staff.....	1,888,877	1,672,550	881,142
Special officers and watchmen.....	138,792	94,494	64,752
All other.....	156,492	123,324	80,785
Governors' conferences.....	615	474	523
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	244	559	84
Federal Advisory Council.....	1,099	1,046	816
Directors' meetings.....	11,731	9,591	6,754
Traveling expenses.....	48,131	39,667	28,147
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	105,227	101,588	80,170
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	68,987	45,610	16,513
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	273,625	300,242	145,913
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	7,141	4,535	253
Printing and stationery (including office and other supplies).....	249,617	240,727	114,448
Telephone.....	31,872	19,283	9,793
Telegraph.....	71,621	63,875	24,216
Security shipments.....	13,033	114,767	66,144
Currency and coin shipments.....	107,502		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	145,446	125,770	105,116
Furniture and equipment.....	118,158	289,064	98,080
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	768,220	550,291	400,418
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	106,811	102,672	62,558
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	98,655	174,252	133,970
All other expenses.....	107,710	154,838	64,146
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>4,852,258</b>	<b>4,453,240</b>	<b>2,548,324</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>15,529,912</b>	<b>25,849,978</b>	<b>9,463,754</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	20,382,170	30,303,218	12,012,078
Current expenses.....	4,852,258	4,453,240	2,548,324
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>15,529,912</b>	<b>25,849,978</b>	<b>9,463,754</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		66,764	
All other.....	4,826	2,543	
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>69,307</b>	
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	145,000	29,062	820,000
Reserve for possible losses.....	500,000		
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			66,764
All other.....	384,621	14,474	786
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>1,029,621</b>	<b>43,536</b>	<b>887,550</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>1,024,795</b>	<b>25,771</b>	<b>887,550</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax....</b>	<b>14,505,117</b>	<b>25,875,749</b>	<b>8,576,204</b>
Dividends paid.....	853,785	792,769	700,807
Transferred to surplus account.....	2,075,323	14,688,500	7,875,397
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	11,576,009	10,394,480	

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

<sup>2</sup> Net additions.

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	100,507	1,954	52,977	497	102,461	78,772	70,026	53,474	60,803	24,125
February.....	66,164	1,379	62,501	470	67,543	46,843	29,799	62,971	80,483	36,352
March.....	95,949	1,740	77,703	536	97,689	72,454	34,680	78,239	84,662	42,705
April.....	84,677	1,681	80,907	557	86,358	77,540	44,528	81,464	90,469	43,009
May.....	84,975	1,338	77,224	422	86,313	78,195	56,343	77,646	85,765	38,659
June.....	88,744	1,924	76,998	342	90,068	88,870	54,307	77,340	87,358	41,723
July.....	82,745	1,173	74,580	207	83,918	91,847	64,181	74,877	89,494	49,329
August.....	77,029	1,235	77,916	264	78,284	74,836	45,440	78,180	91,567	66,853
September.....	83,177	1,160	77,739	340	84,337	83,192	51,400	78,079	94,936	49,094
October.....	84,770	1,167	79,343	366	85,937	86,204	64,345	79,709	89,562	68,545
November.....	84,634	1,265	81,746	442	85,899	89,864	56,150	82,188	79,215	62,872
December.....	97,963	1,165	106,346	547	99,128	103,067	76,702	106,893	102,781	90,922
Total, 1921.....	1,031,334	16,581	925,980	5,080	1,047,915	.....	.....	931,060	.....	.....
1920.....	953,048	18,636	1,035,082	2,013	.....	971,684	.....	.....	1,037,095	.....
1919.....	641,398	6,703	609,106	5,082	.....	.....	648,101	.....	.....	614,188

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	508	369,261	1,817	177,213	174	20,200	151	18,245
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	949	678,244	3,332	317,139	237	47,604	285	33,096
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	1,117	680,809	3,589	372,450	218	72,836	324	35,660
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	1,383	790,764	4,130	397,516	486	69,932	347	41,965
Apr. 16-May 15.....	961	649,147	3,618	329,772	523	62,982	276	32,139
May 16-June 15.....	1,039	698,588	4,041	352,624	394	69,694	287	32,448
June 16-July 15.....	1,096	730,583	3,878	352,283	486	75,347	278	34,428
July 16-Aug. 15.....	994	677,351	3,842	333,854	312	44,678	267	32,130
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	999	673,420	4,043	334,873	288	45,947	268	31,265
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	1,131	777,507	4,216	378,337	500	78,444	283	35,258
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	1,090	724,017	4,161	360,257	561	56,128	295	34,959
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	1,208	709,361	4,335	356,809	410	58,383	309	33,862
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	698	416,639	2,225	191,755	273	27,616	163	19,716
Total, 1921.....	13,173	8,575,691	47,238	4,274,882	4,862	729,881	3,533	415,171
1920.....	11,442	11,802,759	41,932	5,765,273	3,447	471,349	3,490	636,337
1919.....	7,920	9,189,554	23,275	3,382,981	4,231	918,985	2,034	481,111

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	2,650	2,117	1,117	584,919	642,809	523,128
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	4,823	4,092	2,292	1,076,173	1,270,972	1,070,290
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	5,239	4,654	2,304	1,161,755	1,814,863	935,445
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	6,346	5,427	3,125	1,300,177	1,835,560	1,137,440
Apr. 16-May 15.....	5,378	5,001	3,034	1,074,040	1,559,833	1,019,520
May 16-June 15.....	5,761	4,840	2,796	1,153,354	1,493,970	1,095,039
June 16-July 15.....	5,738	5,221	2,982	1,192,641	1,663,709	1,146,594
July 16-Aug. 15.....	5,415	4,829	3,117	1,088,013	1,495,629	1,194,535
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	5,598	5,102	3,154	1,105,505	1,573,110	1,180,366
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	6,130	5,363	3,586	1,269,546	1,727,862	1,320,110
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	6,107	5,420	3,957	1,175,361	1,509,832	1,299,838
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	6,262	5,361	3,766	1,158,415	1,336,366	1,284,281
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	3,359	2,884	2,230	655,726	751,203	766,045
Total, 1921.....	68,806	.....	.....	13,995,625	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	60,311	.....	.....	18,675,718	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	37,460	.....	.....	13,972,631

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 8—ST. LOUIS.

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WILLIAM McC. MARTIN, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

The greatly reduced volume of business in the country during 1921, coupled with lower commodity prices and smaller credit needs, was directly reflected in the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Items representing routine activities show sharp declines as compared with the preceding year, excepting the reserve ratio, which on December 31, 1921, stood at 64.8 per cent, against 44.3 per cent at the close of 1920. Liquidation of discounted paper was almost continuous throughout the year, and was accompanied by a heavy return flow of Federal Reserve notes. Total earning assets of this bank on December 31 were only slightly more than half as large as on the same date in 1920. As a result of these movements net earnings of this bank in 1921 showed a substantial decrease as compared with the year before.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

Gross earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for 1921 aggregated \$5,166,315. Current expenses amounted to \$1,961,250, leaving net earnings of \$3,205,065, which were \$2,050,596 less than those for 1920. Dividends, amounting to \$270,253 were paid during the year, and \$1,639,109 was paid to the Government as a franchise tax. The amount transferred to surplus was \$1,042,564.

The chief source of revenue during 1921 was bills discounted for member banks, \$4,739,032 of the gross earnings being derived from these transactions. Acceptances purchased yielded \$41,427 and United States securities \$284,151. Schedule 4 shows in detail the earnings and expenses for 1921 as compared with previous years.

The total resources of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis decreased from \$263,102,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$213,487,000 on December 31, 1921. Between these dates its deposits decreased from \$70,237,000 to \$69,264,000, and its earning assets decreased from \$133,308,000 to \$71,204,000. Federal Reserve notes in circulation fell from \$135,785,000 to \$95,246,000. These movements were accompanied by a heavy gain in reserves, this item standing at \$88,876,000 on December 31, 1920 and at \$106,641,000 on the last day of 1921. Comparative balance sheets are given in schedule 1. The movement of principal asset and liability items during the year is shown in schedule 2 and accompanying charts.

### RESERVE POSITION.

During the year under review the reserve position of this bank was progressively strong, its reserve ratio working upward from the first business day and reaching its high point toward the middle

of December. It was not necessary to rediscount with any other Federal Reserve Bank, neither did any other reserve bank rediscount with this institution. On January 3, 1921, the reserve carried against net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities was 44.8 per cent, which, incidentally, was the low point of the year. The high level in January was 50.9 per cent, and during each succeeding month until and including May the trend was steadily upward 62.7 per cent being reached in the latter month. In June the high point was 55 per cent, and in July it fell to 54.7 per cent, this slight dip being caused by increased borrowings incident to crop financing. However, the August high point was 60.5 per cent, and in September the range was from 55.8 to 59 per cent. Each of the following months showed radical advances, which culminated in the year's high record of 69.5 per cent, reached on December 12. On December 31 the ratio stood at 64.8 per cent.

The total cash reserves, deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities and reserve percentages by weeks are shown in schedule 2 and accompanying chart.

#### DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.

The total amount of paper discounted for member banks during 1921 was \$1,609,023,938.91. Of this amount \$638,183,391.51 was single-name paper; \$5,140,714.54, consisted of trade acceptances, or two-name paper, \$7,973,689.53 consisted of bankers' acceptances, and \$957,726,143.33 consisted of member banks' 15-day collateral notes. Of the \$638,183,391.51 of commercial paper discounted, \$38,102,650.30 was secured by Government obligations, and of the \$957,726,143.33 of member banks' collateral notes, \$956,436,581.33 was secured by Government obligations. The total paper discounted for member banks during 1921 shows a decrease of \$829,016,774.70 under the amount discounted in 1920.

The paper entitled to classification as agricultural or live-stock paper discounted in 1919 amounted to \$4,762,082.24; in 1920, \$24,591,095.49; and in 1921 such paper amounted to \$52,191,415.36. It will be noted that there was an increase in the discount of agricultural paper of over \$27,600,000 in 1921 as compared to 1920. The figures given for these three years indicate an enormous growth in the amount of agricultural or live-stock paper rediscounted for the farming communities. The assistance given by this bank to the rural communities is even greater than indicated by the figures, because so much of the borrowings of country banks on their own promissory notes, which do not indicate whether the proceeds are to be used for agricultural purposes, in reality are for benefit of the farmer.

The total number of bills handled during 1921 was 80,820, as follows: Rediscounts 67,881; member banks' collateral notes 11,017; and acceptances bought 1,922. There were 2,959 fewer bills handled than in 1920.

Of the 588 member banks, 390 different member banks borrowed from this bank in 1921, which is an increase of 4 over the number accommodated in 1920.

Schedule 3 shows the volume of the different classes of paper discounted by this bank and its branches. The total amount of discounts held each week is given in schedule 2.

## TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

During 1921, this bank discounted a total of \$5,140,714.54 of trade acceptances for member banks, which is a decrease of \$8,330,436.47, as compared to 1920. The decrease is due in part to unfavorable conditions and in part to the fact that banks did not rediscount as much as during the previous year.

## BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

During the past year this bank purchased a total of \$21,187,537.51 of bankers' acceptances, of which \$1,000,059.27 were purchased from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. This is a decrease of \$14,832,079.95 from the amount purchased during 1920. The rates on these acceptances ranged from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Schedule 3 shows the amount of bankers' acceptances purchased each month.

The following member banks were authorized by the Federal Reserve Board during 1921 to accept up to 100 per cent of their capital and surplus, drafts and bills of exchange growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods, as provided in section 13 of the Federal Reserve act: Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; First National Bank, Itta Bena, Miss. The addition of these two makes ten member banks in this district which have been granted permission to accept up to 100 per cent.

## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

Federal Reserve notes aggregating \$71,640,000 were received by the Federal Reserve agent from the Comptroller of the Currency during 1921. A total of \$74,960,000 was issued and reissued by the agent to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis against the pledge of gold and eligible paper, which was \$31,510,000 less than the amount issued and reissued during 1920. The demand for Federal Reserve notes was heaviest in February and through July, August, September, and October.

During the year the bank returned to the Federal Reserve agent \$5,600,000 of fit Federal Reserve notes.

The Treasurer of the United States during 1921 redeemed, out of the redemption fund maintained with him by the Federal Reserve agent, \$110,648,440 of unfit notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, which were turned over to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding on December 31, 1921, amounted to \$114,102,945. To secure these notes there were \$66,158,105 of gold and \$63,240,311.84 of eligible paper pledged with the Federal Reserve agent. Of the \$114,102,945 Federal Reserve notes outstanding, \$17,775,195 were held by the Federal Reserve Bank and its branches and \$1,081,550 were in transit to Washington for redemption, leaving \$95,246,200 in actual circulation on December 31, 1921. This was \$40,539,130 less than the amount in circulation at the close of 1920.

During 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis received for redemption or credit \$61,726,100 of its own Federal Reserve notes from other Federal Reserve Banks, and returned to other Federal Reserve Banks for redemption or credit \$79,627,865 of their notes. In other words, this bank returned \$17,901,765 more notes of other banks than it received of its own. As was the case in 1920 the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago returned to this bank more notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis than did any other district. This bank also returned more notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago than of any other district.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

Federal Reserve Bank notes issued during 1921 totaled \$6,124,000, all of which amount represented replacement of unfit notes redeemed. Redemptions of unfit Federal Reserve Bank notes during the period under review were \$11,655,000, representing a net reduction of \$5,531,000 in the amount of notes outstanding.

The amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes outstanding on December 31, 1921, was \$4,077,600. They were secured by \$6,569,000 United States special 2 per cent certificates of indebtedness, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Of the bank notes outstanding at the close of the year, \$154,171 were held by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches, leaving \$3,923,429 in actual circulation. This was \$5,563,321 less than the amount in circulation at the end of 1920.

#### SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY AND COIN.

As stated in preceding annual report, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches absorb costs incident to shipments of paper currency, subsidiary silver, and minor coin to member banks and of paper currency and all coin from member banks; also, the cost of incoming shipments of paper currency and coin from non-member banks remitting regularly to the Federal Reserve Bank at par. In addition, at the request of a member bank, the Federal Reserve Bank also ships paper currency, subsidiary silver, and minor coin to any bank or trust company, either member or non-member, in the district. It pays the charges when such shipment is made to another member bank, but not when made to a nonmember.

Greatly increased operations have resulted, covering both receipts and shipments, the increased volume being particularly noticeable in shipments to nonmember banks at the request of members. This arrangement has proved of great value to member banks, in that it obviates rehandling shipments.

During the year the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches paid out a total of \$365,703,943.82 in currency and coin, of which \$322,452,917.31 were paid to member banks and \$43,251,026.51 to nonmember banks. Of the total of \$468,160,862.27 currency and coin received, member banks' deposits amounted to \$432,892,495.62 and those of nonmember banks totaled \$35,268,366.65.

#### CLEARINGS.

During 1921 the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches handled 33,997,778 checks amounting to \$5,605,464,501, indicating



an increase of 2,307,210 in the number of checks handled, but a decrease of \$2,039,135,641 in the amount, as compared with the respective totals of the preceding year. The average daily number of items handled during the year was 113,326. In point of number of checks handled, 1921 established a new high record. The sharp decrease under the preceding year in the total dollar amount represented by the checks cleared is attributable in large part to the radical downward readjustment in commodity prices, and consequent shrinkage in the average size of transactions covered by check payments.

The number of member banks in the district which were availing themselves of the clearing facilities at the close of the year was 345, against 332 at the close of 1920. Nineteen nonmember banks were maintaining clearing accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank and branches, against 17 at the end of the preceding year.

At the end of the year, this bank and its branches were collecting, at par, checks on 3,076 banks out of a total of 3,243 banks in the Eighth Federal Reserve District. The difference represented 167 nonmember banks located in Mississippi, which had not agreed to remit for checks at par.

The privilege of routing items which are payable in other Federal Reserve districts direct to other Federal Reserve Banks and branches for the credit of this bank and for use of the forwarding bank has been granted to 35 banks in the district.

In July, 1920, this bank put into operation a plan whereby cash letters, addressed to other Federal Reserve Banks and branches by direct sending member banks in St. Louis, could be deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis during certain hours on each business day. These cash letters are inclosed with similar items of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank and dispatched to the addressees. During the year under review there were dispatched through the St. Louis parent bank 329,235 letters amounting to \$2,234,435,807.62. The expense of postage was borne by this bank. This service was extended to the local members of the Memphis branch during the year, and will be extended to the local member banks in Louisville and Little Rock shortly after January 1, 1922.

#### COLLECTIONS.

The machinery set up by the Federal Reserve Bank for serving its member banks in the matter of collections proved eminently successful during the year under review. The members availed themselves to a greater extent than in any preceding year of the facilities for collecting such items as notes, drafts, acceptances, coupons, etc. The total representing both items and amount show good gains over those of 1920. During 1921 this bank handled 130,952 collection items, amounting to \$190,104,225.67, which compares with 90,593 items, amounting to \$180,848,903.41 in 1920. Of the collection items handled, 118,144 items, amounting to \$177,526,828.71, were collected, leaving 12,808 items, representing \$12,577,396.96, returned unpaid. The average item handled in 1921 was approximately \$1,451, against an average of \$1,996 in 1920 and about \$2,538 in 1919.

## GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

The gold settlement fund in Washington is used for the settlement of transactions between the several Federal Reserve Banks, and with each succeeding year its efficiency and usefulness becomes more apparent. The facility and quickness for making settlements through this medium, along with its other advantages, permit of an immediate reflection of the true reserve condition of each district. Through this fund are cleared not only the balances between Federal Reserve districts on check clearances, but transfers of funds for account of the United States Treasury and of member banks and their customers, rediscounts, and sales of acceptances between Federal Reserve Banks. Advices directing these operations are dispatched over the private wire system which connects the Federal Reserve Banks, their branches, and the Federal Reserve Board at Washington.

The total amount of the 1921 gold settlement fund operations with this bank indicates a marked decrease as contrasted with 1920. The reduction in rediscount transactions and other items reflecting the trend of commercial affairs had direct bearing on the decline shown in gold settlement operations.

The balance in this account on December 30, 1920, was \$21,852,704.38 and the balance on December 28, 1921, was \$20,728,174.05. Total settlements were as follows: Receipts, \$4,545,632,082.11 and disbursements, \$4,546,756,612.44, indicating a net loss of \$1,124,530.33.

## TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.

To a relatively greater extent than during any preceding year member banks availed themselves of the service of the Federal Reserve Bank in transferring funds. It is possible through the facilities offered to make payments between points separated by great distance immediately, without cost to member banks and at par. The following table gives statistics covering outgoing and incoming wire transfers handled by the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank and its branches:

	Outgoing wire transfers.		Incoming wire transfers.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
St. Louis.....	18,521	\$846,699,431.44	12,077	\$411,381,770.78
Louisville.....	4,247	164,013,124.38	1,455	85,155,141.26
Memphis.....	3,175	67,283,608.48	3,644	114,025,982.23
Little Rock.....	2,151	41,208,405.82	3,643	94,085,650.36
Totals: 1921.....	28,092	1,119,204,570.12	20,819	704,648,544.63
1920.....	32,068	1,225,250,058.53	17,982	756,496,519.11

## NATIONAL BANKS GRANTED FIDUCIARY POWERS.

At the end of 1921 there were 89 national banks in the Eighth Federal Reserve District authorized to exercise fiduciary powers under the provisions of section 11 (k) of the Federal Reserve act, as amended September 26, 1918, a net gain for the year of 8 banks. The distribution by States of these banks was as follows: Arkansas, 15; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 15; Kentucky, 20; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 15; and Tennessee, 1.

## MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

On January 1, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis had a total of 571 member banks, consisting of 480 national banks and 91 State banks and trust companies. Its authorized capital was \$8,741,000, of which \$4,364,750 was paid in. During the year 9 new national banks were admitted to membership and 6 surrendered their memberships through liquidation or consolidation. Fourteen State banks and trust companies became members.

On December 31, 1921, this bank had a membership of 588, consisting of 483 national banks and 105 State banks and trust companies, an increase of 3 national banks and 14 State institutions for the year. The total authorized capital stock was \$9,206,100, of which \$4,603,050 was paid in. The paid-in capital increased \$238,300 during the period under review.

On June 30, 1921, there were 1,128 eligible nonmember State banks and trust companies in this district, with total resources aggregating approximately \$628,106,000. The total resources of the 105 member State banks and trust companies at the end of 1921 amounted to \$417,959,000, which is almost 40 per cent of the total resources of all eligible State institutions in the district. Several applications of State banks for membership were pending at the close of the year.

## EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

Examiners of the Federal Reserve Bank participated with the various State banking departments of the district in 89 examinations of 66 member State banks and trust companies. The Federal Reserve examiners also made 12 independent examinations of State banks applying for membership.

## FOREIGN ACCOUNTS.

Reductions in balances of foreign accounts took place during the year under review. The Bank of England sterling gold account, with a balance of \$3,029,109.69, was completely eliminated from the books of this bank.

The balance to our credit with the Bank of France, earmarked gold account, as of January 1, 1921, \$155,100, was eliminated by final withdrawal on March 30.

Balance of a proportionate share of the Bank of Japan deposits, represented on January 1, 1921, by \$188,000, was increased by \$188,000, making a balance on December 31, 1921, of \$376,000.

## OPERATIONS OF BRANCHES.

Routine operations of this bank in the southern sections of the district were handled largely through its three branches at Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark. To a much greater extent than in preceding years the member banks appeared to understand and appreciate the facilities afforded by the branches and to take advantage of them. This was true not only of discounting privileges, but of such miscellaneous services as collections, clearings, transfer of funds, etc.

## LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

Total earnings of the Louisville branch in 1921 were \$691,550.96 and its expenses amounted to \$186,866.58, leaving net earnings of \$504,684.38. Of the total earnings, \$681,313.36 were derived from bills discounted for member banks. Bills discounted for member banks in 1921 totaled \$362,424,862.17.

During 1921 the Louisville branch handled 6,209,943 clearing items, representing a face value of \$976,889,080. It handled a total of 18,628 collection items, amounting to \$26,711,547.35. Currency receipts of this branch from member and nonmember banks for the year amounted to \$80,624,578.07 and its shipments totaled \$61,451,183.88.

## MEMPHIS BRANCH.

In 1921 total earnings of the Memphis branch amounted to \$1,151,991.88 and the expenses to \$246,249.29, with the resultant net earnings of \$905,742.59. Of the total earnings, \$1,131,409.76 were derived from bills discounted for member banks. During the year this branch discounted a total of \$215,454,134.12 of paper for member banks and purchased bankers' acceptances in the sum of \$38,037.22 from member banks.

The Memphis branch in 1921 handled a total of 2,897,023 clearing items, representing \$471,659,642. It handled 17,065 collection items amounting to \$18,764,347.87. The currency receipts from member and nonmember banks for the year amounted to \$47,732,464 and shipments totaled \$47,844,259.

## LITTLE ROCK BRANCH.

The earnings of the Little Rock branch for 1921 totaled \$670,937.99 and its expenses were \$169,314.90, leaving net earnings of \$501,623.09. Of the total earnings, \$654,361.58 were derived from bills discounted for member banks. In course of the year this branch discounted for member banks an aggregate of \$141,079,685.86 of paper and purchased \$19,735.27 of acceptances from member banks.

A total of 4,252,127 clearing items was handled by the branch in 1921, amounting to \$525,178,903. It also handled 12,685 collection items, amounting to \$11,620,968.49. Its currency receipts from members and nonmember banks for the year amounted to \$30,007,563 and its shipments aggregated \$27,554,236.

## FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The year under review was the first full 12-month period during which the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis performed all the duties in this district of fiscal agent of the United States Government. Heretofore the larger part of subtreasury functions devolved upon this bank, but the few remaining activities in this category were transferred to it with the actual taking over of the St. Louis subtreasury on January 8, 1921.

The principal business of the fiscal agency department consisted of receiving and disbursing funds for account of the Government, the sale and delivery of United States certificates of indebtedness,

Treasury notes, and war-savings securities; also the exchange and conversion of Liberty loan bonds for financial institutions and the public. Since July 1, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank has absorbed the expenses of the fiscal agency department.

#### CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Nine offerings of tax certificates of indebtedness were made by the Government in 1921. One of these was in anticipation of income and excess profits taxes due in 1921, and the other eight were in anticipation of similar revenues due in 1922. All these issues, but more particularly those coming out in the latter months of the year, enjoyed tremendous popularity, and subscriptions were far in excess of the quotas allotted to this district. Financial institutions, corporations, and individuals subscribed to \$4,705,000 of the first issue and to \$51,813,000 of the other eight.

In addition to the certificates of indebtedness, the Government made seven offerings of so-called loan certificates of indebtedness. The total subscriptions to these amounted to \$48,015,000.

Subscriptions to certificates of indebtedness in this district during the year under review were made by 1,198 different banks.

Certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$107,909,000 were redeemed by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches during 1921.

#### TREASURY NOTES.

In anticipation of refunding the Victory Liberty loan notes, which will mature in 1923, the Government made two offerings of Treasury notes, to mature in 1924. The total subscriptions to these two issues amounted to \$25,952,600, and 687 banks in the district were among the subscribers.

#### DELIVERY OF PERMANENT LIBERTY BONDS ON CONSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 164, 25 banks and trust companies which had previously qualified as Government depositaries under Treasury Department Circular No. 92, as amended and supplemented April 17, 1919, availed themselves of their privilege to obtain permanent Liberty bonds on consignment to exchange for temporary bonds. This privilege expired June 30, 1921, and all consignment accounts have since been closed and the collateral securing same withdrawn. This bank had custody of all collateral offered as security for consignment of bonds and performed all duties incident to the consignment of permanent and surrender of temporary bonds for credit in permanent bond account. The largest amount of collateral in custody at any one time was held on February 25 when securities totaled \$2,321,350. The largest amount of bonds outstanding on consignment at any given time was \$2,077,100 on February 9. Deliveries of permanent Liberty loan bonds on consignment for the year amounted to \$6,243,550. These were divided among the several issues as follows:

First Liberty loan bonds, convertible, 4½ per cent of 1932-1947.....	\$5,500.00
Second Liberty loan bonds, convertible, 4½ per cent of 1927-1942.....	20,000.00
Third Liberty loan bonds, 4½ per cent of 1928.....	43,450.00
Fourth Liberty loan bonds, 4½ per cent of 1933-1938.....	6,174,600.00
Total.....	6,243,550.00

## EXCHANGES AND CONVERSIONS OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

The volume of business transacted in 1921 by the fiscal agency department in connection with the exchange and conversion of war bond issues was extremely heavy. This bank and its branches received for exchange or conversion a total of 1,191,302 Liberty bonds and Victory notes of a par value of \$233,107,600, and delivered 988,906 bonds and notes of the par value of \$269,310,650. These figures represent the actual transactions handled during 1921, and the increase in the amount delivered over the amount received largely represents fourth temporary 4½ per cent Liberty bonds received during 1920, but the permanent bonds were not delivered until 1921.

## TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES.

During 1921 only 8,800 thrift stamps, Treasury savings stamps, war savings stamps, and Treasury savings certificates, amounting to \$391,230, were sold by this bank and other banks in the district. In 1920, 29,782 Treasury savings securities, aggregating \$1,422,109, were sold.

While the sales of savings securities during 1921 were considerably under those of the preceding year, circumstances considered, the showing is rather favorable. No active selling campaign was conducted and business depression and general unemployment tended to hold down the volume of sales, as did the higher interest returns offered by other investments during the early months of the year. Toward the close of the year there was a much better demand for this variety of security, and the new issue of Treasury savings certificates, which was placed on sale December 15, gives every indication of being more popular than preceding issues.

There were redeemed during the year 9,128 Treasury savings securities, of the value of \$170,555.75. In 1920, 45,722 securities, amounting to \$1,236,034, were redeemed. This reduction in redemptions shows that a greater percentage of Treasury savings securities are remaining in the hands of the public.

## WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

During the early months of 1921 War Finance Corporation activities were discontinued. Later in the year, however, the corporation again became active, taking up loans in connection with financing needs of the agricultural communities. This necessitated a revival of the fiscal agency services of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Advances made by this bank for account of the War Finance Corporation in 1921, including the handling of notes and collateral covering these operations, totaled \$5,630,718.29. Detail of these advances is as follows: St. Louis, \$1,142,140; Louisville branch, \$149,378.47; Memphis branch, \$3,707,139.21, and Little Rock branch, \$632,060.61.

## GOVERNMENT CHECKS, WARRANTS, AND COUPONS HANDLED.

During the year the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and its branches handled a total of 2,012,032 checks and warrants drawn on the United States Treasurer, amounting to \$202,057,794, as

shown by schedule 6. These figures show an increase of 367,903 in the number of items handled, but a decrease of \$21,546,452 in the amount, as compared to 1920.

The number of Government coupons handled in 1921 was 5,216,274 with a face value of \$30,405,260.28, which compares with 6,332,980 coupons amounting to \$28,606,861.67 in 1920.

The Government deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis at the close of business December 31, 1921, amounted to \$3,802,000, as compared to \$2,618,000 at the close of 1920.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	3,257	5,129	2,757
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	22,963	21,763	17,888
Gold with foreign agencies.....		155	6,172
Total gold held by bank.....	26,220	27,047	26,817
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	66,158	49,337	61,625
Gold redemption fund.....	3,695	6,404	6,132
Total gold reserves.....	96,073	82,788	94,574
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	10,568	6,088	2,354
Total reserves.....	106,641	88,876	96,928
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	21,831	43,776	45,069
All other.....	41,222	71,156	32,611
Bills bought in open market.....	218	1,200	32,804
Total bills on hand.....	63,271	116,132	110,484
United States bonds and notes.....	1,161	1,153	1,153
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	6,569	15,568	17,068
All other.....	203	455	170
Total earning assets.....	71,204	133,308	128,875
Bank premises.....	615	541	356
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	523	623	672
Uncollected items.....	33,744	39,224	73,843
All other resources.....	760	530	420
Total resources.....	213,487	263,102	301,094
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	4,603	4,365	4,064
Surplus.....	9,388	8,346	3,724
Deposits:			
Government.....	3,802	2,618	2,353
Member bank—reserve account.....	64,613	66,903	72,283
All other.....	849	716	3,947
Total deposits.....	69,264	70,237	78,583
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	95,246	135,785	145,298
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	3,923	9,487	15,499
Deferred availability items.....	30,263	34,032	53,381
All other liabilities.....	800	850	545
Total liabilities.....	213,487	263,102	301,094
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	64.8	144.3	147.6

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+5+8).	Bills discounted for member banks in this district. <sup>1</sup>			Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total.	Secured by United States Government obligations.	Per cent (3÷2).	Total held (6+7).	Bought from other Federal Reserve Banks.	Purchased in open market (5-6).					Actual.	Adjusted. <sup>3</sup>
Jan. 7	123,654	105,937	39,597	37.4	606	606	17,111	95,287	69,418	131,697	48.2		
14	119,359	101,653	37,256	36.7	585	585	17,121	95,087	67,482	129,513	49.2		
21	122,413	104,320	40,600	38.9	948	948	17,145	91,815	68,506	126,468	47.5		
28	117,120	98,989	40,315	40.7	1,014	1,014	17,117	95,051	68,161	125,448	49.6		
Feb. 4	114,450	97,070	38,347	39.5	334	334	17,046	99,598	70,398	124,601	51.4		
11	107,511	89,393	35,205	39.4	688	688	17,430	101,993	71,775	122,847	54.6		
18	108,387	90,452	34,758	38.4	387	387	17,548	104,855	71,775	123,203	54.3		
25	107,375	89,180	33,918	38.0	964	964	17,231	103,405	68,436	122,984	54.2		
Mar. 4	106,309	89,442	35,079	39.2	2,170	1,170	14,697	104,577	69,633	123,237	54.7	55.2	
11	101,636	84,709	34,753	41.0	2,111	1,111	14,816	107,182	70,418	120,351	56.6	57.2	
18	109,636	92,799	35,889	38.7	2,330	1,330	14,507	102,508	73,264	119,283	53.2	53.8	
25	109,172	92,644	37,204	40.2	2,030	1,030	14,498	93,593	67,684	115,944	51.0	51.5	
Apr. 1	104,387	87,685	36,665	41.8	2,225	1,000	14,477	96,512	65,229	116,103	53.1	53.7	
8	100,137	84,506	35,993	42.6	1,380	50	14,251	103,494	67,605	115,111	56.8	56.9	
15	94,438	78,719	35,225	44.7	1,453	1,453	14,266	105,453	66,622	113,756	58.5		
22	96,120	80,487	34,584	43.0	784	784	14,849	101,572	65,879	112,183	57.0		
27	95,656	80,671	34,564	42.8	764	764	14,221	100,378	66,862	109,808	56.8		
May 4	93,351	78,549	34,225	43.6	575	575	14,227	103,031	66,741	110,973	58.0		
11	86,002	71,195	31,091	43.7	570	570	14,237	107,525	65,542	109,146	61.6		
18	89,252	74,556	32,040	43.0	435	435	14,261	105,871	67,645	108,600	60.1		
25	91,736	75,987	31,266	41.1	1,515	1,515	14,234	99,232	65,080	105,849	58.1		
June 1	96,003	82,250	31,761	38.6	528	528	13,225	91,893	61,954	107,875	54.1		
8	94,588	80,747	31,495	39.0	562	562	13,279	92,435	63,059	104,963	55.0		
15	100,240	77,008	30,623	39.8	372	372	22,860	90,272	67,648	101,272	52.5		
22	93,468	79,813	31,428	39.1	272	272	13,383	87,818	59,196	102,499	54.3		
29	97,177	84,045	31,782	37.8	219	219	12,913	85,805	60,847	102,669	52.5		
July 6	100,203	87,153	32,556	37.4	104	104	12,946	85,081	63,358	104,739	50.6		
13	94,817	81,472	31,133	38.2	136	136	13,209	87,286	62,210	101,750	53.2		
20	95,771	82,892	31,857	38.4	85	85	12,794	87,068	61,774	101,257	53.4		
27	94,379	81,305	30,901	38.0	230	230	12,844	87,602	63,139	99,274	53.9		



Aug. 3	93,029	79,420	29,366	37.0	340	340	13,269	92,563	65,803	99,980	55.8
10	83,811	70,365	26,091	37.1	123	123	13,293	97,646	62,601	98,748	60.5
17	87,322	73,814	28,100	38.1	357	357	13,151	95,513	64,106	99,298	58.5
24	83,838	70,766	27,174	38.4	139	139	12,933	95,874	62,281	97,771	59.9
31	86,530	73,098	27,325	37.4	437	437	12,995	93,806	61,780	98,359	58.6
Sept. 7	86,599	73,828	28,722	38.9	374	374	12,397	93,536	64,090	98,936	57.4
14	86,143	73,483	28,198	38.4	304	304	12,356	93,066	61,455	99,347	57.9
21	88,238	75,291	28,837	35.7	592	592	12,355	92,434	61,872	100,215	57.0
28	87,083	73,583	28,035	38.1	1,108	1,108	12,392	95,528	61,758	100,470	58.9
Oct. 5	87,150	76,221	27,337	35.9	501	501	10,425	97,132	62,680	103,416	58.5
11	78,101	67,367	25,601	38.0	247	247	10,487	107,624	64,315	103,120	64.3
19	80,368	70,737	26,330	37.2	299	299	9,332	104,550	62,679	103,126	63.1
26	73,905	64,304	23,522	36.6	212	212	9,389	112,471	65,478	101,972	67.2
Nov. 2	74,032	64,780	22,843	35.3	380	380	8,872	111,639	64,763	103,145	66.5
9	70,666	61,242	22,895	37.4	545	545	8,879	112,574	63,671	101,976	68.0
16	76,766	66,773	24,978	37.4	1,528	1,528	8,465	109,685	64,568	102,914	65.5
23	76,364	66,613	23,843	35.8	1,213	1,213	8,538	106,922	64,663	100,507	64.7
30	76,799	67,349	24,948	37.0	914	914	8,536	104,578	64,730	99,940	63.5
Dec. 7	71,980	63,178	22,008	34.8	396	396	8,406	108,542	64,335	98,196	66.8
14	69,737	61,588	24,877	40.4	180	180	7,969	111,525	66,397	97,708	68.0
21	75,759	67,260	24,759	36.8	382	382	8,117	104,697	65,763	97,746	64.0
28	74,298	66,029	23,533	35.6	148	148	8,121	103,151	66,607	96,654	63.2

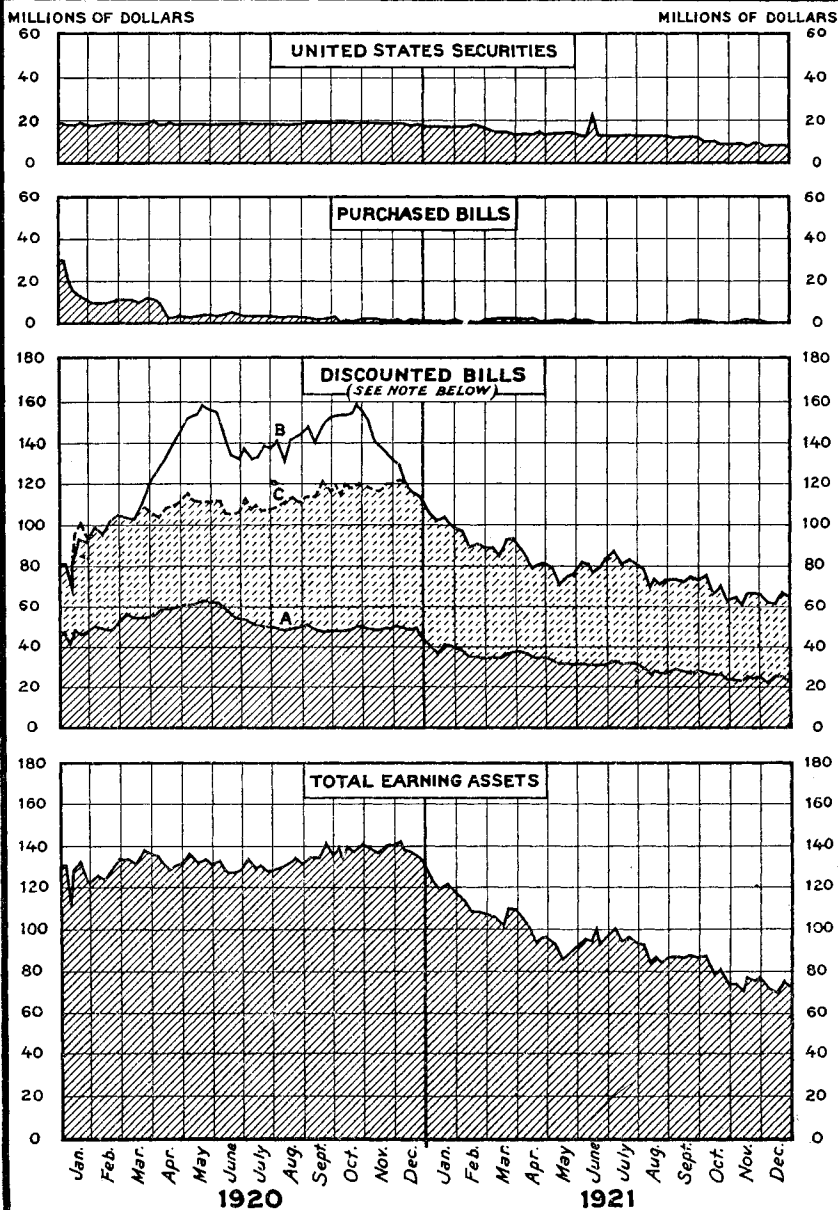
<sup>1</sup> No bills were discounted for or with other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18 net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	\$55,819,000	Feb. 4	\$68,994,000	Mar. 4	\$67,927,000
14	63,672,000	11	69,500,000	11	68,934,000
21	66,781,000	18	70,007,000		
28	65,996,000	25	67,817,000		

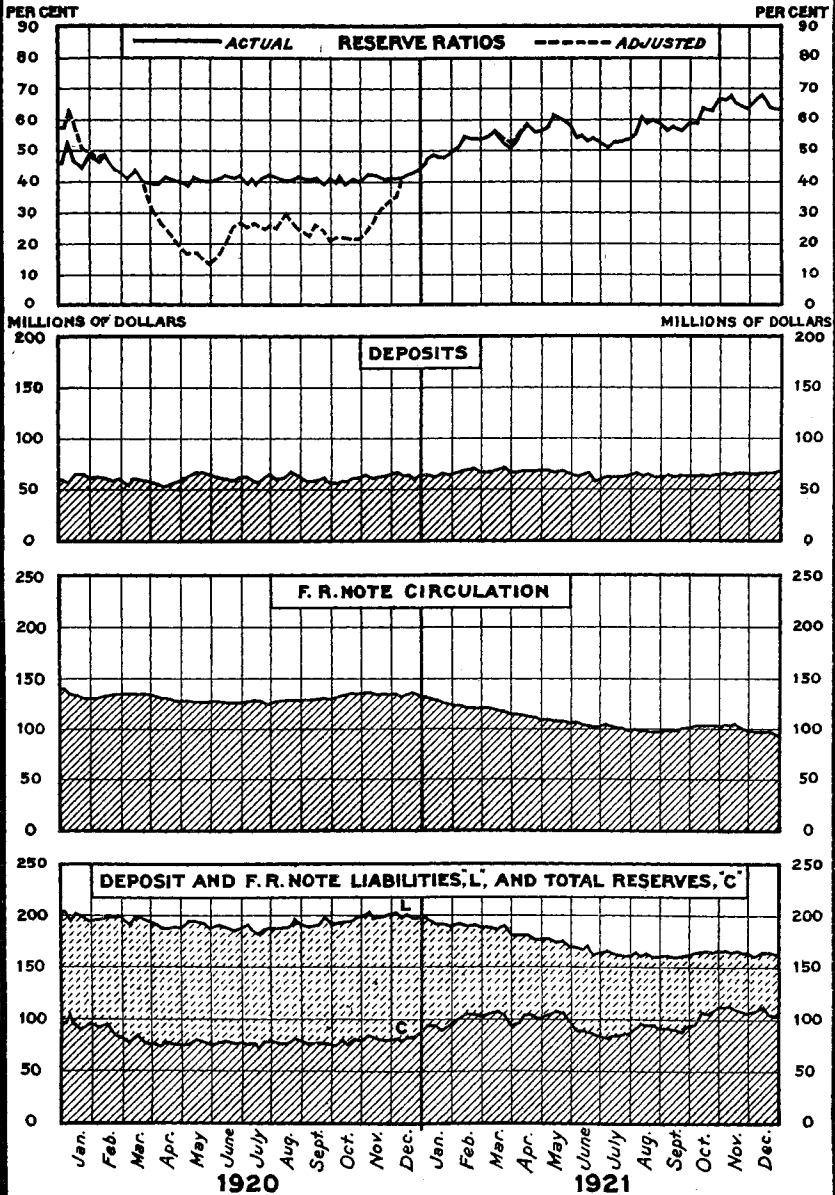
<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.  
 Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for.  
 and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

## SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.			Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	144,240	87,103	521	741	3,516	52,359	1,308	1,308	145,548	200,210	149,401	
February.....	121,650	67,949	333	621	2,813	49,934	1,572	1,572	123,222	172,527	126,924	
March.....	154,418	89,059	947	325	4,417	59,670	1,600	1,600	156,018	275,513	195,052	
April.....	134,976	87,983	579	438	4,433	41,543	1,813	1,878	135	136,789	266,764	
May.....	137,206	85,079	1,851	141	4,515	45,620	2,263	1,943	320	139,469	208,077	
June.....	147,281	84,644	1,291	299	5,672	55,375	947	817	130	148,228	181,391	
July.....	134,078	91,956	1,196	373	4,172	36,381	756	716	40	134,834	194,602	
August.....	117,533	80,907	113	243	3,508	32,762	1,188	1,148	40	118,721	206,706	
September.....	129,321	80,041	262	290	3,620	45,108	2,651	2,526	125	131,972	208,639	
October.....	121,229	80,969	464	554	3,365	35,877	754	754	121,983	210,265	223,896	
November.....	147,057	84,418	325	578	7,006	54,730	4,113	3,993	120	151,170	178,751	
December.....	120,035	74,431	92	538	5,155	39,819	1,222	1,222	121,257	170,616	184,762	
Total, 1921.....	1,609,024	994,539	7,974	5,141	52,192	549,178	20,187	19,277	910	1,629,211	.....	
1920.....	2,438,041	1,441,231	7,123	13,471	976,216	36,020	36,020	35,770	250	2,474,061	.....	
1919.....	2,100,631	1,895,246	.....	7,946	197,439	87,502	87,502	.....	.....	.....	2,188,133	

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$4,739,032	\$6,382,357	\$2,918,462
Purchased bills.....	41,427	273,425	564,495
United States securities.....	284,151	391,611	320,412
Transfers—net earnings.....			10,570
Deficient reserve penalties.....	80,640	104,164	52,373
Miscellaneous.....	21,065	28,560	18,166
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>5,166,315</b>	<b>7,180,117</b>	<b>3,884,478</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	151,043	126,916	95,040
Clerical staff.....	931,158	747,312	400,860
Special officers and watchmen.....	28,069	22,984	13,408
All other.....	38,763	30,693	20,289
Governors' conferences.....	675	277	553
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	287	282	229
Federal Advisory Council.....	1,200	1,200	1,150
Directors' meetings.....	11,948	11,849	11,586
Traveling expenses.....	29,373	25,525	22,933
Assessment for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	31,597	26,618	24,981
Legal fees.....	116	1,505	61
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	39,654	27,107	18,961
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	2,284		
Light, heat, and power.....	3,184		
Repairs and alterations.....	296	97,264	43,980
All other.....	168		
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	63,897		
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	907		
Printing and stationery.....	65,809	76,743	34,676
Telephone.....	8,217	6,629	3,548
Telegraph.....	43,262	44,800	15,609
Security shipments.....	5,072		
Currency and coin shipments.....	30,646	139,221	107,228
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	87,479		
Furniture and equipment.....	54,082	176,102	73,798
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	236,047	238,051	188,617
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	20,049	32,988	20,313
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	26,500	58,000	58,300
All other expenses.....	49,468	32,390	18,673
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>1,961,250</b>	<b>1,924,456</b>	<b>1,174,793</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,205,065</b>	<b>5,255,661</b>	<b>2,709,685</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	5,166,315	7,180,117	3,884,478
Current expenses.....	1,961,250	1,924,456	1,174,793
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,205,065</b>	<b>5,255,661</b>	<b>2,709,685</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Assessments account expenses Federal Reserve Board previously charged to profit and loss.....		19,520	
All other.....	13,241		
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>13,241</b>	<b>19,520</b>	
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	2112,224	350,000	335,000
Reserve for possible losses.....	150,000		
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....		34,615	
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			19,520
All other.....	4,156	15,000	11
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>266,380</b>	<b>399,615</b>	<b>354,531</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>253,139</b>	<b>380,095</b>	<b>354,531</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>2,951,926</b>	<b>4,875,566</b>	<b>2,355,154</b>
Dividends paid.....	270,253	253,711	234,660
Transferred to surplus account.....	1,042,564	4,621,855	2,120,494
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	1,639,109		

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes reserve of \$100,000 for dismantling old building.

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	41,278	3,478	23,956	1,932	44,756	34,529	28,206	25,888	22,337	5,976
February.....	30,272	2,994	25,303	2,948	33,266	26,148	16,234	28,251	26,988	9,435
March.....	38,252	3,169	24,129	2,641	41,421	35,633	18,622	26,770	24,643	11,102
April.....	33,432	2,993	26,640	2,566	36,425	36,193	24,216	23,206	27,121	8,489
May.....	33,742	2,724	24,685	2,805	36,466	33,904	22,762	27,490	27,359	12,065
June.....	36,946	2,926	25,117	2,726	39,872	38,340	24,163	27,843	28,566	11,308
July.....	32,552	2,874	25,056	2,959	35,426	36,945	26,441	28,015	32,284	13,774
August.....	32,094	2,691	25,037	2,951	34,785	35,261	21,067	27,988	32,753	18,528
September.....	32,245	2,684	31,866	6,844	34,929	38,137	23,373	38,710	37,432	23,827
October.....	35,245	2,967	31,999	6,578	38,212	40,083	26,258	38,577	40,642	32,871
November.....	36,617	2,902	26,591	4,010	39,519	42,066	24,654	30,601	31,586	29,541
December.....	50,217	2,868	32,073	4,292	53,085	46,188	32,741	36,365	38,624	28,531
Total, 1921.....	432,892	35,270	322,452	43,252	468,162	.....	.....	365,704	.....	.....
1920.....	412,141	31,286	344,457	25,878	.....	443,427	.....	.....	370,335	.....
1919.....	273,198	15,539	202,306	3,141	.....	.....	288,737	.....	.....	205,447

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	214	170,872	995	71,794	64	8,962	21	3,664
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	437	324,860	1,863	122,459	132	18,211	41	6,574
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	479	297,764	1,961	124,211	95	14,852	50	9,324
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	525	338,474	2,263	141,780	187	21,351	50	8,521
Apr. 16-May 15.....	410	266,560	1,976	120,775	238	17,969	41	6,996
May 16-June 15.....	445	289,347	2,130	124,677	146	14,499	50	9,914
June 16-July 15.....	438	275,592	1,995	120,836	169	18,375	50	9,158
July 16-Aug. 15.....	417	274,453	2,009	118,767	154	16,748	58	7,879
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	426	277,245	2,091	124,631	122	13,942	62	9,128
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	454	328,434	2,241	147,721	192	15,560	64	10,112
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	466	326,780	2,299	142,692	256	18,352	63	8,170
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	560	336,877	2,316	138,938	160	15,626	52	8,316
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	308	173,322	1,175	68,728	97	7,631	27	4,930
Total, 1921.....	5,579	3,682,380	25,314	1,568,019	2,012	202,058	629	102,686
1920.....	5,084	5,009,163	23,823	2,120,383	1,644	223,604	520	182,747
1919.....	3,715	4,181,543	12,887	1,393,981	2,225	286,875	281	146,137

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	1,294	1,076	533	255,292	332,892	201,774
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	2,473	2,209	1,240	472,134	635,988	462,187
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	2,585	2,466	1,185	446,151	692,006	397,096
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	3,025	2,761	1,525	510,106	713,408	463,649
Apr. 16-May 15.....	2,665	2,670	1,566	412,300	640,135	443,726
May 16-June 15.....	2,771	2,464	1,401	438,437	610,846	456,519
June 16-July 15.....	2,652	2,530	1,465	423,761	580,851	459,605
July 16-Aug. 15.....	2,638	2,497	1,598	417,847	573,616	482,582
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	2,701	2,656	1,579	424,946	614,332	496,851
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	2,951	2,785	1,768	501,827	664,100	565,810
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	3,084	2,821	2,073	495,974	615,596	632,196
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	3,088	2,717	2,006	499,757	572,531	609,516
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	1,607	1,419	1,169	256,611	289,598	337,023
Total, 1921.....	33,534	.....	.....	5,555,143	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	31,071	.....	.....	7,535,897	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	19,108	.....	.....	6,008,536

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 9—MINNEAPOLIS.

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JOHN H. RICH, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

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The year of 1921 was a period of financial readjustment in the Northwest. The fall of prices in 1920 and the impairment of confidence which resulted from this decline caused grave financial distress in the agricultural sections of the United States. In the country districts financial readjustment has been limited to a reduction of wages paid to hired help and a curtailment of purchases of agricultural implements and other items not absolutely necessary. On the contrary, banks in the larger cities have experienced noticeable improvement during 1921, which enabled them to reduce their borrowings.

### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1921.

The total of the outstanding loans of this bank to its member banks indicates very clearly the credit situation in this district. During 1921 these loans were greatly reduced. On January 7, 1921, they reached the highest point of the year, totaling \$94,000,000. By March 11 they had been reduced to about \$66,000,000. Thereafter the demands of farmers for funds, first to meet spring planting expenditures and later to pay harvesting expenses, caused member banks to increase their borrowings from us to nearly \$86,000,000 on August 24. From this date member bank borrowings from us declined steadily to little more than \$52,000,000 on December 28. The total reduction from the highest point of the year (January 7) to the lowest point (December 28) amounted to 45 per cent. A small part of this reduction of borrowings from us during the latter part of 1921 was helped indirectly by the loaning of \$14,000,000 to banks in rural communities by the War Finance Corporation between November 7 and December 31.

The percentage of our cash reserve to deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation combined did not reach a point lower than 38.6 per cent in 1921, owing to our ability to borrow from other Federal Reserve Banks. The percentage which would have existed if we had not been able to rediscount with other Federal Reserve Banks is a better measure of conditions. Beginning with a percentage of 29.2 per cent on January 7, this adjusted reserve rose to 50.4 per cent on March 11, and then declined to 22 per cent on August 24, which was the low point of the year. The percentage then rose weekly to December 28, when it stood at 56.7 per cent, the highest point reached during the year.

It became increasingly difficult for member banks to carry reserve deposits with this Federal Reserve Bank large enough to meet legal requirements during 1921, owing to withdrawals of deposits and slow collection of loans. Their total deposits with us declined about

\$5,000,000. During the year 744 banks were penalized for deficient reserves (as compared with 698 banks in 1920) out of the total membership on December 31, 1921, of only 1,024 banks.

The elastic nature of the Federal Reserve note makes it an excellent index of changes in the volume of business and the movement of prices combined. From a total of \$78,000,000 on January 7, our circulation declined to \$55,500,000 on August 24. Thereafter it increased to \$58,000,000 on October 11, then declined to a little over \$56,000,000 on November 30, and again rose to about \$57,500,000 on December 28. Allowing for gradually declining prices, there is depicted a pronounced slump in business during the first eight months of 1921, followed by a moderate amount of activity incident to harvesting and marketing the crops, and finally a little pick-up at the close of the year caused by Christmas buying.

#### LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank discounted paper during 1921 for 765 member banks, or 75 per cent of the total number of member banks in the district. The number of banks served shows an increase over 1920, when only 704 banks were served, representing about 70 per cent of the total membership. More than 104,000 pieces of discounted paper were handled in 1921, as compared with 73,000 in 1920, but the amount involved in 1921 was only \$730,000,000 as compared with \$953,000,000 in 1920.

More South Dakota banks in proportion to the total membership from that State borrowed from the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank than was the case for any other State in this district. In South Dakota 93 per cent of the member banks discounted paper with the Federal Reserve Bank during some part of 1921. Montana was next, with 82 per cent of its membership receiving accommodation. The percentages for the other States were as follows: North Dakota, 81 per cent; Minnesota, 68 per cent; Wisconsin, 47 per cent; and Michigan, 45 per cent. Every State except Minnesota increased its borrowings in proportion to the total number and amount of rediscounts at the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank between 1920 and 1921. The rural banks of Minnesota increased their proportion of the total borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank, but the proportion for the State as a whole was lowered through the fact that Twin City member banks greatly reduced their borrowings. On December 31, 1920, the borrowings (\$50,600,000) of Twin City banks represented 53 per cent of the total member bank borrowings in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, of which a large part had been reloaned by them to country banks. On December 31, 1921, the borrowings of the same Twin City member banks (\$10,800,000) were but 21 per cent of the total borrowings from this Federal Reserve Bank. City banks in general throughout the district have been a constantly decreasing factor during 1921 in Federal Reserve Bank discounts.

The importance of United States Government obligations as collateral for rediscounts was greatly reduced during 1921. While total paper discounted by the Federal Reserve System for member banks in this district declined 45 per cent, from \$94,000,000 to



\$52,000,000, during the year, discounts secured by United States Government obligations declined 64 per cent, from \$20,000,000 to \$7,000,000. At the beginning of the year paper secured by United States Government obligations was 22 per cent of the total discounts, and at the end of the year it was reduced to 14 per cent of the total.

#### DISCOUNT RATES.

The more important discount rates of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank were reduced three times during 1921. On May 10 commercial and agricultural paper rates and rates on member banks' notes with this class of collateral were reduced from 7 to 6½ per cent. At the same time the rate on customers' and member banks' notes secured by Treasury certificates of indebtedness was raised from 5½ to 6 per cent. On this date the rate of discount for bankers' acceptances and notes secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes remained at 6 per cent. On June 14 an additional rate of 6 per cent was quoted for customers' and member banks' notes secured by Treasury notes. On October 5 a flat rate of 6 per cent for all classes of paper was established, and on November 7 this flat rate was reduced to 5½ per cent.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The business depression existing in 1921 caused a reduction of 29 per cent in Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation between December 31, 1920, and December 31, 1921. The total amount in actual circulation dropped from \$79,498,000 to \$56,789,000. Although it is considered necessary to keep as stocks for immediate use about \$10,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes at Minneapolis and about \$2,500,000 at Helena, the combined stocks were allowed to decline to \$9,390,000 at the close of 1921 in preparation for expected returns of fit-for-use Federal Reserve notes by the banks during the first few weeks of 1922.

An important factor in securing elasticity of the Federal Reserve note issue is the law requiring each Federal Reserve Bank to return direct to every other Federal Reserve Bank all Federal Reserve notes issued by such other Federal Reserve Banks. During 1921 this rule caused the return of nearly \$33,000,000 of Minneapolis Federal Reserve notes from other districts and the return by this bank of Federal Reserve notes from other districts to about the same amount. The largest volume of receipts of our Federal Reserve notes from other districts occurred in January, February, and March, and the Minneapolis bank returned the largest amounts of notes to other districts in January, May, June, and July.

The different denominations of these notes vary as to their elasticity. It appears that the \$20 bill is responsible for the greater part of the elasticity in the total circulation. There was a reduction of \$10,000,000 in 20's, \$7,500,000 in 10's, and \$2,000,000 in 5's in 1921. The larger denominations—50's, 100's, 500's, and 1,000's—have a lesser degree of elasticity, owing to the fact that they do not circulate freely but are used mainly as bank reserves and in interbank transactions. The \$5 bill retains its character as "small

change," as is evidenced by its resistance to contraction shown in the dollar amount outstanding as well as in its relatively larger number in circulation.

As collateral security for the Federal Reserve notes, there was held by the agent on December 31, 1921, more than \$49,000,000 in eligible paper and almost \$17,000,000 in gold coin or certificates and gold deposits in the redemption fund and with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. As gold held by the bank proper is also available for the reserve required for these notes, the requirement of 40 per cent in gold was amply covered on this date.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

On December 31, 1921, there were in actual circulation \$4,219,656 in Federal Reserve Bank notes, showing a reduction of 45 per cent from the amount outstanding a year ago. The reduction was accounted for by a 32 per cent decline in 1's, a 63 per cent decline in 2's, and a 64 per cent decline in 5's. From September 20, 1918, when Federal Reserve Bank notes were first issued, to December 31, 1921, \$22,580,000 in these notes were received from the Comptroller of the Currency and \$18,225,800 were destroyed at Washington.

#### CHANGES IN THE BALANCE SHEET.

Between December 31, 1920, and December 31, 1921, capital, surplus, and deposits immediately available of member banks increased slightly, while Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes in actual circulation declined \$26,000,000. Gold and other legal reserves against deposits and Federal Reserve notes increased almost \$14,000,000. Bills discounted and purchased declined almost \$32,000,000 during the year. On December 31, 1921, moreover, this bank had no contingent liability for rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks, while a year ago there was a contingent liability on this account of more than \$14,000,000.

The gross earnings of this bank during 1921 were but \$4,966,311, as compared with \$5,307,381 in 1920. The current expenses during 1921 of \$1,325,867 included \$168,116, representing cost and taxes for Federal Reserve and Federal Reserve Bank note circulation. After making minor adjustments in the profit account for depreciation on bank premises and other matters and setting aside a reserve for possible losses of \$500,000, the net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax amounted to \$3,515,154. Dividends totaling \$211,657 were declared at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on our paid-up stock and paid to member banks. There was transferred to surplus account \$488,530, and the remainder, amounting to \$2,450,967, was paid to the United States Government as a franchise tax.

#### CHECK CLEARINGS, COLLECTIONS, AND WIRE TRANSFERS.

Our check collection department handled 23,612,000 items during 1921, amounting to \$2,916,117,000, as compared with but 21,589,000 items handled in 1920, amounting to \$3,908,858,000.

Our collection department received 282,189 items during 1921, and collected 266,834 items, amounting to \$109,689,726. In 1920 this department received but 154,923 items, and collected 148,749 items, amounting to \$125,044,297.

This bank purchased 12,769 wire transfers during 1921, amounting to \$897,398,827, and sold 10,066 wire transfers amounting to \$409,722,496. The greatest volume of transfers was made with the Chicago and New York Federal Reserve Banks.

#### FISCAL AGENCY FUNCTIONS.

The fiscal agency operated by us for the United States Government paid 3,588,452 Government coupons, amounting to \$14,346,797, and redeemed about 4,500 United States certificates of indebtedness, amounting to \$33,971,500, during 1921. Exchanges and conversions, particularly of temporary for permanent bonds of the fourth Liberty loan issue, played a very important part in the fiscal agency services performed by us during 1921. In the aggregate, conversions and exchanges of 1,225,893 pieces were received and 749,474 pieces were delivered, the transactions totaling \$230,000,350. From the foregoing figures, which show a smaller number of pieces delivered than received, it appears that Liberty bonds and Victory notes were being absorbed by permanent investors or banks which desire large denominations for their greater convenience.

In addition to the foregoing, this department made purchases of \$175,100 in Victory notes for the United States Treasury, and received \$313,000 in Liberty bonds and Victory notes for payment of inheritance taxes, and war savings securities were sold to the amount of \$50,428, and redeemed or paid to the amount of \$4,713,769.

This bank assisted in the allotment of 18 issues of United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes during 1921. In the operation of this department, 1,779 individual allotments were made, amounting to \$87,635,500. In addition to handling the original allotments, repurchases and resales of these certificates of indebtedness, to relieve banks which could not afford to hold them and to assist those banks also who desired to invest in them, amounted to \$60,199,100.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

At the close of the year there were 1,024 member banks in this district as compared with 1,009 at the beginning of the year, or a gain of more than 1 per cent. As the Federal Reserve Act requires a payment on capital stock equal to 3 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of member banks, and our capital increased \$108,100, it follows that these gains in membership represented banks having a combined capital and surplus amounting to about \$3,603,300. There was a net gain of 17 State banks and trust companies and a net loss of two national banks. The total membership at the close of 1921 was composed of 886 national banks and 138 State banks.

Since the organization of this bank, 133 State banks have acquired membership by conversion and 138 have taken and retained membership as State banks, making a total of 271 State institutions which have entered the system. On June 30, 1921, there were 985 State

banks in this district eligible for membership, of which 13½ per cent held membership in the system. The State member banks had a capital and surplus totaling 22.6 per cent of all those eligible and had total resources equal to 22.3 per cent of all those eligible.

#### FIDUCIARY POWERS.

National bank members have continued to apply for trust powers under section 11 (*k*) of the Federal Reserve Act. Applications of 12 banks, with a capital of \$2,700,000, were received and approved by the Federal Reserve Board during 1921.

#### BANK EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

During the year this department made 206 examinations of State and national banks, with resources totaling \$159,385,928, which includes examinations made of 24 State banks which applied for membership, of which number 5 later completed membership. All State bank members in the district were examined at least once in 1921, with the exception of one bank, which completed its membership on December 27. The total number of banks examined was more than three times as great as a year ago, and necessitated the use of 17 different examiners for part time or full time during the year, these examiners having covered 91,597 miles during the year. In addition to the regular examinations, 163 special trips were made to various banks to verify loans and securities, make estimates as to collectibility, and to render general assistance.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	9,140	9,130	8,275
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	31,115	8,456	4,872
Gold with foreign agencies.....		89	3,546
Total gold held by bank.....	40,255	17,675	16,693
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	16,856	25,905	35,847
Gold redemption fund.....	2,765	3,098	206
Total gold reserve.....	59,876	46,678	52,746
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	811	250	65
Total reserves.....	60,687	46,928	52,811
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	7,289	17,093	22,331
All other.....	43,923	64,561	51,526
Bills bought in open market.....		1,313	12,599
Total bills on hand.....	51,212	82,967	86,456
United States bonds and notes.....	115	116	116
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	4,450	8,480	8,480
All other.....			
Municipal warrants.....	89		
Total earning assets.....	55,866	91,563	95,052
Bank premises.....	763	590	500
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	201	480	400
Uncollected items.....	14,505	21,606	24,406
All other resources.....	1,033	249	224
Total resources.....	133,055	161,416	173,393
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	3,539	3,461	3,074
Surplus.....	7,458	6,980	3,569
Deposits:			
Government.....	2,964	1,555	513
Member bank—reserve account.....	43,524	43,520	53,828
All other.....	477	532	2,262
Total deposits.....	46,965	45,607	56,603
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	56,789	79,498	87,187
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	4,220	7,655	8,200
Deferred ava liability items.....	12,919	17,492	14,232
All other liabilities.....	1,125	723	498
Total liabilities.....	133,055	161,416	173,393
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	58.5	138.8	139.5

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+8).	Discounted bills.					Bills bought in open market. <sup>1</sup>	United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total held (4-3).	Rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.								Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
				Total (2+3).	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Per cent (5+4).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jan. 7.....	92,043	81,999	12,254	94,253	20,520	21.8	1,449	8,595	47,824	47,394	78,284	39.2	29.2
14.....	89,152	79,108	8,580	87,688	20,280	23.1	1,448	8,596	46,902	44,625	76,454	39.6	32.4
21.....	89,522	80,650	5,792	86,442	20,177	23.3	276	8,596	46,729	45,652	75,020	39.5	34.6
28.....	88,785	80,138	2,075	82,213	20,684	25.2	51	8,596	47,180	46,779	73,717	39.9	38.1
Feb. 4.....	87,510	78,893	2,000	80,893	19,923	24.6	21	8,596	49,412	47,677	72,984	41.4	39.8
11.....	87,014	78,376	500	78,876	18,987	24.1	42	8,596	43,924	46,259	71,802	38.7	38.3
18.....	87,063	78,459	.....	78,459	18,421	23.5	28	8,596	46,415	46,791	71,366	40.0	.....
25.....	82,258	73,457	.....	73,457	15,212	20.7	205	8,596	49,636	46,237	71,223	43.3	.....
Mar. 4.....	78,584	69,988	.....	69,988	14,295	20.4	.....	8,596	57,784	48,735	71,341	48.5	.....
11.....	74,513	65,917	.....	65,917	14,367	21.8	.....	8,596	58,058	47,335	70,487	50.4	.....
18.....	76,813	68,217	.....	68,217	14,744	21.6	.....	8,596	58,961	49,372	69,943	49.4	.....
25.....	77,815	69,219	.....	69,219	14,106	20.4	.....	8,596	56,333	48,652	69,303	47.8	.....
Apr. 1.....	78,432	69,836	.....	69,836	13,118	18.8	.....	8,596	54,095	48,165	68,017	46.6	.....
8.....	80,792	72,196	.....	72,196	13,648	18.9	.....	8,596	52,743	49,366	67,360	45.2	.....
15.....	80,284	71,658	.....	71,658	13,142	18.3	.....	8,626	48,911	46,467	66,545	43.3	.....
22.....	83,161	74,534	.....	74,534	15,368	20.6	.....	8,627	44,525	45,802	66,096	39.8	.....
27.....	80,929	72,315	2,000	74,315	14,067	18.9	.....	8,614	44,023	43,923	65,544	40.2	38.4
May 4.....	81,091	72,493	.....	72,493	13,980	19.3	.....	8,598	45,014	43,772	65,480	41.2	.....
11.....	78,957	70,229	.....	70,229	13,510	19.2	.....	8,728	44,481	42,805	64,215	41.6	.....
18.....	80,833	72,123	7,925	80,048	14,130	17.7	.....	8,710	42,692	44,730	63,065	39.6	32.3
25.....	76,610	67,937	10,347	78,284	13,905	17.8	.....	8,673	41,922	40,922	61,769	40.8	30.7
June 1.....	74,662	65,991	11,348	77,339	12,967	16.8	.....	8,671	43,416	41,563	61,220	42.2	31.2
8.....	81,864	73,241	7,515	80,756	13,079	16.2	.....	8,623	42,400	48,096	60,677	39.0	32.1
15.....	77,321	69,172	10,050	79,222	12,544	15.8	.....	8,149	41,982	44,440	59,765	40.3	30.6
22.....	80,006	71,884	12,837	84,721	12,984	15.3	.....	8,122	42,673	47,847	59,541	39.7	27.8
29.....	75,849	70,100	14,476	84,576	12,070	14.3	.....	5,749	42,195	43,743	58,833	41.1	27.0
July 6.....	79,410	73,734	11,140	84,874	11,897	14.0	.....	5,676	40,303	44,378	59,613	38.8	28.0
13.....	76,261	70,648	10,485	81,133	12,175	15.0	.....	5,613	40,172	44,120	58,152	39.3	29.0
20.....	77,799	72,199	11,954	84,153	12,448	14.8	.....	5,600	39,773	44,576	57,301	39.0	27.3

Aug. 27	76,404	70,699	13,849	84,548	12,149	14.4	5,705	39,376	44,366	56,382	39.1	25.3
3	76,434	70,615	12,935	83,550	12,411	14.9	5,819	38,118	42,591	56,062	38.6	25.5
10	74,910	69,170	10,036	79,206	12,113	15.3	5,740	37,777	41,769	55,577	38.8	28.5
17	75,300	69,652	12,597	82,249	12,114	14.7	5,648	38,852	42,379	55,617	39.6	26.8
24	73,640	67,877	17,922	85,799	12,106	14.1	5,763	39,411	42,406	55,470	40.3	22.0
31	75,787	70,185	14,768	84,953	11,785	13.9	5,602	39,178	42,932	55,618	39.4	24.5
Sept. 7	76,569	71,376	11,014	82,390	11,780	14.3	5,193	39,639	44,928	57,140	38.8	28.0
14	75,233	69,988	9,060	79,048	11,450	14.5	5,245	39,096	42,371	57,172	39.3	30.2
21	76,345	71,184	7,052	78,236	11,944	15.3	5,161	40,320	44,681	57,431	39.5	32.6
28	74,998	69,825	5,423	75,248	11,342	15.1	5,173	40,930	44,381	56,678	40.5	35.1
Oct. 5	75,716	70,592	.....	70,592	10,714	15.2	5,124	43,636	46,985	57,928	41.6	.....
11	73,806	68,709	.....	68,709	10,305	15.0	5,097	42,947	44,924	58,160	41.7	.....
19	74,212	68,967	6,000	74,967	10,243	13.7	5,235	39,200	41,964	58,152	39.2	33.2
26	76,562	71,419	4,366	75,785	10,177	13.4	5,133	40,464	44,820	57,779	39.4	35.2
Nov. 2	75,449	70,137	955	71,092	9,952	14.0	5,302	41,543	43,617	57,691	41.0	40.1
9	67,579	62,462	.....	62,462	8,182	13.1	5,107	48,280	43,269	57,595	47.9	.....
16	68,192	63,078	.....	63,078	8,048	12.8	5,104	47,812	43,499	57,418	47.4	.....
23	70,416	65,316	.....	65,316	8,852	13.6	5,078	45,253	45,208	57,002	44.3	.....
30	67,497	62,264	.....	62,264	8,805	14.1	5,211	47,172	43,336	56,352	47.3	.....
Dec. 7	66,067	60,947	.....	60,947	9,103	14.9	5,088	53,507	47,869	56,955	51.0	.....
14	60,062	55,377	.....	55,377	8,747	15.8	4,607	56,816	44,078	56,656	56.4	.....
21	60,504	55,738	.....	55,738	8,099	14.5	4,677	56,414	45,486	57,451	54.8	.....
28	57,183	52,339	.....	52,339	7,525	14.4	4,755	56,380	42,031	57,482	56.7	.....

<sup>1</sup> No acceptances were bought from or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

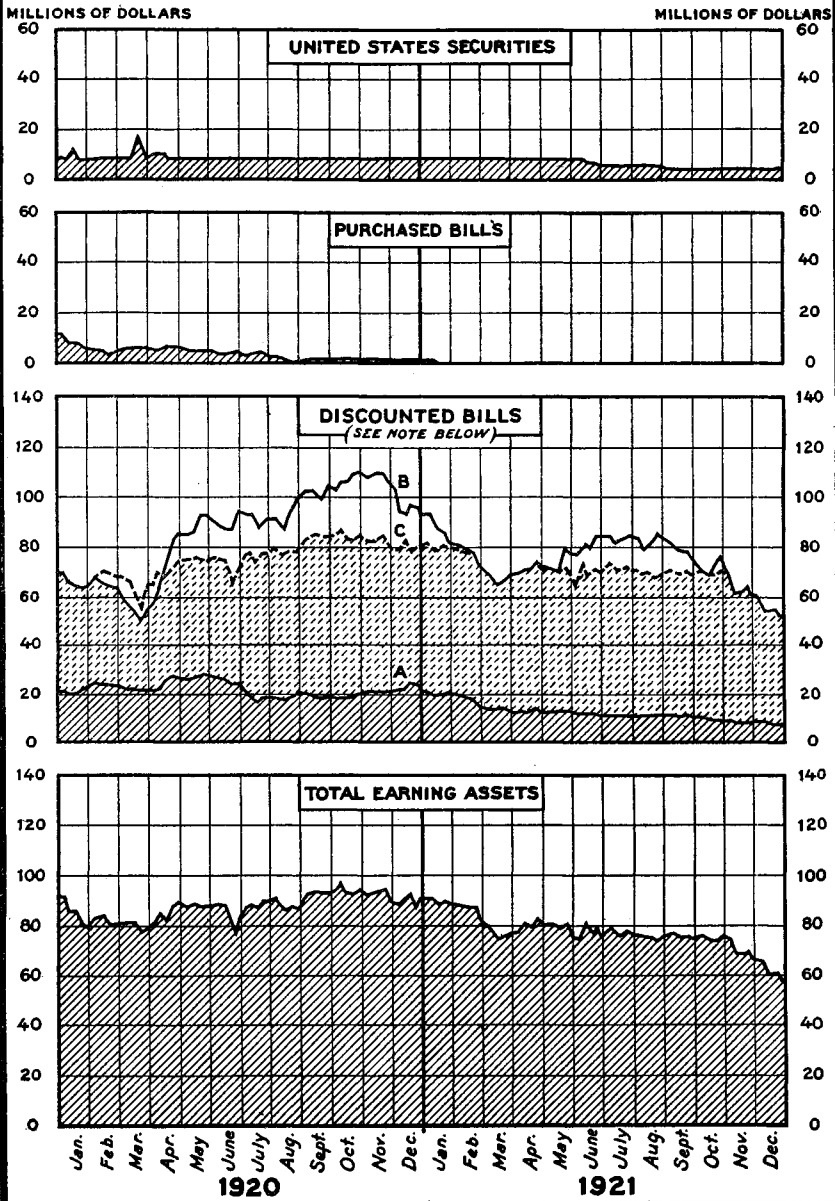
<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	\$43,729,000	Feb. 4	\$46,275,000	Mar. 4	\$47,715,000
14	41,922,000	11	41,589,000	11	44,619,000
21	43,386,000	18	44,737,000		
28	44,558,000	25	43,475,000		

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>4</sup> Municipal warrants.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921

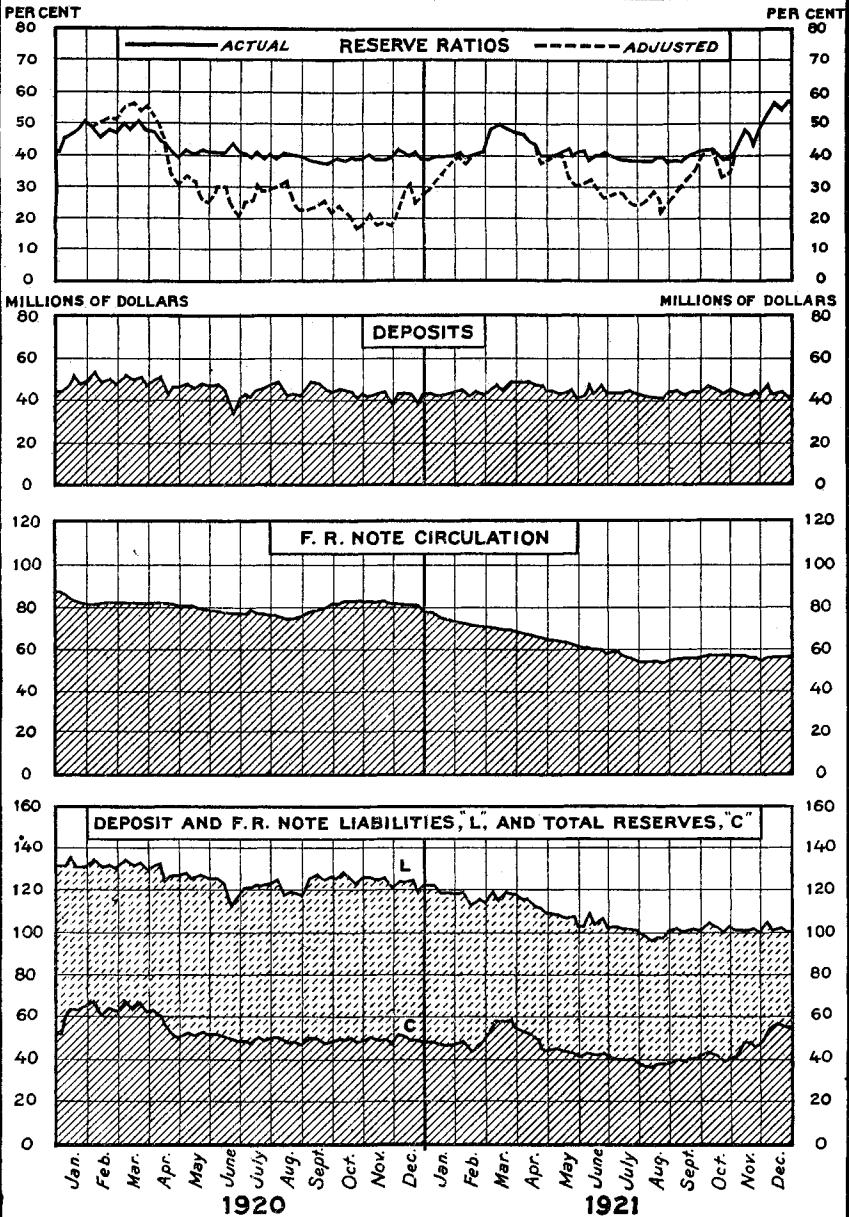


A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.  
 Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for,  
 and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve banks.



# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

## DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks.

The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.			Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and livestock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	81,971	33,066	401	227	7,948	40,329			81,971	61,633	27,774	
February.....	69,310	35,354	223	111	8,653	24,969			69,310	66,231	17,054	
March.....	66,495	31,155	11	428	7,366	27,535	39	39	66,534	70,950	33,444	
April.....	65,172	29,581	132	211	10,442	24,806			65,172	91,804	78,345	
May.....	67,866	28,882		250	12,378	25,356			67,866	89,910	85,749	
June.....	67,996	26,138	50	223	12,664	28,921			67,996	96,183	54,466	
July.....	51,520	25,247		186	8,246	17,841			51,520	75,066	39,330	
August.....	56,610	24,670		349	5,179	26,412			56,610	81,709	45,835	
September.....	51,864	25,093	11	199	4,841	21,720			51,864	74,257	79,550	
October.....	56,953	19,999	75	265	10,005	26,609			56,953	83,513	111,940	
November.....	49,221	17,960		143	9,582	21,536			49,221	83,226	99,456	
December.....	46,184	17,131		104	8,962	19,987			46,184	96,970	97,291	
Total, 1921.....	730,662	314,276	903	2,696	106,266	306,521	39	39	730,701			
1920.....	953,392	478,774		3,138	471,480		18,060	17,910		971,452		
1919.....	661,520	521,981		565	138,974		108,714	108,714			770,234	

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$4,649,554	\$4,734,259	\$1,829,461
Purchased bills.....	13	191,862	882,564
United States securities.....	142,001	181,990	213,501
Transfers—net earnings.....	12,581	77,245	51,461
Deficient reserve penalties.....	157,158	92,744	26,382
Miscellaneous.....	5,004	29,281	3,672
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>4,966,311</b>	<b>5,307,381</b>	<b>3,007,041</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	115,499	77,637	61,014
Clerical staff.....	517,448	363,724	208,171
Special officers and watchmen.....	23,618	10,766	8,726
All other.....	18,807	23,686	3,530
Governors' conferences.....	770	452	83
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	403	27	341
Federal Advisory Council.....	908	893	1,274
Directors' meetings.....	11,902	6,705	6,815
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	35,505	15,227	5,531
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	25,554	22,520	20,209
Legal fees.....	11,623	3,100	3,380
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmens' compensation, and general liability).....	29,553	22,253	8,692
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	3,119		
Light, heat, and power.....	1,556		
Repairs and alterations.....	1,015	45,469	21,498
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	44,128		
Fire insurance—Furniture and equipment.....	112		
Printing and stationery.....	97,072	62,488	25,228
Telephone.....	7,248	2,832	2,223
Telegraph.....	23,494	13,780	2,752
Security shipments.....	2,101		
Currency and coin shipments.....	20,420		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	83,139	102,156	43,656
Furniture and equipment.....	53,368	100,817	23,926
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	124,584	62,627	56,273
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	16,552	15,959	17,002
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	26,980	36,792	24,912
All other expenses.....	29,384	25,288	11,255
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>1,325,867</b>	<b>1,015,198</b>	<b>556,491</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,640,444</b>	<b>4,292,183</b>	<b>2,450,550</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	4,966,311	5,307,381	3,007,041
Current expenses.....	1,325,867	1,015,198	556,491
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,640,444</b>	<b>4,292,183</b>	<b>2,450,550</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		16,607	
All other.....	17,264		
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>17,264</b>	<b>16,607</b>	
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	5,275	177,737	100,000
Reserve for possible losses.....	500,000		
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			16,607
All other.....	1,279		
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>506,554</b>	<b>177,737</b>	<b>116,607</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>489,290</b>	<b>161,130</b>	<b>116,607</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>3,151,154</b>	<b>4,131,053</b>	<b>2,333,943</b>
Dividends paid.....	211,657	195,871	180,186
Transferred to surplus account.....	488,530	3,410,948	2,153,757
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	2,450,967	524,234	

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

## SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	12,853	1	4,655	1	12,854	6,431	6,992	4,656	3,316	1,834
February.....	8,912	4	6,261	3	8,916	3,129	3,145	6,264	5,385	2,885
March.....	10,954	14	7,854	53	10,968	3,843	3,043	7,907	5,871	3,607
April.....	11,393	13	7,320	57	11,406	3,966	4,878	7,377	5,126	3,269
May.....	12,643	21	6,576	3	12,664	4,075	6,899	6,579	5,314	2,342
June.....	11,762	47	6,513	35	11,809	4,611	4,903	6,548	6,184	3,357
July.....	11,135	59	6,844	40	11,194	5,177	6,589	6,884	5,724	2,890
August.....	10,403	23	7,888	72	10,426	4,528	4,307	7,960	6,606	3,773
September.....	10,216	13	9,275	201	10,229	4,900	3,362	9,476	11,355	8,227
October.....	10,493	8	9,329	207	10,501	4,845	4,855	9,536	7,433	7,010
November.....	10,753	28	7,412	110	10,781	7,535	4,258	7,522	7,381	5,949
December.....	11,273	19	9,369	238	11,292	4,116	9,607	9,301	7,683	.....
Total, 1921.....	132,790	250	89,296	1,020	133,040	.....	.....	90,316	.....	.....
1920.....	64,332	528	78,616	380	.....	64,860	.....	78,996	.....	.....
1919.....	56,863	484	52,451	375	.....	.....	57,347	.....	.....	52,826

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	126	61,784	757	48,240	22	2,626
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	259	108,682	1,331	82,782	30	4,391
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	275	114,978	1,412	89,936	27	5,962
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	292	134,650	1,639	100,081	54	6,477
Apr. 16-May 15.....	272	110,900	1,457	85,260	62	5,339
May 16-June 15.....	301	118,711	1,617	89,805	47	4,527
June 16-July 15.....	269	119,198	1,588	88,810	58	4,374
July 16-Aug. 15.....	266	118,483	1,485	84,855	41	4,556
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	264	124,321	1,568	89,813	38	4,585
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	276	141,270	1,676	100,599	51	5,595
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	258	134,206	1,675	100,443	50	5,138
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	267	130,400	1,707	95,942	38	14,025
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	135	62,222	823	45,204	26	7,252
Total, 1921.....	3,260	1,479,805	18,735	1,101,770	544	74,847
1920.....	2,902	1,914,838	17,240	1,438,117	373	63,953

Period.	Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.		Total number. <sup>1</sup>		Total amount. <sup>1</sup>	
	Number.	Amount.	1921	1920	1921	1920
Jan. 1-15.....	54	15,853	959	580	128,503	130,057
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	93	28,133	1,713	1,176	223,988	243,952
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	81	23,115	1,795	1,386	233,991	315,082
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	91	21,191	2,076	1,632	262,399	357,028
Apr. 16-May 15.....	80	17,966	1,871	1,711	219,465	322,492
May 16-June 15.....	89	20,221	2,054	1,845	233,264	332,661
June 16-July 15.....	89	19,693	2,004	1,765	232,075	319,528
July 16-Aug. 15.....	94	18,989	1,886	1,827	226,883	311,753
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	92	20,520	1,962	1,990	239,239	336,079
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	87	20,725	2,090	2,165	268,189	389,749
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	87	21,743	2,070	2,272	261,530	373,984
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	91	21,897	2,103	2,145	262,264	324,490
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	45	9,649	1,029	1,095	124,327	152,003
Total, 1921.....	1,073	259,695	23,612	.....	2,916,117	.....
1920.....	1,074	491,950	.....	21,589	.....	3,908,858

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 10—KANSAS CITY.

ASA E. RAMSAY, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

A review of conditions of industry, trade, and finance in the Tenth Federal Reserve District during 1921 reflects slow but steady and substantial improvement of conditions which prevailed in the closing months of 1920.

The States of this district being largely devoted to live-stock and agricultural production, it naturally followed that progress toward complete restoration of normal conditions was by no means rapid, these basic industries being handicapped by an enormous shrinkage in market values, such as to impair the purchasing and debt-paying power of farmers and stockmen and depress business in general. Other important factors in retarding complete recovery were: Failure to bring about a proper coordination and mutual relationship of prices, slowness of readjustment of wage scales and freight tariffs, and an unprecedented world-wide depression resulting from slow recuperation from the shock of war.

### MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR 1921.

The holdings of discounted paper showed a continued downward trend for the first eight months of the year. On January 7 the bank held \$113,187,000, and on September 7, \$64,035,000, a decrease of \$49,152,000 for that period. During the remainder of the year the loans slightly increased, and on December 28 stood at \$67,717,000. In the first Friday statement of the year the bank reported rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks \$22,982,000; following Friday, \$13,577,000; and on the third Friday, January 21, \$5,553,000, after which date the bank's weekly statement did not show any rediscounts throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year bills discounted, secured by United States Government obligations, stood at \$43,025,000, or 31.6 per cent of the total loans. Liquidation continued and on December 28 this class of paper had decreased to \$15,741,000, or 23.2 per cent of the total loans. The relative proportion of this class of paper to all loans, therefore, was 8.4 per cent less than on January 7, 1921.

The amount of bills bought in open market ranged from slightly over \$2,000,000 at the beginning of the year to a very nominal amount in midsummer, and increased during the later months to approximately \$1,500,000.

The amount of United States securities held gradually declined during the year from \$21,688,000 to \$14,203,000.

Total cash reserves, commencing the year at approximately \$78,000,000, fluctuated between the high point, \$90,236,000, reached on August 17, and the lowest figures of the year, \$67,354,000, reported on December 14.

The amount of total deposits varied from \$86,308,000, reported on March 18, to \$65,557,000 on October 5.

The usual contraction of Federal Reserve note circulation following the first of the year continued practically uninterrupted during all of the year. A decline was reported in the weekly statement from \$109,720,000 on January 7 to \$69,667,000 on December 28, the low amount reported being \$68,499,000 on December 7.

A reserve of 40 per cent was shown in the January 28 weekly report, the actual reserve being the same as the adjusted reserve, due to the fact that all rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks had been eliminated. From that time on there was almost a constant upward trend in the percentage of reserve until August 24, when the high point was reached—60.8 per cent. The following weekly statements show a decline in reserves to 48.4 per cent, as reported on November 2. The year closed with a percentage of 53.3.

Total earning assets steadily decreased from \$137,026,000 on January 7 to \$83,470,000 on December 28.

The movement of principal asset and liability items, as reported in the weekly statements during 1921, is shown in Schedule No. 2.

#### DISCOUNT AND INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS.

During the year just closed 920 banks out of a total membership of 1,103 were accommodated with loans aggregating \$944,074,132.49, as against accommodations extended 826 member banks of a total membership of 1,087, aggregating \$1,667,943,229.49 during the year 1920. The number of discount transactions, however, for 1921 almost equaled that of the previous year, the number of notes discounted being 110,067, as compared with 119,791 for the year 1920. The average amount of paper under discount was \$84,660,340.

Bankers' acceptances purchased in open market and acquired from other Federal Reserve Banks totaled \$5,557,792, against \$22,222,971.18 for 1920.

The total of United States securities purchased during 1921 was \$9,949,500; the amount of sales and redemptions, \$17,384,500; whereas in 1920 purchases amounted to \$128,078,650 (which amount includes one-day special certificates of indebtedness) and sales and redemptions to \$130,325,050. The bank's average holdings of United States securities for the year was \$17,727,727.

#### CHANGES IN DISCOUNT RATES.

At the close of 1920 the discount rates on member bank notes secured by United States war obligations ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. Our normal rate on other eligible paper of all maturities was 6 per cent. A graduated progressive rate, applied to loans made to member banks borrowing in excess of their basic lines, was suspended on August 1, 1921. On November 2, 1921, the rate for all classes of paper was reduced to 5 per cent. No other changes of rates were made during the year.

## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The contraction in Federal Reserve note circulation, which usually sets in in January and reaches the low point by midsummer, continued throughout the entire year. On January 1, 1921, there were in circulation \$111,578,275 of Federal Reserve notes, whereas on December 31, 1921, the amount was only \$69,044,430, a decrease of \$42,533,845, or 38.1 per cent. This reduction was not affected by the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes, which also decreased from \$14,202,000 to \$10,614,500.

During the year the Federal Reserve Agent received from the Comptroller of the Currency Federal Reserve notes aggregating \$39,220,000, part of which amount was represented by a transfer of the stock of currency held by the subtreasury at St. Louis, now discontinued. The agent issued to the Federal Reserve Bank during 1921, against the pledge of gold and eligible paper, \$36,730,000 in Federal Reserve notes, as compared with \$72,570,000 issued in 1920.

## CLEARING AND COLLECTION OPERATIONS.

The total number of items handled by the head office and branches during the year 1921 exceeded the number of items handled the previous year, being 56,418,000, as against 53,168,000; but the items amounted to only \$8,496,093,000, as against \$12,024,224,000 for the year 1920. The average number of items handled daily during 1921 was 184,977 and the average daily amount \$27,856,043. An increasing number of member banks used the direct sending privilege, and the number of items thus forwarded direct are not included in the clearing transactions referred to.

The volume of business transacted through the city and country collection department materially increased during 1921. At the head office alone the collections handled amounted to over \$230,000,000, as compared with \$93,700,000 for 1920.

Member banks are availing themselves more freely of our leased-wire facilities. The wire transfer division handled a daily average of 200 wire transfers, representing approximately \$9,000,000, an increase of about 100 per cent over 1920. This service was rendered member banks without cost to them.

## FISCAL AGENCY OPERATIONS.

Fiscal agency operations consisted principally of sales of United States certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and war savings certificates, and the exchange and transfer of bonds and notes. These transactions involved the handling of securities with a total value of \$2,330,596,600.05, as against \$2,532,977,328.61 in 1920.

There were 16 issues of certificates of indebtedness and two issues of Treasury notes offered the public during the year, the longest term of certificates being for one year, and the Treasury notes maturing in three years.

Sales of war savings securities aggregated only \$301,791.81, as against \$929,745.21 during 1920. These figures, however, do not represent a true comparison of the work of the organization during the two years, as most of its attention was, in 1921, directed to sales through post offices of the district and not confined to banks and trust companies to such an extent as during 1920.

During the year temporary bonds received in exchange for permanent bonds amounted to \$148,294,550, and permanent bonds delivered \$163,350,750. The excess of permanent bonds delivered over temporary bonds received was caused by an accumulation of temporary fourth loan bonds at the close of the year 1920. In these transactions there was a material trend from smaller to larger denominations. The demand for larger bonds was more pronounced in denominational exchanges, as during the year 187,543 were exchanged for only 23,587 bonds.

The volume of transactions handled by the Government teller's division, which includes all transactions affecting the United States Treasurer's general account, involving the redemption and payment of Government coupons and warrants, war savings securities, redemption of certificates of indebtedness, and receipts of deposits from Government agencies, was less than the volume of 1920 transactions

#### CURRENCY AND COIN TRANSACTIONS.

The practice of absorbing the shipping cost of currency to member banks and currency forwarded by member banks to this bank was continued during the year. The amount of currency shipments was \$320,000,000, an increase of \$60,000,000 over 1920; and the amount received was \$322,000,000, an increase of \$63,000,000.

During 1921 coin deliveries amounted to \$9,000,000 and coin shipments \$10,600,000, as against deliveries of \$1,180,000 and receipts of \$2,200,000 for 1920.

#### OPERATION OF BRANCHES.

*Omaha branch.*—The amount of accommodations granted by the Omaha branch to the member banks in its zone through the rediscounting of paper continued in excess of the reserve deposits maintained; consequently the branch books showed an indebtedness to the parent bank throughout the entire year, the amount of which varied from \$1,066,934 to \$19,242,566, and the daily average was \$8,408,270. The average daily amount of paper held by the branch, however, during 1921 was \$21,434,000, as compared with \$33,275,000 during the previous year. The volume of business transacted in all other departments of the branch showed a material increase for the year.

For the first six months the Omaha branch handled items drawn on all banks of the zone. Following a change in policy effective July 1, 1921, 172 banks located in Nebraska and 10 banks in Wyoming were placed on a nonpar list.

The branch was authorized by the Treasury Department to perform subtreasury functions, beginning October 29, 1921.

*Denver branch.*—The volume of business transacted at the Denver branch during the year 1921 showed an increase in all departments excepting the discount, in which department there was a slight decrease in the number of rediscounts handled.

It became necessary during the year to materially increase the number of employees and to provide for additional workroom space. On October 15, 1921, the property at the corner of Eighteenth and Curtis Streets was purchased, on which it is proposed to build a permanent building for the branch, in order to provide ample working



facilities and a modern vault equipment. This property has a frontage of 207.09 feet on Curtis Street and 125 feet on Eighteenth Street.

*Oklahoma City branch.*—This branch was established on August 2, 1920, and its transactions were at first limited to the clearing of checks and collection of items. On account of inadequate facilities, the opening of its currency department was delayed until December 1, 1920.

On February 15 the branch began, in a limited way, the handling of deposits for the account of the Treasurer of the United States and to make disbursements for his account.

On June 1, 1921, member banks were given the privilege of forwarding discounts direct to the Oklahoma City branch for immediate credit, the offerings to be forwarded to the head office for final approval. Out of a total membership of 356 in the Oklahoma zone, 151 members elected to conduct discount transactions through the branch.

On July 26, 1921, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, a lot 75 by 140 feet, at the corner of Harvey and Third Streets, was purchased, on which is contemplated the erection of a building for the branch bank.

#### MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

On January 1, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City had a membership of 1,087 banks, consisting of 1,024 national banks and 63 State banks and trust companies. During the year there was a net increase of 16 members, making a total membership of 1,103, of which 1,057 are national banks and 46 State banks and trust companies.

Only two State bank members were added and there were 19 State bank withdrawals—2 from Kansas, 7 from Nebraska, and 10 from Oklahoma. The movement of membership in Oklahoma was rather unusual. The Federal Reserve Board canceled the membership of the Bank of Goltry, which bank was afterwards closed by the State banking department; 2 State banks voluntarily withdrew from the system; the Guaranty State Bank, Okmulgee, consolidated with the Bank of Commerce, Okmulgee (a nonmember); and 6 State bank members converted into national banks.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

The gross earnings from operations for the year were \$5,712,858.33, expenses \$2,411,078.94, leaving net earnings of \$3,301,779.39. Adding miscellaneous earnings of \$42,430.75, which amount includes appreciation of United States bonds, and deducting a reserve for possible losses of \$200,000, and depreciation on bank buildings \$88,114.55, the net profits amounted to \$3,056,095.59, which were distributed as follows:

Semiannual dividend No. 14 to June 30, 1921.....	\$133,787.20
Semiannual dividend No. 15 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	134,832.58
Transferred to surplus accounts.....	486,917.57
Paid to United States Government as 1921 franchise tax.....	2,300,558.24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,056,095.59</b>

The first franchise tax paid by this bank to the United States Government was for the year 1920 and amounted to \$2,240,228.21, which amount, added to the franchise tax paid for the year 1921, makes a total paid the Government of \$4,540,786.45.

In addition to paying the required dividends of \$1,495,986.74, covering the period November 16, 1914, to December 31, 1921, the bank has accumulated a normal surplus fund of \$9,141,200 and a supersurplus fund of \$504,531.81.

Of the total gross earnings of the head office and branches, \$5,134,004 represented revenue derived from bills discounted, \$49,148 from discounts on bills purchased, \$382,855 interest on United States securities, \$126,434 penalties on deficient reserves, and \$20,417 miscellaneous.

A comparative detail statement of income and expenditures for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, is given in Schedule No. 4.

#### CHANGES IN CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

During the year all member banks located in reserve cities of this district continued reporting weekly figures of principal asset and liability items, which figures were published by the Federal Reserve Board, together with figures from member banks in selected cities of the other districts.

Total loans and investments of member banks in selected cities showed a steady decline from \$568,258,000 on January 7 to \$516,105,000 on December 28, the low point being reached on October 12, \$506,803,000. The total decrease for the year of \$52,153,000 is made up of decreases in the following items:

Loans and discounts (exclusive of rediscounts):		
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	\$5, 578, 000	
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States).....	10, 547, 000	
All others.....	24, 269, 000	
		\$40, 394, 000
Investment:		
United States bonds.....	\$3, 563, 000	
United States Victory notes.....	799, 000	
United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes.....	422, 000	
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	6, 975, 000	
		11, 759, 000
		52, 153, 000

Deposits on January 7 totaled \$498,809,000. For nine weeks following, total deposits slightly increased, but during the remainder of the year a decline was noted, the low point being \$458,011,000 on October 26.

At the close of the year deposits amounted to \$484,134,000, a decrease of \$14,675,000, represented by the difference between a decrease of \$26,790,000 in net demand deposits upon which reserve is computed and increases of \$8,172,000 and \$3,943,000 in time and government deposits, respectively. The amount of reserve balances with Federal Reserve Bank gradually decreased from \$49,930,000 on January 7 to \$39,066,000 on December 28.

Steady liquidation is reflected in the figures representing member bank notes and bills discounted. The collateral for member bank

notes consists almost entirely of United States securities. The total of member bank notes and bills discounted on January 7, 1921, was \$92,293,000, which amount was steadily reduced, and on December 28 the 80 banks reported only \$35,794,000.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	2,517	4,026	191
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	33,764	23,957	25,933
Gold with foreign agencies.....		158	6,303
Total gold held by bank.....	36,281	28,141	32,427
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	28,042	40,769	39,409
Gold redemption fund.....	3,474	5,255	4,375
Total gold reserves.....	67,797	74,165	76,211
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	6,861	2,332	365
Total reserves.....	74,658	76,497	76,576
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	17,839	29,707	45,290
All other.....	52,140	80,634	48,090
Bills bought in open market.....	1,337	2,171	18,692
Total bills on hand.....	71,316	112,512	112,072
United States bonds and notes.....	8,868	8,868	8,868
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	5,320	12,820	12,820
All other.....	66	1	2,247
Municipal warrants.....	150		
Total earning assets.....	85,720	134,201	136,007
Bank premises.....	4,400	1,041	462
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes....	889	916	958
Uncollected items.....	40,926	55,652	83,429
All other resources.....	518	350	660
Total resources.....	207,111	268,657	298,092
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	4,570	4,455	4,016
Surplus.....	9,646	9,159	6,116
Deposits:			
Government.....	6,053	4,909	1,790
Member bank—reserve account.....	71,997	74,318	90,406
All other.....	758	678	3,724
Total deposits.....	78,808	79,905	95,920
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	69,044	111,578	104,089
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	10,615	14,221	19,533
Deferred availability items.....	33,532	47,631	67,758
All other liabilities.....	896	1,708	660
Total liabilities.....	207,111	268,657	298,092
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	50.5	<sup>1</sup> 41.7	<sup>1</sup> 41.5

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+8).	Discounted bills.					Bills bought in open market. <sup>1</sup>	United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total held (4-3).	Rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.								Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
				Total (2+3).	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Per cent (5+4).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jan. 7	137,026	113,187	22,982	136,169	43,025	31.6	2,151	21,688	78,093	85,235	109,720	41.6	29.3
14	131,805	108,614	13,577	122,191	36,870	30.2	1,503	21,688	75,298	80,617	106,912	41.8	34.2
21	134,771	111,194	5,553	116,747	37,572	32.2	1,888	21,689	74,424	81,387	105,388	40.8	37.7
28	131,733	108,693		108,693	35,830	33.0	1,357	21,688	70,449	76,796	103,288	40.0	
Feb. 4	133,398	110,562		110,562	38,351	34.7	1,148	21,688	74,285	83,973	102,254	40.9	
11	123,502	100,951		100,951	33,841	33.5	863	21,688	78,319	79,210	100,984	44.3	
18	123,900	101,653		101,653	37,789	37.2	559	21,688	80,029	81,540	100,406	44.8	
25	122,460	100,235		100,235	37,463	37.4	537	21,688	84,966	83,159	100,195	46.5	
Mar. 4	118,516	98,872		98,872	36,784	37.2	456	19,188	85,556	83,453	100,352	47.7	
11	116,407	96,887		96,887	33,611	34.7	332	19,188	87,795	85,647	98,578	48.9	
18	119,499	99,719		99,719	35,178	35.3	239	19,541	79,174	86,308	96,977	43.2	
25	124,159	104,625		104,625	36,665	35.0	205	19,329	75,157	83,652	95,130	42.0	
Apr. 1	117,773	98,400		98,400	34,147	34.7	185	19,188	74,756	76,978	93,325	43.9	
8	118,991	99,633		99,633	34,738	34.9	170	19,188	73,878	80,015	92,460	42.8	
15	115,246	95,889		95,889	33,450	34.9	69	19,288	73,686	77,808	90,849	43.7	
22	116,319	97,106		97,106	32,804	33.8	25	19,188	70,612	76,809	90,019	42.3	
27	113,656	94,443		94,443	32,344	34.2	25	19,188	71,305	71,490	89,286	44.4	
May 4	109,293	90,042		90,042	30,457	33.8	25	19,226	75,622	72,442	88,527	47.0	
11	102,093	82,870		82,870	24,955	30.1	25	19,198	80,915	73,358	86,784	50.5	
18	100,508	81,282		81,282	24,311	29.9	25	19,201	80,217	72,324	85,368	50.9	
25	102,243	82,898		82,898	24,979	30.1	25	19,320	75,266	72,620	83,447	48.2	
June 1	100,793	82,493		82,493	24,421	29.6	25	18,275	76,371	71,901	82,784	49.4	
8	98,115	80,817		80,817	23,644	29.3	25	17,273	74,962	72,348	81,532	48.7	
15	94,130	76,838		76,838	22,580	29.4	25	17,267	78,623	79,594	80,216	49.2	
22	97,320	80,031		80,031	24,102	30.1	25	17,264	74,686	71,557	79,195	49.5	
29	97,007	79,798		79,798	25,873	32.4	20	17,189	75,650	71,389	78,459	50.5	
July 6	96,734	79,500		79,500	24,181	30.4	20	17,214	78,694	74,599	78,633	51.4	
13	95,555	78,346		78,346	24,020	30.7	20	17,189	75,325	69,491	77,347	51.3	

20	94,936	76,752	76,752	22,675	29.5	959	17,225	76,286	70,142	76,363	52.1
27	93,236	75,074	75,074	21,962	29.3	959	17,203	77,619	69,768	75,431	53.5
Aug. 3	89,389	71,210	71,210	21,019	29.5	959	17,220	86,640	75,350	75,600	57.4
10	84,397	66,194	66,194	16,960	25.6	1,018	17,202	85,751	69,636	75,698	59.0
17	84,401	66,195	66,195	18,056	27.3	1,018	17,188	90,236	75,786	75,581	59.6
24	82,336	64,130	64,130	17,470	27.2	1,018	17,188	89,111	71,895	74,637	60.8
31	82,637	65,431	65,431	18,485	28.3	1,018	16,188	88,591	73,549	74,406	59.9
Sept. 7	81,141	64,035	64,035	18,386	28.7	918	16,188	89,592	73,977	75,063	60.1
14	82,567	65,919	65,919	18,207	27.6	460	16,188	86,418	75,725	74,427	57.6
21	92,590	74,036	74,036	22,754	30.7	384	18,170	75,420	71,303	74,379	51.8
28	91,798	73,385	73,385	19,250	26.2	394	18,019	72,028	66,834	73,364	51.4
Oct. 5	88,557	72,789	72,789	19,189	26.4	520	15,248	74,125	65,557	73,704	53.2
11	87,837	72,350	72,350	18,461	25.5	769	14,718	74,015	69,288	73,248	53.3
19	87,605	72,258	72,258	17,707	24.5	1,143	14,204	75,219	67,623	72,600	53.6
26	90,445	74,756	74,756	18,867	25.2	1,488	14,201	71,018	68,630	71,356	50.7
Nov. 2	91,496	75,570	75,570	18,425	24.4	1,626	14,300	67,842	68,670	70,804	48.6
9	95,091	78,687	78,687	18,571	23.6	1,587	14,211	67,635	69,870	69,881	48.4
16	92,048	76,214	76,214	18,119	23.8	1,627	14,207	72,177	71,184	69,663	51.2
23	94,522	78,688	78,688	19,847	25.2	1,630	14,204	71,532	73,010	69,351	50.2
30	93,911	78,150	78,150	19,663	25.2	1,554	14,207	67,680	70,484	68,791	48.6
Dec. 7	91,758	75,877	75,877	19,023	25.1	1,526	14,205	70,120	70,533	68,499	50.4
14	91,179	75,490	75,490	18,979	25.1	1,334	14,205	67,354	71,223	68,671	48.1
21	88,906	73,050	73,050	17,797	24.4	1,504	14,202	74,137	74,740	69,780	51.3
28	83,470	67,717	67,717	15,741	23.2	1,400	14,203	74,281	69,704	69,667	53.3

<sup>1</sup> No acceptances were bought from or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

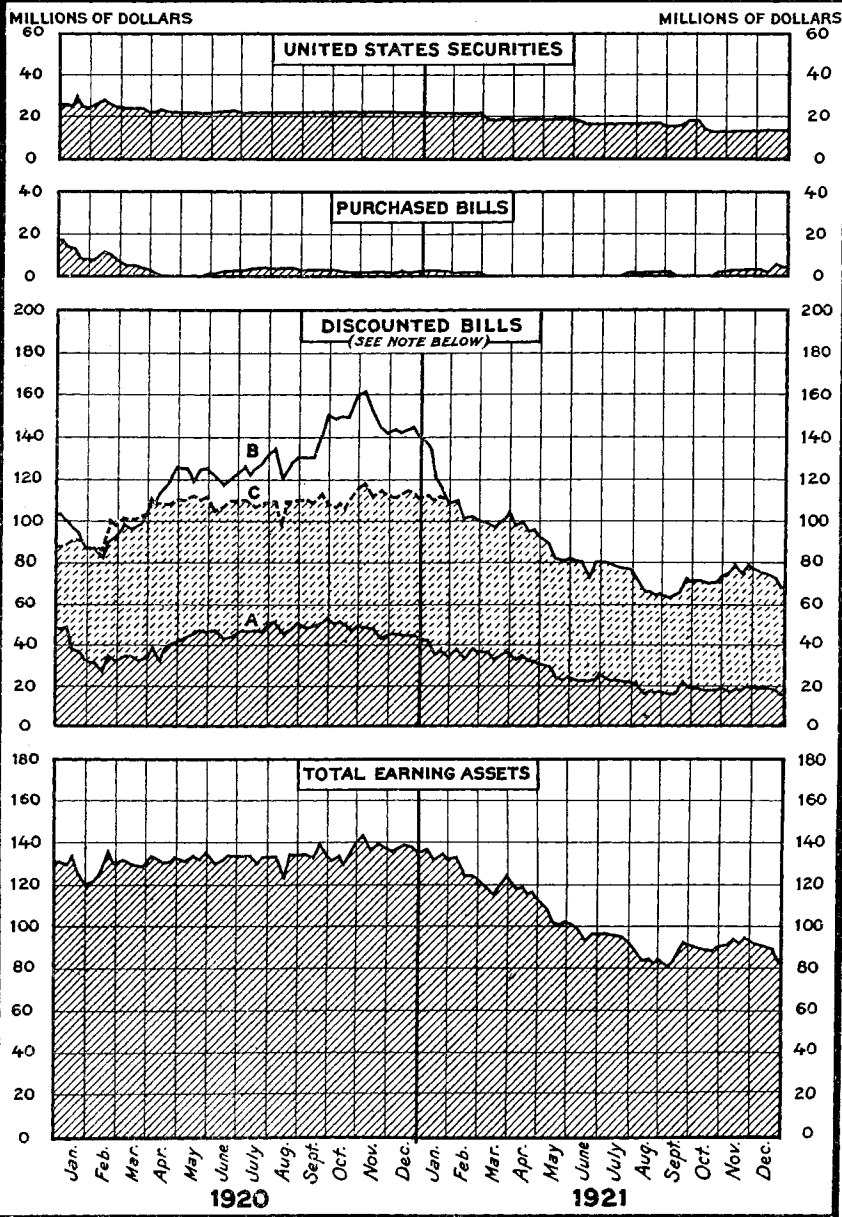
<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18 net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	\$78,053,000	Feb. 4	\$79,507,000	Mar. 4	\$79,027,000
14	73,329,000	11	75,620,000	11	81,107,000
21	77,211,000	18	78,428,000		
28	72,660,000	25	82,360,000		

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

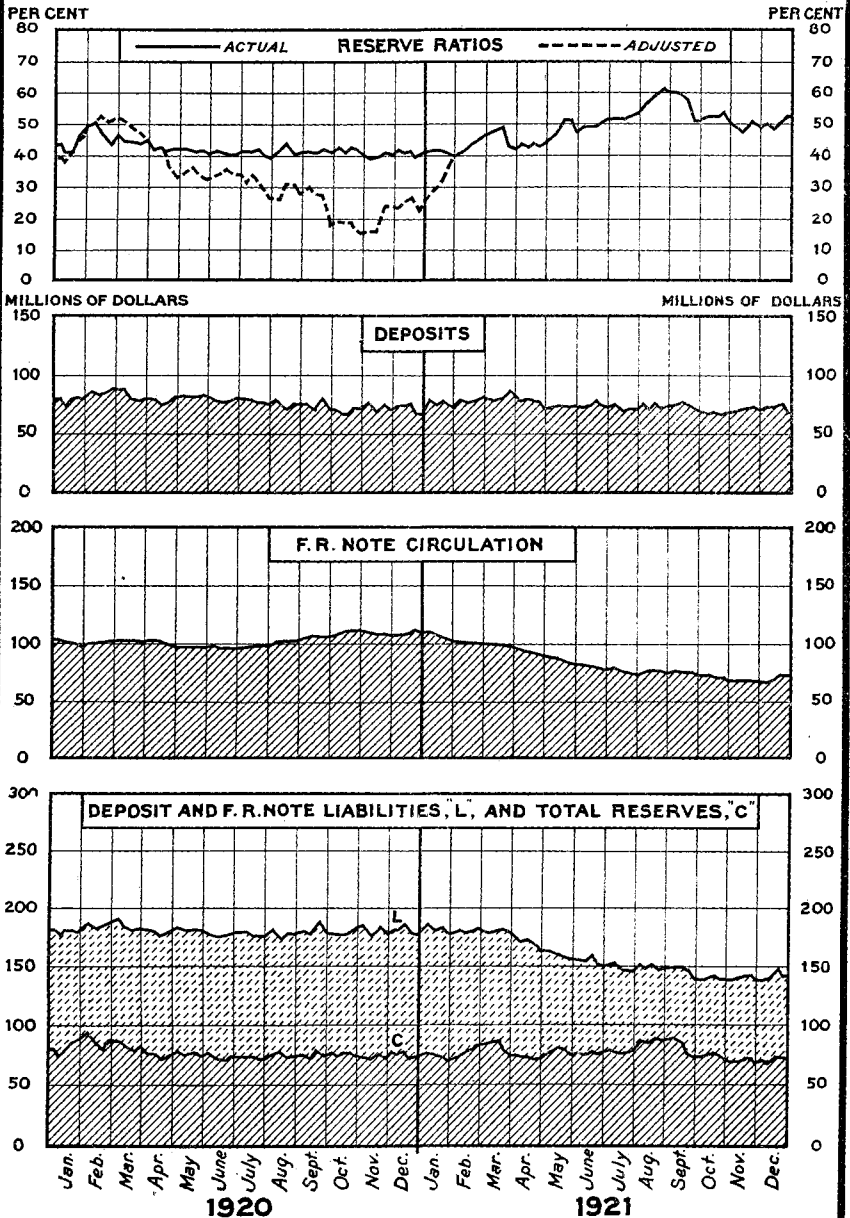
<sup>4</sup> Includes Municipal warrants as follows: Nov. 9, \$606,000; Dec. 7, 14, 21, and 28, \$150,000.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.  
 Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for,  
 and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks. The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

## SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.			Total discounted and purchased paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	99,102	72,906	.....	667	10,599	15,020	.....	.....	.....	100,256	118,879	102,388
February.....	91,429	67,496	.....	743	7,921	15,269	.....	.....	.....	91,429	105,856	90,691
March.....	110,900	76,803	33	802	14,505	18,757	.....	.....	.....	110,900	130,593	129,382
April.....	90,748	65,347	.....	696	9,512	15,195	.....	.....	.....	90,773	142,204	145,550
May.....	71,982	47,277	.....	387	11,316	13,002	.....	.....	.....	72,797	134,426	147,889
June.....	77,147	51,469	.....	387	10,382	14,909	.....	.....	.....	77,167	144,465	137,092
July.....	68,023	45,463	103	203	7,575	14,679	.....	.....	.....	68,962	149,917	109,923
August.....	59,954	40,664	10	53	5,683	13,544	.....	.....	.....	60,202	149,065	104,100
September.....	69,967	42,159	.....	223	9,237	18,348	.....	.....	.....	70,297	160,962	140,561
October.....	77,156	43,979	66	78	12,302	20,731	.....	.....	.....	78,729	166,047	171,179
November.....	67,468	38,396	.....	127	14,088	14,857	.....	.....	.....	67,732	141,543	145,935
December.....	60,198	38,693	.....	150	8,839	12,516	.....	.....	.....	60,388	141,159	157,493
Total, 1921.....	944,074	630,652	212	4,516	121,869	186,825	.....	.....	.....	949,632	.....	.....
1920.....	1,667,943	1,114,026	369	10,142	543,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,685,116	.....
1919.....	1,553,597	1,188,261	357	7,487	359,492	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	1,581,683



## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$5,134,004	\$6,441,476	\$3,888,839
Purchased bills.....	49,148	211,975	340,875
United States securities.....	382,855	505,539	405,400
Transfers—net earnings.....	.....	1,175,000	198,749
Deficient reserve penalties.....	126,434	238,425	106,705
Miscellaneous.....	20,417	14,322	20,914
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>5,712,858</b>	<b>7,409,987</b>	<b>4,961,482</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	160,543	116,274	91,604
Clerical staff.....	1,051,827	794,286	453,258
Special officers and watchmen.....	45,976	25,275	14,423
All other.....	55,097	35,694	11,688
Governors' conferences.....	620	626	498
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	211	121	361
Federal Advisory Council.....	410	330	300
Directors' meetings.....	25,823	19,532	18,275
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	28,775	28,085	13,959
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	32,749	34,221	28,151
Legal fees.....	6,769	2,543	1,825
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	42,172	29,207	20,806
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	15,586	71,743	48,520
Light, heat, and power.....	7,781		
Repairs and alterations.....	7,078		
All other.....	13,854		
Rent, including light, heat, and power, and minor alterations.....	63,964	94,787	49,782
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	1,257		
Printing and stationery.....	104,982		
Telephone.....	10,984		
Telegraph.....	77,611	37,310	12,233
Security shipments.....	8,035	175,076	108,312
Currency and coin shipments.....	42,962		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	133,182		
Furniture and equipment.....	183,223		
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	124,491	97,477	131,339
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	32,054	33,905	16,493
Taxes on Federal Reserve bank note circulation.....	62,938	83,422	65,327
All other expenses.....	70,385	45,712	40,881
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>2,411,079</b>	<b>1,857,960</b>	<b>1,186,069</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,301,779</b>	<b>5,552,027</b>	<b>3,775,413</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	5,712,858	7,409,987	4,961,482
Current expenses.....	2,411,079	1,857,960	1,186,069
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,301,779</b>	<b>5,552,027</b>	<b>3,775,413</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Amounts deducted from Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	38,605	.....	147,846
All other.....	3,826	1,040	103
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>42,431</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>147,949</b>
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	88,114	.....	.....
Reserve for possible losses.....	200,000	.....	.....
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	.....	11,579	.....
All other.....	.....	807	.....
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>288,114</b>	<b>12,386</b>	.....
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>245,683</b>	<b>11,346</b>	<b>147,949</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>3,056,096</b>	<b>5,540,681</b>	<b>3,923,362</b>
Dividends paid.....	268,620	257,672	228,755
Transferred to surplus account.....	486,918	3,042,781	3,694,607
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	2,300,558	2,240,228	.....

<sup>1</sup> Debit.<sup>2</sup> Other than those connected with governors' and agents' conferences and meetings of directors and of the advisory council.<sup>3</sup> Net addition.

**SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	19,580	234	9,488	83	19,814	16,115	11,693	9,571	9,199	2,315
February.....	14,618	131	10,859	48	14,749	9,984	7,682	10,907	12,115	4,758
March.....	19,727	385	10,732	107	20,112	13,658	7,961	10,839	12,235	6,367
April.....	17,316	310	11,398	69	17,626	16,167	8,288	11,467	11,163	5,450
May.....	18,300	189	10,736	378	18,489	13,252	10,997	11,114	11,413	6,188
June.....	17,418	173	14,046	463	17,591	16,087	11,542	14,509	12,544	6,270
July.....	17,238	149	14,046	636	17,387	14,948	13,474	14,682	14,275	9,173
August.....	16,546	257	12,790	711	16,803	13,190	10,844	13,501	17,553	11,808
September.....	17,162	204	13,606	710	17,366	16,445	11,765	14,316	17,373	13,484
October.....	17,545	148	12,730	670	17,693	17,466	14,123	13,400	15,046	10,729
November.....	18,035	166	13,102	605	18,201	16,792	10,270	13,707	13,417	12,935
December.....	20,434	173	15,680	780	20,607	19,994	14,595	16,460	19,516	13,691
Total, 1921..	213,919	2,519	149,213	5,260	216,438			154,473		
1920..	182,740	1,358	165,363	486		184,098			165,849	
1919..	132,433	801	102,462	706			133,234			103,168

**SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.**

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside of Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	220	215,715	1,920	138,295	59	5,580	224	48,092
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	480	396,594	3,663	237,102	113	16,397	420	85,657
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	441	391,800	3,973	244,483	83	14,384	417	79,780
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	504	419,950	4,392	250,810	178	17,200	429	84,183
Apr. 16-May 15.....	425	360,840	3,803	219,916	183	15,073	382	62,116
May 16-June 15.....	516	363,908	4,125	219,896	110	15,285	410	65,940
June 16-July 15.....	357	361,112	3,378	209,988	166	20,527	395	62,266
July 16-Aug. 15.....	589	388,607	3,304	222,214	132	18,021	411	65,854
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	594	422,485	3,308	228,797	106	16,366	442	68,096
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	555	420,154	3,287	237,209	172	19,856	425	71,072
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	534	396,938	3,200	226,844	206	24,629	424	65,954
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	572	357,352	3,159	209,290	193	22,408	434	64,423
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	304	186,871	1,653	107,183	94	13,520	209	31,061
Total, 1921.....	6,291	4,682,326	43,365	2,740,027	1,740	219,246	5,022	854,494
1920.....	6,073	6,309,489	40,745	4,204,423	1,578	148,295	4,772	1,362,017
1919.....	3,495	4,621,367	22,004	3,122,524	1,751	166,155	2,331	1,595,554

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	2,423	1,711	882	407,682	488,294	326,811
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	4,676	3,530	1,884	735,750	918,525	736,092
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	4,914	4,064	1,875	730,447	1,103,081	643,941
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	5,503	4,505	2,420	772,143	1,113,628	736,129
Apr. 16-May 15.....	4,793	4,456	2,137	645,945	971,175	663,592
May 16-June 15.....	5,161	4,155	2,184	665,029	938,232	754,172
June 16-July 15.....	4,696	4,163	2,177	653,893	984,631	742,659
July 16-Aug. 15.....	4,436	4,385	2,343	694,696	979,260	856,735
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	4,450	4,889	2,569	735,744	1,065,088	876,675
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	4,439	4,937	2,629	748,291	1,100,763	885,270
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	4,364	4,884	3,340	714,365	1,011,131	934,319
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	4,303	4,921	3,177	653,473	912,362	868,762
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	2,260	2,568	1,964	338,635	438,054	480,443
Total, 1921.....	56,418			8,496,093		
1920.....		53,168			12,024,224	
1919.....			29,581			9,505,600

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch; also of 7,714 items, aggregating \$4,454,760; 2,593 items, aggregating \$2,587,637; and 61 items, aggregating \$1,009,583 forwarded direct to drawee banks in other districts during 1921, 1920, and 1919, respectively.

## DISTRICT NO. 11—DALLAS.

WILLIAM F. RAMSEY, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION.

The decrease in amount of earning assets is reflected in the bank's gross earnings for 1921, which were \$4,243,648, or 13.5 per cent less than for 1920.

Net earnings in 1921 were \$2,382,792, as compared with \$3,354,675 in 1920, a decrease of \$971,883, or 29 per cent. The ratio of net earnings to paid-in capital in 1921 averaged 56.7 per cent, as compared with 89.2 per cent in 1920. The average rate on bills discounted in 1921 was 6.25 per cent, compared with 5.67 in 1920. The decreased volume of paper handled more than offset the increase in the average rate.

While the volume of business handled was much smaller than in 1920, and the bank's earnings so reflect, the cost of operation was not reduced proportionately. It was not possible to make any appreciable reduction in the wage scale, although the clerical force was slightly cut during the latter half of the year.

At its meeting in July the directors authorized the absorption by the bank of the expense of fiscal agency operations for the year ending June 30, 1922. These expenses have approximated \$75,000 for the past year.

On June 30 a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, covering the bank's operations for the first six months of the year, amounting to \$124,618.69, was paid. At the same time \$1,079,933 was added to surplus. On December 31 another dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, covering the operating period from July 1 to December 31, amounting to \$127,592.24, was paid.

The balance in profit and loss account of \$281,419 was added to surplus, making the surplus account on December 31, 1921, \$7,394,097, or 88 per cent of the bank's subscribed capital.

Schedule 4 shows comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Total earning assets on December 31, 1921, were \$55,291,598, as compared with \$83,222,000 on December 31, 1920, \$77,768,000 on December 31, 1919, and \$56,363,000 on December 31, 1918.

The capital of the bank on December 31, 1921, was \$4,203,200, as compared with \$4,098,000 on December 31, 1920, \$3,420,000 on December 31, 1919, and \$3,154,300 on December 31, 1918.

Total resources on December 31, 1921, were \$121,665,000, as compared with \$173,998,000 on December 31, 1920, \$199,821,000 on December 31, 1919, and \$119,830,000 on December 31, 1918.

Schedule 1 shows comparative balance sheet as of December 31, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

## DISCOUNT OPERATIONS.

The unusual demands for credit by member banks have continued in the past year, and the rediscount facility, the most important of the services rendered by the bank, has been sought by 82 per cent of the members. Of a total membership of 861 on December 31, 1921, 704 were accommodated during the year.

The volume of paper handled in 1921 was 40 per cent less than in 1920, but the number of banks accommodated increased 0.3 per cent over 1920; and the number of applications increased 58 per cent.

Of the total paper rediscounted, the borrowings by States were as follows:

State.	Number of banks served.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Arizona.....	10	\$6,473,530	0.8
Louisiana.....	17	26,251,401	3.4
New Mexico.....	39	21,494,704	2.8
Oklahoma.....	31	22,941,488	3.0
Texas.....	607	694,835,365	90.0

The largest amount of paper was handled in the month of January and the smallest in December. The ratio of rediscounts of borrowing banks to their basic line, or amount contributed to the working assets of this bank on December 31, was 142 per cent.

In other words, the borrowings of member banks exceeded, by the percentage shown, their contribution to the working assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, or what is termed the "basic line," which is arrived at by deducting 35 per cent from the member's average reserve deposit, adding to this the amount contributed to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, and multiplying by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , which is the lending ability of the Federal Reserve Bank.

By reason of these excess borrowings, the bank was obliged to rediscount with other Federal Reserve Banks until December 15. The maximum of \$27,275,000 was reached on January 13, 1921.

In 1920 the maximum of rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks was \$39,097,000 on September 10, and the minimum \$1,000,000 on May 12.

Of the total paper discounted in 1921, \$454,685,000, or 58.8 per cent, consisted of notes secured by Government obligations, as compared with \$999,942,925, or 78 per cent, of the total in 1920.

The volume of this paper has shown a steady decrease throughout the year on account of the reduced holdings of Government securities by member banks. Early in the year the rate on Government-secured paper was slightly increased, and the loan value of Liberty bonds was fixed at 85 per cent and Victory notes at 95 per cent of their face value. Bonds in large blocks have been sold in the East and to investors in this district. As these sales were by the banks which had been under the necessity of borrowing on the securities, there was a corresponding decrease in the volume of paper discounted secured by Government obligations. Holdings of Treasury certificates by member banks were less than in 1920. The largest sub-

scriptions to new issues were from individuals, firms, and corporations, or from banks to supply their customers, and not for their own account.

#### BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

Purchases of bankers' acceptances during the year aggregated \$694,022, as compared with \$8,348,277 in 1920. All the purchases of this class of paper in 1921 were from the accepting banks in this district. Conditions in the district in 1921 were not favorable to the growth of acceptance credits, and the amount of new bills created has been rather limited. This is partially attributable to the depressed market for commodities as well as the decreased and unsettled export trade. As the fall season opened and the necessity for financing cotton and other commodities began, there was a noticeable increase in the acceptances created in this district, and the volume outstanding during the closing months of the year was heavier than in earlier months. The demands on this bank for credit were so heavy, and its available funds so actively employed in taking care of the indispensable needs of member banks, that our purchases of acceptances have been very small; in fact, the bank has not entered the open market to purchase bills as it has previously done in seasons when it held surplus funds.

There have been some inquiries and demand for acceptances by banks, individuals, and firms, with funds seeking investment, and it is believed there is an increasing appreciation of the desirability of such paper for temporary employment of idle funds.

During the year 1 bank was granted authority to accept up to 100 per cent of its capital and surplus, making a total of 28 which had received this permission on December 31, 1921.

#### CLEARING OPERATIONS.

The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1920, touched upon the plan adopted March 1, 1920, whereby the aggregate of our daily transit items sent to each bank would be handled as a separate transaction and charged to the reserve account of the member bank after receipt of the cash letter had been acknowledged. Effective March 10, 1921, this plan was discontinued, and our daily transit sendings to each bank, both member and nonmember, are now forwarded for collection, and remittance of proceeds, in accordance with method outlined in our circular No. 3, series of 1921.

Despite the continued heavy volume of checks cleared through our transit department during the year just closed, the number of employees required for this work has been considerably reduced. Improved methods and increased efficiency, following the housing of the department in our new building, are the most important factors contributing to the decreased cost of clearing operations.

The reserve city clearing house continues to function satisfactorily, and has come to be regarded as almost indispensable for the settling of balances between the members thereof, but its benefits accrue not alone to the comparatively few banks comprising this association. Country banks in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the facilities offered by the reserve city clearing house, and recognize it as

a convenient medium through which to convert their drafts into available funds immediately upon receipt by this institution. Many banks, nonmember and member, are settling for our transit sendings with exchange payable through the reserve city clearing house. This and other factors have contributed toward the reduction in the mail collection time schedule for this district.

Direct routing of checks is playing an important rôle in clearing operations. When it is desirable, in order to save time, member banks may arrange, by application to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, for direct routing of their items to the head office or branch in the Eleventh Federal Reserve district, outside of their territory or to other Federal Reserve Banks or branches, for credit at the head office or branch to which they are attached.

One hundred and fifteen member banks in the Eleventh district have been accorded the direct routing privilege, thereby effecting a saving of the time required for the items to reach the head office or branch to which they are attached. Direct routing eliminates unnecessary handling, and provides the means for the quickest possible collection and credit of checks.

The privilege of direct sending is not restricted to member banks of this district, as many banks in other Federal Reserve districts are also routing checks direct to the head office and branches of this institution, and the saving in time and expense is quite an item.

As far as it is possible to do so, the time collection schedule published by this institution has been perfected to a degree where it coincides almost entirely with the actual time required to collect the checks. Inconsistencies have been eliminated whenever found, and the schedule now in effect varies very little from actual transit time. The slight variance is attributable almost entirely to delayed trains and certain other causes over which we can not exercise control.

Prior to 1921 comparatively few banks availed themselves of the facilities for quick collection of so-called noncash items, extended through our collection department. The year just closed witnessed a large increase in the number of items of this class handled. In October, 1920, we made 1,825 collections, while in October, 1921, we collected 5,748 items, or an increase of 3,923 collections. This represents an increase in volume of more than 200 per cent.

#### MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

On January 1, 1921, the total number of national banks in this district was 663, with combined capital and surplus of \$116,168,000. During the year 16 national banks were granted charters. Through liquidation, merger, and other causes, 24 were dropped from membership, making a net decrease of 8, or total on December 31, 1921, of 655.

On January 1, 1921, our total State bank membership was 187, with combined capital and surplus of \$21,175,500. During the year 26 State banks were admitted, 7 liquidated, consolidated with other institutions, or were converted into national banks, making a net increase during the year of 19, or a total on December 31, 1921, of 206.

## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The decreased volume of business transacted in this district in 1921 is reflected in the movement of Federal Reserve notes.

The reduction in notes in circulation has been gradual, but heavy, and on December 31, 1921, the amount outstanding was \$45,215,775 less than on the same date a year ago. In past years the peak of issues has taken place in the fall months, when the demands for currency for crop-moving purposes were greatest. This has not been the case in 1921, and, except in the month of September, there was a steady contraction in note circulation, instead of an increase. September was the only month in the year in which the amount outstanding at the end of the month was greater than the month preceding.

Aside from the reduced volume of business and consequent lessened demand for currency, an important factor which contributed to the reduction was the decrease in shipment of notes to banks on the Mexican border for circulation in Mexico. In 1920 notes in large amounts were used for this purpose, while in 1921 shipments of currency to border banks for Mexican circulation have been negligible.

The Federal Reserve Agent issued notes to the bank during the year aggregating \$25,762,000, as compared with \$69,245,000 in 1920. The bank returned to the agent notes fit for use aggregating \$13,217,000, as compared with \$13,825,000 in 1920. Notes aggregating \$57,760,775 were returned to the comptroller for destruction, as compared with \$49,310,520 in 1920.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

On December 31, 1920, the bank had Federal Reserve Bank notes in actual circulation amounting to \$7,101,000. New notes aggregating \$1,980,000 were issued in 1921, notes totaling \$7,775,000 were sent to Washington for redemption, and \$2,949,800 were outstanding on December 31, 1921. Of this amount \$2,726,441 were in actual circulation.

## FIDUCIARY POWERS TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Only two banks were granted fiduciary powers in 1921, making a total of 61 banks which had received such permission on December 31, 1921. Some of the larger banks have featured their trust departments and are obtaining a profitable line of business. The majority of the banks authorized to exercise these special functions, however, have not used them, as disclosed by replies received to the questionnaire recently sent out by the Federal Reserve Board. Various reasons are advanced for this, but it seems principally attributable to unfamiliarity with the handling of trust business by the officers of commercial banks.

## MEMBER BANK RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

The field representatives and the Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, in charge of the member bank relations department, made 1,163 visits to member and nonmember banks in the district during 1921. Six hundred and eighty-seven visits were made to member banks in

following out the established policy of a personal visit to each member from time to time for the purpose of fostering better relations, the establishment of more perfect contact between the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and its branches with its members, and the encouragement of the more frequent use of this bank's facilities. Three hundred and sixty-two visits were made to nonmember banks located in the same towns or cities with member banks.

In addition to the visits above mentioned, representatives of the member bank relations department made 114 special calls on member and nonmember banks to secure specific credit information, or for the purpose of personally handling matters incident to our check collection system as it affected some of our nonmember banks.

#### STATE BANK MEMBERSHIPS.

While no active campaign for State bank members was conducted in 1921, 56 applications were received, of which 26 were favorably acted upon, and the memberships of the banks concluded. Action on the remainder was deferred on account of the condition of the banks. A number of inquiries were received from banks which had membership under consideration, and the matter has also been discussed personally by officers of State banks with the Federal Reserve Agent's department throughout the year. In such instances, of course, all necessary information was furnished. The extended condition of many State banks precluded favorable recommendation upon their applications by our executive committee, and the banks were frankly advised of the committee's attitude, and the suggestion was made that they set about to improve their condition. This was done in several instances, and upon reconsideration of the application by the committee favorable action was had.

#### BANK EXAMINATIONS.

On December 31, 1921, there were 206 State bank members of the Federal Reserve System in this district, as compared with 187 at the beginning of the year. The number of joint examinations conducted in 1921 by the examination department was 175, as against 58 in 1920. There was also an increase of more than 150 per cent in the aggregate number of examinations of all kinds, including joint, special, independent, and those made in connection with applications for membership.

#### FISCAL AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

The functions performed by this department, as well as the volume handled, was much the same as last year with the exception of the handling of War Finance Corporation matters.

The most important changes effected during the year were the curtailment of activities of the war savings publicity organization at the direction of the Treasury Department, which permitted a reduction of 13 in the clerical force, and the acquisition of responsibility and added duties in connection with the War Finance Corporation transactions.

The activities of the War Finance Corporation in connection with making loans on cotton and live stock in this district began in earnest early in the fall, and this bank, acting as fiscal agent, has attended



to disbursement of all such advances, and retains custody of papers and collaterals and effects the collection of interest and principal, the substitution of collateral, renewals, etc. The handling of these transactions has entailed considerable work and required close supervision, and was carried on without acquiring additional help. Advances on cotton amounted to \$1,337,933.50 and on live stock \$5,232,498.34.

Commencing July 1, the Treasury Department discontinued the practice of reimbursing this bank for expenses incurred in handling fiscal agency transactions, except in connection with certificates of indebtedness and war savings publicity matters, necessitating this bank absorbing expense, not heretofore borne, at the rate of about \$65,000 per annum.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE EL PASO BRANCH.

Practically the entire membership of the district exercised the rediscount privilege during the year, 68 of the 71 member banks having been accommodated. Continued heavy discount operations evidence the service of the branch in meeting the demand for credit in the district. Average discounts and rediscounts of the branch have been approximately double the pro rata participation of its membership. During the year discounts and rediscounts amounted to \$97,866,448.95.

Member banks made free use of the privileges afforded by the branch in connection with currency and coin transactions. There were received during the year 3,385,726 bills, amounting to \$28,188,100, and 11,055,201 coins, amounting to \$6,532,558.50. There were shipped and delivered 4,223,367 bills, amounting to \$33,818,788, and 5,284,701 coins, amounting to \$3,641,658.50. Total number of incoming and outgoing shipments were 7,162 and 3,143, respectively, a monthly average of 597 and 262, respectively, amounting to \$2,893,388.21 and \$3,121,703.88, respectively.

This department effected 11,026 transfers of funds, involving \$145,635,394.83, the larger part of which were made by telegraph, the expense in connection being absorbed by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Check collection operations amounted to 2,413,777 items, with a value of \$324,004,604, compared with \$2,677,295 and \$529,576,897, respectively, in 1920.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSTON BRANCH.

The loan and discount department handled this year a total of 2,190 offerings, aggregating \$37,987,072.10. One thousand five hundred and ninety-five member-bank collateral notes, totaling \$91,445,475.07, were discounted. Immediate credit was given on 138 bill-of-lading drafts, amounting to \$992,274.81. These drafts represented the exportation of cotton to Europe and the domestic shipment of rice. The total number of notes and drafts handled during the year was 16,462 and the total amount \$129,432,547.17. The largest note handled was \$1,000,000, and the smallest \$10. Since its opening the branch has loaned \$485,821,861.16. Ninety-three banks rediscounted their paper this year.

Each year more success is attained in requesting financial statements, yet there is still considerable misunderstanding in this territory regarding the purpose and necessity of procuring statements. This department examined 16,804 notes, of which 1,937 were rejected.

The cash department received 4,943 shipments of coin and currency, aggregating \$46,604,363.32. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-four outgoing shipments, of a dollar value of \$54,123,069.82, were made. The ban placed on foreign moneys by the Mexican Government swelled the receipts considerably, and the currency received was badly mutilated. Wire transfers received totaled \$270,191,845.16 and those sent \$172,131,680.35.

The activities of the collection department have increased steadily throughout the year. Nineteen thousand four hundred and fifteen items, totaling \$27,629,014.98, were received, and of same 16,587, aggregating \$25,705,206.64, were collected.

The transit department handled 5,040,492 items, the dollar value of which was \$1,265,756,781.29, as compared to 5,235,955 checks, amounting to \$2,138,087,919.62, during 1920.

From the above figures it will be observed that there was not a great difference in the number of items handled in 1921 as compared to 1920. However, the dollar value was almost twice as large in 1920, which indicates, in a measure, the further downward trend of prices. The largest number of checks handled in one day was 30,125 and the smallest 10,795. An average of 22 employees handled the affairs of this department.

At the close of business December 31, 1920, trust custodies totaled \$7,741,531, represented by 431 trust receipts, but by the same date in 1921 had increased to \$10,733,590.46, against which 546 receipts were outstanding.

## SCHEDULE 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	7,263	10,008	6,470
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	8,518	2,074	17,073
Gold with foreign agencies.....		86	3,414
Total gold held by bank.....	15,781	12,168	26,957
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	11,093	24,484	27,545
Gold redemption fund.....	2,941	4,431	3,712
Total gold reserves.....	29,815	41,083	58,214
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.....	6,149	4,455	1,197
Total reserves.....	35,964	45,538	59,411
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	8,962	15,903	39,376
All other.....	41,635	54,793	18,940
Bills bought in open market.....	165	247	6,421
Total bills on hand.....	50,762	70,943	64,737
United States bonds and notes.....	2,630	3,979	3,966
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	1,900	8,300	8,300
All other.....			765
Total earning assets.....	55,292	83,222	77,768
Bank premises.....	2,168	1,639	399
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	156	586	558
Uncollected items.....	25,694	42,963	61,892
All other resources.....	2,755	717	464
Total resources.....	122,029	174,665	200,492
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	4,203	4,099	3,421
Surplus.....	7,394	6,033	3,030
Deposits:			
Government.....	4,344	1,660	2,900
Member bank—reserve account.....	43,372	46,995	63,372
All other.....	297	245	2,043
Total deposits.....	48,013	48,900	68,315
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	35,470	79,453	74,930
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	2,726	7,101	10,461
Deferred availability items.....	22,635	28,235	39,916
All other liabilities.....	1,588	844	419
Total liabilities.....	122,029	174,665	200,492
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	43.1	140.1	149.0

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+7+8).	Discounted bills.					Bills bought in open market. <sup>1</sup>	United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>2</sup>	
		Total held (4-3).	Rediscounted with other Federal reserve banks.	Discounted for member banks in this district.								Actual.	Ad-justed. <sup>3</sup>
				Total (2+3).	Secured by U. S. Govern-ment obligations.	Per cent (5+4).							
Jan. 7.....	83,131	70,705	27,189	97,894	33,628	34.4	147	12,279	45,669	48,443	78,280	40.2	16.3
14.....	82,155	69,729	26,567	96,296	31,154	32.4	147	12,279	46,033	49,582	75,263	40.6	17.2
21.....	82,430	70,029	23,194	93,223	30,844	33.1	122	12,279	44,407	50,607	74,397	39.8	19.0
28.....	81,320	68,944	21,485	90,429	28,763	31.8	97	12,279	46,849	52,187	72,363	41.4	22.4
Feb. 4.....	82,584	70,208	17,540	87,748	27,705	31.6	97	12,279	45,093	52,520	71,369	40.0	24.4
11.....	83,027	70,676	13,812	84,488	25,560	30.3	72	12,279	43,741	53,653	69,029	39.0	26.7
18.....	79,325	66,991	14,500	81,491	24,279	29.8	55	12,279	44,874	53,689	67,152	40.9	27.7
25.....	80,983	68,665	13,615	82,280	25,241	30.7	39	12,279	45,136	52,164	66,020	40.4	28.2
Mar. 4.....	80,378	68,099	12,399	80,498	24,184	30.0	.....	12,279	42,565	50,865	66,763	39.1	27.7
11.....	78,334	66,055	13,455	79,510	23,106	29.1	.....	12,279	42,268	53,874	64,119	39.6	27.0
18.....	75,153	62,874	13,437	76,311	21,095	27.6	.....	12,279	44,388	56,123	61,848	37.6	26.2
25.....	75,685	63,406	14,663	78,069	21,851	28.0	.....	12,279	45,028	56,436	59,947	38.7	26.1
Apr. 1.....	74,540	62,140	14,764	76,904	21,565	28.0	21	12,379	42,674	51,613	59,215	38.5	25.2
8.....	75,552	63,252	12,405	75,657	20,270	26.8	21	12,279	41,885	49,867	58,607	38.6	27.2
15.....	74,084	61,780	12,169	73,949	17,937	24.3	25	12,279	39,606	46,901	57,461	38.0	26.3
22.....	73,236	64,832	7,437	72,269	16,632	23.0	25	8,379	42,458	47,760	56,844	40.6	33.5
29.....	74,564	66,160	6,600	72,760	16,291	22.4	25	8,379	39,694	48,870	55,995	38.2	31.8
May 4.....	72,487	64,083	6,882	70,965	14,867	20.9	25	8,379	39,973	44,950	54,615	40.1	33.2
11.....	74,754	66,350	4,950	71,300	14,280	20.0	25	8,379	38,655	45,891	54,127	38.6	33.7
18.....	72,798	64,248	6,131	70,379	14,369	20.4	171	8,379	40,447	46,835	51,734	41.0	34.8
25.....	73,254	64,704	4,617	69,321	13,592	19.6	171	8,379	36,910	46,974	50,144	38.0	33.3
June 1.....	70,345	62,795	5,500	68,295	14,334	21.0	171	7,379	38,160	45,450	50,044	40.0	34.2
8.....	74,276	66,726	2,500	69,226	13,444	19.4	171	7,379	35,991	45,768	49,191	37.9	35.3
15.....	70,880	61,830	7,408	69,238	14,134	20.4	171	8,879	36,253	45,858	48,213	38.5	30.7
22.....	72,134	65,086	4,125	69,211	13,777	19.9	169	6,879	36,123	45,924	46,642	39.0	34.6
29.....	70,103	63,574	8,425	71,999	14,286	19.8	150	6,379	34,181	44,563	45,557	37.9	28.6
July 6.....	66,633	60,144	10,450	70,594	14,470	20.5	110	6,379	35,200	44,557	45,398	39.1	27.5

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13.	64,360	57,845	16,445	74,290	13,684	18.4	136	6,379	35,340	44,032	43,331	40.5	21.6
20.	65,013	58,524	18,287	76,811	14,501	18.9	110	6,379	35,529	44,492	43,470	40.4	19.6
27.	64,099	57,620	19,136	76,756	14,466	18.8	100	6,379	34,416	42,925	42,323	40.4	17.9
Aug. 3.	61,867	55,388	19,220	74,608	14,406	19.3	100	6,379	33,761	41,284	41,769	40.6	17.5
10.	61,723	55,244	17,735	72,979	13,586	18.6	100	6,379	34,274	42,615	40,827	41.1	19.8
17.	60,701	54,252	19,753	74,005	13,536	18.3	70	6,379	33,467	42,708	39,946	40.5	16.6
24.	61,420	54,971	21,726	76,697	14,035	18.3	70	6,379	31,950	42,763	39,059	39.0	12.5
31.	59,912	53,713	24,610	78,323	14,781	18.9	70	6,129	31,921	40,515	39,106	40.1	9.2
Sept. 7.	59,998	54,527	24,059	78,586	14,639	18.6	42	5,429	32,809	41,348	39,409	40.6	10.8
14.	57,869	52,495	24,295	76,790	13,950	18.2	20	5,354	34,865	42,983	39,415	42.3	12.8
21.	64,044	59,124	18,266	77,390	14,770	19.1	20	4,900	34,092	46,264	39,814	39.6	18.4
28.	66,523	61,680	14,851	76,531	14,993	19.6	70	4,773	35,141	48,388	40,224	39.7	22.9
Oct. 5.	65,096	60,483	12,108	72,591	14,865	20.5	70	4,543	36,618	46,356	42,074	41.4	27.7
11.	64,749	60,036	7,649	67,685	12,812	18.9	170	4,543	34,015	47,406	41,433	38.3	29.7
19.	62,245	57,497	8,225	65,722	13,266	20.2	205	4,543	35,052	47,796	40,246	39.8	30.5
26.	62,885	58,137	8,465	66,602	13,487	20.3	205	4,543	33,966	46,465	39,752	39.4	29.6
Nov. 2.	60,425	55,677	7,251	62,928	13,664	21.7	205	4,543	33,682	43,882	39,630	40.3	31.6
9.	61,015	56,217	5,495	61,712	11,909	19.3	255	4,543	33,152	44,321	38,488	40.0	33.4
16.	60,447	55,814	970	59,784	10,638	18.8	90	4,543	33,597	45,450	37,888	40.3	39.2
23.	59,372	54,639	2,487	57,126	12,052	21.1	190	4,543	31,600	43,196	37,000	39.4	33.3
30.	59,608	54,875	3,000	57,875	11,938	20.6	190	4,543	32,424	45,815	39,638	39.3	33.7
Dec. 7.	58,537	53,804	1,877	55,681	10,357	18.7	190	4,543	34,479	45,298	39,302	42.3	40.0
14.	57,931	53,223	1,000	54,223	10,093	18.6	165	4,543	33,723	45,428	35,255	41.8	40.6
21.	57,131	52,436	.....	52,436	9,834	18.8	165	4,530	40,467	47,310	36,327	48.4	.....
28.	56,086	51,391	.....	51,391	9,512	18.5	165	4,530	38,493	49,042	33,292	45.1	.....

<sup>1</sup> No acceptances were bought or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

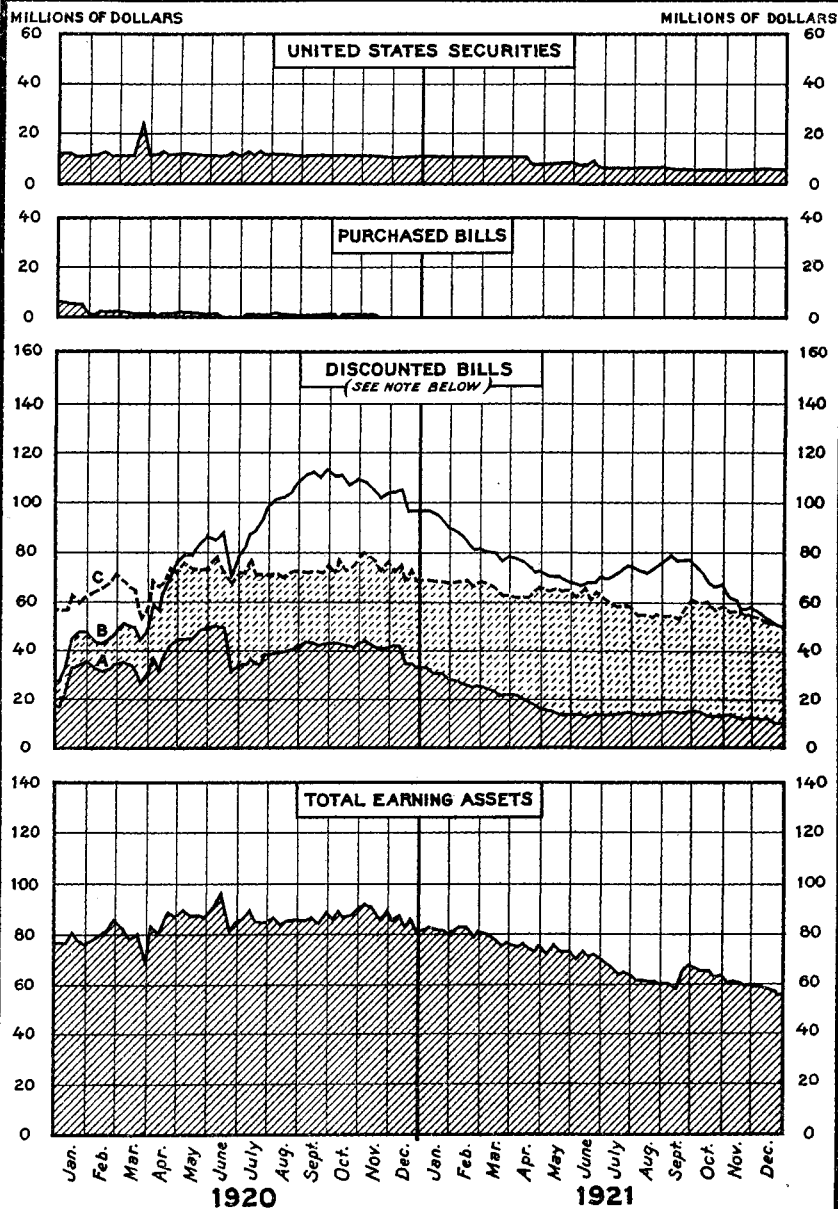
<sup>2</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7.	\$35,289,000	Feb. 4.	.....	\$41,393,000	Mar. 4.	.....	\$42,125,000
14.	38,109,000	11.	.....	43,001,000	11.	.....	42,718,000
21.	37,098,000	18.	.....	42,436,000			
28.	40,899,000	25.	.....	45,659,000			

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal reserve banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal reserve banks.

DISTRICT NO. 11—DALLAS.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



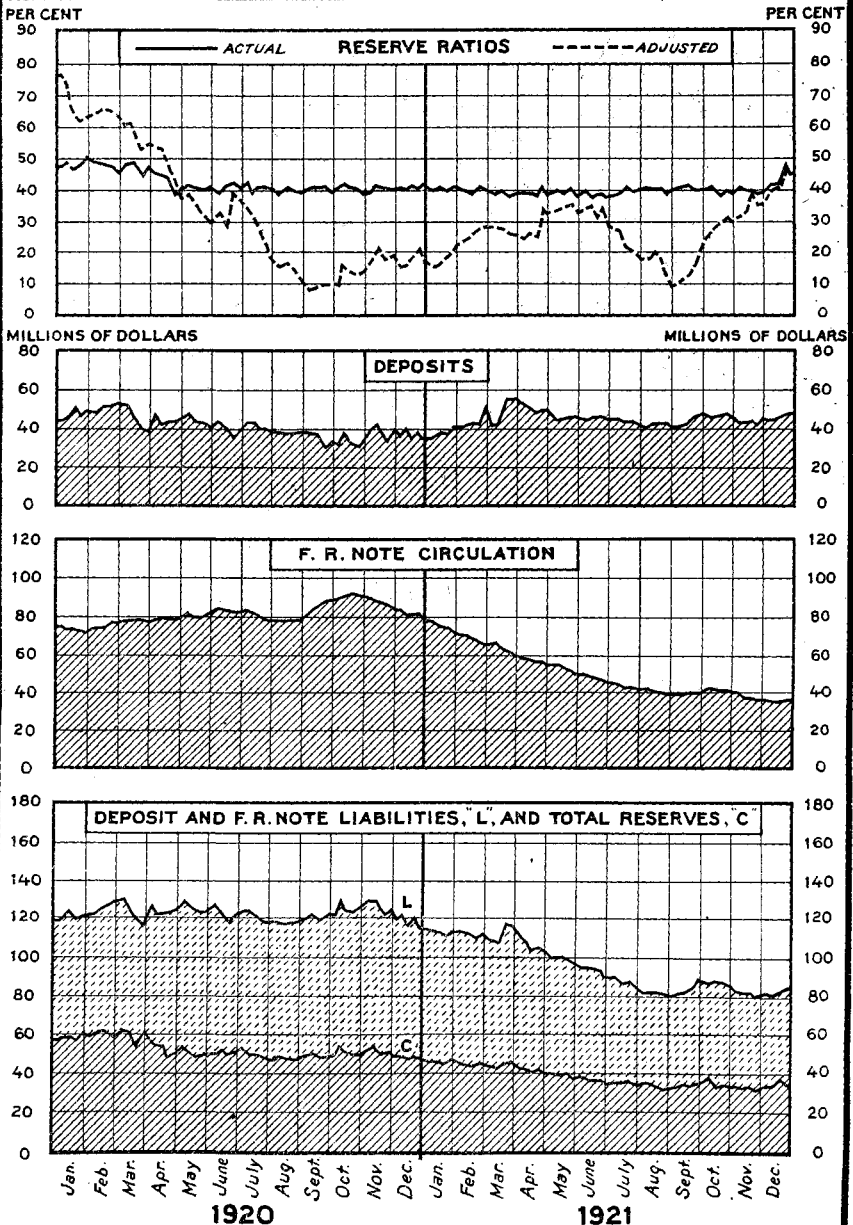
A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.

B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.

C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents - where above line B - paper discounted for, and - where below line B - paper rediscounted with, other Federal Reserve Banks.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks. The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.					Purchased paper.		Total discounted and purchased paper.			
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	91,743	60,686	80	556	13,570	16,851			91,743	83,946	92,140
February.....	67,375	49,191		198	8,037	9,949			67,375	76,350	93,355
March.....	73,452	50,441	54	440	9,233	13,284	21	21	73,473	93,928	104,925
April.....	64,551	42,339		372	9,024	12,816	4	4	64,555	108,952	117,861
May.....	60,345	34,389		362	11,158	14,436	150	150	60,495	111,446	130,703
June.....	65,636	34,146		356	13,199	17,935	19	19	65,655	117,350	113,247
July.....	59,114	27,620		323	11,347	19,824	60	60	59,174	110,216	100,214
August.....	63,432	34,446		449	9,357	19,180	20	20	63,452	111,588	95,139
September.....	65,545	36,498		166	6,703	22,178	50	50	65,595	124,573	118,337
October.....	62,451	35,493		346	8,156	18,456	155	155	62,606	114,948	138,314
November.....	53,315	27,167		196	11,049	14,903	200	200	53,515	124,347	72,584
December.....	45,038	22,269	20	101	9,272	13,376	15	15	45,053	110,882	60,542
Total, 1921.....	771,997	454,685	154	3,865	120,105	193,188	694	694	772,691		
1920.....	1,280,178	999,943	704	5,670			8,348	8,348		1,288,526	
1919.....	1,224,946	1,105,060		1,887			12,415	12,415			1,237,361



## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$3,829,840	\$4,044,612	\$2,443,806
Purchased bills.....	7,980	73,212	113,397
United States securities.....	171,151	270,874	229,080
Transfers—net earnings.....	89,339	350,969	193,661
Deficient reserve penalties.....	124,163	158,569	81,984
Miscellaneous.....	21,175	6,286	323
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>4,243,648</b>	<b>4,904,522</b>	<b>3,062,251</b>
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	133,545	117,768	87,212
Clerical staff.....	735,904	649,100	390,993
Special officers and watchmen.....	34,598	20,177	6,363
All other.....	82,470	39,456	11,883
Governors' conferences.....	714	651	788
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	295	64	109
Federal Advisory Council.....	200	400	992
Directors' meetings.....	7,004	6,530	4,447
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	39,185	30,851	14,578
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	25,759	21,695	20,362
Legal fees.....	93	2,622	2,400
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	39,607	31,067	13,308
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	37,599	3,476	1,746
Light, heat, and power.....	27,632	6,896	3,365
Repairs and alterations.....	18,476	13,797	13,194
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	9,660	14,904	5,526
Fire insurance—furniture and equipment.....	194		
Printing and stationery (including office and other supplies).....	114,405	67,998	41,009
Telephone.....	9,652	3,938	3,189
Telegraph.....	68,680	56,900	21,772
Security shipments.....	2 1,603	79,352	51,075
Currency and coin shipments.....	2 74,870		
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	69,946	65,506	39,883
Furniture and equipment.....	155,843	82,883	70,718
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	65,915	86,514	85,719
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	23,150	22,825	8,028
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	22,286	46,397	42,829
All other expenses.....	61,571	78,080	41,348
<b>Total current expenses.....</b>	<b>1,860,856</b>	<b>1,549,847</b>	<b>982,836</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>2,382,792</b>	<b>3,354,675</b>	<b>2,079,415</b>
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	4,243,648	4,904,522	3,062,251
Current expenses.....	1,860,856	1,549,847	982,836
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>2,382,792</b>	<b>3,354,675</b>	<b>2,079,415</b>
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		16,167	
All other.....	884	43	470
<b>Total additions.....</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>16,210</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	139,230		
Reserve for possible losses.....	561,500	130,963	
Reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	49,295		
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....			16,167
All other.....	20,087	11,691	21,854
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>770,112</b>	<b>142,654</b>	<b>38,021</b>
<b>Net deductions from current net earnings.....</b>	<b>769,228</b>	<b>126,444</b>	<b>37,551</b>
<b>Net earnings available for dividends, surplus and franchise tax.....</b>	<b>1,613,564</b>	<b>3,228,231</b>	<b>2,041,864</b>
Dividends paid.....	252,211	225,424	196,335
Transferred to surplus account.....	1,361,353	3,002,807	1,845,529

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

<sup>2</sup> Cost of security shipments from January to June included with cost of currency and coin shipments.

SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	19,970	430	6,793	980	20,400	11,206	11,710	7,773	7,009	2,104
February.....	15,688	418	6,385	569	16,106	6,756	6,876	6,954	8,883	3,556
March.....	19,034	723	7,491	1,139	19,757	10,934	5,343	8,630	10,059	4,713
April.....	15,975	506	8,128	933	16,481	11,854	5,483	9,061	9,372	4,344
May.....	18,726	612	8,919	290	19,338	12,125	4,975	9,209	8,618	4,581
June.....	17,150	452	7,399	508	17,602	10,914	3,579	7,907	9,811	7,183
July.....	19,728	510	8,330	305	20,238	12,822	5,953	8,635	9,591	6,505
August.....	15,642	437	8,302	334	16,079	12,395	4,776	8,636	12,567	7,147
September.....	12,222	508	12,755	356	12,730	11,724	4,933	13,111	17,500	14,096
October.....	14,359	455	8,866	180	14,814	16,159	6,327	9,046	13,816	14,804
November.....	14,978	326	7,086	161	15,304	21,621	5,117	7,247	8,294	13,471
December.....	14,122	519	11,965	346	14,641	20,872	10,716	12,311	11,221	12,214
Total, 1921.....	197,594	5,896	102,419	6,101	203,490	.....	.....	108,520	.....	.....
1920.....	152,697	6,685	120,951	5,790	.....	159,382	.....	.....	126,741	.....
1919.....	72,580	3,208	90,145	4,573	.....	.....	75,788	.....	.....	94,718

SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	120	58,468	962	146,066	59	4,065	61	27,023
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	228	106,970	1,851	259,466	89	7,995	127	36,370
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	230	101,883	1,782	232,296	77	7,893	103	26,262
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	268	111,757	2,029	241,430	103	9,686	112	27,887
Apr. 16-May 15.....	222	92,744	1,842	201,384	104	7,579	100	21,031
May 16-June 15.....	247	96,689	1,969	205,722	96	7,937	109	21,548
June 16-July 15.....	214	88,962	1,746	190,084	102	9,601	100	17,445
July 16-Aug. 15.....	220	84,434	1,632	194,163	77	7,149	82	14,677
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	244	93,226	1,920	207,537	71	7,258	88	15,191
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	265	125,742	1,871	271,613	96	7,640	84	16,309
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	272	119,694	1,739	255,305	108	8,529	85	18,173
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	276	112,152	1,733	238,053	94	9,666	93	15,693
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	149	59,108	916	122,043	70	4,278	52	9,628
Total, 1921.....	2,955	1,251,829	21,992	2,765,162	1,146	99,276	1,196	267,237
1920.....	2,294	1,871,511	23,021	4,303,032	1,145	107,662	1,831	787,181
1919.....	1,151	1,144,256	9,592	2,697,699	1,265	157,169	1,405	686,844

Period.	Total number. <sup>1</sup>			Total amount. <sup>1</sup>		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
Jan. 1-15.....	1,202	1,049	367	225,622	329,683	148,465
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	2,285	2,273	843	410,801	696,538	297,204
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	2,192	2,306	838	368,334	738,284	261,966
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	2,512	2,313	969	390,760	631,143	308,133
Apr. 16-May 15.....	2,268	2,250	891	322,738	549,966	327,485
May 16-June 15.....	2,421	2,321	837	331,896	533,994	342,675
June 16-July 15.....	2,162	2,262	840	306,092	494,151	320,624
July 16-Aug. 15.....	2,011	2,257	944	300,423	490,131	338,427
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	2,323	2,270	930	323,212	514,815	369,124
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	2,316	2,482	1,196	421,304	664,420	376,001
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	2,204	2,561	1,737	401,701	632,340	652,375
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	2,196	2,534	1,917	375,564	537,801	602,815
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	1,187	1,383	1,104	195,057	256,120	340,671
Total, 1921.....	27,289	.....	.....	4,383,504	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	28,291	.....	.....	7,069,386	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	13,413	.....	.....	4,685,968

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

## DISTRICT NO. 12—SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN PERRIN, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco during the year ending December 31, 1921, were substantially larger in physical volume than during any previous year. Growth in the number of transactions in the principal departments of its service to member banks is measured in the following summary table:

	1921	1920	Per cent increase or de- crease (— 1921 over 1920.
<b>A. Clearings and collections:</b>			
(1) Number of checks and other cash items handled.....	41,123,000	28,180,000	45.9
(2) Total amount such items.....	\$7,599,026,000	\$8,120,081,000	-6.4
(3) Number of mail and telegraphic transfers bought and sold.....	60,360	29,291	106.1
(4) Total amount such transfers.....	\$4,116,085,000	\$3,043,193,991	35.2
<b>B. Currency—Total amount received from and shipped to banks....</b>	<b>\$1,020,384,000</b>	<b>\$877,569,000</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>C. Discounts:</b>			
(1) Number of offerings.....	116,380	92,781	25.4
(2) Amount such offerings.....	\$2,823,018,000	\$2,965,647,000	-4.8
<b>D. Fiscal agency:</b>			
(1) Number of United States Government checks and warrants paid.....	1,210,000	1,152,000	38.3
(2) Total amount such items.....	\$1,319,804,000	\$1,726,996,000	-23.6
(3) Number of subscriptions received for offerings of United States certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes.....	5,726	5,915	-3.2
(4) Total amount allotted thereunder.....	\$204,196,800	\$261,569,000	-21.9
(5) Number of United States Government security coupons paid.....	8,621,582	5,313,675	62.2
(6) Amount such coupons.....	\$52,481,038	\$29,898,000	72.2
<b>E. Bank examinations, number made.....</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>41.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in totals under A., 1 and 2.

Comparative balance sheets showing the condition of this bank as at close of business December 31 for the past three years are published in Schedule 1. The noteworthy changes during the year were:

(1) A decline of \$128,772,000, or 56.6 per cent, in the amount of earning assets held. Among the several items of earning assets, the principal decline was in the amount of bills discounted for member banks, which declined from \$167,598,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$67,093,000 December 31, 1921, a decrease of 60 per cent;

(2) A decline of \$32,052,000, or 11.8 per cent, in the amount of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation;

3. An increase of \$99,657,000 (\$97,570,000 of which was gold), or 54.4 per cent, in the total money reserves held; and

(4) A resulting increase of 28.6 per cent in the ratio of total reserves to combined deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities. This reserve ratio was 76.5 per cent on December 31, 1921, as compared with 47.9 per cent on December 31, 1920.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

In response to changes in credit conditions and prospects during the year 1921, the discount rate of this bank was lowered by two reductions of one-half per cent from 6 per cent, the rate in effect on January 1, 1921, to 5 per cent, the rate in effect on December 31, 1921. These reductions in rates, accompanying a steady decline during the year in amount of bills discounted and other earning assets, resulted in a decrease of \$3,522,000, or 27.7 per cent, in total earnings for 1921 as compared with 1920. Summarized, these earnings and their disposition for the past three years were as follows (for details see Schedule 4):

	1921	1920	1919
Total earnings.....	\$9,184,413	\$12,706,668	\$7,021,224
Total current expenses.....	3,816,964	2,502,586	1,431,755
Net earnings available for dividends, etc.....	4,920,500	10,108,823	5,387,360
Dividends paid.....	455,361	384,713	296,161
Transferred to surplus fund.....	1,254,824	6,654,855	5,091,199
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	3,230,315	3,069,255	.....

## BANKING OPERATIONS.

In the tables annexed to this report appear detailed figures concerning the operations during 1921, with comparisons for 1920.

A chart showing the movement of the principal assets and liability items of this bank during the years 1921 and 1920 is published herewith.

## MEMBER BANK AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

On December 31, 1921, member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco numbered 841, with capital and surplus of \$240,596,000, compared with a membership on December 31, 1920, of 831 banks, having capital and surplus of \$231,244,454. Membership, by States, of this Federal Reserve district appears in the following table:

	Dec. 31, 1921.		Dec. 31, 1920.	
	Number.	Capital and surplus.	Number.	Capital and surplus.
Alaska.....	.....	.....	1	\$25,000
Arizona.....	15	\$2,294,500	15	2,342,000
California.....	352	162,650,155	346	153,808,118
Idaho.....	119	10,481,600	129	11,024,802
Nevada.....	11	2,021,300	11	2,001,300
Oregon.....	130	22,097,908	119	19,358,033
Utah.....	64	12,721,666	64	13,245,706
Washington.....	150	28,329,450	146	29,439,495
District.....	841	240,596,579	831	231,244,454

On December 31, 1921, there were pending applications for membership from 10 State banks, with combined capital and surplus of \$3,161,950.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Independent examinations of all State banks in this district applying for membership in the Federal Reserve System during 1921 have been made by the examining department of this bank, in order that necessary adjustments in the affairs of applicant banks might be incorporated in the conditions of membership. The work entailed by these examinations for admission, and by the examination of certain State members more than once, prevented this department, notwithstanding especial endeavor, from examining each State bank member at least once during 1921. Reports of examinations made by State banking departments have been received for all State bank members in the examination of which this department could not participate. Examiners of the national and State banking departments in this district have cordially cooperated to the fullest extent.

On January 1, 1921, there were in this district 199 State member banks. During the year 38 additional banks have been admitted, and 16 have been lost to the system through withdrawals, liquidations, conversions, and consolidations, making a net increase of 22 for the year and a total of 221 State members on December 31, 1921.

On February 28, 1921, there was held in San Francisco a conference of the directors, including the managers, of the five branches of this bank and the directors and senior officers of the head office. Extended discussion of credit conditions was had, with particular reference to means of assisting member banks in financing the growing, harvesting, and marketing of the agricultural products of the district then in course of production.

Circulation of the monthly report on agricultural and business conditions in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District increased from 4,600 in December, 1920, to 8,025 in December, 1921. This growth has been unsolicited. The three following special reports were prepared for publication and distribution during 1921 by the division of analysis and research:

Special Report No. 1.—Disposition and carry over of 1920 crop of barley in California—April 16, 1921.

Special Report No. 2.—Cotton in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District—July 1, 1921.

Special Report No. 3.—Sheep-raising industry in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District—November 7, 1921.

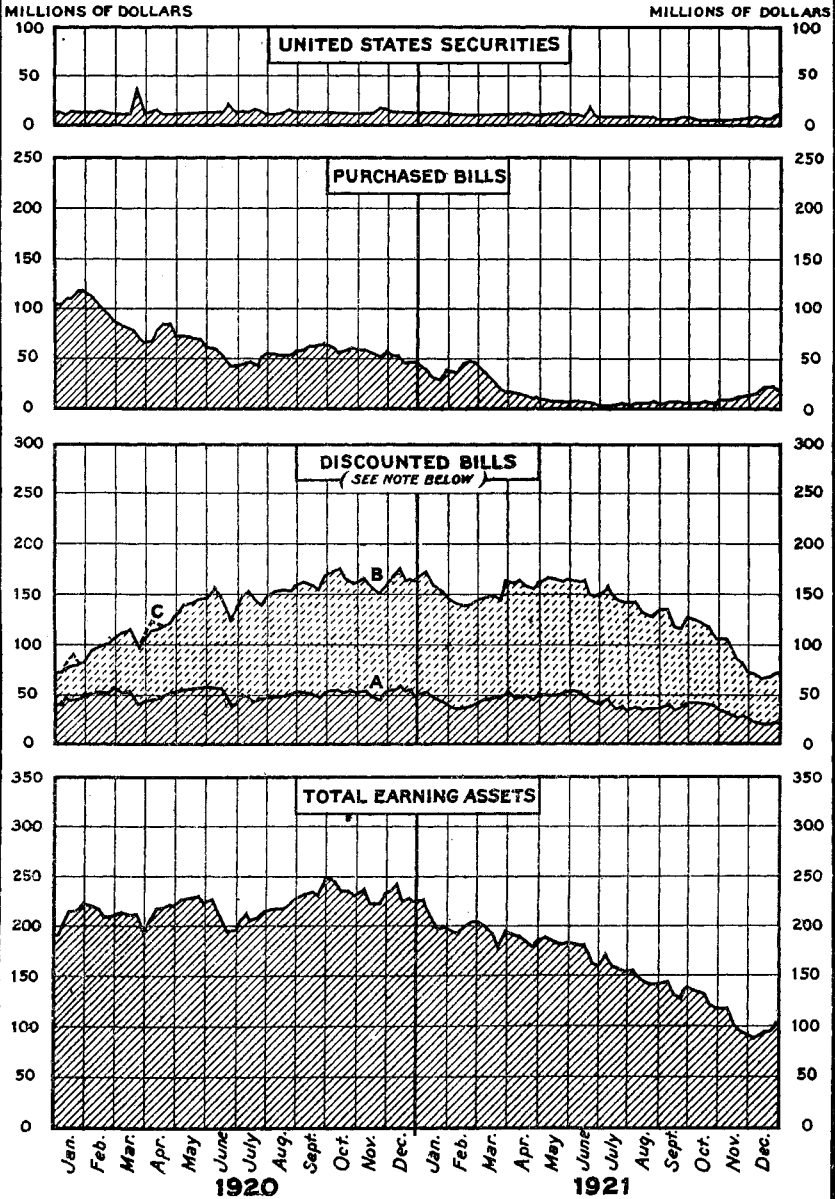
## SCHEDULE I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Dec. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Gold and gold certificates.....	18,254	28,629	13,353
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board.....	37,400	23,724	27,110
Gold with foreign agencies.....		152	6,041
Total gold held by bank.....	55,714	52,505	46,504
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	220,433	119,060	129,050
Gold redemption fund.....	3,356	10,368	8,639
Total gold reserves.....	279,503	181,933	184,193
Legal-tender notes, silver, etc.....	3,249	1,162	346
Total reserves.....	282,752	183,095	184,539
Bills discounted:			
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	13,683	51,546	43,551
All other.....	53,410	116,052	30,345
Bills bought in open market.....	20,795	46,798	102,558
Total bills on hand.....	87,888	214,396	176,454
United States bonds and notes.....	2,927	2,087	2,632
United States certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman Act).....	7,880	10,880	10,880
All other.....	47	151	964
Total earning assets.....	98,742	227,514	190,930
Bank premises.....	809	253	231
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	394	665	665
Uncollected items.....	37,180	48,102	54,273
All other resources.....	6,244	1,347	368
Total resources.....	426,121	460,976	431,006
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	7,375	6,927	5,750
Surplus.....	15,199	14,194	7,539
Deposits:			
Government.....	4,225	5,883	3,673
Member bank—reserve account.....	121,108	114,452	117,930
All other.....	3,876	3,907	6,071
Total deposits.....	129,209	124,242	127,674
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	240,411	272,463	242,462
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	4,751	8,157	11,845
Deferred availability items.....	28,045	33,713	34,772
All other liabilities.....	1,131	1,280	964
Total liabilities.....	426,121	460,976	431,006
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	76.5	147.9	152.6

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING 1920 AND 1921



A - Paper secured by U. S. Government obligations discounted for banks in district.  
 B - Total paper discounted for banks in district.  
 C - Total discounted paper held.

Space between lines B and C represents paper discounted for other Federal Reserve banks.

SCHEDULE 2.—MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Total earning assets (2+5+8).	Bills discounted for member banks in this district. <sup>1</sup>			Purchased bills.			United States securities.	Total cash reserves.	Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Reserve percentages. <sup>3</sup>	
		Total.	Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	Per cent (3÷2).	Total held (6+7).	Bought from other Federal Reserve Banks net. <sup>2</sup>	Purchased in open market (5-6).					Actual.	Adjusted. <sup>4</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jan. 7.	227,057	171,661	53,339	31.1	40,994	4,273	36,721	14,402	190,087	126,330	275,123	49.1	50.2
14.	206,647	159,065	47,782	30.0	33,508	2,263	31,245	14,074	194,777	122,461	260,068	52.4	53.0
21.	197,178	152,025	43,634	28.7	31,138	6,698	24,440	14,015	206,108	127,365	255,304	55.2	57.0
28.	199,482	145,851	41,386	28.4	39,698	16,063	23,635	13,933	197,772	125,191	253,831	53.9	58.2
Feb. 4.	190,869	140,723	36,799	26.1	37,442	15,654	21,788	12,704	202,997	118,116	253,532	55.9	60.2
11.	197,933	139,581	38,209	27.4	44,980	13,891	31,089	12,832	195,225	121,747	247,303	53.9	57.8
18.	200,653	141,266	40,471	28.6	46,449	10,615	35,834	12,938	191,866	126,945	245,983	53.0	56.0
25.	203,409	145,319	44,230	30.4	44,825	7,792	37,033	13,265	183,638	120,516	243,143	51.6	53.8
Mar. 4.	199,562	148,065	44,676	30.2	38,792	5,827	32,965	12,705	182,191	117,574	242,321	52.0	53.7
11.	192,371	149,248	47,812	32.0	30,276	4,369	25,907	12,847	190,098	120,102	239,809	54.1	55.2
18.	177,062	144,127	47,815	33.2	20,149	2,426	17,723	12,786	199,781	123,304	236,180	55.6	56.4
25.	194,912	163,096	53,597	32.9	18,954	1,285	17,669	12,862	193,147	131,010	232,532	53.1	53.5
Apr. 1.	190,986	161,689	48,339	29.9	16,718	— 9	16,727	12,579	189,349	124,882	231,853	53.1	53.1
8.	189,737	163,139	49,250	30.2	14,030	— 9	14,039	12,568	191,837	126,947	231,266	53.6	53.6
15.	183,556	159,466	50,158	31.5	11,497	— 9	11,506	12,593	195,876	128,308	230,225	54.6	54.6
22.	179,372	155,346	46,045	29.6	11,595	—25	11,620	12,431	197,688	123,234	231,532	56.2	56.2
27.	183,728	160,771	50,226	31.2	10,566	—25	10,591	12,391	199,070	120,492	232,220	56.0	56.0
May 4.	189,558	166,927	50,022	30.0	10,270	—25	10,295	12,361	194,666	117,321	239,307	54.6	54.6
11.	186,127	166,028	49,558	29.8	7,738	—25	7,763	12,361	198,813	120,966	238,673	55.3	55.3
18.	180,591	161,759	51,660	31.9	5,965	.....	5,965	12,867	196,671	118,333	236,061	55.5	.....
25.	183,010	165,661	53,447	32.3	5,440	.....	5,440	11,909	195,709	120,497	234,895	55.1	.....
June 1.	182,311	164,483	53,896	32.8	5,498	.....	5,498	12,330	192,497	116,895	233,699	54.9	.....
8.	181,636	165,439	52,087	31.5	5,391	.....	5,391	10,806	192,713	118,818	231,731	55.0	.....
15.	171,828	149,889	43,944	29.0	3,853	.....	3,853	18,086	201,786	127,920	229,983	56.4	.....
22.	162,575	148,174	42,600	28.7	2,503	.....	2,503	11,898	207,198	120,545	227,210	59.6	.....
29.	162,445	150,163	40,722	27.1	2,093	.....	2,093	10,189	202,941	114,038	232,249	58.6	.....
July 6.	171,389	159,744	45,121	28.2	1,459	.....	1,459	10,186	208,950	117,887	241,165	58.2	.....
13.	159,252	146,934	38,082	25.9	2,229	.....	2,229	10,089	213,703	118,010	237,218	60.2	.....
20.	155,807	142,603	39,659	27.8	2,866	.....	2,866	10,338	215,904	115,417	234,178	61.8	.....
27.	153,644	141,299	37,452	26.5	2,250	.....	2,250	10,095	216,445	118,002	229,463	62.3	.....



Aug. 3	155,282	141,683	38,680	27.3	3,252	3,252	10,347	215,306	120,075	229,626	61.6
10	147,746	134,336	37,047	27.6	3,057	3,057	10,353	217,990	120,303	227,821	62.6
17	143,269	129,731	38,017	29.3	3,311	3,311	10,227	222,783	119,550	225,944	64.5
24	141,204	127,288	37,904	29.8	3,830	3,830	10,086	226,778	121,296	221,549	65.6
Sept. 31	141,247	128,734	38,300	29.8	3,393	3,393	9,120	219,533	114,347	225,722	64.6
7	141,508	128,895	40,205	31.2	3,519	3,519	9,094	225,496	118,623	230,407	64.6
14	132,147	119,397	34,558	28.9	3,655	3,655	9,095	235,737	122,404	228,674	67.1
21	129,373	116,917	38,096	32.6	2,705	2,705	9,751	236,236	122,300	226,263	67.8
Oct. 28	139,595	126,353	44,490	35.2	3,297	3,297	9,945	233,718	125,191	227,170	66.3
5	136,035	124,519	44,495	35.7	3,045	3,045	9,471	236,382	120,189	232,192	67.1
11	130,732	118,621	42,189	35.6	3,834	3,834	9,277	240,255	119,387	232,685	68.2
19	121,219	109,694	40,730	37.1	3,441	3,441	9,084	249,526	121,559	229,389	71.1
Nov. 26	117,594	105,470	35,629	33.8	4,038	4,038	9,086	248,309	118,890	225,479	72.1
2	118,039	105,496	35,156	33.3	4,458	4,458	9,085	251,375	120,707	227,921	72.2
9	102,830	88,029	30,201	34.3	6,628	6,628	9,173	269,443	126,704	224,357	76.8
16	94,906	81,376	28,513	32.9	5,429	5,429	9,101	279,101	129,745	225,139	78.6
23	96,996	77,970	28,235	36.2	10,942	10,942	9,084	270,487	125,290	222,511	77.8
Dec. 30	92,193	73,271	25,010	34.1	10,833	10,833	9,089	281,114	130,396	223,876	79.3
7	88,346	68,044	21,147	31.1	11,713	11,713	9,589	286,261	126,404	224,549	81.6
14	94,362	64,050	19,184	30.0	22,223	22,223	9,089	284,116	127,050	231,268	79.3
21	96,122	65,444	20,513	31.3	22,420	22,420	9,258	284,870	126,818	237,239	78.2
28	102,764	71,262	20,961	29.4	20,822	20,822	10,680	283,758	125,268	244,252	76.8

<sup>1</sup> No bills were discounted for or with other Federal Reserve Banks.

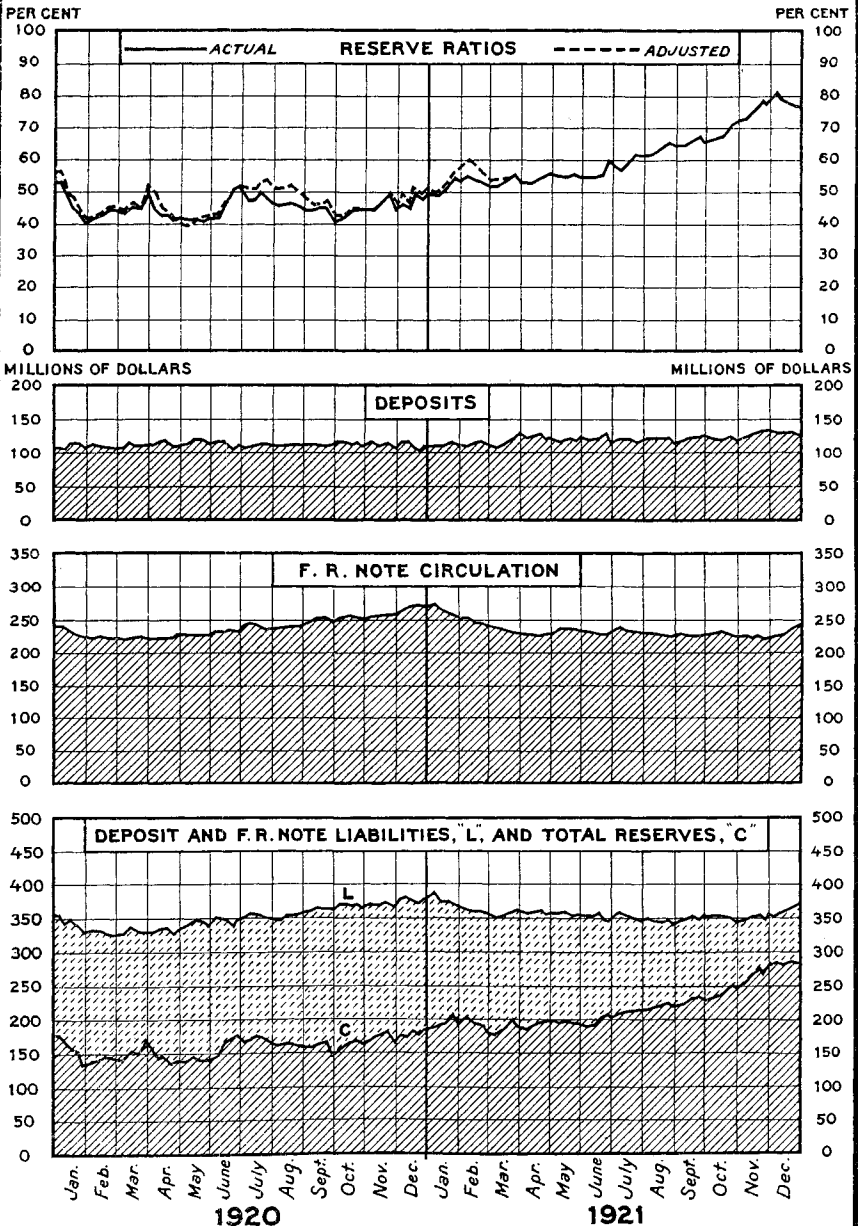
<sup>2</sup> Minus sign indicates net amounts sold to other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to Mar. 18, net deposits, as given below, were used in calculating reserve percentages:

Jan. 7	\$112,252,000	Feb. 4	\$109,859,000	Mar. 4	\$108,053,000
14	111,723,000	11	114,622,000	11	111,347,000
21	118,145,000	18	115,778,000		
28	113,349,000	25	112,868,000		

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted percentages are calculated after increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks. A blank in this column indicates that no accommodation was extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPOSITS, F. R. NOTE CIRCULATION, CASH RESERVES AND RESERVE RATIOS, 1920-1921



Adjusted percentages are calculated after reducing or increasing reserves held by the amount of accommodation received from or extended to other Federal Reserve banks. The deposit curve is based on "net deposits" up to March 11, 1921, and on "total deposits" thereafter.

SCHEDULE 3.—VOLUME OF PAPER DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Discounted paper.						Purchased paper.				Total discounted and purchaed paper.		
	Total.	Secured by Government obligations.	Bankers' acceptances.	Trade acceptances.	Agricultural and live-stock paper.	All other.	Total.	Bankers' acceptances.	Dollar exchange.	Trade acceptances.	1921	1920	1919
January.....	205,933	143,484	526	1,547	9,556	50,820	8,674	8,443	175	56	214,607	266,495	179,089
February.....	163,788	105,785	603	979	7,775	48,646	29,765	27,797	1,883	85	193,553	178,605	181,760
March.....	299,274	212,976	1,165	1,980	9,670	73,483	7,382	6,697	564	121	306,656	282,287	185,720
April.....	290,265	219,556	504	2,067	11,556	56,582	5,136	4,907	155	74	295,401	361,506	191,237
May.....	337,203	271,485	381	2,309	11,249	51,779	8,570	7,690	735	145	345,773	336,827	193,278
June.....	338,662	262,177	433	2,325	11,419	62,308	6,928	6,691	228	9	345,590	252,860	179,590
July.....	226,647	156,030	464	1,749	8,638	59,766	5,393	5,271	75	47	232,040	266,439	153,481
August.....	186,605	119,439	5	982	7,467	58,712	7,128	6,548	580	.....	193,733	250,761	154,023
September.....	179,651	110,907	149	808	4,884	62,903	6,983	6,353	374	56	186,634	289,657	185,401
October.....	219,192	135,709	134	744	6,213	76,392	6,507	6,144	363	.....	225,699	262,023	230,030
November.....	186,657	123,159	203	279	5,151	57,865	16,460	15,892	568	.....	203,117	251,126	216,189
December.....	189,141	98,690	25	1,119	5,953	83,354	21,535	20,710	685	140	210,676	331,906	246,093
Total, 1921.....	2,823,018	1,959,397	4,592	16,888	99,531	742,610	130,461	123,143	6,585	733	2,953,479	.....	.....
1920.....	2,965,647	2,120,625	33,608	24,800	786,614	.....	364,845	346,997	4,281	13,567	.....	3,330,492	.....
1919.....	1,951,062	1,745,959	365	10,840	193,898	.....	345,829	337,526	271	8,032	.....	.....	2,296,891

## SCHEDULE 4.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1921	1920	1919
<b>EARNINGS.</b>			
Discounted bills.....	\$7,965,583	\$8,259,664	\$3,667,951
Purchased bills.....	825,577	3,890,556	2,870,368
United States securities.....	236,876	322,787	238,385
Transfers—net earnings.....		87,707	178,410
Deficient reserve penalties.....	130,254	130,157	65,970
Miscellaneous.....	26,123	15,797	140
Total earnings.....	9,184,413	12,706,668	7,021,224
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES.</b>			
<b>Salaries:</b>			
Bank officers.....	225,480	188,017	136,807
Clerical staff.....	1,687,043	1,018,812	491,627
Special officers and watchmen.....	74,174	33,150	13,757
All other.....	88,954	38,691	19,005
Governors' conferences.....	1,407	1,272	2,498
Federal Reserve Agents' conferences.....	1,929	1,683	1,105
Federal Advisory Council.....	2,312	1,417	2,594
Directors' meetings.....	12,413	11,099	7,223
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	35,115	32,193	16,729
Assessments for Federal Reserve Board expenses.....	52,375	45,964	33,790
Legal fees.....	6,509	4,545	3,199
Insurance (life, fidelity, casualty, workmen's compensation, and general liability).....	65,733	33,197	20,636
<b>Banking house:</b>			
Taxes and fire insurance.....	6,773		
Light, heat, and power.....	7,488		
Repairs and alterations.....	25,497		
All other.....		108,927	46,494
Rent, including light, heat and power, and minor alterations.....	137,766		
Fire insurance—Furniture and equipment.....	2,233		
Furniture and equipment.....	155,031	202,751	119,671
Printing and stationery (including office and other supplies).....	205,095	178,489	88,080
Telephone.....	16,915	10,415	4,912
Telegraph.....	100,108	70,615	27,929
Security shipments.....	13,008		
Currency and coin shipments.....	60,262	130,105	98,205
Postage and expressage (other than on money and security shipments).....	101,666		
<b>Federal Reserve currency:</b>			
Original cost, including shipping charges.....	498,762	219,398	187,486
Cost of redemption, including shipping charges.....	74,963	40,000	28,411
Taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.....	43,485	46,283	35,400
All other expenses.....	113,438	81,963	46,197
Total current expenses.....	3,816,964	2,502,586	1,431,755
Current net earnings.....	5,367,449	10,204,082	5,589,469
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.</b>			
Earnings.....	9,184,413	12,706,668	7,021,224
Current expenses.....	3,816,964	2,502,586	1,431,755
Current net earnings.....	5,367,449	10,204,082	5,589,469
<b>Additions to current net earnings:</b>			
Amounts deducted from reserve for depreciation on United States bonds.....	78,876		27
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board, previously charged to profit and loss.....		45,964	
All other.....	1,497	417	967
Total additions.....	80,373	46,381	994
<b>Deductions from current net earnings:</b>			
Depreciation allowances on bank premises.....	16,512	123,570	168,625
Reserve for possible losses.....	500,000		
Assessment account expenses Federal Reserve Board.....		12,658	33,306
All other.....	10,810	5,412	1,172
Total deductions.....	527,322	141,640	203,103
Net deductions from current net earnings.....	443,949	95,259	202,109
Net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise tax.....	4,920,500	10,108,823	5,387,360
<b>Dividends paid:</b>			
Transferred to surplus account.....	435,361	384,713	296,161
Franchise tax paid United States Government.....	1,254,824	6,654,855	5,091,199
	3,230,315	3,069,255	

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

SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENCY RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Receipts.		Payments.		Total receipts.			Total payments.		
	From member banks.	From non-member banks.	To member banks.	To non-member banks.	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
January.....	56,204	591	36,876	1,436	56,795	36,250	30,291	38,312	13,518	7,855
February.....	38,430	660	32,528	1,514	39,090	20,714	15,783	34,042	18,883	9,817
March.....	43,718	1,276	32,702	1,188	44,994	24,788	15,051	33,890	24,953	11,248
April.....	38,646	560	34,249	2,926	39,206	24,884	14,303	37,175	38,388	15,312
May.....	40,195	1,694	45,658	1,170	41,889	25,310	18,289	46,828	30,531	14,096
June.....	41,918	532	34,327	1,349	42,450	27,933	16,747	35,676	44,271	14,941
July.....	45,798	385	52,277	557	46,183	38,471	22,918	52,834	45,032	15,715
August.....	38,999	582	29,359	273	39,581	28,343	15,067	29,632	50,626	21,266
September.....	37,760	314	40,216	2,711	38,074	30,899	16,299	42,927	57,917	23,325
October.....	36,875	563	43,263	773	37,438	31,454	19,908	44,036	49,918	21,603
November.....	38,339	1,074	34,258	469	39,413	31,482	15,618	34,727	57,104	29,848
December.....	48,817	473	75,249	653	49,290	58,222	24,820	75,902	67,678	30,555
Total, 1921.....	505,699	8,704	490,962	15,019	514,403	.....	.....	505,981	.....	.....
1920.....	356,823	21,927	382,241	116,578	.....	378,750	.....	.....	498,819	.....
1919.....	210,590	14,504	201,870	13,711	.....	.....	225,094	.....	.....	215,581

SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Jan. 1-15.....	291	159,003	1,137	97,950	81	62,424
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	605	292,696	2,177	163,455	143	81,784
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	553	288,490	2,034	153,382	148	128,193
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	801	339,594	2,405	176,224	172	132,150
Apr. 16-May 15.....	721	303,146	2,155	158,539	173	75,831
May 16-June 15.....	776	307,792	2,294	165,908	188	127,867
June 16-July 15.....	726	298,546	2,204	158,489	178	117,237
July 16-Aug. 15.....	765	287,355	2,164	158,601	185	90,903
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	760	303,019	2,282	167,365	189	123,390
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	791	337,895	2,526	188,667	188	114,923
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	814	331,777	2,619	199,230	185	95,846
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	853	347,977	2,772	206,320	191	88,687
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	447	182,905	1,417	97,673	85	80,629
Total, 1921.....	8,903	3,780,195	28,186	2,091,803	2,106	1,319,864
1920.....	5,175	3,910,813	20,277	1,908,843	1,523	1,726,996

## SCHEDULE 6.—OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM—Contd.

[Figures include cash items only.]

[Numbers in thousands; amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Period.	Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve banks and their branches.		Total number. <sup>1</sup>		Total amount. <sup>1</sup>	
	Number.	Amount.	1921	1920	1921	1920
Jan. 1-15.....	99	21,311	1,608	832	340,688	303,927
Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	176	39,672	3,101	1,730	577,607	539,796
Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....	165	38,018	2,900	1,922	608,083	579,441
Mar. 16-Apr. 15.....	182	42,292	3,560	2,114	690,260	628,641
Apr. 16-May 15.....	152	35,204	3,201	2,017	572,810	559,536
May 16-June 15.....	150	35,490	3,408	2,096	637,057	648,229
June 16-July 15.....	149	32,304	3,257	2,219	606,576	755,938
July 16-Aug. 15.....	147	31,234	3,201	2,331	568,093	603,105
Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	145	33,173	3,376	2,606	620,947	666,956
Sept. 16-Oct. 15.....	145	26,501	3,650	2,736	667,986	726,795
Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	154	27,884	3,772	2,792	654,737	690,966
Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	161	28,746	3,977	3,071	671,730	812,977
Dec. 16-Dec. 31.....	103	15,245	2,052	1,714	376,452	403,774
Total, 1921.....	1,928	407,164	41,123	.....	7,599,026	.....
1920.....	1,205	573,429	.....	28,180	.....	8,120,081

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of duplications on account of items handled by both parent bank and branch.

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PART III.

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY  
COUNCIL TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD  
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

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## OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1921.

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### OFFICERS.

President, L. L. RUE.  
Vice President, PAUL M. WARBURG.  
Secretary, HARRY L. HILYARD.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. L. RUE.	J. J. MITCHELL.
PAUL M. WARBURG.	F. O. WATTS.
PHILIP STOCKTON.	E. F. SWINNEY.

### MEMBERS.

PHILIP STOCKTON, Federal Reserve District No. 1.  
PAUL M. WARBURG, Federal Reserve District No. 2.  
L. L. RUE, Federal Reserve District No. 3.  
C. E. SULLIVAN, Federal Reserve District No. 4.  
J. G. BROWN, Federal Reserve District No. 5.  
E. W. LANE, Federal Reserve District No. 6.  
J. J. MITCHELL, Federal Reserve District No. 7.  
F. O. WATTS, Federal Reserve District No. 8.  
C. T. JAFFRAY, Federal Reserve District No. 9.  
E. F. SWINNEY, Federal Reserve District No. 10.  
R. L. BALL, Federal Reserve District No. 11.  
D. W. TWOHY,<sup>1</sup> Federal Reserve District No. 12.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, FEBRUARY 22, 1921.

TOPIC No. 1.—Should the Board exercise the authority given it in section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act and impose an interest charge against Federal Reserve Banks on the amount of their Federal Reserve notes outstanding, less the amount of gold or gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve Agents as collateral security; and if so, what should the rate of interest be?

*Recommendation.*—The council voted unanimously in the negative. The council is of opinion that the argument of excessive earnings should not impel the Board to exercise its authority to impose an interest charge against Federal Reserve Banks on the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The council believes that if an educational campaign is carried on stating that the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks are used for the purpose of reducing the amount of Government bonds outstanding, particularly the Liberty loan and Victory notes, it would dissipate any unwarranted criticism concerning excessive earnings made by Federal Reserve Banks, and that it would not be difficult to convince the people that the earnings of the banks could not be used to any better purpose.

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<sup>1</sup> Appointed Oct. 11, 1921, vice A. L. Mills, resigned.



In this connection and with the same point in view the council expressed itself unanimously against the proposition to permit the payment of interest on member banks' reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks. The high profits of the Federal Reserve Banks should not, in the opinion of the council, lead to the payment of interest on balances which in the best interest of the system should be kept uninvested as far as may be practicable. If interest were paid it would act as a stimulant toward keeping the funds of the Federal Reserve Banks invested and it might therefore interfere with the proper conception on the part of those in charge of the Federal Reserve Banks, concerning their first duty to keep the Federal Reserve Banks in a condition of maximum strength.

**TOPIC No. 2.**—Should the Board establish for the year 1921 a tentative limit for each Federal Reserve Bank on the amount which it may rediscount with other Federal Reserve Banks?

*Recommendation.*—The vote of the council was unanimously in the negative. The council's opinion is that no limit should be placed on the amount which one Federal Reserve Bank may rediscount with other Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve System is one and indivisible and not 12 independent districts. The council holds the view that the Board should exercise its own discretion and should not limit its own power of action by binding itself to definite rules, which, with conditions varying in the several districts and strongly fluctuating at this time, might fit one condition and one period but might prove embarrassing in others. The council believes, however, that where Federal Reserve Banks are fairly regular rediscounters with other Federal Reserve Banks their discount rates should not be permitted to be lower than those prevailing with the Federal Reserve Banks granting the rediscounts.

**TOPIC No. 3.**—Should existing preferential rates on notes secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes be continued?

(a) With respect to customers' paper rediscounted?

(b) With respect to member banks' 15-day collateral notes?

*Recommendation.*—The council is of opinion that for the time being it may be opportune to continue preferential rates on notes secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes, both (a) in respect to customers' paper discounted and (b) in respect to member banks' 15-day collateral notes, but such preferential rates should be discontinued as soon as it can be done advantageously and without injustice.

**TOPIC No. 4.**—Section 14 permits any Federal Reserve Bank under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board to purchase and sell in the open market cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount with or without the indorsement of a member bank. Section 13 provides that "any Federal Reserve Bank may discount acceptances of the kinds hereinafter described, which have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months' sight, exclusive of days of grace, and which are indorsed by at least one member bank."

Counsel is of opinion that the words "of the kinds and maturities by this act made eligible for rediscount," in section 14, apply only to bills of exchange which therefore can not be bought where they have

a maturity of more than three months, but that they do not apply to bankers' acceptances, and that consequently the Federal Reserve Board might legally issue regulations permitting the purchase by Federal Reserve Banks of bankers' acceptances of six months' maturity. As a matter of sound banking policy does the council advise the Board to issue such a regulation?

*Recommendation.*—The council voted unanimously to advise the Board that in its opinion it should permit Federal Reserve Banks to purchase bankers' acceptances drawn for the purpose of financing the importation and exportation of goods having a maturity up to six months. The council understands that the Board has expressed its preference by ruling to have accepting banks, in cases where the transactions extend over a period in excess of three months, grant acceptance credits in the form of acceptances running as nearly as may be possible over the whole period involved in the liquidation of such transactions, not to exceed six months, rather than favoring the granting of acceptance credits extending over ninety days with the privilege of one renewal. This ruling will force the accepting banks to issue their acceptances for periods in excess of three months, and it is most important that these acceptances when offered in foreign markets or in the United States should find a ready market and should not be penalized by being offered as ineligible bills. It is claimed that the open market might absorb these bills, but the rate for them in that case would be so unfavorable, and moreover the confidence in their ready salability would be so much weakened by the mere fact that the Federal Reserve Banks would not be regular purchasers of this class of paper, that it would seriously impair the ability of American banks to establish themselves in foreign markets as acceptance bankers able to compete with England. In our opinion it is no more than logical and right for the Board to follow up its ruling with the granting of the power to Federal Reserve Banks to purchase eligible acceptances financing the importation and exportation of goods and having a maturity of from three to six months.

TOPIC No. 5.—Under authority given in section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act the Board has authorized member banks to accept drafts or bills of exchange having not more than three months' sight to run, drawn by banks or bankers in Central American and South American countries for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as required by the "usages of trade" in those countries. Within the past few days the Board has authorized member banks to accept drafts in the same manner for banks or bankers in Australia, New Zealand, and other Australasian dependencies, having received assurance that there is now a "usage of trade" in these dependencies which requires dollar exchange. Will the "usages of trade" in European countries likely lead to requests for the extension of these privileges to those countries, and if so, what should the policy of the Board be in regarding such applications?

*Recommendations.*—The council expressed itself unanimously in favor of indorsing the Board's action in authorizing member banks to accept dollar exchange drafts for banks in Australasia in addition to the authority already granted them to accept in like manner for banks in Central and South American countries. With respect to the question asked by the Board whether such power should be

extended to banks in European countries the council is of opinion that this should not be done. The council does not favor the granting of this power to countries where there exists a system of a large number of highly developed banks of great financial strength which could easily issue drafts for the purpose of furnishing exchange to an extent which might become embarrassing to the Federal Reserve System, and moreover it would appear impossible in these countries where stock exchange and financial transactions are highly developed to provide for safeguards which would prevent the abuse of facilities so offered by financing stock exchange loans and other financial transactions not directly involved in export or import operations; nor does it appear that in the exportations of Europe to the United States there are regular seasonal movements which would warrant the drawing of finance drafts in anticipation of exportations such as exist in the United States with respect to cotton or similar crops. The council feels that the power to accept for the furnishing of dollar exchange should be restricted to such colonial countries and dependencies and countries on this hemisphere as, after proper investigation, may seem entitled to the granting of the privilege.

#### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

##### TOPIC NO. 6.

*Recommendation.*—*Resolved*, That in view of the grave economic conditions abroad and the influence they will exercise upon the future trend of American commerce and trade, it is the sense of this council that it might be advisable for the Federal Reserve Board to appoint a suitable representative to visit European countries for the purpose of making a thorough first-hand investigation and report of the social, economic, and financial situation of those countries.

TOPIC NO. 7.—The council wishes to go on record again that in their opinion the office of the Comptroller of the Currency should be abolished and the duties pertaining to this office should be taken over by the Federal Reserve Board and that the number of appointive members of the Board be increased from five to six.

The council favors the creation of the office of an Undersecretary of the Treasury in charge of financial matters who would take the place of the Secretary of the Treasury as an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who would act as its chairman, to be chosen by the Board itself from its appointive members.

*Resolved*, That the executive committee, or a subcommittee, not exceeding four, of which the president and vice president shall be members, to be appointed by the president, communicate these views of the council to the incoming Secretary of the Treasury and to the chairman of the proper committees of Congress and that it point out the importance, pending the proposed legislation, of appointing a comptroller of the currency who could qualify as a member of the Board in case amendments on lines as proposed should be enacted.

*Resolved further*, That the executive committee or said subcommittee be hereby authorized and instructed to take such further steps to aid in the attainment of the aims above outlined as it may deem proper.

**TOPIC No. 8.**—With respect to discount rates it was resolved that the council does not favor at this time the reduction of any discount rates.

**TOPIC No. 9.**—The council suggested to the Board the cancellation of the rediscount rate for bankers' acceptances. Rediscount rates for bankers' acceptances now in force appear inoperative and anomalous in their relation to one another and to the open-market rates for bankers' acceptances. A rediscount rate for bankers' acceptances, if established at all, should logically be higher than the open-market rate for such paper.

**TOPIC No. 10.**—The council urges upon Congress the necessity of the immediate enactment of legislation authorizing the Treasury to pay over to the railroads the sums due them, obviating the delay in those payments which at present seriously hampers the entire banking situation.

The following members of the Federal Advisory Council were present at this meeting: Messrs. Paul M. Warburg, vice president, in the chair; C. E. Sullivan, Edward W. Lane, J. J. Mitchell, F. O. Watts, C. T. Jaffray, E. F. Swinney, R. L. Ball, A. L. Mills, and Merritt H. Grim, secretary.

### **Recommendations of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, May 17, 1921.**

**TOPIC No. 1.**—What considerations should be taken into account in formulating the rate policy of the Federal Reserve System?

*Recommendation.*—The following should be taken into consideration:

1. The reserves of the Federal Reserve System as a whole.
2. The reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank whose rate it is contemplated to change.
3. The condition of all the banks of the country as a whole, and of the several Federal Reserve districts.
4. The economic and financial condition of this country.
5. World conditions, both economic and political.
6. The eventual establishment of a credit rate policy for the Federal Reserve Banks by which the rediscount rate to member banks is higher than the prevailing commercial rate, taking due consideration of the prevailing open-market rates for various classes of loans both in this country and abroad.
7. Uniformity of rates, while at times practicable and desirable, should not be adopted as a fixed policy, the system being predicated upon the principle that varying conditions might exist in different sections of the country.

**TOPIC No. 2.**—Do conditions warrant any modification of existing policy at present time and should any changes of rates be made in any districts?

*Recommendation.*—Since the question was submitted to the council, changes in rates have already been inaugurated. The council does not feel it can give intelligent advice for future action until the international situation is clarified. The council feels that the far-reaching liquidation of loans, the contraction of circulation, and the strength-

ening of the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Banks are most important steps in the healing process through which the country has been going. The Federal Reserve Board is to be congratulated on the leading part it has played in this connection. The recession of prices has gone far toward the reestablishment of a sound business basis. It still remains a matter of doubt, however, whether this readjustment has completed its course. The real turning point, in the council's view, can not be expected to be at hand until the European situation is further cleared up. Until the European purchaser returns as an important factor into our markets, easy money rates alone can not bring effectual relief in moving our goods. The council believes, therefore, that a future discount policy can not yet be suggested.

The council respectfully suggests that under the law it has the power, which involves an obligation, to keep itself informed concerning the operation of the Federal Reserve System, and to advise with the Board concerning the same. In the exercise of these duties it may convene whenever it deems advisable. In order to be able to act promptly, the council has organized an executive committee, a majority of which can be called together at the shortest possible notice. The council realizes, of course, where requests for action upon changes of discount rates emanate from individual Federal Reserve Banks, that the Federal Reserve Board must act promptly. But where the direction for a change of policy with respect to discount rates emanates from the Federal Reserve Board, or where there is ample time for consultation, the council stands always ready to convene, or have its executive committee act in its behalf, in order to keep itself advised and to express its views with respect to the questions in hand; and it will be pleased to have the Federal Reserve Board avail itself freely of its services.

**TOPIC No. 3.**—Should the present differential in favor of loans secured by Government collateral be continued? If not, should rates on such loans be uniform in all districts?

*Recommendation.*—The council is of opinion that for the time being it may be opportune to continue preferential rates on notes secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes, both (a) in respect to customers' paper discounted and (b) in respect to member banks' 15-day collateral notes, but such preferential rates should be discontinued as soon as it can be done advantageously and without injustice to original subscribers.

**TOPIC No. 4.**—Should there be progressive rates? Should they be discontinued in the two districts in which they are now in effect, and if continued, should a maximum rate be established beyond which there shall be no progression?

*Recommendation.*—It seems no longer desirable to continue the policy of progressive rates, but if any of the Federal Reserve Banks find it desirable to use progressive rates, it would be well to establish a maximum rate.

**TOPIC No. 5.**—Should Federal Reserve Banks pay out gold certificates in order to prevent undue increase in reserves?

*Recommendation.*—Conditions do not justify Federal Reserve Banks paying out gold certificates in order to prevent an increase in reserves. The council is of the opinion that high gold reserves do not constitute any danger, provided the Federal Reserve Board and the various Federal Reserve Banks continue a conservative policy in regard to granting loans and bear in mind that the present plethora of gold may be only of a temporary nature, and that before the war central banks abroad did not consider a gold reserve of 60 or 70 per cent as abnormal or excessive. It is apt to be forgotten that the 40 per cent limit fixed by the Federal Reserve Act was put into the law as a minimum of reserve to be maintained. Education of the public in these respects is desirable and recommended by the council.

TOPIC No. 6.—Should a policy be established for the entire system in regard to the kinds of money to be paid out by Federal Reserve Banks in response to demands of member banks for currency?

*Recommendation.*—A policy as nearly uniform as practicable in regard to the kind of money to be paid out by the Federal Reserve Banks should be established for the entire system.

TOPIC No. 7.—Should steps be taken to discontinue entirely paying out Federal Reserve Bank notes?

*Recommendation.*—Federal Reserve Bank notes have been issued in substitution of the silver certificates which have been previously withdrawn, and as the issue of silver certificates increases, because of the purchase of silver under the provisions of the Pittman Act, there will be an automatic decrease of the issue of Federal Reserve Bank notes, and this latter issue should eventually be retired.

TOPIC No. 8.—Should reserves of Federal Reserve Banks be based, as far as possible, upon holdings of gold coin and gold certificates, eliminating silver certificates and legal tenders by paying them out in lieu of Federal Reserve notes?

*Recommendation.*—The reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks should be based on gold, gold certificates, and legal tender notes, eliminating silver certificates as rapidly as this may safely be done, and bearing in mind that ultimately excess earnings of Federal Reserve Banks may possibly be applied for the purpose of placing the legal tender notes on a 100 per cent gold basis.

TOPIC No. 9.—Discussion of the policy of Federal Reserve Banks as to rediscounting paper, the eligibility of which may be doubtful on account of condition statements of makers and discussion of feasibility of adopting a uniform policy for all Federal Reserve Banks.

*Recommendation.*—In normal times the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Banks, and their regulations should tend toward establishing a high standard of paper which the Federal Reserve Banks may accept. Under existing circumstances the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks should be to avoid the application of technical rules in determining the eligibility of paper. The present tendency should be to accept paper tendered for relief of a real situation, even though the paper in some respects does not conform fully to previous standard requirements. In no case, however, should Federal Reserve Banks be permitted to discriminate against paper of a legitimate industry as a class.

TOPIC No. 10.—Discussion of so-called “direct action”—that is, policy of applying pressure upon borrowing member banks to compel their customers to liquidate.

*Recommendation.*—Liquidation has progressed to the point where it is no longer necessary merely for the purpose of improving the reserve position of the Federal Reserve System. “Direct action” should be pursued only in unusual cases and for specific reasons.

#### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Recommendation No. 11.*—It has been called to the council’s attention that Form 8-H-231, entitled “Bankers’ acceptance questionnaire,” is being sent to accepting banks by Federal Reserve Banks of other districts. This is one of the illustrations of procedure that is helping to make the acceptance business cumbersome. The council reiterates the recommendation made at its last meeting to the effect that the Federal Reserve Board should engage the services of one or more experts in the acceptance business in districts where acceptances originate, whose duty it should be to keep in touch with accepting bankers, and by personally conducting investigations from time to time, acquaint themselves with the methods observed by accepting banks. In this manner these officers could be trained to use discrimination and discretion in dealing with individual cases, instead of obligating the Board to issue rigid and comprehensive regulations, which may interfere with and make unduly cumbersome legitimate business. Moreover, it is impossible for the American bankers’ acceptance to establish itself in competition with the British sterling acceptance in world markets if the foreign drawer is bewildered by a mass of regulations which he has to understand fully if he is to be certain that he is issuing an eligible bill which will find a ready market in the United States. The simpler the regulations the better the opportunity for the American bankers’ acceptance to become a credit instrument in world markets. If there are competent men whose discretion may be relied upon in charge of the supervision of American acceptors, there is no need for attempting to control by detailed regulations the practice of American accepting banks and bankers.

*Recommendation No. 12.*—It is important, if we are to have a free discount market in the United States, that national banks should be encouraged to indorse bankers’ acceptances as freely as they would long bills on London, which they may indorse under section 5202 without the liability incurred under such indorsement being counted within the 100 per cent limit. The council recommends that section 5202 be amended by striking out the words “payable abroad” in clause 7 of this section, making it to read as follows:

Seventh, liabilities created by the indorsement of accepted bills of exchange actually owned by the indorsing bank and discounted at home or abroad.

*Recommendation No. 13.*—The council furthermore suggests an amendment to section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act so as to permit member banks to guarantee letters of credit up to an aggregate amount of 50 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus. The council feels strongly that the guarantee of letters of credit is a power that should be given to member banks as fully as is exercised by them under the acceptance privilege.

*Recommendation No. 14.*—The council would respectfully advise that it has examined the following bills, S. 579, S. 831, H. R. 242, contemplating an amendment of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, and is of the opinion that no injustice is done to State member banks by the existing law, which should therefore not be changed.

*Recommendation No. 15.*—At the meeting of the council in February the Federal Reserve Board requested the council to submit suggestions for the amendment of section 11 (c) of the Federal Reserve Act dealing with the tax applicable in case of reserve deficiencies.

The council recommends that the Federal Reserve Board prepare and submit to Congress an amendment to section 11 (c) of the Federal Reserve Act providing that the Board shall be empowered to levy a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of the act, both for notes and deposits, shall fall below 40 per cent. Such tax to be paid by the Federal Reserve Banks to the Government, but the Federal Reserve Banks shall not be required, as under the present law, "to add an amount equal to the said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Federal Reserve Board." The council would prefer to see the imposition of the tax contained in clause (c) entirely eliminated, inasmuch as a contraction of the rediscount operations of member banks with the Federal Reserve Banks can best be brought about by a proper increase in rediscount rates. For psychological reasons, however, it may be advisable to provide for the imposition of a tax, even though it will have to be borne by the Federal Reserve Banks, which, in turn, would recoup themselves by a corresponding increase in rediscount rates. The section as at present drawn is entirely impracticable, inasmuch as it taxes the note issue, but does not provide for a like penalty with respect to deposits. The tax should, however, affect rediscount operations, irrespective of whether they result in a check drawn against deposits or in a withdrawal of Federal Reserve notes. It is the loaning operation upon which the brakes should be applied, and it is from this point of view that the amendment here proposed has been devised, affecting with equal force note issue and deposits.

### **Recommendation of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, June 21, 1921.**

AMENDMENT TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 14 OF THE MAY 17, 1921, MEETING.

Referring to recommendation No. 14 made by the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board on May 17, 1921, wherein the council expressed itself as being opposed to the enactment into law of bills S. 579, S. 831, and H. R. 242, on further consideration of the provisions of Senate bill 831, the council is now in favor of the enactment of this bill into law.



## Recommendations of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, September 20, 1921.

TOPIC No. 1.—Should rates bear a direct relation to a Federal Reserve Bank's reserve or should they be established more with reference to the general money market?

*Recommendation.*—The council believes that rates should bear a direct relation to a Federal Reserve Bank's reserve and to the general money market, and in addition consideration should be given to the items enumerated in the council's recommendation of May 17, 1921, as follows:

1. The reserves of the Federal Reserve System as a whole.
2. The reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank whose rate it is contemplated to change.
3. The condition of all the banks of the country as a whole, and of the several Federal Reserve districts.
4. The economic and financial condition of this country.
5. World conditions, both economic and political.
6. The eventual establishment of a credit-rate policy for the Federal Reserve Banks by which the rediscount rate to member banks is higher than the prevailing commercial rate, taking due consideration of the prevailing open-market rates for various classes of loans both in this country and abroad.
7. Uniformity of rates, while at times practicable and desirable, should not be adopted as a fixed policy, the system being predicated upon the principle that varying conditions might exist in different sections of the country.

TOPIC No. 2.—If the latter (the general money market), what factors should be considered in arriving at a conclusion as to what is the current rate for money? Among these factors are the following:

- (a) Rates charged by banks to their regular customers.
- (b) Rates for one-name paper bought through note brokers.
- (c) Open-market rates on bankers' acceptances, and
- (d) Rates on Treasury certificates.

*Recommendation.*—All the four items mentioned are important in determining the money market, but there may be other factors in a district which should likewise be given consideration.

TOPIC No. 3.—Is it important also to consider the effect of a change in the discount rate of a Federal Reserve Bank upon the ruling rate for money in its district?

*Recommendation.*—General business conditions and the reserve position of a Federal Reserve Bank are the important factors to be considered. The ruling rate for money in a district will adjust itself automatically to these conditions.

### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Recommendation No. 4.*—In response to the letter of Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, dated September 16, 1921, asking the council to give consideration to the subject of regulating inter-Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rates, the council reiterates

its recommendation No. 1, paragraph 7, of the September, 1920, meeting as follows:

The rate of such rediscounts should be variable and fixed by the Board from time to time as the situation may appear to require and without regard either for the profit or loss to the contracting banks.

The council does not approve the adoption of either of the two regulations proposed in Governor Harding's letter of September 16, 1921. The council is of the opinion that a Federal Reserve Bank, while borrowing, should not lower its rate; but special conditions may exist in a district which may make a reduction desirable and justify such a course.

*Recommendation No. 5.*—The council has observed with no little concern the increasing number of branches of Federal Reserve Banks and the tendency toward the expenditure of large sums of money for the erection of buildings for the housing of these branches. The council would recommend that the Federal Reserve Board do not approve the establishment of additional branches of Federal Reserve Banks until sufficient time has elapsed to demonstrate their need. The council would further recommend that where branches are already established, no expensive buildings be erected for their housing until their permanency and requirements have been fully demonstrated.

The council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The council has noted that a striking and significant feature of events of the past year has been the unceasing and vigorously insistent demands from a variety of quarters that the Federal Reserve Board shape its policies and actions for the special benefit of particular classes or interests. Bills have been introduced in Congress seeking to place on the Board members representing this or that industry, thus attempting to give exceptional facilities or privileges to particular classes.

The council believes that this development is a most unfortunate and potentially dangerous one. The Federal Reserve Board rests under responsibilities and is charged with the performance of duties touching the very life of the business and finance of the country. The Board properly should have regard for sincere, intelligent, fair-minded public opinion, but it will succeed in its tasks only if it is in a position to decide the important questions and problems presented to it solely on the basis of their merits, irrespective of temporary popular expediency.

The council also unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The council wishes to go on record as opposed to attempts to put in office in Federal Reserve Banks men in place of those who have filled their positions with fidelity and efficiency.

The council believes the system should be free from political influences of every kind, and that competent men should be continued in office.

### **Recommendation of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, November 21, 1921.**

The Board brought to the attention of the council the matter of the increase in the reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, and the apparent approach of the time when, as a result of the liquidation of borrowings by member banks, the Federal Reserve Banks will be seeking investment for their idle funds. The Board requested the council's opinion as to the wisdom of the Federal Reserve Banks investing these funds in United States Government bonds.

The council stated that it is not disturbed by the fact that the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks are decreasing because of the

accumulation of idle funds. The Federal Reserve Banks were not created for profit and the council is mindful of the fact that, as past experience has shown, times of temporary idleness of funds are bound to be followed by periods of greater demands for money, be they seasonal or emergency requirements.

Whenever it may appear necessary for Federal Reserve Banks to seek investments in the open market, the council would recommend that preference be given to obligations such as:

1. Bankers' acceptances.
2. United States certificates of indebtedness.
3. Such short-term State and municipal obligations as are permitted by the Federal Reserve Act.

## DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Federal Reserve district.	Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).
No. 1—Boston.....	61,345	7,239,139
No. 2—New York.....	51,890	13,534,987
No. 3—Philadelphia.....	36,842	6,916,765
No. 4—Cleveland.....	73,424	10,244,456
No. 5—Richmond.....	152,314	9,990,845
No. 6—Atlanta.....	248,226	10,143,287
No. 7—Chicago.....	190,513	15,873,183
No. 8—St. Louis.....	194,810	9,206,164
No. 9—Minneapolis.....	414,004	5,229,693
No. 10—Kansas City.....	473,565	7,152,611
No. 11—Dallas.....	392,989	5,929,219
No. 12—San Francisco.....	683,852	7,080,489
Total.....	2,973,774	108,540,838

### FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Federal Reserve district.	Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).
District No. 1—Boston.....	61,345	7,239,139
Connecticut (excluding Fairfield County).....	4,189	1,098,891
Maine.....	29,895	773,297
Massachusetts.....	8,039	3,952,464
New Hampshire.....	9,031	445,660
Rhode Island.....	1,067	617,125
Vermont.....	9,124	351,702
District No. 2—New York.....	51,890	13,534,987
Connecticut (Fairfield County).....	631	336,513
New Jersey.....	3,605	2,551,284
Counties of:		
Bergen.....	Hunterdon.....	Morris.....
Essex.....	Middlesex.....	Passaic.....
Hudson.....	Monmouth.....	Sussex.....
New York.....	Somerset.....	Union.....
Warren.....		
New York.....	47,654	10,647,190
District No. 3—Philadelphia.....	36,842	6,916,765
Delaware.....	1,965	227,264
New Jersey.....	3,909	732,081
Counties of:		
Atlantic.....	Cape May.....	Mercer.....
Burlington.....	Cumberland.....	Ocean.....
Camden.....	Gloucester.....	Salem.....
Pennsylvania.....	30,968	5,957,420
Counties of:		
Adams.....	Columbia.....	Luzerne.....
Bedford.....	Cumberland.....	Lycoming.....
Berks.....	Dauphin.....	McKean.....
Blair.....	Delaware.....	Mifflin.....
Bradford.....	Elk.....	Monroe.....
Bucks.....	Franklin.....	Montgomery.....
Cambria.....	Fulton.....	Montour.....
Cameron.....	Huntingdon.....	Northampton.....
Carbon.....	Juniata.....	Northumberland.....
Center.....	Lackawanna.....	Perry.....
Chester.....	Lancaster.....	Philadelphia.....
Clearfield.....	Lebanon.....	Pike.....
Clinton.....	Lehigh.....	

## FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

	Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).	
District No. 4—Cleveland.....	73,424	10,244,456	
Kentucky (eastern part).....	17,614	1,126,539	
Counties of:			
Bath.....	Fleming.....	Lawrence.....	Nicholas.....
Bell.....	Floyd.....	I.ee.....	Owsley.....
Boone.....	Garrard.....	Leslie.....	Pendleton.....
Bourbon.....	Grant.....	Letcher.....	Perry.....
Boyd.....	Greenup.....	Lewis.....	Pike.....
Bracken.....	Harlan.....	Lincoln.....	Powell.....
Breathitt.....	Harrison.....	McCreary.....	Pulaski.....
Campbell.....	Jackson.....	Madison.....	Robertson.....
Carter.....	Jessamine.....	Magoffin.....	Rockcastle.....
Clark.....	Johnson.....	Martin.....	Rowan.....
Clay.....	Kenton.....	Mason.....	Scott.....
Elliott.....	Knott.....	Menifee.....	Whitley.....
Estill.....	Knox.....	Montgomery.....	Wolfe.....
Fayette.....	Laurel.....	Morgan.....	Woodford.....
Ohio.....			
Pennsylvania (western part).....	40,740	5,963,810	
Counties of:	13,864	2,979,916	
Allegheny.....	Crawford.....	Indiana.....	Venango.....
Armstrong.....	Erie.....	Jefferson.....	Warren.....
Beaver.....	Fayette.....	Lawrence.....	Washington.....
Butler.....	Forest.....	Mercer.....	Westmoreland.....
Clarion.....	Greene.....	Somerset.....	
West Virginia (northern part).....	1,206	174,191	
Counties of:			
Brooke.....	Marshall.....	Tyler.....	
Hancock.....	Ohio.....	Wetzel.....	
District No. 5—Richmond.....	152,314	9,990,845	
District of Columbia.....	60	459,511	
Maryland.....	9,941	1,481,452	
North Carolina.....	48,740	2,631,809	
South Carolina.....	30,495	1,718,400	
Virginia.....	40,262	2,360,189	
West Virginia (southern part).....	22,816	1,339,484	
Counties of:			
Barbour.....	Hardy.....	Mingo.....	Roane.....
Berkeley.....	Harrison.....	Monongalia.....	Summers.....
Boone.....	Jackson.....	Monroe.....	Taylor.....
Braxton.....	Jefferson.....	Morgan.....	Tucker.....
Cabell.....	Kanawha.....	Nicholas.....	Upshur.....
Calhoun.....	Lewis.....	Pendleton.....	Wayne.....
Clay.....	Lincoln.....	Pleasants.....	Webster.....
Doddridge.....	Logan.....	Pocahontas.....	Wirt.....
Fayette.....	McDowell.....	Preston.....	Wood.....
Gilmer.....	Marion.....	Putnam.....	Wyoming.....
Grant.....	Mason.....	Raleigh.....	
Greenbrier.....	Mercer.....	Randolph.....	
Hampshire.....	Mineral.....	Ritchie.....	
District No. 6—Atlanta.....	248,226	10,143,287	
Alabama.....	51,279	2,391,453	
Florida.....	54,861	1,012,937	
Georgia.....	58,725	2,954,897	
Louisiana (southern part).....	26,891	1,271,052	
Parishes of:			
Acadia.....	Evangeline.....	Rapides.....	Tangipahoa.....
Allen.....	Iberia.....	St. Bernard.....	Terrebonne.....
Ascension.....	Iberville.....	St. Charles.....	Vermilion.....
Assumption.....	Jefferson.....	St. Helena.....	Vernon.....
Avoyelles.....	Jefferson Davis.....	St. James.....	Washington.....
Beauregard.....	Lafayette.....	St. John the Bap- tist.....	West Baton Rouge.....
Calcasieu.....	Lafourche.....	St. Landry.....	West Feliciana.....
Cameron.....	Livingston.....	St. Martin.....	
East Baton Rouge.....	Orleans.....	St. Mary.....	
East Feliciana.....	Plaquemines.....	St. Tammany.....	

## FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

				Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).
District No. 6—Atlanta—Continued.					
Mississippi (southern part).....				25,519	847,844
Counties of:					
Adams.	Harrison.	Lawrence.	Scott.		
Amite.	Hinds.	Leake.	Sharkey.		
Claiborne.	Issaquena.	Lincoln.	Simpson.		
Clarke.	Jackson.	Madison.	Smith.		
Copiah.	Jasper.	Marion.	Stone.		
Covington.	Jefferson.	Neshoba.	Walthall.		
Forrest.	Jefferson Davis.	Newton.	Warren.		
Franklin.	Jones.	Pearl River.	Wayne.		
George.	Kemper.	Perry.	Wilkinson.		
Greene.	Lamar.	Pike.	Yazoo.		
Hancock.	Lauderdale.	Rankin.			
Tennessee (eastern part).....				30,951	1,665,104
Counties of:					
Anderson.	Giles.	McMinn.	Scott.		
Bedford.	Grainger.	Macon.	Sequatchie.		
Bledsoe.	Greene.	Marion.	Sevier.		
Blount.	Grundy.	Marshall.	Smith.		
Bradley.	Hamblen.	Maury.	Stewart.		
Campbell.	Hamilton. <sup>1</sup>	Meigs.	Sullivan.		
Cannon.	Hancock.	Monroe.	Sumner.		
Carter.	Hawkins.	Montgomery.	Trousdale.		
Cheatham.	Hickman.	Moore.	Unicoi.		
Claiborne.	Houston.	Morgan.	Union.		
Clay.	Humphreys.	Overton.	Van Buren.		
Cocke.	Jackson.	Perry.	Warren.		
Coffee.	Jefferson.	Pickett.	Washington.		
Cumberland.	Johnson.	Polk.	Wayne.		
Davidson.	Knox.	Putnam.	White.		
Dekalb.	Lawrence.	Rhea.	Williamson.		
Dickson.	Lewis.	Roane.	Wilson.		
Fentress.	Lincoln.	Robertson.			
Franklin.	Loudon.	Rutherford.			
District No. 7—Chicago.....					
Illinois (northern part).....				190,513	15,873,183
Counties of:					
Boone.	Ford.	Livingston.	Rock Island.		
Bureau.	Fulton.	Logan.	Sangamon.		
Carroll.	Grundy.	McDonough.	Schuyler.		
Cass.	Hancock.	McHenry.	Shelby.		
Champaign.	Henderson.	McLean.	Stark.		
Christian.	Henry.	Macon.	Stephenson.		
Clark.	Iroquois.	Marshall.	Tazewell.		
Coles.	Jo Daviess.	Mason.	Vermilion.		
Cook.	Kane.	Menard.	Warren.		
Cumberland.	Kankakee.	Mercer.	Whiteside.		
De Kalb.	Kendall.	Moultrie.	Will.		
De Witt.	Knox.	Ogle.	Winnebago.		
Douglas.	Lake.	Peoria.	Woodford.		
Du Page.	La Salle.	Piatt.			
Edgar.	Lee.	Putnam.			
Indiana (northern part).....				26,707	2,376,360
Counties of:					
Adams.	Fountain.	Laporte.	Ripley.		
Allen.	Franklin.	Madison.	Rush.		
Bartholomew.	Fulton.	Marion.	St. Joseph.		
Benton.	Grant.	Marshall.	Shelby.		
Blackford.	Hamilton.	Miami.	Starke.		
Boone.	Hancock.	Monroe.	Steuben.		
Brown.	Hendricks.	Montgomery.	Tippecanoe.		
Carroll.	Henry.	Morgan.	Tipton.		
Cass.	Howard.	Newton.	Union.		
Clay.	Huntington.	Noble.	Vermilion.		
Clinton.	Jasper.	Ohio.	Vigo.		
Dearborn.	Jay.	Owen.	Wabash.		
Decatur.	Jennings.	Parke.	Warren.		
Dekalb.	Johnson.	Porter.	Wayne.		
Delaware.	Kosciusko.	Pulaski.	Wells.		
Elkhart.	Lagrange.	Putnam.	White.		
Fayette.	Lake.	Randolph.	Whitley.		
Iowa.....				55,586	2,440,946

<sup>1</sup> James County annexed to Hamilton County in 1919.

## FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

				Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated)
District No. 7—Chicago—Continued.					
Michigan (southern part).....				40, 789	3, 511, 240
Counties of:					
Alcona.	Eaton.	Lapeer.	Ogemaw.		
Allegan.	Emmet.	Leelanau.	Osceola.		
Alpena.	Genesee.	Lenawell.	Oscoda.		
Antrim.	Gladwin.	Livingston.	Otsego.		
Arenac.	Grand Traverse.	Macomb.	Ottawa.		
Barry.	Gratiot.	Manistee.	Presque Isle.		
Bay.	Hillsdale.	Mason.	Roscommon.		
Benzie.	Huron.	Mecosta.	Saginaw.		
Berrien.	Ingham.	Midland.	St. Clair.		
Branch.	Jonia.	Missaukee.	St. Joseph.		
Calhoun.	Iosco.	Monroe.	Sanilac.		
Cass.	Isabella.	Montcalm.	Shiawassee.		
Charlevoix.	Jackson.	Montmorency.	Tuscola.		
Cheboygan.	Kalamazoo.	Muskegon.	Van Buren.		
Claire.	Kalkaska.	Newaygo.	Washtenaw.		
Clinton.	Kent.	Oakland.	Wayne.		
Crawford.	Lake.	Oceana.	Wexford.		
Wisconsin (southern part).....				31, 983	2, 142, 207
Counties of:					
Adams.	Green Lake.	Marquette.	Sheboygan.		
Brown.	Iowa.	Milwaukee.	Vernon.		
Calumet.	Jackson.	Monroe.	Walworth.		
Clark.	Jefferson.	Oconto.	Washington.		
Columbia.	Juneau.	Outagamie.	Waukesha.		
Crawford.	Kenosha.	Ozaukee.	Waupaca.		
Dane.	Kewaunee.	Portage.	Waushara.		
Dodge.	Lafayette.	Racine.	Winnebago.		
Door.	Langlade.	Richland.	Wood.		
Fond du Lac.	Manitowoc.	Rock.			
Grant.	Marathon.	Sauk.			
Green.	Marinette.	Shawano.			
District No. 8—St. Louis.....					
Arkansas.....				52, 525	1, 788, 823
Illinois (southern part).....				20, 595	1, 257, 277
Counties of:					
Adams.	Franklin.	Macoupin.	Randolph.		
Alexander.	Gallatin.	Madison.	Richland.		
Bond.	Greene.	Marion.	St. Clair.		
Brown.	Hamilton.	Massac.	Saline.		
Calhoun.	Hardin.	Monroe.	Scott.		
Clay.	Jackson.	Montgomery.	Union.		
Clinton.	Jasper.	Morgan.	Wabash.		
Crawford.	Jefferson.	Perry.	Washington.		
Edwards.	Jersey.	Pike.	Wayne.		
Effingham.	Johnson.	Pope.	White.		
Fayette.	Lawrence.	Pulaski.	Williamson.		
Indiana (southern part).....				9, 338	601, 313
Counties of:					
Clark.	Greene.	Martin.	Sullivan.		
Crawford.	Harrison.	Orange.	Spencer.		
Daviess.	Jackson.	Perry.	Switzerland.		
Dubois.	Jefferson.	Pike.	Vanderburg.		
Floyd.	Knox.	Posey.	Warrick.		
Gibson.	Lawrence.	Scott.	Washington.		
Kentucky (western part).....				22, 567	1, 316, 198
Counties of:					
Adair.	Crittenden.	Hopkins.	Ohio.		
Allen.	Cumberland.	Jefferson.	Oldham.		
Anderson.	Daviess.	Larue.	Owen.		
Ballard.	Edmonson.	Livingston.	Russell.		
Barren.	Franklin.	Logan.	Shelby.		
Boyle.	Fulton.	Lyon.	Simpson.		
Breckenridge.	Gallatin.	McCracken.	Spencer.		
Bullitt.	Graves.	McLean.	Taylor.		
Butler.	Grayson.	Marion.	Todd.		
Caldwell.	Greene.	Marshall.	Trigg.		
Calloway.	Hancock.	Meade.	Trimble.		
Carlisle.	Hardin.	Mercer.	Union.		
Carroll.	Hart.	Metcalfe.	Warren.		
Casey.	Henderson.	Monroe.	Washington.		
Christian.	Henry.	Muhlenberg.	Wayne.		
Clinton.	Hickman.	Nelson.	Webster.		

## FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

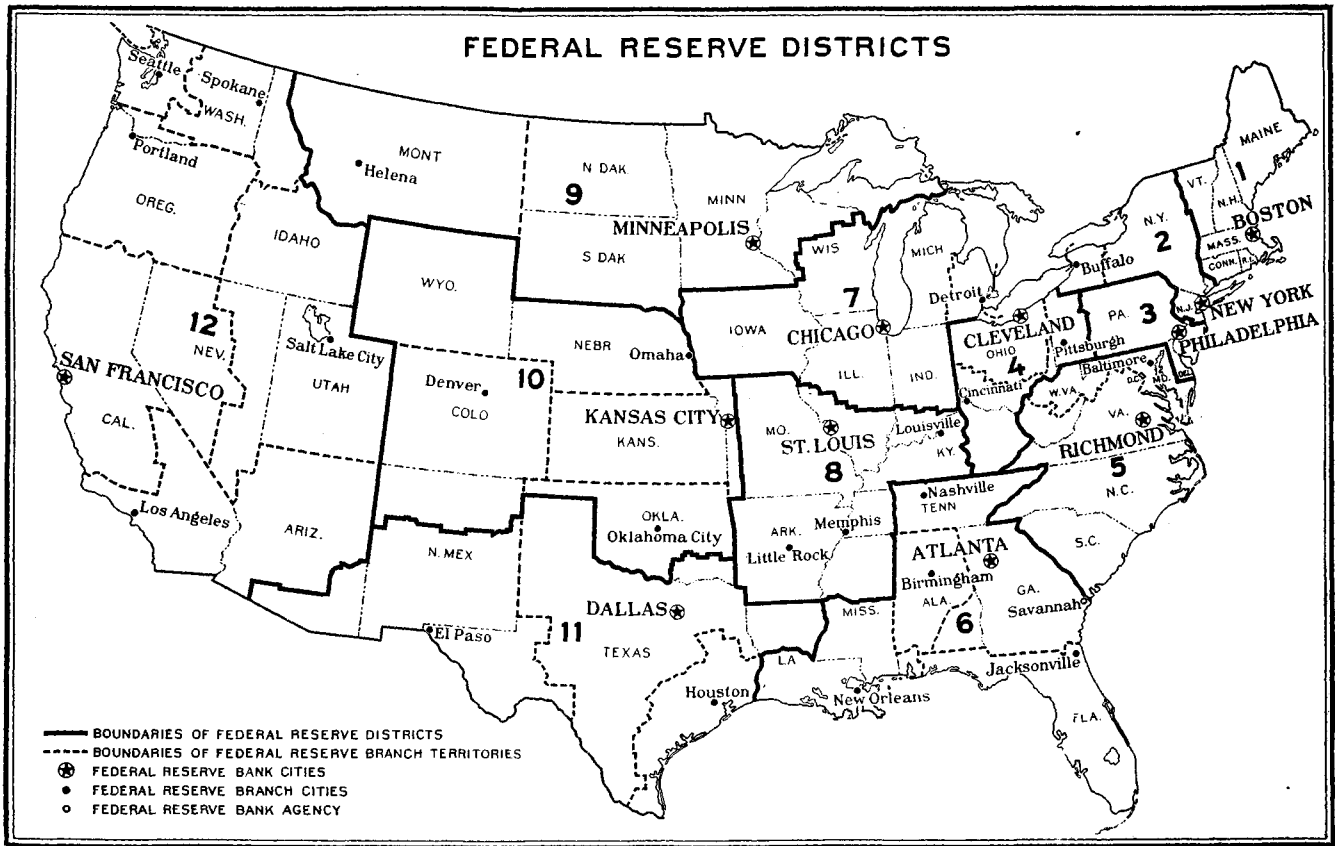
	Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).
District No. 8—St. Louis—Continued.		
Mississippi (northern part).....	20, 843	941, 437
Counties of:		
Alcorn. De Soto. Monroe. Tate.		
Attala. Grenada. Montgomery. Tippah.		
Benton. Holmes. Noxubee. Tishomingo.		
Bolivar. Humphreys. Oktibbeha. Tunica.		
Calhoun. Itawamba. Panola. Union.		
Carroll. Lafayette. Pontotoc. Washington.		
Chickasaw. Lee. Prentiss. Webster.		
Choctaw. Leflore. Quitman. Winston.		
Clay. Lowndes. Sunflower. Yalobusha.		
Coahoma. Marshall. Tallahatchie.		
Missouri (eastern part).....	58, 206	2, 596, 797
Counties of:		
Adair. Douglas. Maries. Reynolds.		
Audrain. Dunklin. Marion. Ripley.		
Barry. Franklin. Mercer. St. Charles.		
Benton. Gasconade. Miller. St. Clair.		
Bollinger. Greene. Mississippi. St. Francois.		
Boone. Grundy. Monticau. St. Louis.		
Butler. Harrison. Monroe. St. Louis City.		
Caldwell. Henry. Montgomery. Ste. Genevieve.		
Callaway. Hickory. Morgan. Saline.		
Camden. Howard. New Madrid. Schuyler.		
Cape Girardeau. Howell. Oregon. Scotland.		
Carroll. Iron. Osage. Scott.		
Carter. Jefferson. Ozark. Shannon.		
Cedar. Johnson. Pemiscot. Shelby.		
Chariton. Knox. Perry. Stoddard.		
Christian. Laclede. Pettis. Stone.		
Clark. Lafayette. Phelps. Sullivan.		
Cole. Lawrence. Pike. Taney.		
Cooper. Lewis. Polk. Texas.		
Crawford. Lincoln. Pulaski. Warren.		
Dade. Linn. Putnam. Washington.		
Dallas. Livingston. Ralls. Wayne.		
Daviess. Macon. Randolph. Webster.		
Dent. Madison. Ray. Wright.		
Tennessee (western part).....	10, 736	704, 319
Counties of:		
Benton. Fayette. Henry. Shelby.		
Carroll. Gibson. Lake. Tipton.		
Chester. Hardeman. Lauderdale. Weakley.		
Crockett. Hardin. McNairy.		
Decatur. Haywood. Madison.		
Dyer. Henderson. Obion.		
District No. 9—Minneapolis.....	414, 004	5, 229, 693
Michigan (northern part).....	16, 691	333, 977
Counties of:		
Alger. Dickinson. Keweenaw. Menominee.		
Baraga. Gogebic. Luce. Ontonagon.		
Chippewa. Houghton. Mackinac. Schoolcraft.		
Delta. Iron. Marquette.		
Minnesota.....	80, 858	2, 451, 280
Montana.....	146, 131	584, 495
North Dakota.....	70, 138	661, 254
South Dakota.....	76, 868	647, 395
Wisconsin (northern part).....	23, 273	551, 292
Counties of:		
Ashland. Dunn. Oneida. Sawyer.		
Barron. Eau Claire. Pepin. Taylor.		
Bayfield. Florence. Pierce. Trempealeau.		
Buffalo. Forest. Polk. Vilas.		
Burnett. Iron. Price. Washburn.		
Chippewa. La Crosse. Rusk.		
Douglas. Lincoln. St. Croix.		
District No. 10—Kansas City.....	473, 565	7, 152, 611
Colorado.....	103, 658	968, 595
Kansas.....	81, 774	1, 785, 390
Missouri (western part).....	10, 521	830, 067
Counties of:		
Andrew. Cass. Holt. Nodaway.		
Atehison. Clay. Jackson. Platte.		
Barton. Clinton. Jasper. Vernon.		
Bates. Dekalb. McDonald. Worth.		
Buchanan. Gentry. Newton.		



## FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

	Land area (square miles).	Population, Jan. 1, 1922 (estimated).	
District No. 10—Kansas City—Continued.			
Nebraska.....	76,808	1,317,829	
New Mexico (northern part).....	41,486	156,679	
Counties of:			
Colfax.	Rio Arriba.	San Miguel.	Union.
McKinley.	Sandoval.	Santa Fe.	
Mora.	San Juan.	Taos.	
Oklahoma (part of).....	61,770	1,889,671	
Counties of:			
Adair.	Ellis.	Logan.	Pontotoc.
Alfalfa.	Garfield.	Love.	Pottawatomie.
Beaver.	Garvin.	McClain.	Roger Mills.
Beckham.	Grady.	McIntosh.	Rogers.
Blaine.	Grant.	Major.	Seminole.
Caddo.	Greer.	Mayer.	Sequoyah.
Canadian.	Harmon.	Murray.	Stephens.
Carter.	Harper.	Muskogee.	Texas.
Cherokee.	Haskell.	Noble.	Tillman.
Cimarron.	Hughes.	Nowata.	Tulsa.
Cleveland.	Jackson.	Okfuskee.	Wagoner.
Comanche.	Jefferson.	Oklahoma.	Washington.
Cotton.	Kay.	Okmulgee.	Washita.
Craig.	Kingfisher.	Osage.	Woods.
Creek.	Kiowa.	Ottawa.	Woodward.
Custer.	Latimer.	Pawnee.	
Delaware.	Le Flore.	Payne.	
Dewev.	Lincoln.	Pittsburg.	
Wyoming.....	97,548	204,380	
District No. 11—Dallas.....			
	392,989	5,929,219	
Arizona (southeastern part).....			
	23,412	125,765	
Counties of:			
Cochise.	Greenlee.	Pima.	Santa Cruz.
Graham.			
Louisiana (northern part).....			
	18,518	556,736	
Parishes of:			
Bienville.	De Soto.	Madison.	Tensas.
Bossier.	East Carrol.	Morehouse.	Union.
Caddo.	Franklin.	Natchitoches.	Webster.
Caldwell.	Grant.	Ouachita.	West Carroll.
Catahoula.	Jackson.	Red River.	Winn.
Claiborne.	La Salle.	Richland.	
Concordia.	Lincoln.	Sabine.	
New Mexico (southern part).....			
	81,017	210,480	
Counties of:			
Bernalillo.	Dona Ana.	Lea.	Roosevelt.
Catron.	Eddy.	Lincoln.	Sierra.
Chaves.	Grant.	Luna.	Socorro.
Curry.	Guadalupe.	Otero.	Torrence.
De Baca.	Hidalgo.	Quay.	Valencia.
Oklahoma (southeastern part).....			
	7,644	215,066	
Counties of:			
Atoka.	Choctaw.	Johnston.	Marshall.
Bryan.	Coal.	McCurtain.	Pushmataha.
Texas.....			
	262,398	4,821,172	
District No. 12—San Francisco.....			
	683,852	7,080,489	
Arizona (northwestern part).....			
	90,398	235,138	
Counties of:			
Apache.	Maricopa.	Navajo.	Yavapai.
Coconino.	Mohave.	Pinal.	Yuma.
Gila.			
California.....	155,652	3,643,028	
Idaho.....	83,354	453,759	
Nevada.....	109,821	76,488	
Oregon.....	95,607	806,177	
Utah.....	82,184	463,062	
Washington.....	66,836	1,400,837	

# FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS



FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

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