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The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN is the Board's medium of communication with member banks of the Federal Reserve System and is the only official organ or periodical publication of the Board. It is printed in two editions, of which the first contains the regular official announcements, the national review of business conditions, and other general matter, and is distributed without charge to the member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Additional copies may be had at a subscription price of \$1.50 per annum.

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

No complete sets of the BULLETIN for 1915, 1916, 1917, or 1918 are available.

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

Fiscal operations during the month of March have, as usual, been greatly affected by the payment of the first installment of the income and excess-profits taxes which was received on March 15. Ordinary receipts are officially reported on March 31 for the month as \$921,627,602.72 and ordinary disbursements as \$536,476,360.91, leaving a surplus of \$385,151,241.81. This showing may well be contrasted with that of 1920, for which year the operations of the month of March showed on ordinary account a surplus of \$561,500,064.36. The same phenomenon that has been observed on former occasions was noted in connection with this latest installment of the income and excess-profits taxes. Money tended to become less abundant and interest rates firmer during the few days prior to the payment of the tax, while for a few days after March 15 there was an easing of the rates. In the securities markets there was some evidence from time to time that bonds and stocks were being sold by holders in order to obtain funds with which to liquidate their obligations to the Government. Either for this cause, or owing to it in combination with other factors, there was considerable liquidation during the days shortly before March 15 and a corresponding tendency to depression of securities prices. Receipts on income and excess-profits tax accounts were officially announced by the Secretary of the Treasury in a statement issued on March 31 as "slightly over \$700,000,000."

The Secretary of the Treasury finding that about \$500,000,000 of Treasury certificates matured on March 15, with about \$118,000,000 additional on April 15 (while semiannual interest on the third Liberty loan was also falling due on March 15), decided to offer a new issue of certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$400,-

000,000 in two series, both dated March 15, the one running six months and bearing 5½ per cent interest, the other twelve months and bearing 5¼ per cent interest. This issue was largely oversubscribed, the total subscriptions received in the various districts being \$503,436,500, while allotments finally made were \$481,803,000.

The general debt situation up to the 1st of March was reviewed by the Secretary of the Treasury in a statement issued on March 9, in which he showed that there was a net current surplus for the first eight months of the fiscal year, closing February 28, 1921, of \$186,115,000. Commenting upon this situation, the Secretary of the Treasury said:

"This showing is particularly encouraging in view of the fact that during these eight months there have been extraordinarily heavy expenditures, but only two quarterly payments of income and profits taxes. Ordinary receipts up to February 28, 1921, have amounted to \$3,433,411,141.36, as against ordinary disbursements during the same period of \$3,247,295,635.83 (or at the rate of almost \$5,000,000,000 a year). Of these disbursements about \$750,000,000 have represented expenditures of the War Department, about \$450,000,000 expenditures of the Navy Department, about \$475,000,000 payments to the railroads under the transportation act, 1920, and about \$550,000,000 payments of interest on the public debt—a total of about \$2,225,000,000 under these four main headings. In the four months which remain of the fiscal year there will be two further quarterly payments of income and profits taxes, both based on the business of the calendar year 1920. While it is impossible to estimate these tax payments with accuracy, and the prospects are that expenditures will continue heavy for sometime to come, the Treasury expects that the operations of the first three quarters of the year, through March 31, 1921, as well as the completed year's operations, will show some surplus of receipts over expenditures.

"The gross debt of the Government on February 28, 1921, amounted to \$24,051,684,728.28, on the basis of Treasury daily statements, while

on the same date the floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmaturing) amounted to \$2,484,032,000. These figures contrast with a gross debt on December 31, 1920, of \$23,982,224,168.16, and a floating debt on the same date of \$2,300,656,000. As a result of the Treasury's operations on March 15, 1921, these increases in gross debt and floating debt (which are to be expected in the odd months when no quarterly income and profits-tax payments are made) should be largely offset and perhaps overcome. The progress to be made during the balance of the current year in the retirement of gross debt and floating debt will depend, of course, upon the extent of the demands made upon the Treasury and the volume of its receipts from taxes and salvage. This progress is likely to be seriously limited by reason of the heavy railroad payments to be expected during the next two or three months.

"These figures as to the public debt and the current operations of the Treasury show that the country's finances are sound, but that the situation calls for the utmost economy. The Nation can not afford extravagance, and so far as possible it must avoid entering upon new fields of expenditure."

Of considerable significance, both in public and private finance, as noted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the statement already quoted, is the fact that on March 4, 1921, reports to the Federal Reserve Board showed that there were pledged with the Federal Reserve Banks only about \$110,000,000 of Treasury certificates, or less than 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of loan and tax certificates then outstanding. Further information shows that the banks which regularly report to the Federal Reserve Board were at the close of February holders of only about \$235,000,000 of certificates as compared with some \$673,000,000 a year earlier. The success in reducing the amount of certificates held by the banks has thus been very great, and the distribution of them among investors who hold them for the sake of their income yield tends to relieve the banks in a corresponding degree.

The following statement was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on April 1:

Retirement of Federal Reserve Bank notes. "The Treasury has begun the retirement of the special Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to secure Federal Reserve Bank notes under the Pittman Act ap-

proved April 23, 1918. Pittman Act certificates to the amount of \$5,000,000 were retired on February 28, 1921, out of the general fund and \$5,000,000 additional were similarly retired on March 29. The Treasury expects to continue to retire Pittman Act certificates not required to secure issues of Federal Reserve Bank notes at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per month. Pursuant to the terms of the Pittman Act, the Treasury is also coining into standard silver dollars the silver bullion purchased under the act. Silver certificates will be issued in regular course against the standard silver dollars so coined, and Federal Reserve Bank notes and Pittman Act certificates pledged to secure them will be retired in corresponding amounts. Pittman Act certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000 have been retired up to March 31, 1921, as the result of the coinage of standard silver dollars. This means that the total amount of Pittman Act certificates outstanding has been reduced from \$259,375,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$247,375,000 on March 31, 1921."

A development of some importance which has taken place during the past month was the announcement on March 12 of a reduction in the British treasury bill rate of one-half of 1 per cent, making the new rate 6 per cent. This corresponds to the rates of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent set by the Secretary of the Treasury on the new \$400,000,000 offering, to which reference has just been made. It had been supposed by some that this reduction in the treasury bill rate foreshadowed a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate, but to date the existing rate of 7 per cent has been maintained. The action of the British treasury appears to be due to an improvement in the investment market for treasury bills sufficient to enable the treasury to effect a saving in the cost of money to the treasury for current borrowings—a saving which is of considerable importance in view of the large volume of treasury bills outstanding. Such saving is estimated at approximately 6,000,000 pounds sterling per annum. On February 26, 1921, the treasury had outstanding in bills some 1,110,000,000 pounds sterling. While there is no definite knowledge as to the division of this issue of bills between the banks and the public,

it is supposed that an increasing amount of them has been transferred to investors as a result of the same factors which have been at work in the United States. According to a recent writer on English public finance, "it is probable that some of the banks treat treasury bills as equivalent to cash, while others treat them as investments or as discounted paper. It is interesting to note that most of the debt of the Government must be held outside of the banks, as the entire increase in the assets of the banks, outside of plant, from the close of 1913 to the close of 1919, amounting to around 1,200,000,000 pounds sterling, was only about one-sixth the increase of the debt." There has been a tendency to a reduction in investment rates in Great Britain, while in the United States little change in the position of the market has thus far occurred. At the present time there is every reason to think that the demand for capital is and will be likely to continue strong for a good while to come, every additional increment of new funds being apparently rapidly taken up by borrowers to satisfy some purpose either of capital investment or new financing.

Money rates have remained steady during the month of March, there being practically no fluctuation in the charge for commercial paper of ordinary maturities. In the stock market the usual slight pressure for funds, due, it is currently supposed, to the effort of taxpayers to prepare for the payment regularly made to the Government on that date, was perceptible prior to the 15th of the month. Immediately following there was the usual relaxation paralleling that which was noticeable immediately after the last quarterly tax payment on December 15, 1920. Call-money rates were reduced in the New York and other markets from 7 per cent to 6 per cent on several successive dates following the liquidation of the tax payments, although the "ruling rate" for the period remained at 6½ to 7 per cent. Outside of regular stock exchange transactions, however, call money was lent after March 15 as low as 5 per cent in considerable sums by private arrangement. The demand for in-

vestment funds as well as for bank loans has continued urgent and accumulations of such funds when made from time to time have been promptly swept off the market without satisfying the demand. Not only is there a great amount of domestic developmental work requiring capital to be done, but European conditions have been such as to open a large field for spare or surplus resources of every description when available in this market. Many foreign enterprises have shaped their affairs with a view to arranging their financing in the United States whenever circumstances appeared to warrant it. All this creates a situation in which the most careful conservation of funds and the avoidance of any policy which would result in speculative uses for such funds is imperative. The Secretary of the Treasury in his first statement to the banks expressed this point of view with reference to public finance when he said that "the Nation can not afford extravagance, and, so far as is possible, it must avoid entering upon new fields of expenditure. * * * The people generally must become more interested in saving the Government's money than in spending it." This is a view of the situation which applies also to the use of savings funds by private investors and to the policy to be adopted by banks in regard to the use of resources intrusted to them by depositors and others.

Owing to the importance of the acceptance market as a means of employing spare funds of member banks, as well as in other ways, the Federal Reserve Board has requested each Federal Reserve Agent to transmit to it each month as an element in his monthly report a brief summary of acceptance market conditions in the district as they exist at the time the report is rendered. This report of acceptance conditions will be made public immediately after the compilation of the Board's own statement of business conditions and will be issued in connection therewith as a press statement. Such a review of acceptance market conditions throughout the country is published in this issue of the BULLETIN for the first time.

In speaking of the development of the acceptance market in the New York district during the past year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its annual report, says:

Especially effective has been the work * * * in educating country member banks to avail themselves much more freely than heretofore of the services of this bank in purchasing bankers' acceptances. This service was opened to out-of-town member banks in 1919. During that year 873 acceptances, aggregating \$8,199,947, were bought for 38 member banks. In 1920, 4,825 acceptances, aggregating \$42,424,017, were bought for 230 member banks, mainly the smaller of the country institutions.

Purchases for member banks are made on their order, either of particular bills or of an approximate amount of given maturities of such names as this bank buys for its own account. Such bills always bear a banking indorsement other than that of the acceptor, thereby becoming three-name paper of the class to which this bank's own purchases are confined. Paper bought for member banks is held, if desired, for their account, for collection, or such other disposition as they may direct. No charge is made for this service.

These purchases were of substantial benefit in developing a broader discount market.

The striking features during the month in connection with the Federal Reserve Bank position have been the continued tendency to moderate reduction in note circulation and the continuing reduction of discounts. The bills secured by Government obligations have continued at practically the same level during the month, although showing a very slight increase during the second and third weeks of the period. Reduction in the total amount of inter-Federal Reserve Bank discounts, which have reached the lowest level for a good many months past with a figure of \$12,400,000 on March 4, indicates the continuous liquidation of the advances which had been made for seasonal accommodation and for the carrying of operations growing out of the crop movement of last autumn. Federal Reserve Agents report an improving condition of liquidity and of reserve position, which has continued steadily throughout the month and which has been reflected in the increasing strength of the combined reserve ratio for the entire system. This figure on the last report date of the month (March 25) stood at 50.8 per cent (calculated in the revised manner).

The following table continues the figures furnished from month to month in former issues:

Federal Reserve Banks.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.
	Secured by United States Government obligations.	All other.		
Mar. 4.....	982	1,360	1,786	3,043
Mar. 11.....	1,006	1,362	1,844	3,006
Mar. 18.....	1,000	1,225	1,775	2,963
Mar. 25.....	1,010	1,276	1,841	2,931

Conditions at the member banks reflect tendencies parallel to those which have exhibited themselves in the portfolios of member banks. Slow but steady reduction in the amount of loans to customers has been characteristic of the month, demand deposits showing an even larger decrease for the period. The amount of accommodation extended to reporting member banks by Federal Reserve Banks has maintained substantially the same level up to March 18, the figures varying slightly about an average of some \$1,850,000,000. On the latter date, owing to the extensive loan liquidation by member banks in connection with redemption of tax certificates on March 15, total accommodation of "reporting" member banks shows a reduction to \$1,719,000,000, followed by an increase to \$1,764,000,000 on the following Friday. This situation is briefly presented in the following table:

Reporting member banks.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans (including rediscounts) and investments (including United States securities).	Rediscounts and bills payable with Federal Reserve Banks.	Net demand deposits.
Mar. 4.....	824	16,052	1,832	10,518
Mar. 11.....	824	15,975	1,854	10,535
Mar. 18.....	824	16,076	1,719	10,378
Mar. 25.....	823	15,983	1,764	10,186

Member bank portfolios in some parts of the country still contain a considerable amount of nonliquid paper representing the carry-over of crops from last autumn, but the fact that the position of city institutions has eased considerably during the period shows that there has been a process of interbank settlement growing out of the continued movement of agricultural products to market. On the other hand, the reduction of business activity, especially in manufacturing districts, has in some measure curtailed the pressure of demand originating with business institutions for accommodation to be furnished by their own banks and has in appropriate degree diminished the necessity of member banks for reliance upon additional rediscounts. Agricultural reports from all parts of the country are favorable, one element in them being the probability of a materially reduced cost of production during the coming season. This reduction in cost is believed likely to result from a lower expense for labor, as well as to some extent from the lowering in the cost of supplies needed by the farmer. Complaint is made that this reduction in cost of supplies has not proceeded as rapidly as the reduction in the cost of the farmer's own products, a situation which has inflicted hardship upon the agricultural community in some regions. The outlook for more economical production during the coming season, however, should materially improve the credit situation in the farming regions.

As a whole, no pronounced change is evident in the general business situation. There has, however, been improvement in some leading industries, such as textiles, footwear, and automobiles, which has been based in large part on orders for immediate delivery. The Board's business condition indexes continue to show decreases in the majority of cases, but, as is well known, they apply to a period which is a month old at date of publication. The usual table, reflecting conditions up to the end of February, is herewith furnished.

	January, 1921.		February, 1921.		February, 1920.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (in thousands of head).....	5,667	126.5	4,738	105.7	4,481	100
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (in thousands of bushels).....	98,732	140.1	66,515	94.4	70,477	100
Sight receipts of cotton (in thousands of bales).....	1,154	109.8	699	66.5	1,051	100
Shipments of lumber reported by three associations (in millions of feet).....	526	64.8	538	66.3	812	100
Bituminous coal production (in thousands of short tons).....	40,270	100.2	30,770	76.6	40,181	100
Anthracite coal production (in thousands of short tons).....	9,419	144.4	7,845	120.2	6,525	100
Crude petroleum production (in thousands of barrels).....	37,853	115.7	35,112	107.3	32,723	100
Pig iron production (in thousands of long tons).....	2,416	81.1	1,937	65.0	2,979	100
Steel-ingot production (in thousands of long tons).....	2,203	76.9	1,749	61.0	2,865	100
Cotton consumption (in thousands of bales).....	366	70.9	396	76.7	516	100

Employment conditions reflect the industrial situation just indicated. While figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for various leading industries show a falling off for the month of February as compared with January in some lines, notably car building and repairing, an increase of employment in others is indicated, such as the textiles and boots and shoes and automobile industries. Some shifting of labor to the agricultural regions has occurred in consequence of conditions in the industrial centers. Better domestic buying power has been exhibited during March than during the preceding month.

Interesting figures have been compiled by the Department of Agriculture with respect to the reserve stock of agricultural products which are still held on the farms. The department shows that on March 1 there was on the farms, taking the country as a whole, a greater carry-over of grains and of cotton than ever before, the total amount of wheat, for example, on farms at the date specified being 207,591,000 bushels. According to the Bureau of Markets, Canada and the United States together, on February 12, had a wheat surplus available for carry-over purposes and for exports of 165,000,000

bushels, after taking into account the various requirements, both domestic and foreign, from the beginning of the crop year to February 12, 1921. The figure was reached after taking from the total crop of 1,163,000,000 bushels estimated requirements for the two countries, 720,000,000 bushels, leaving 442,000,000 bushels as the surplus for export and carry-over, out of which 278,000,000 bushels have already been shipped. In cotton the carry-over is relatively larger, the total for the world being estimated by the Department of Agriculture as about 9,870,000 bales, while for the United States it is 6,750,000 bales. Banking reports from the agricultural States show that, although considerable liquidation has taken place in the wheat and cotton raising regions, it is still necessary for the banks to extend a substantial amount of loans for the purpose of enabling farmers and owners of grain and other products to carry them, pending actual liquidation through sale in the market. In the cotton-raising States, particularly, the process of liquidation has been slow, although the increasing consumptive power of the textile mill regions is helping the situation to some extent. Some 396,000 bales of cotton were consumed in February as compared with 366,000 bales in January, but spinners' takings amounted to 339,119 bales for the month of February as against 526,718 bales in the preceding month.

Notwithstanding the belief that the downward movement of prices had come practically to a stop, experience during February and March has pointed to a still further reduction. The Board's index number for February shows a shrinkage of 9 points as compared with the figure for January, while since the opening of March the figures of commercial agencies and others show a steady reduction in prices. Practically all price indexes are now agreed as to the downward tendency in current values, while retail price indexes are beginning to fall definitely into line with the trend in wholesale values. This has been shown during the past month by the figures reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which reflect a falling in retail food prices during February amounting

to 8 per cent. In England and France the decline in retail prices during February was about the same as in the United States; in other foreign countries it has been less marked, but reports show that wholesale prices in practically every country show a decisive and generally parallel cut. While it still remains true that in the United States wholesale prices are declining somewhat less rapidly now than was the case during the latter part of 1920, the rate at which reduction is proceeding is still such as to show that the movement has not exhausted itself as had been supposed by some when discussing the subject earlier in the year. This process of readjustment in prices complicates other elements in the industrial problem and has an important bearing upon the loan policy of the banks. Bankers who have thought it possible to adopt a nonconstructive attitude, merely awaiting the arrival of conditions which would enable them to select their own course with a view to greater safety, are recognizing that this is practically out of the question in the present circumstances. One thing which has attracted unusual attention is the evidently more or less close relationship between commodity prices and foreign exchange quotations. As prices have declined there has naturally been some tendency toward the restoration of more normal values for foreign currencies. The variations in the course taken by the domestic price levels of some countries have, however, tended to make the exchange values of their currencies on the New York market correspondingly variable. Changes in international price levels have thus become a significant and important element in the establishment of exchange relationships between different nations.

Latest reports for foreign trade point to a new trend in the general direction of business. This is seen in the decrease of exports and the relative increase of imports. For February, exports amounted to \$489,000,000 and imports to \$215,000,000, whereas in January exports were \$655,000,000 and imports \$209,000,000. There was thus an increase of imports of \$6,000,000, or a little less than 3 per cent over January, while exports fell off by about 25 per cent. As a result our favorable export balance

for the month was \$274,000,000, as against \$446,000,000 in January. It remains true, however, that for the eight months ending February we are still about \$375,000,000 ahead of the eight months ending February, 1920, our export balance being \$2,370,000,000 for the period, as against \$1,995,000,000 for the preceding period. These excess shipments have been made to those countries which were still in position to open credits here. With some other countries, where moratoria or practical suspension of credits has occurred, the indisposition of banks to finance movements of goods has practically set a limit to the quantity of export goods which can be shipped. In this connection, too, it is worthy of note that our export and import figures have during the past year tended to fall behind, so that the compilations announced for any given month represented a condition of trade at some earlier date and were merely the compilations completed during the month for which they were made public. How far this may have vitiated the figures would be difficult to say, but it may account for the fact that the falling off in our export trade has so slowly been reflected in Government figures, the latter continuing to increase for a good while after the date when it had been generally realized through idle tonnage and in other ways that a great shrinkage of foreign shipments had occurred.

The Secretary of Commerce, who has carefully reviewed the present situation in our agricultural industry both as affected by domestic and foreign demand, has expressed the opinion that in addition to various commercial measures which have been taken under advisement it is desirable that the organization of Edge Act corporations should proceed actively. Such organization would be intended to permit the movement of goods upon long-term credits for the purpose of supplying temporary working funds to European industries which are suffering from depression. Within the last month or more there has been a considerable

movement of raw staples from Canada, South America, and other parts of the world to the United States, partly due to the fact that the business depression in those countries was more serious than in our own markets, while, on the other hand, European demands for such goods when offered for cash had partly fallen away. The theory has been that in order to relieve markets from the surplus of such articles as wool, cereals, cotton, and the like, it would be necessary to finance consumers who were disposed to pay in long-term obligations and thereby to reduce the supplies of such articles pressing upon the markets not only in the United States but in other countries. In furtherance of this idea it has been suggested that goods coming from outside sources should be refused admission into the United States in order that our financing might be employed only for the placing of goods of domestic origin, thus relieving our own markets at the same time that the reorganization of European markets was furthered by financial assistance. The whole subject remains in abeyance pending the adoption of a national policy on the subject.

Notwithstanding unsettled conditions in Europe and the lack of any approximate adjustment of questions relating to the settlement of the claims of the Allies upon Germany, British and continental exchange quotations have held their own at or near the levels which prevailed at the opening of the month of March. The stability which has thus been exhibited has been the occasion of some surprise among observers who had been of the opinion that the great overhanging obligations growing out of past unfavorable balances of trade would inevitably tend to drag down quotations much below their existing levels. No such influence has been experienced, and during most of the month the amount of exchange offering upon the market has been very limited. In the following table is set forth the comparative data relative to the movement of exchange quotations during the month.

Exchange quotations.

Foreign exchange rates, Mar. 5-Mar. 26, inclusive.

	Week ended Mar. 5.		Week ended Mar. 12.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
England.....	\$3.9063	\$3.8588	\$3.9088	\$3.8475
France.....	.0723	.0709	.0727	.0699
Italy.....	.0368	.0363	.0370	.0365
Spain.....	.1395	.1380	.1399	.1382
Germany.....	.0164	.0158	.0167	.0150
Switzerland.....	.1670	.1651	.1691	.1666
Sweden (Stockholm).....	.2235	.2215	.2260	.2230
Holland.....	.3430	.3400	.3438	.3402
Belgium.....	.0756	.0740	.0761	.0730
Argentina.....	.3475	.3451	.3452	.3431
China (Hongkong).....	.4738	.4413	.4600	.4438
China (Shanghai).....	.6300	.5838	.6138	.5963
Japan (Yokohama).....	.4838	.4838	.4838	.4838
Canada.....	.8775	.8750	.8775	.8738

	Week ended Mar. 19.		Week ended Mar. 26.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
England.....	\$3.9125	\$3.8825	\$3.9175	\$3.9025
France.....	.0705	.0688	.0697	.0690
Italy.....	.0411	.0368	.0404	.0383
Spain.....	.1399	.1380	.1402	.1392
Germany.....	.0161	.0157	.0166	.0157
Switzerland.....	.1742	.1689	.1741	.1700
Sweden (Stockholm).....	.2305	.2255	.2338	.2312
Holland.....	.3440	.3420	.3444	.3435
Belgium.....	.0738	.0718	.0729	.0722
Argentina.....	.3416	.3359	.3378	.3369
China (Hongkong).....	.4713	.4588	.4875	.4788
China (Shanghai).....	.6325	.6050	.6550	.6388
Japan (Yokohama).....	.4838	.4825	.4825	.4825
Canada.....	.8769	.8713	.8813	.8738

Except for the influence of the reparations discussion, the elements entering into the price of exchange during the month have been of a familiar character. There has been on the whole no further decline in the price of silver, as evidenced by the following quotations furnished in continuation of those supplied in former months:

Prices of bar silver in New York during March.

	High.	Low
Week ended—		
Mar. 5.....	\$0.5700	\$0.5288
Mar. 12.....	.5700	.5400
Mar. 19.....	.5825	.5550
Mar. 26.....	.5925	.5700

The shifting value of silver furnishes, however, explanation of the changes in the value of oriental exchange. In trade with South American countries and in some few others which are in much the same position exchange quo-

tations have been fluctuating and weak, Argentina exchange at one time reaching a low-record point. This has been caused by the great congestion of American goods in the ports of those countries, due to cancellation of orders or inability to sell. In part it is the result of a falling off in demand for goods in the United States, which has reduced the volume of imports shipped here except upon consignment or to await orders. In part it has grown out of the indisposition of the New York market to accept the duty of financing foreign trade beyond a very easily reached limit. In trade relations with European countries more or less support for the exchange situation has undoubtedly been supplied through the use of credits already established in past months and through the fact that a substantial and increasing volume of business has developed between the United States and most of the European nations, while the process of investing American capital abroad is proceeding, even though slowly. Holders of European balances have been in many cases of the opinion that the tentative settlement of issues now open between the United States and these foreign countries would result in making much more satisfactory provision for the furtherance of business and investment on an international basis, and they have accordingly been disposed, whenever possible, to hold off, rather than to throw their holdings of foreign currency upon the market. This, as already seen, has tended to keep down the total volume of dealings, but it has also tended sharply to restrict the competitive character of the market, leaving the rates, therefore, to be established upon a somewhat technical basis in a range of transactions which was at times decidedly limited.

During the month ending March 10 the net inward movement of gold was \$61,768,000, as compared with a net inward movement of

Gold and silver imports and exports. \$33,664,000 for the month ending February 10. Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$975,137,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	23,253	104,972	¹ 81,719
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	451,955	31,426	420,529
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	685,745	155,793	529,952
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917.....	553,713	372,171	181,542
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	61,950	40,848	21,102
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	¹ 291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,181	322,091	95,090
Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.....	104,304	4,012	100,292
Total.....	2,374,635	1,399,498	975,137

¹ Excess of exports over imports.

England furnished \$15,190,000 and France \$11,967,000, or about 24 and 19 per cent, respectively, of the \$62,671,000 of gold imported during the monthly period ending March 10, Canada, China, British India, Sweden, Colombia, and Hongkong furnishing most of the remainder. Of the gold exports, amounting to \$903,000, over one-half, or \$489,000, was consigned to Mexico and the remainder to Canada, Hongkong, and Cuba. Since the removal of the gold embargo on June 7, 1919, total gold exports amounted to approximately \$679,899,000. Of this total \$195,414,000 was consigned to Japan, \$146,555,000 to Argentina, \$71,953,000 to Hongkong, \$67,396,000 to China, \$41,052,000 to British India, \$29,778,000 to Spain, and the remainder principally to Mexico, Uruguay, the Dutch East Indies, Canada, the Straits Settlements, and Venezuela. Net exports of gold since the removal of the embargo have amounted to approximately \$125,882,000 to March 10.

During the same monthly period the net inward movement of silver was \$1,275,000, as compared with a net outward movement of \$634,000 for the month ending February 10. Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$456,460,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	12,129	22,182	10,053
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	34,484	53,599	19,115
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	32,263	70,595	38,332
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917.....	53,340	84,131	30,791
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	71,376	252,846	181,470
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	89,410	239,021	149,611
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	88,060	113,616	25,556
Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.....	10,905	12,437	1,532
Total.....	391,967	848,427	456,460

Mexico furnished over 69 per cent, or \$2,755,000 of the \$3,986,000 of silver imported during the monthly period ending March 10, the remainder coming principally from Canada, Peru, Honduras, and Chile. Silver exports, amounting to \$2,711,000, were consigned principally to England, Japan, British India, and Panama.

Moderate loan liquidation, totaling \$158,100,000 and commensurate with the banking rate reduction in individual situation.

deposits, are the outstanding features of developments in the banking field during the four weeks between February 18 and March 18, as indicated by the weekly statement of condition of about 825 member banks in leading cities. All classes of loans of the reporting banks show reductions for the period—loans secured by Government obligations, by about \$21,400,000; loans secured by corporate obligations, by \$17,800,000; and other loans and discounts, largely of a commercial character, by nearly \$118,900,000. Changes in the investment block include reductions during the four weeks of about \$7,000,000 in the holdings of United States bonds and notes and of \$44,000,000 in the holdings of Treasury certificates during the first three weeks of the period as against an increase of \$136,800,000 in these holdings during the succeeding week following the extensive loan operations of the Government.

Accommodation of all reporting banks at the Federal Reserve Banks shows a further reduction for the period from \$1,846,700,000 to \$1,719,210,000, or from 11.5 to 10.7 per cent of the banks' aggregate loans and investments, this reduction occurring largely during the last week under review, following the considerable loan liquidation by member banks. For the member banks in New York City, a reduction of accommodation at the local Federal Reserve Bank from \$791,500,000 to \$650,800,000, and a decline in the "ratio of accommodation" from 15 to 12.4 per cent are noted.

For the four weeks between February 25 and March 25 Federal Reserve Bank reports show further liquidation of about \$109,600,000 of discounted bills, of \$47,500,000 of purchased acceptances, and of over \$4,000,000 of Treasury

certificates. Holdings of bills secured by Government obligations show some fluctuations and on March 25 were \$6,400,000 in excess of the February 25 holdings. Acceptance holdings show a continuous decline, partly in consequence of the reduced supply of foreign trade bills, partly also in response to the greater investment demand for prime bankers' bills by country banks in the interior. Changes in the Treasury certificates account reflect the redemption by the Government on February 28 of \$5,000,000 of so-called "Pittman" certificates from the St. Louis and Kansas City Reserve Banks, also fluctuations in the holdings of special certificates held by the Federal Reserve Banks to cover temporary advances to the Government. Total earning assets, in consequence of the changes above shown, show a decline of \$161,700,000 for the four weeks under review, and on March 25 stood at \$2,692,400,000, or \$729,500,000 below the peak figure reported on October 15 of last year.

Rediscounting operations are reported only by the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. On March 25 this bank had outstanding with the Cleveland bank a total of \$14,700,000 of its discounted bills, compared with \$13,600,000 four weeks earlier. On the date mentioned, the Cleveland and three other Federal Reserve Banks report also among their acceptance holdings \$3,300,000 of bank acceptances taken over from the New York Federal Reserve Bank, compared with about \$24,000,000 of such bills held four weeks earlier.

In the weekly bank statement of March 18, for the first time, both "uncollected items" among the assets and "deferred availability items" among the liabilities were disregarded in calculating deposit liabilities and reserve ratios. This necessitated a slight recasting of the form of the statement, affecting mainly the deposit block. The change, as explained on a previous occasion (see p. 3 of the January, 1920, BULLETIN), tends to apply a somewhat stricter standard of reserve computation, especially in the case of those banks which carry a relatively large "float." Total deposits when calculated on the new basis, i. e., disregarding the "float," reached a high figure of \$1,843,700,000 on

March 11. On the following Friday, in connection with large Government operations and substantial loan reductions, a decline of \$69,100,000 in deposits is shown, followed, however, by an increase of \$66,300,000 during the last week under review. Weekly figures of Federal Reserve note circulation show a further continuous decline from \$3,051,700,000 to \$2,930,700,000, or at an average weekly rate of over \$30,000,000. Since December 23, 1920, when the seasonal return flow of currency set in, the reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation totaled \$474,200,000, with the result that the March 25 total is \$117,300,000 below the total reported on the corresponding date last year. There is also noted a continuous reduction in the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes from \$189,300,000 on February 25 to \$175,500,000 on March 25, compared with \$201,400,000 about a year ago.

Gold reserves show a further gain for the four weeks of \$70,500,000, while total cash reserves increased about \$65,000,000. Notwithstanding the more conservative method of computing reserves, the reserve ratio on March 18 shows a rise to 51 per cent. On the following Friday, because of the large increase in Government deposits, the ratio declined to 50.8 per cent.

The Board has called a conference of the **Governors'** governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, beginning April 12 and extending, perhaps, through the 15th. A considerable part of this conference will be devoted to discussion of matters pertaining to the operation of the Federal Reserve Banks, including fiscal agency functions, but on Thursday, April 14, the Board wishes to have a discussion of general credit conditions and the best methods of providing for the needs of business and industry. During the conference held on May 18, 1920, the Class "A" or banker directors of the several banks were present. This year the Board has deemed it advisable that each Reserve Bank be represented at the discussion on April 14 by one of its own directors actively identified with business, in order that there may be brought out to best advantage the view of those who are actual users of credit. It has been deemed best to limit the invitations to one director

from each bank, and, in order that there may be present representatives of various lines of business and industry, the Board has endeavored to make up a selected list from among the nonbank directors of the several Federal Reserve Banks, with a view to securing a satisfactory representation for the different lines of business.

On March 4 Hon. Andrew W. Mellon was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, becoming thereby the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

On March 10 the name of Hon. D. M. Crissinger was sent by the President to the Senate as Comptroller of the Currency and was confirmed. Accordingly, Mr. Crissinger assumed office on March 17.

Mr. D. C. Wills, who had been commissioned by the President a member of the Federal Reserve Board ad interim, his term of office ending at the expiration of the session of the Senate which closed on March 4, reassumed duty as Chairman of the Board and Federal

Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland on March 5.

Index-Digest of Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The Federal Reserve Board will publish shortly, primarily for its use and that of Federal Reserve Banks, an index-digest of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, prepared by Mr. C. S. Hamlin, one of its members. The digest covers the first six volumes of the BULLETIN, from the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive, and contains an abstract of all published decisions and rulings of the Federal Reserve Board and of the other matter contained in the BULLETIN.

The Board will print a sufficient number of copies to supply the demand of banks and others who may desire to purchase it.

The price will be \$2 per volume, bound in cloth in the same manner as the BULLETIN. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Federal Reserve Board, Washington. As the edition is to be a limited one, those desiring copies should send in their orders promptly.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, MARCH, 1921.

The month of March shows little change from conditions noted for the preceding month. The uncertainties which characterized the month of February have continued. Except in certain special lines of industry, a waiting attitude on the part of producers is still in evidence. The month has therefore not shown much advance toward the restoration of normal conditions. There has been an increase in activity in certain important industries, notably automobiles, textiles, and footwear. The question now chiefly at issue is whether this increase is merely a temporary seasonal advance or whether it represents a turn toward a higher level of general business activity. As to this point no definite statement can be made. In some staple lines of industry, such as metals, improvement is either not in evidence or, where noted, is incidental to local conditions. Better demand for labor is apparently only a reflection of the increase in business activity in special industries, to which reference has been made. Its significance as an economic indication is therefore not certain. Consumptive demand on the part of the public at large continues strong, in view of the fact that employment still remains at a lower level than heretofore. Reduction of wholesale prices, as shown by the Board's index number, amounts to 9 points (or 6 per cent) for the month of February, and current price quotations indicate a continuation of this reduction during the month of March at approximately the same rate. This shows that readjustment in wholesale prices is still in progress, with, however, no clear indication as to how long the movement will continue. In the retail field price adjustment is, as is a matter of common observation, slower than in the wholesale. In banking and credit, liquidation has continued, but with very little general reduction in the total amount of credit outstanding. Interest rates have shown little change during the month. An attitude of greater hopefulness on the part of the business community, and the expression of opinion on the part of commercial leaders that distinct improvement in domestic conditions is in sight, represents a forecast rather than an analysis of actual facts. The extent to which these expectations are warranted can not be determined. In foreign trade the continuation of some foreign moratoria and practical suspension of business with a number of countries is reflected in a reduced volume of trade, but this reduction is far greater when measured in terms of value than when measured in units of physical volume.

Agriculture.—General agricultural conditions during the month have been characterized as

unusually favorable throughout every section of the country. The temperature has been fairly uniform, with but few exceptions, and no serious damage has been done in these cases. The abundant rainfall and snow in most sections have given sufficient moisture for the winter grain crops and for preparation of the soil and the planting of the spring crops. Winter wheat continues in excellent condition and is somewhat earlier than usual. The damage from winterkilling has been very small, due to the mild weather, and practically no reseeding will be necessary. Every district, however, reports ravages from insect pests, chiefly green bugs and Hessian flies. While these ravages were checked in some sections by cold weather, it is too early to estimate the extent to which damage has been done. The uneasiness felt a month ago in regard to the fruit crop has been somewhat overcome, and there is expectation of large yields. Reports from district No. 11 (Dallas) indicate that "there are good prospects that the southwestern fruit crop will escape frost damages, and that an unusually large production of fruit will be realized, unless the last killing frost of the season occurs much later this spring than it usually does." District No. 12 (San Francisco) states: "Opportune rains and warm weather have caused deciduous fruit trees to bud and blossom profusely and, if unseasonable frosts do not occur, their yields should be record ones." In districts Nos. 8 (St. Louis) and 10 (Kansas City), while the fruit crop prospects are exceptionally good, there is still some apprehension lest the April frosts will do considerable damage.

Cotton.—The cotton situation during the month has shown some interesting developments. Favorable weather conditions have made possible the gathering of the remainder of the cotton crop, and the latest report of the Department of Agriculture placed the 1920 crop at about a million bales above the estimates in the previous reports. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) "the campaign for a reduction in cotton acreage is being actively prosecuted." There seems, however, to be a diversity of opinion as to the extent to which reduction will be effected. The situation is summed up in a statement from district No. 11 (Dallas), which says that "while the consensus of opinion seems to indicate a reduction of about 25 per cent in Texas, no definite and reliable information is yet available as to the State's 1921 cotton acreage." A new factor in this district's cotton acreage is a successful experiment in cotton growing last year in the Roswell

region of New Mexico, where it is reported that a large acreage will be grown this year. In the sections where fertilizer is used, it is apparent that the farmer, in an effort to reduce cost of production, will restrict the use of fertilizer. District No. 5 (Richmond) states that "less than 50 per cent of the usual amount of fertilizer has been bought for this season of the year, and farmers are showing little interest in making contracts," while in district No. 6 (Atlanta) "the amount of fertilizer purchased by farmers so far this season is stated to be not more than one-fourth of the amount usually bought by this time of the year." The port receipts of cotton during February reflected the usual seasonal decline, but were considerably smaller than February a year ago. This season's total for the United States, both for receipts and exports, has shown a large decline over last season.

Tobacco.—The leaf-tobacco situation during the month in general has continued to show improvement. It is reported from district No. 5 (Richmond) that "tobacco prices improved somewhat for the better grades, but off-color and damaged goods have been sold for a few cents per pound." Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) indicate similar tendencies, stating that "tobacco is being sold in large volume, with prices about steady. Better grades are firm; medium grades bringing better prices; and common grades stronger." Reports from the tobacco sections indicate a material reduction in the 1921 acreage. The condition in the manufacturing industry has also shown some improvement. Many plants continue to run far below capacity, but in general have shown a slight increase over the operations of last month. A few price reductions have been made in the manufactured products, but chiefly in cigars of the cheaper grades.

Grain movements.—The February movement of grain to market reflected the seasonal decline, but ranged considerably higher than a year ago. Receipts of all grains at Minneapolis during February decreased 26.5 per cent from the January figures, while at Duluth the decrease was only 7.1 per cent. However, when the two cities were combined, the decrease was 22.9 per cent, but when compared with February, 1920, there was an increase of 17.4 per cent. The marketing of wheat at the four principal markets in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was on a much larger scale than during February a year ago, the increase being 62.7 per cent. Each of the four markets in the district shared in the increase to about the same extent. The receipts of both corn and oats at the same markets showed decreases of 7.8 per cent in the case of corn and 64 per cent

for oats. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth reflected the same tendency as at the four markets in district No. 10 (Kansas City), but an opposite tendency in the receipts of oats and corn. Total stocks of grain at Minneapolis and Duluth terminals were about 4 per cent higher at the close of February than at the close of January, and were practically the same as at the close of February, 1920. The price of grains generally ruled lower during February than during the month previous. The median price for cash wheat No. 1 Dark Northern at Minneapolis was \$1.75 $\frac{3}{4}$ during February as against \$1.84 for the month before. The median price quotations at Minneapolis for the several grains were all lower for February than for January. The same is true of St. Louis as regards the closing price on March 15 when compared with February 15.

Flour.—It is stated from district No. 10 (Kansas City) that "considerable strength developed in the milling situation in the Southwest during the latter part of February." Although there were no large bookings, and buying was in small lots for immediate needs, the trade showed signs of "healthy improvement," which continued in March. Orders for immediate delivery increased slightly in district No. 8 (St. Louis) after February 15, but the business in that district on the whole continues "dull and unsatisfactory." Further cancellations have occurred as a result of the decline in wheat futures. Export trade in clears and low-grade flours is holding up well in district No. 10 (Kansas City), but in district No. 8 (St. Louis) the export trade is described as "the slowest in more than a decade." The demand for flour in district No. 12 (San Francisco) "has been light, buyers conservative, and prices stationary." Competition with middle western millers has been keen, and export demand has been negligible. Trade reports indicate unsettlement about the middle of March, as a result of the general weakness in wheat which followed the appearance of the Government estimate of wheat stocks on March 1. Flour output of mills representing about 75 per cent of the total production in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), which were operating at about 38 per cent of capacity, was 1,854,209 barrels during the four weeks ending February 26 as compared with 1,886,608 barrels during the four weeks ending January 29, and 1,630,195 barrels during the four weeks ending February 28, 1920. The February output of reporting mills in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was 1,192,730 barrels, as compared with 1,535,078 barrels during February, 1920. The output of 82 of the principal millers in district No. 12 (San Francisco) was 573,420 barrels during Feb-

ruary, as compared with 594,787 barrels reported by 80 mills during January. Operations were at 44.8 per cent capacity as compared with 40.3 per cent in January and 71.8 per cent in February, 1920. As a result of the lack of demand for flour, and in part of unwillingness of farmers to sell grain at prevailing prices, wheat stocks, reported by 21 of the large mills in the district, were only 1,762,953 bushels on March 1 as compared with 4,350,059 bushels on the same date last year, while flour stocks were slightly less than a year ago. Stocks of both wheat and flour in millers' hands in district No. 8 (St. Louis) are light.

Live stock.—Live stock on farms and ranges in general continues in healthy condition, due both to "the mild open winter and a plentiful supply of feed." Only in certain sections, such as in parts of Arizona and New Mexico, has pasturage been scanty as a result of dry weather, and the stock suffered in consequence. Losses from disease have been light in district No. 10 (Kansas City), while feeding in district No. 11 (Dallas) has been the lightest in the past several years. Conditions generally are very favorable for the lambing season, and the spring calf crop is also expected to be high. While February hog and sheep receipts have been in excess of those of last year and receipts of cattle and calves have been less, February receipts for all three classes of live stock were less than in January. Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 western markets were 835,686 head during February, corresponding to an index number of 89, as compared with 1,191,814 head during January, corresponding to an index number of 118, and 1,062,381 head during February, 1920, corresponding to an index number of 109. Receipts of hogs likewise decreased from 3,339,419 head during January to 2,902,107 head during February, as compared with 2,394,978 head during February, 1920. The respective index numbers are 152, 141, and 113. February receipts of sheep amounted to 972,647 head, as compared with 1,112,024 head during January and 947,733 head during February, 1920, corresponding respectively to index numbers of 76, 81, and 72. February receipts at Fort Worth were the smallest in that month during the past 17 years, and hog receipts the lightest since 1912. It is stated that shippers were even more reluctant to test the market than in January. Receipts of all classes of live stock except hogs decreased from the first of the year until the early part of March, when prices reacted somewhat and encouraged a larger supply on that market. Slightly higher prices prevailed during the second week of March for most classes of cattle and hogs in district No. 10 (Kansas

City) after a decline in February. Stockers and feeders were in very active demand, with prices approaching levels very near those for fed cattle. Demand for stockers and feeders in district No. 12 (San Francisco), however, has been light. Hog prices in that district were higher on March 1 than on February 1. Active demand from eastern and Pacific coast shippers at leading western markets combined to decrease to a considerable extent the supply of hogs available in district No. 10 (Kansas City) for local slaughter. The wholesale meat trade, it is stated from that district, "suffered stagnation" during February, following price declines in mid-January, but the market took on a firmer tone at the close of February. Sheep prices in Chicago touched the lowest point in five years during the month of February. On the other hand, in St. Louis the general trend of live-stock prices has been upward.

Nonferrous metals.—Prices of nonferrous metals registered further declines during February and the early part of March. The price of lead ore in district No. 10 (Kansas City) reached \$32 per ton in the last week of February, having decreased \$13 during the month, while the price of refined lead (on the New York basis) quoted by the leading interest was further reduced from 4.4 cents to 4 cents per pound at the close of February. Further declines in the prices of electrolytic copper and zinc have occurred. Production in the lead and zinc mining and smelting industries in district No. 12 (San Francisco) is estimated to be "only 30 to 42 per cent of capacity." An illustration of the present situation in the zinc industry is afforded by the fact that in district No. 10 (Kansas City) only 38 zinc mills were operating in February, 1921, as compared with 200 mills in February, 1920. Companies producing about 75 per cent of the refined copper in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) show an output of 20,845,422 pounds of copper in February, in comparison with a January production of 20,815,822 pounds. The increase in Michigan production offsets the decrease in Montana production. The output of the same companies was 31,982,628 pounds in February, 1920. Mines reporting in district No. 12 (San Francisco) show a production of 16,144,980 pounds of blister copper in January, as compared with 18,688,511 pounds in December.

Coal.—Reduction in demand for bituminous coal has resulted in a considerable curtailment of production. Production during February was 30,770,000 tons, as compared with 40,270,000 tons during January and 40,181,000 tons during February, 1920. The respective index numbers were 89, 109, and 112. De-

mand for steam coal is somewhat better in district No. 8 (St. Louis), but is very small in district No. 6 (Atlanta). District No. 5 (Richmond) reports that "for the first time in many months there has been some unemployment in the coal fields" of West Virginia. Mine prices have continued to decline, but retail prices have shown only slight reductions. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) there have been few wage cuts, but "employment time is considerably less than half of normal." There has been a marked decline in foreign demand, and exports in February were only 712,000 tons, as compared with 2,248,448 in January. There has been a distinct slackening in demand for both steam and domestic grades of anthracite coal. The decline in domestic demand is attributed to the mild winter and the expectation of the usual spring price cut. On March 15 two leading railroad coal companies made new prices 50 cents to 75 cents lower than those previously prevailing. Competition with bituminous grades has led to special reductions in the prices of steam sizes of anthracite. February production of anthracite was 7,845,000 tons, as compared with 9,419,000 tons during January and 6,525,000 tons during February, 1920. The respective index numbers were 114, 127, and 91. Coke prices and production have further declined in sympathy with the situation in the iron and steel industry.

Iron and steel.—The iron and steel industry continues in an unsettled condition. Output has further declined. Pig-iron production in February amounted to 1,937,257 tons, corresponding to an index number of 90, as compared with 2,416,292 tons in January, corresponding to an index number of 104. Steel-ingot production has followed a similar course, decreasing from 2,203,186 tons in January to 1,749,477 tons in February. The respective respective index numbers are 94 and 80. The decrease in activity is also reflected in the reduction in the number of blast furnaces in operation, from 184 on February 1 to 153 on March 1. The operations of the United States Steel Corporation have decreased until they are now variously estimated at from 45 to 60 per cent of capacity. Inroads have been made upon its order book, and unfilled orders at the end of February had fallen to 6,933,867 tons, as compared with 7,573,164 tons at the close of January and 11,118,468 tons, the peak figure recorded, at the close of July, 1920. The respective index numbers are 132, 144, and 211. These orders, it is stated, are not evenly distributed among its various plants. In spite of the decrease, no reductions have been made in its prices. In the case of the independent pro-

ducers, on the other hand, further cuts in prices are reported, and it is stated that they are now on the average 15 per cent below the prices of the corporation. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that these efforts to stimulate demand on the whole have proved ineffectual, but in district No. 4 (Cleveland) a larger proportion of current business has been diverted to the independent producers, and "indications point to a moderate renewal of interest among buyers." Some resumption of activity on the part of the automobile industry is reflected by the release of suspended orders to mills, as well as by some new buying, but the automobile output during the present year is not expected to exceed 40 per cent of capacity. In the industry as a whole, it is stated from district No. 2 (New York) that new orders are being received at the rate of slightly more than 25 per cent of capacity and that several independent companies have received a fair volume of business. The demand for tin plate, pipe, and wire products in particular increased. Pig iron, however, has been weak. In the furnace yards of district No. 6 (Atlanta) a large amount has accumulated, and consumers have held over purchases until conditions in their own industries improved. Stocks of pig iron in the country as a whole are reported to be approximately 870,000 tons. Little contract and no spot business is being transacted in district No. 3 (Philadelphia). Many firms in that district report reductions in wages amounting to from 10 to 20 per cent since the first of the year, and decreases by independent plants in other districts are likewise reported.

Petroleum.—Production of petroleum in general has shown a decrease, following the recent decreases in prices in the industry. February daily average production of crude petroleum in California was 327,864 barrels, as compared with 331,181 barrels in January, while in district No. 11 (Dallas) daily average production was 403,243 barrels, as compared with 411,171 barrels in January. In contrast with this situation, however, there has been a practically continuous increase in the weekly output in the Kansas-Oklahoma fields since the beginning of the year. The daily average output for the week ending March 11 was 366,500 barrels in that field, as compared with 334,000 barrels for the week ending January 7. This occurred in spite of the noticeable falling off in the completion of new wells and in new production in district No. 10 (Kansas City), following the break in prices which occurred in the month of February. Many operators in that district are pursuing a policy of confining their development operations to "offsets" in view of the

present situation in the industry. The decreased output shown in district No. 11 (Dallas) reflects the decrease in drilling operations. While the falling off in such operations had already commenced in January, February completions, amounting to 420 wells, were 147 less than in January, and new production was only half as large. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) 60 new wells were completed in February, as compared with 64 in January, while the initial new daily production was cut nearly in half. After the drastic price reduction in January and early February, prices subsequently remained unchanged, the prevailing price in central-west and north Texas being \$1.75 a barrel. During the first half of March prices held steady at the same figure in the mid-continent field. It is reported, however, that the second week of March brought marked improvement in that field, and every purchasing company in every field in Oklahoma and Kansas, with one exception, was buying crude oil on a 100 per cent basis. It is reported that fuel oil in the district "is showing an appreciable increase in demand, while refined petroleum is beginning to move in slightly larger quantities, and gasoline is fairly steady, though the demand has not come up to seasonal expectations."

Cotton textiles.—Continuing uncertainty in the market for raw cotton is a dominant factor in retarding the activity of the cotton textile industry. The supply of cotton in the United States on April 1 will, it is estimated, be about 36 per cent above the five-year average for that date, while prices are as low as the average for the period 1900-1914. Consumption of cotton in New England increased slightly for February, amounting to 126,319 bales, as compared with 114,710 bales in January. The decline in prices of raw cotton has made it impossible so far to stabilize the market for cotton goods. Standard gray goods are reported by district No. 1 (Boston) to be selling nearly 25 per cent below the figure quoted during the first week in February. But even so, demand is only for small lots for immediate delivery, and the activity of New England mills is largely confined to disposing of stock or finishing materials in process. At the same time there is an increased demand from jobbers for finished goods, but again buying is cautious because the difference in price between finished goods and gray goods has increased, and it is felt that if the price of gray goods continues to fall the prices of finished fabrics must also eventually be reduced. Prices for napped cotton goods for the fall season have been cut to one-third the 1920 quotations. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a reaction in the market for cotton

textiles in February and irregular market conditions in the early part of March. Such materials as ginghams and percales are said to be in demand, and several manufacturers are reported to have sold their entire output until May 1 as a result of heavy demand from jobbers. On the other hand, the fine-goods mills, after completing orders placed in January, are again reducing the scale of their operations. The market for heavy cotton fabrics is also poor, and orders placed are for immediate delivery. The cotton-yarn mills in the district have not received sufficient orders to continue operations on the somewhat enlarged scale initiated in January and February. A number of the mills have again reduced their output and others are manufacturing for stock. In district No. 5 (Richmond), as elsewhere, the promise of increased activity based upon orders received early in February was subsequently not sustained and there was again a tendency to curtail operations.

Finishing of cotton fabrics.—Thirty-four of the 58 members of the National Association of the Finishers of Cotton Fabrics reported total finished yards billed during the month at 55,436,871 yards, as compared with 34,315,924 yards in January. The total average percentage of capacity operated was 51 per cent for all reporting districts, as compared with 33 per cent during the preceding month. The total gray yardage of finishing orders received amounted to 76,201,806, as compared with 72,541,858 in January. The total average work ahead at the end of the month amounted to 8.5 days for all reporting districts, as compared with 9 days during the preceding month.

Hosiery.—District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a partial stabilization of the prices of seamless hosiery, but quotations are not sufficiently firm to produce a relaxation of caution on the part of jobbers. In general, manufacturers state that there has been a rather limited demand for their product in March, with orders for immediate shipment. The mills producing full-fashioned hosiery are largely idle as the result of a general strike due to an attempt of manufacturers to reduce wages 15 per cent. Finished stocks of goods are depleted, and a concern unaffected by the strike states that it was forced to reject more orders than it accepted because of its inability to deliver goods within the time limit.

Twenty-five hosiery firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) which sell to the wholesale trade reported an increase of 29 per cent in the value of the product manufactured during February as compared with January, but there was a reduction in output of 67.1 per cent as compared with a year ago. The value of finished prod-

ucts on hand at the end of the month (selling price) was 11.8 per cent less than during the preceding month, but 18.3 per cent greater as compared with the same month a year ago. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month had increased 81.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but were 67.6 per cent below the figures for the same month last year. Ten reporting firms which sell to the retail trade showed an increase in the value of the product manufactured of 65.6 per cent as compared with January and a reduction of 89.5 per cent as compared with the same month a year ago. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month (selling price) were 108.8 per cent greater than during the previous month, but 89.8 per cent less than in February, 1920.

Underwear.—Orders received for light-weight underwear by mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are so far only about 50 per cent of normal. A few manufacturers obtained orders in January which were sufficient to keep their mills running from three to four months. Demand fell off during the latter part of February, however, and although there has been some improvement in March, few orders are being received except for delivery within three weeks. On the average, operations are between 65 and 70 per cent of normal, although some manufacturers are running full time and others are operating at only 30 to 40 per cent of capacity. Twenty firms which report to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia showed an average increase in the value of products manufactured during February of 85.1 per cent as compared with January, but a reduction of 41.3 per cent as compared with February a year ago. Orders booked during the month, however, declined 22.2 per cent; unfilled orders on hand February 28 were 27.3 per cent in excess of those on hand at the end of January.

The 63 mills reporting to the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America state that their actual production (in dozens) of winter and summer underwear for the month ending February 28 amounted to 248,431 dozens, which was 28 per cent of normal production. Sixty-one mills which reported for the month of January had then a production of only 16.4 per cent of normal. Of the 46 mills which reported unfilled orders at the first of the month and new orders received during the month, totals of unfilled orders amounted to 341,233 dozens and new orders received during the month to 240,024 dozens. Shipments of these 46 mills were 197,181 dozens and production 181,028 dozens, or 25.1 per cent of normal production. The 33 representative mills furnishing data for both January and February reported unfilled orders on hand at the 1st of February amount-

ing to 307,507 dozens, a gain of 150,854 dozens over the preceding month. New orders received by these mills during the month amounted to 239,919 dozens, a decrease of 21,585 dozens, as compared with January; shipments were 184,901 dozens, an increase of 95,398 dozens; production rose to 171,892 dozens, an increase of 61,859 dozens.

Wool.—Raw wool prices continue to decline and, as stated in the Boston report, "the wool trade of Boston is fully aware of the fact that there are 45,000,000 sheep in this country which will soon be sheared and that each animal will yield between 6 and 7 pounds of wool." Owners are still in possession of a good part of last year's clip, and it is likely that buyers will prefer to purchase from the new clip. Receipts of foreign wool in Boston have been about twice as large since the beginning of the year as during the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding the uncertain condition of the market for raw wool, there has been during the month considerable buying of goods for the fall, and a resultant increase has occurred in the activity of woolen and worsted mills. On February 1 the Census Bureau reported 60 per cent of all machinery idle, as compared with 68 per cent on January 1. Reports for the months of February and March will no doubt show further decreases in these percentages. Present indications are that the American Woolen Co.'s recent offering of fall goods was satisfactory. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) increased demand from the hosiery industry has stimulated the demand for worsted yarns, and a revival of activity is evidenced by the fact that some mills previously closed have reopened and are now running at from 33½ to 60 per cent of capacity. The enlarged demand has not, however, been reported by all manufacturers, and some experienced a falling off of orders in March.

Silk.—The improvement in the condition of the silk industry, noticeable in February, has continued and the operating capacity of 18,500 looms in Paterson and near-by towns increased from 37 per cent in February to 46 per cent in March. During the latter month some of the smaller plants, closed since fall, began to manufacture goods chiefly for immediate shipment, while the larger mills which were already in operation increased their output. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia), where many of the larger mills are located, production is now estimated to be from 65 to 75 per cent of capacity. Buying continues to be cautious and unfilled orders are as a rule small and for speedy delivery. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that the total volume of orders is estimated to be about 75 per cent of

that of a so-called normal year. There was a slight advance in the price of raw silk during the month. Imports of raw silk rose from 9,499 bales in January to 14,361 bales in February, while the stocks in New York warehouses at the end of the month fell from 31,859 bales in January to 27,928 bales in February.

Shoes and leather.—Prices for hides and skins have tended to remain stationary during February, but prices for certain finer qualities of skins increased as a result of a shortage of supply of such skins. Calfskins, which are used for upper leather, have remained stationary at about 15 cents per pound. Heavy native steer hides, however, continued to decline during February, reaching a price level of 11 to 13 cents per pound. As the present rate of slaughter of cattle is very much less than that maintained a year ago, any considerable increase in activity of the shoe industry should reduce the supply of hides and skins in the United States to reasonable proportions. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that "the tanning industry has recovered somewhat from the almost complete apathy which characterized it during the latter half of 1920, but it is still far from a normal operating basis." There has been a considerable demand for some grades of novelty leathers by shoe manufacturers engaged on rush orders for the latest style shoes for the Easter trade, but manufacturers of staple leathers have not participated to any appreciable extent in this activity. District No. 1 (Boston) reports that "boot and shoe manufacturers have not yet seen fit to provide themselves with very large stocks of leathers, and the United States Government leather census of February 1, 1921, shows that the tanners hold by far the larger part of the supply of the same." The export trade has continued slack. Exports of sole leather in January, 1921, were only 86 per cent, exports of goat and kid leather 27 per cent, and exports of calf and kip leather 49 per cent of those in January, 1920. The shoe industry continued to show increased activity throughout February and the early part of March. This demand was confined largely to new styles of shoes, so manufacturers were unable to reduce their stocks. In district No. 1 (Boston) there has been a perceptible increase in the production of women's shoes, but the shoe factories of New England as a whole are still running at only about 50 per cent capacity. Stocks of shoes were reported as somewhat smaller on March 1, 1921, than on the same date last year, and total sales for February were larger than in February, 1920. In district No. 3 (Phila-

delphia) the volume of orders booked by concerns manufacturing shoes designed for the Easter and early spring trade was so large as to tax the capacity of those firms. "Thus far during the current year little if any attention has been given to fall shipment, and considerable business is still to be booked for summer delivery." District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports indications of "gains of from 6 to 12 per cent in volume of March business over the February totals." Demand was particularly strong for fancy lines of women's wear, but movement of staple lines of men's shoes was also fairly satisfactory. On an average, prices on March 15 were estimated to be about 10 per cent lower than those prevailing in January.

Lumber.—Accompanying a further reduction in prices, demand for lumber showed a slight improvement in most sections of the country. With the approach of spring, a gradual increase of output is noted in district No. 12 (San Francisco), but output is still only 50 per cent of normal. The four lumber manufacturers associations of district No. 12 report production during the four weeks ending February 26, 26.8 per cent higher than for the preceding four weeks. Orders for lumber received during the same period increased 21.2 per cent and shipments 20 per cent. Due to active competition for business, increase in the volume of business was accompanied by a continuance of price declines. One hundred and eighteen mills belonging to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association reported for the four weeks ending February 26 a cut of 162,648,000 board feet, shipments of 157,970,000 feet, and orders of 167,483,000 feet. Corresponding figures for the preceding four weeks, with 114 mills reporting, were as follows: 130,865,000 feet, 133,645,000 feet, and 140,221,000 feet. District No. 5 (Richmond) and district No. 6 (Atlanta) report some increase in the demand for lumber, but only at "bargain" prices. Production of 129 mills belonging to the Southern Pine Association was 27.68 per cent below normal during the week ending March 4, while shipments were 31.45 per cent and orders received 35.13 per cent below normal production. "No material change in the lumber price situation" is reported from district No. 11 (Dallas). Southern pine mills reporting in the district showed a marked decline in the volume of orders. Orders booked by 30 mills during the four weeks ending February 25 were equivalent to 56 per cent of their normal production, whereas the 28 mills which reported in January booked orders equivalent to 72 per cent of their normal output. The average weekly production during the period was equal to 50 per cent of

normal. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports further declines in demand for softwoods, but a slight increase in the demand for hardwoods. The February cut of 13 manufacturers in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) was 48 per cent greater than in January, and shipments were 16 per cent greater, but stocks at the close of the month increased 4 per cent. As compared with February, 1920, cut was 25 per cent less, shipments 65 per cent less, and stocks at the close of the month 41 per cent greater. Price declines are reported by the majority of manufacturers, as well as by retailers.

Building operations.—Building operations increased both in volume and value during the past month in all districts except one. The increase was most marked in the territory west of the Mississippi River. The value of new construction was, however, decidedly lower than in February, 1921. Considerable increase of activity is evidenced in the building of residences. District No. 2 (New York) reports that 48 per cent of the value of building contracts in February was for residential purposes, as compared with 40 per cent in January. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) reports from 13 cities show 1,335 permits for new construction, with a total value of \$4,843,916, in February, as compared with 872 permits, with value of \$4,631,924, in January. Reports from 23 cities of district No. 5 (Richmond) show 894 permits issued for new construction during February, in comparison with 624 permits issued in January. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports an increase in number of building permits. Of 311 permits issued during February in the city of Chicago, 181 were for residence construction. Five leading cities in district No. 8 (St. Louis) report "a further heavy falling off in number and dollar value of building permits." The nine largest cities of district No. 9 (Minneapolis) report 783 contracts, with a total value of \$2,179,784, for February. This was an increase in number of 34 per cent and in value of 152 per cent as compared with January; and an increase in number of 9 per cent, but decrease in value of 3 per cent, as compared with February, 1920. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) reports from 16 cities show 1,352 building permits issued, which was 526 more than the number of permits for January, and 78 permits less than were issued in February, 1920. The fact that the total value of permits was less than in January is believed to indicate that more attention was given to the building of residences and fewer permits were issued for larger buildings. Total value of building permits issued in district No. 11 (Dallas) shows an increase of approximately 50 per cent over January, but a decrease of more

than 53 per cent from the total value for February, 1920. Building permits issued in 20 cities of district No. 12 (San Francisco) during February show an increase of 31.6 per cent in value and 12.8 per cent in number, as compared with January. Portland, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Pasadena report a marked increase of building activity, with downward movement of the cost of materials and labor.

Employment.—Employment conditions have not shown much change during the past month, but have improved slightly in those sections where unemployed labor has been absorbed to a certain extent by the demand from the country districts and where there has been a seasonal increase in industrial activity. Reports to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 65 industrial centers showed that 1 per cent fewer workers were employed on February 28 than on January 31. The greatest decrease in numbers employed was found in the iron and steel industry and in railroad repair shops, while the largest increase occurred in the automobile and textile industries. In district No. 2 (New York) a reduction of unemployment occurred during March, and it is estimated that about 5 per cent more are now employed than a month ago. A seasonal increase in the demand for farm labor is noted, and in the Mohawk Valley many persons from the city are now finding employment on the farms. There is also greater opportunity for employment in textile mills in the up-State section. There has been an increase in the number of employees in the Rochester shoe and clothing industries, but few changes have occurred in miscellaneous manufactures and there has been no increase in the metal trades. In New York City unemployment has become more serious among seamen, dock workers, freight handlers, drivers, and longshoremen, while conditions in the building trade show no special improvement. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) a reduction in the number of employees during the month was reported for nearly all sections, although the textile mills have added to their working forces. Local bureaus of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment estimate that 147,115 men were unemployed on March 15, as compared with 140,785 on February 15, in the five cities, Philadelphia, Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, and Scranton. Of this total it is estimated that 24 per cent were common laborers. The increased demand for farm labor is relieving the situation somewhat. Unemployment seems to be widespread in the iron and steel industry, as independent plants in the district are not operating at more than

25 per cent of capacity, with many concerns totally closed. In district No. 5 (Richmond) it is stated that unemployment has not materially increased during the month. The farm labor supply is reported to be ample, although the return movement from the cities has not been as pronounced as expected in view of the existing industrial depression. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that unemployment still exists to an appreciable degree in the cities and towns. In district No. 7 (Chicago) there appears to have been no especial change in employment during the past month. Records of the free employment bureaus of Illinois show a reduction in the number of applicants for agricultural positions, for building and construction work, and for miscellaneous unskilled positions. On the other hand, metal and machinery workers and clerical help were applying in greater numbers. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) there has been further curtailment of activity during the month and a consequent reduction in employment. Official reports from Federal and State authorities show reductions in numbers employed in February as compared with January ranging from 10 to 15 per cent in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Arkansas. The unemployed were more numerous in the building trades and metal industries, and farm labor was reported to be abundant. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the employment situation was less favorable in February. The applications for help at the employment agencies declined 75 per cent for men and 60 per cent for women as compared with a year ago. Local relief agencies reported more unemployment than at any time since February, 1915. In district No. 10 (Kansas City), although there have been recent reductions of forces by railroads and by some of the manufacturing plants and business houses, stimulation of spring trade in many lines and early farm activities have absorbed a considerable number of unemployed workers. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the reopening of lumber mills and resumption of agricultural activities have brought about a diminution of unemployment in the Pacific Northwest. Seattle and Portland report conditions slightly improved as compared with last month, while in Spokane they are unchanged. In Idaho, Utah, and Nevada the principal unemployment is in mining and construction and building trades. California reports a reduction in numbers unemployed during February as a result of the demand for laborers in the country districts.

Wholesale trade.—The returns from the majority of the eight districts which report sales of wholesale firms in leading lines of trade

indicate that there has been an increase in the sales of dry goods and of boot and shoe firms as compared with January, although the total value of sales was much below that for February of the preceding year, when prices were on a higher level. The increase in buying is to be expected at this season of the year, especially with the warm weather forcing retailers to fill spring requirements. In groceries and hardware, increases in sales during the month have either been slight or else actual declines have been registered. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) there has been a reduction of 4.2 per cent in the sales of 50 wholesale grocery firms, as compared with January, while the decrease was 24.9 per cent as compared with February, 1920. Demand for all except staple goods fell off slightly, but the further declines in prices probably account for the reduction in sales values. Sales of 25 hardware firms fell off 4.4 per cent as compared with January and were 12.7 per cent below sales for February, 1920. Concerns with a large business in southern farming districts noted an improvement in demand, but there was practically no market for mill supplies. Business is generally being done on a spot basis and orders are promptly filled.

In district No. 4 (Cleveland) the decreases in average sales as compared with the same month a year ago amounted to 22.3 per cent for 3 wholesale dry goods firms, a decrease of 27.1 per cent for 15 grocery firms, 19 per cent for 8 hardware firms, and 31.2 per cent for 4 drug firms. In district No. 5 (Richmond) slight decreases of 2.2 per cent for 8 reporting wholesale grocery firms and of 6.9 per cent for 8 reporting hardware firms as compared with the preceding month are more than accounted for by the fact that February is a shorter month. Marked increases were reported by 8 dry goods firms, 8 boot and shoe firms, and 4 furniture firms. The increases in these three lines amounted to 14.4 per cent, 77 per cent, and 246.4 per cent, respectively. As compared with a year ago, however, decreases ranged from 14.5 per cent in the case of groceries to 52.3 per cent in the case of furniture. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) increases in grocery sales during the month, 13 firms reporting, were negligible, while an average decrease of 8.8 per cent is shown in the case of 9 reporting hardware firms. In this district also, dry goods, with 14 firms reporting, and boots and shoes, with 7 firms reporting, showed increases of 33.5 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively, as compared with January. The declines as compared with February, 1920, for all reporting lines varied from 29.7 per cent in the case of groceries to 59.9 per cent in the case of shoes.

In district No. 7 (Chicago) decreases as compared with a year ago amounted to 24.1 per cent in the case of 20 reporting grocery firms, 46.4 per cent in the case of 13 reporting dry goods firms, and 53 per cent in the case of 8 reporting shoe firms. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) wholesale dry goods concerns reported an increase of 18 per cent as compared with January and a decrease of 43.3 per cent as compared with February of last year. Grocery sales, 6 firms reporting, registered a minor increase of 0.25 per cent but were 17.3 per cent below the level of last year. Mention is made, however, of the fact that the tonnage sales of one of the largest grocery firms in the district were 5 per cent more than in February, 1920, although the value of sales was 22 per cent less. Hardware sales, 5 firms reporting, advanced 27 per cent, but were 41.3 per cent below the level of last year. It is stated that retailers in the smaller cities and country towns are buying in only limited quantities, as the sales of hardware to the farm trade are light. Furniture sales, 3 firms reporting, increased 72.9 per cent during the month, but were 52.8 per cent below the level of last year. In district No. 11 (Dallas) a more marked increase in the case of dry goods sales has occurred than in any other district, as 4 reporting firms showed an average increase of 44 per cent as compared with January. It is stated that the increase is only partially seasonal, as it is believed to be due to a certain extent to an accumulation of orders which would formerly have been placed in January but were deferred in the hope that a greater stability in prices would be reached. Increases in sales of groceries, 6 firms reporting, were 9.8 per cent, but the increase was larger than in other districts. Furniture, 3 firms reporting, recorded sales 18.1 per cent below the January average, although districts No. 5 (Richmond), No. 10 (Kansas City), and No. 12 (San Francisco) all reported marked increases. Sales of farm implements and of drugs, 2 firms reporting for each line, showed decreases of 31.4 per cent and 12.9 per cent, respectively. In all cases heavy decreases were reported as compared with a year ago, ranging from 26.4 per cent in the case of auto supplies to 83.9 per cent in the case of farm implements. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) dry goods (10 firms reporting), groceries (28 firms reporting), boots and shoes (14 firms reporting), and furniture (15 firms reporting) showed increases in average sales as compared with January amounting to 9.1, 4.9, 35, and 41.5 per cent, respectively. Sales of automobile tires, 14 firms reporting, also advanced 30.4 per cent. All reporting lines recorded decreases as com-

pared with a year ago ranging from 4.7 per cent in the case of groceries to 55.6 per cent in the case of auto tires. It is said that in the auto tire and grocery trade the majority of reports received indicate that retailers have liquidated their high-priced merchandise and are now buying for stock at new wholesale prices. In the other six lines of business the tendency is not defined, as some firms report that liquidation is still going on or that present buying is merely undertaken to fill in depleted stocks. Current unfilled orders are reported as considerably smaller than usual.

Retail trade.—The retail trade situation for February was characterized by continued irregularity, but with a tendency toward increased buying by the public. The general condition is summed up in a statement from district No. 10 (Kansas City), where it is reported that "improvement is somewhat spotty, since the slowing down of industries in some sections has a tendency to restrict the purchasing power of the people, and country buying in other sections has not yet attained a high state of activity." Special sales have continued to be conducted in most sections, though confined largely to specialties. In the eastern districts, where an increase was noted last month in the volume of sales, an even larger increase is noted this month. Thus in district No. 1 (Boston) the increase was 6.5 per cent, in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) it was 3.7 per cent, and in district No. 5 (Richmond) it was 8.6 per cent. In some districts where large decreases were shown for January, only small decreases were shown in February. Thus in district No. 11 (Dallas) the decrease was 4.6 per cent, and in district No. 12 (San Francisco) it was 2.4 per cent. In most districts stocks on hand are mounting and beginning in some cases to approximate stocks of a year ago. In practically every district stocks on hand at the end of February showed an increase over stocks on hand at the end of January. While merchants are buying carefully and are depending on week to week buying and road orders, the percentage of outstanding orders is steadily rising.

Prices.—By February practically every commodity of importance in domestic consumption had been reduced in price from earlier levels. The only important exception to this was anthracite coal. In several lines, notably boots and shoes, certain types of chemicals, coffee, silk, and to a less degree in the woolen industry, reductions were no longer of large proportions and quotations gave some semblance of stability. In still other lines, however, such as iron and steel, bituminous coal, coke and oil, reductions were large and changes in quotations frequent. Although complete statistics are not

yet available for March, conditions seem on the whole not very different from those of February. Anthracite coal prices have been slightly reduced by a few producers, and crude-oil prices have been for the most part unchanged. Live-stock prices have also been somewhat firmer than in February. Otherwise the trend of prices in March seems to have been generally similar to that of February.

The rate of decline in February was approximately the same as in January, according to the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Federal Reserve Board. Both show a 6 per cent decline for February. Retail prices in February were also reduced. According to the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics the decrease amounted to 8 per cent for the month.

Foreign trade.—For the month of March district No. 2 (New York) reports a slight increase in export demand for American products as compared with the extremely dull period at the end of 1920. An illustration is afforded by the steel trade, in which cancellations are reported practically to have ceased, with a moderate amount of new business appearing. "Demand is chiefly for railroad supplies, with a somewhat increased inquiry also for construction materials and most standard materials with the exception of plates. Orders are widely scattered as to source." With the recent recession in the price of American wheat to levels under those prevailing in the Argentine, the export demand has expanded somewhat. Total merchandise exports during February amounted to \$489,000,000, compared with \$655,000,000 in January and with \$645,000,000 in February a year ago. Merchandise imports in February, 1921, amounted to \$215,000,000, as against \$209,000,000 in January and \$467,000,000 for February of last year. Although the reduction in exports shown in these figures, together with the slight increase of imports, is viewed with concern in some quarters, it still remains true that exports were more than double the value of imports. Furthermore, owing to price reductions, the contraction in the total volume of our foreign trade that has occurred in the past two months is less than the values, if taken alone, would indicate. These facts have made it difficult to reconcile the foreign trade figures of recent months with the slump in shipping and the widespread cancellation of orders that began last fall. Two explanations have been advanced as to why the official export statistics have kept to a high level so long. One reason, which has been surmised before but which may now be stated authoritatively, is that delays in making the monthly statistical compilations have neces-

sitated part of the official returns of former months being included in the figures of subsequent months. The other reason is that numerous shipments of goods which were reported as usual in the official statistics have been refused abroad either through inability of the importer to pay or because he was unwilling to face losses due to price declines. Such of this merchandise as has to be returned to this country or sold abroad at a sacrifice is therefore a factor in unduly swelling the official trade figures.

Shipping.—The number of idle ships in American ports continued to increase during March, although there was some reduction in the weekly rate of increase as compared with January and February. It was reported on March 14 that 536 steel vessels of the Shipping Board were idle and withdrawn from commercial operations. In addition, 286 wooden vessels were tied up with caretakers. The tonnage of these 822 vessels is more than 30 per cent of the Government-owned merchant fleet. When the policy of laying up ships had been inaugurated last fall for lack of remunerative cargoes, the smaller "Lake type" was the first class of vessels to be withdrawn. More recently many of the largest freighters have been unable to secure full cargoes on the outward voyage, while the homeward trip would have to be made in ballast. Consequently the vessels still in service are for the most part the medium or "handy-sized" freighters and combination freight and passenger liners.

The charter market continues inactive and freight rates in practically every trade have reached a point so low that many ship operators are no longer interested in doing business. The regular liners are carrying most of the traffic with curtailed sailing schedules only sufficient to maintain trade routes. These conditions are not peculiar to the United States and are indicative of what is going on in shipping circles in more or less marked degree throughout the world.

Condition of the Acceptance Market.

The following reports have been received from the Federal Reserve Banks concerning the condition of the acceptance market in their respective districts:

District No. 1 (Boston).—The acceptance market during the month has been somewhat spotty. In the latter part of February there was a fair demand, which, however, subsided as the date for payment of the first installment of the Federal income tax approached. This caused rates to strengthen to 6 per cent,

thereby developing a fair volume of buying, the demand coming largely from savings banks and corporations. The heavy demand from commercial banks, both out-of-town and in Boston, is rather surprising in view of provision which these institutions had to make for tax payments. At the present time the bill market is improving, a rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for prime bills becoming more common. The Federal Reserve Bank is holding very few bills as direct purchases in its own portfolio, nearly 50 per cent of its present total holdings being carried for bill brokers on short-term agreements.

District No. 2 (New York).—In the last week of February a comparatively light supply of bills, particularly of the 90-day maturities, coupled with a broad demand, caused dealers to lower their rates. Rates on New York member bank 90-day bills, which had been offered at 6 per cent, declined to $5\frac{1}{4}$ or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This action resulted in a reduction of sales and an increase in dealers' bill portfolios. Subsequently most of the dealers restored their rates to 6 per cent.

Fluctuations in buying occurred chiefly in New York City, as demand from interior banks was generally well maintained, and the market continued to broaden to include new buyers. The reduced volume of New York City purchases led to a slight reduction in aggregate sales as compared with a total for the 30 days prior to February 20.

During the past month some few import bills from the Orient have again been seen in the market, but the principal volume of new paper has been drawn against imports of sugar, silk, coffee, wool, and burlaps, and exports of cotton, grain, packers' products, other food-stuffs, and tobacco. Also finance bills for providing dollar exchange for South America have been offered in rather substantial volume.

The minimum buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank remained unchanged at $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 per cent, according to maturity, for indorsed New York member bank bills.

District No. 4 (Cleveland).—Although there were outward indications of improved conditions in the district, the acceptance market for the month was weak and erratic. The volume of acceptance transactions decreased to a level as low as that of December of last year. In spite of this inactivity, the rates fluctuated back and forth one-eighth of 1 per cent in an endeavor to bring about a balanced market. The changing of rates, however, had no noticeable effect in bringing more bills into the market or increasing the demand. In the early part of the month the weak demand for prime paper exceeded the supply. It indicated that transactions culminating in the creation of bankers' acceptances seemed al-

most at a standstill, but as the month progressed more bills came into the market. However, the demand fell off, due to the anticipated withdrawals of Federal income-tax payments and to the issuing of another block of United States certificates of indebtedness. Thus, for the first time in several months, the acceptance market felt the pressure of Government borrowing.

The increased supply of bankers' acceptances during the latter part of the month gives encouraging indications of renewal of business. During the first six weeks of this year the supply of bills came from the completion of expiring acceptance agreements, and the lull in the market which we have just passed through during this month seems to have marked the bottom, for already new names are appearing on the bills against domestic shipments, warehouse receipts, and foreign transactions.

Although the volume is not as great, it indicates new business is developing. The present rates for prime bills are as follows: Under 30 days, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; 30 to 60 days, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent; 60 to 90 days, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

District No. 7 (Chicago).—The market for acceptances has widened considerably. Reports from one large firm show an increase of 200 per cent in the number of customers over February, 1920. The range of rates reported for February were $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 per cent. Confidential inquiry in Chicago regarding volume and rates on bankers' acceptances shows that five leading banks and one dealer handled during February the following:

Total bankers' acceptances bought during month.....	\$25, 887, 409
Total bankers' acceptances sold during month.....	24, 763, 067
Total bankers' acceptances held during month.....	4, 142, 013

Selling rates of prime bills.

	High.	Low.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
30-day maturity.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
60-day maturity.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
90-day maturity.....	6	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Trade acceptances have not as yet developed as an open-market factor. They are mostly discounted by the holder's banker and retained by the bank.

District No. 8 (St. Louis).—The market for bankers' acceptances, which had been very limited until toward the end of February and the first week of March, developed a change for the better, a brisk demand appearing. This demand came from St. Louis financial institutions, scattering country banks, and

corporations having surplus funds to invest. The market continued active for two or three weeks, but during the past 10 days lost its spontaneity. Rates for unindorsed prime bills range from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, according to maturity.

District No. 10 (Kansas City).—Considerable interest is being awakened among bankers of the Southwest in trade financing, with particular reference to promoting foreign demand for the products of this district. There are also some evidences of interest displayed by bankers in bankers' acceptances, but the heavy demands on this district for a large production and marketing of necessities are absorbing their available funds, and thus at present their institutions are not in position to invest heavily in the acceptance market. The Federal Reserve Bank at this time has only comparatively small holdings of bills, due mainly to the fact that member banks' requirements are heavy.

District No. 11 (Dallas).—Offerings of bankers' acceptances on the local market have been very limited for some time. At the close of February our investment in this type of paper amounted to only \$38,924.43, which compares with a total of \$1,754,000 at the close of February, 1920. On account of the fact that the banks in this district have found it necessary to carry over a large proportion of the indebtedness of their customers maturing last fall, which, but for the depression in demand for farm and ranch products, would probably have been retired at that time, there has been no surplus of funds available for investment in the open acceptance market. The same condition is true with respect to commercial paper. A year ago conditions were just the reverse of this situation. The sale of 1919 farm products at high prices had enabled the farmers to retire their indebtedness, and, in addition, to build up substantial deposits with their banks. A part of the excess funds thus accumulated in banks found an investment outlet in the form of acceptances and bills bought in open market. A large proportion of this paper, of course, originated in the North and East. When the restoration of normal conditions in the Southwest is accomplished, a resumption of investment operations in the acceptance market by banks in the eleventh district as a medium of financing the movement of commodities within and into this district (a practice which heretofore has been locally followed in only a very limited way) will steadily increase as our banks become better acquainted with the advantages of this type of paper as an instrument of credit. The number of accepting banks in this district is smaller just now than usual, due largely to the fact that

farm products have moved so slowly during past fall and winter that ordinary forms of bank credit have generally been preferred as a means of financing commodity movements.

VALUE OF WORK ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS TO THE ECONOMIC ADVISERS OF BANKS.¹

Before it can be made clear why so many banks, particularly those situated in metropolitan centers, devote such a large portion of their energies to the collection and dissemination of trade information, it is necessary to understand the modern bank's point of view and the nature of its contact with the business world. It will simplify matters considerably, too, if it is realized at the beginning that it is a commercial bank of which we are speaking, as it is this class of institution which is most active in the field of trade information.

First of all, the bank of to-day, due to various causes, finds itself well removed from its former established position of professional exclusiveness. It still exercises the professional function, still is conceded a leading position as diagnostician of the ills of money and investments and credit. In recent years, however, it has added to its list of responsibilities that of diagnosing and treating the ills of business itself. The circle seems complete. Production, manufacture, distribution, have followed investment, financing, and credit, and the banker at last finds himself out in the open field of business, directing an institution which, in the greater part of its activities, reflects not the professional but the business characteristic.

Just how this has been brought about would be difficult to say. It may be the perfectly natural result of an awakening which was sure to come at some point in the business development of the Nation. Let us say that this is the case. Business men may have discovered that standing away from their banks in normal periods and approaching them only in times of great necessity is poor business. Bankers, too, have come to see more clearly facts of their situation which long ago should have been recognized as fundamentals in the banking-business relationship. In any event a getting together has been accomplished. The business man has discovered that a running check on business, and even an occasional audit of his affairs by his banker, may represent substantial possibilities of helpfulness. The banker has discovered that a thorough

¹ A paper read by Robert M. Falkenau, foreign trade representative of the Irving National Bank, New York City, at the Conference on Business Conditions Reporting, Washington, February 21-22, 1921.

familiarity with the developments and difficulties and points of view of his customer's affairs and close acquaintance with the operations of business generally may help wonderfully in managing the affairs of a bank.

It is rather clear, too, that the new relationship has come to stay. It is hardly imaginable that either the banker or business man will ever be satisfied to go back to his former position of illogical isolation from the other and deny himself and his interests the benefit so clearly to be found in the more intimate contact which has been established. Almost certainly the bank will remain in the open field of business and will continue to exercise the business functions and bear the business responsibilities which have been conceded to it by business under the new dispensation. The business man, too, will look forward instead of back and realize, as he does at present, that a large percentage of the kinks and twists which from time to time occur in his business are entirely proper for consideration by his banker.

In a situation like this is it not most natural that commercial banks should be deeply interested in trade information, should be willing to expend effort and money in the interest of securing this information, and that after the information is put in proper shape should be interested in its intelligent spread throughout at least the area in which the bank's immediate interests lie? Trade information to the bank of to-day is not developed as a special institution, nor is it used as a special expedient. It is simply one detail, a necessary detail, if you please, in the newly discovered or newly developed relationship which both banks and business houses have come to recognize so fully.

But is it all worth while, this gratuitous information service to business? The banks believe that it is very well worth while. The customer and the public, the latter always a possible customer, remember, have come to expect this information, have come to depend upon the banks for it, have come to treat this bank contribution as something to be taken seriously, something that can be used, indeed, something in the continued production of which by the banks, business has vested rights. To a considerable extent, business has gracefully handed a necessary information responsibility over to banking, and banking has just as gracefully accepted it.

But how about the cost? Is not the enterprise rather expensive when considered in connection with results realized? Not particularly. If the bank of which we speak operates upon a fairly large scale, is enterprising, has its

functions properly departmentalized, has developed correspondent relations, domestic and foreign, which are well established and active, then the task of securing, analyzing, and giving out information covering the business of this country, or even of the world, need not be nearly so difficult or expensive as might appear at first glance. In a situation like this the question is largely one of utilizing existing facilities and material, the inflow of which has already been provided for.

Such a bank probably would have impressed upon its correspondents everywhere the fact that it would always be in a position to give to them at least as much in the way of information as it would ever expect to receive from them. This puts the matter upon a basis of worth whileness, a fairly good argument at any time and particularly good just now, when war and attendant influences have given American metropolitan centers such a greatly increased importance in the world. Then, too, such a bank must have a vast supply of trade information anyway, needs it for the ordinary purposes of daily operations and without necessary reference to any outside purpose. This information enters into credit operations, forms the basis of correspondence, is indispensable in the preparation of publications upon all sorts of business subjects, provides service departments with working material, and keeps bank thought in line with the business thought of the country and world. It should be easy to understand why it need not be difficult to select from this great mass of business information the particular portions which ordinarily enter into trade reviews or reports.

Of course, the getting together of this mass of business information if attempted apart from the departmental organization of the bank would be rather difficult and expensive. Fortunately, existing bank machinery is well suited to this purpose. Take, for instance, the credit department. This department is constantly in touch with business and particularly with its current features. It must have a force of highly trained investigators, who spend most of their time interviewing representative men in different lines. These investigators are well up in the art of approach. They know how to get information, how to check one form of information against another, how to get at information values, and how to express conclusions in definite and tangible terms.

True, the credit information with which the investigator is concerned primarily may not be just what the bank would need in its trade information service. A reasonably clever credit investigator, however, need experience no particular difficulty in inducing the business man

he interviews to go somewhat outside the cold credit facts of the case and discuss conditions in his own particular line. It is a way business men have, and not infrequently the investigator will find that a question concerning business conditions will form an excellent opener for a credit interview.

The new business and business extension departments of modern commercial banks also can serve importantly in the collection of trade information and with but slight effort in addition to what is required in the ordinary solicitation of accounts. The men in these departments also know how to approach and open up business men, how to secure and evaluate information, and how to classify it with reference to the different uses to be made of it. The business-getting machinery of the modern bank is rapidly assuming a highly specialized form, and bank representatives in the work of this department are not apt to overlook the sales value of a brief discussion of their prospect's chief hobby, namely, his own business.

But it is within the bank itself and in the channels of ordinary departmental activity that we will find the most valuable sources of current trade information. In a never-ending stream there is running in varying measures of volume through the different departments of the bank facts which if properly collated and interpreted tell the story of current business trends in an unmistakable manner. In import, in export, in foreign exchange, in foreign trade, in the commercial and bill of lading departments, in securities and stocks and bonds, in loans and discounts is to be found a richness of material which covers not only business in the United States but business pretty generally throughout the world as well.

It is entirely practicable for a well-organized bank to make arrangements within the different departments whereby this information is taken up regularly and turned over to a business research department, where it is classified, digested, checked against generally similar information coming from credit, business extension and other sources, and finally shaped up and sent back again to the world of business in a variety of forms, principally the trade reviews of which we are speaking.

This, then, is the simple story of the modern commercial bank's relation to business and of its interest in trade information. The condition described in all probability will remain. The service, quite naturally, will expand and improve. Bank machinery has become adjusted to it. Business expects it and would object if it were to be discontinued. Bank trade information may not represent in itself a vital necessity to business. It does, how-

ever, represent a logical detail in a bank-business service which has come to be recognized as almost vitally necessary.

Good judgment, therefore, would seem to suggest that the situation be accepted and carried on and the service made the best possible. Banks, business concerns, publications, trade, industrial and commercial bodies, special information organizations, will continue to play their part in providing this service. The question which naturally arises and which forms the basis of this discussion is "What may be expected of government." It has done much already. Is it prepared to go on, and how much further? Will it get together with business and banking institutions similarly interested and participate in the reorganization of its trade information machinery and theirs, to the end that a better, more comprehensive, and possibly less expensive service may result. This conference strongly suggests something of the sort.

Thus far there has been shown but slight evidence of cooperation between the different institutions engaged in trade information work. It may be that the situation has not yet developed to the point where cooperation is the natural or even the best thing. Quite frequently, in the earlier stages of the development of an institution, competition serves more importantly. At present each institution seems to be trying to do a little better than the next regardless of expense and regardless, too, of the uniformity in results which is always desirable. May it not be that we have had about enough of the experimental thing and have reached the point where good sense would suggest a getting together in the interest of review, analysis, criticism, suggestions, and possibly standardization of effort.

If we might proceed along this line we would reach, first of all, the Federal Reserve Board. It puts out a great deal of excellent trade information. But, then, the Board should be able to do this without any particular trouble. It should have a distinct advantage over almost any other organization in securing trade information. It is better and more widely organized. Its sources of information are official. Those of banks and business concerns ordinarily are volunteer. The Board's sources of information can be put under a definite obligation to get trade information and get it right and send it in promptly. Volunteer sources may be interested in giving prompt service, but, then, again, they may not. They may not feel that this sort of activity is included in their regular function. The Federal Reserve sources suffer from no such difficulty.

Still it is believed that the Federal Reserve trade reviews can be materially improved. First of all, they might be standardized, this referring particularly to the form in which information from different districts is expressed, also possibly to the means employed in the different districts for the collecting of information. It may be that effort has already been made along this line, but there is nothing in the appearance of the reviews which indicates anything conclusive upon this point.

Then these reviews might be made to express considerably more helpfulness to business if their date of actual issue and the end of the period they cover were brought a bit closer together in point of time. Business information even 15 days old may be interesting to the business man or banker, but chiefly as a matter of history, not as something possessing current value. It would help, too, if the present system of mailing the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN could be revised so that all of the copies ordered by a particular institution would arrive at about the same time. It is realized that difficulties must be overcome in covering so large a situation as that covered by the Board in its BULLETIN, but we are discussing the question of an improvement in the service and the points indicated are exceedingly important in that connection.

But need the Federal Reserve Board's possibilities of helpfulness in improving the general trade information situation be confined to its own reviews? Is it not possible that such an organization would be well suited to the purpose of developing in government generally a more effective business point of view? Practically every department of the National Government, in one form or another and at regular intervals, issues reports having more or less definite bearing upon business conditions.

The Department of Commerce appears to be best equipped as regards organization. It is unfortunate, however, that the legislative attitude toward appropriations for that department has not been more liberal in the past. We know that the most scientifically planned organization must depend for its effectiveness upon men. We know, too, that the Department of Commerce, as its salary appropriations run, can not expect to retain the services of the type of man who is indispensable in a really effective carrying out of the plans and purposes of that department. Men of this type are in strong demand in business circles and their work is such as to bring them rather conspicuously before the business public. The best the department can hope for under existing conditions is to retain them through a brief period of apprenticeship and then pass them

on to the field of private business, where more reasonable recognition of their merit is possible.

The Department of State, too, furnishes a considerable volume of trade information, but here, again, Government service falls far short of its greatest possible effectiveness. In this case the difficulty is one of time. The information, when it reaches the business public, usually is too old to be of value for current purposes. This may be unavoidable, but if so that only makes it the more unfortunate. The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Labor, the Treasury Department, all are in a position to contribute liberally to the total of trade information which nowadays is assuming so much importance in business and hence in national prosperity.

Of course it may be said that criticism of this sort is easy and the improvements suggested exceedingly difficult. We might grant both points. There still would remain the well-established fact that there is a deplorable lack of understanding and cooperation between the different Government units which are working to the common end that business may be better supplied with the trade information it needs. This point is not in the least new, and from what we learn it seems clear that there is being developed at the Government's capital an attitude which will ultimately place the entire trade information situation upon a basis more reasonable and more agreeable to the spirit and purpose of business generally.

What must be done is to impress more definitely upon government the viewpoint of business, the interest of business in trade information, the obligation of government to cooperate fully in the production and giving out of this information as business needs and wants it, not necessarily as the traditions and convenience of Government departments suggest.

It may be that the Federal Reserve Board is not the particular body to undertake this work of bringing Government and business points of view together. Possibly some other Government institution is as well or even better qualified for the task. It happens, however, that we are discussing the Federal Reserve Board and its relation to trade information service. It happens also that business men and bankers appear disposed to concede to the Federal Reserve trade review a very high place among its fellows. Another fact which would seem to suggest Federal Reserve leadership in this connection is that the Board's contact with both business and banking is an unusually intimate one. It meets them upon a basis of business and, of greatest importance, seems able to leave politics entirely out of the case.

AMERICAN SHIPPING EARNINGS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.¹

INTRODUCTION.

The present article is intended to give some preliminary results of a study of the trade balance of the United States now being made by the Division of Analysis and Research. A previous article has appeared in the February BULLETIN on "The world's shipping," which was intended as an introductory survey of the field of shipping.

All payments between nations, of whatever kind, have a bearing upon international balances. Some of these payments, such as exports of merchandise and specie, are regularly reported in official trade statistics. These "visible" items, however, do not tell the whole story. Other international payments, the so-called "invisible" items, must also be taken into account. More important than any, except capital investments abroad, are the earnings and payments for ocean transportation which it is proposed now to consider. Nevertheless, the question of freight payments has been much neglected by other investigators in the field of international balances and has often been dismissed with more or less haphazard guesses. Such helpful studies as have been made will be considered presently.

The reason for this neglect is not far to seek. The readily available statistical material is scanty and fragmentary. Furthermore, no regularly issued reports throw any direct light on the problem, and the whole question must be approached from a number of indirect avenues. Consequently, absolute accuracy is impossible, and the net result must be an estimate approaching as near as may be to accuracy, with as many pitfalls allowed for as is possible.

So far as the balance of trade of the United States is concerned, we are interested in the gross rather than net earnings of shipping, and more particularly in the portion of these earnings derived from freight services performed by American concerns for foreigners and by the latter for Americans. Since as a rule the importer has to pay the freight,² the problem is

¹ Prepared under the direction of Henry W. Van Pelt, Division of Analysis and Research.

² Throughout this article the word freight, or freights, if not otherwise qualified, is to be understood as meaning the charges for ocean transportation.

essentially that of finding the amount of freight receivable on exports carried in American vessels and the amount of freight payable on imports carried in foreign vessels. The difference between these two we shall call the "shipping balance" of the United States. After allowing for the expense of vessels in foreign ports and for other necessary adjustments this may be termed the "net shipping balance."

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF SHIPPING PAYMENTS.

The shipping balance had been unfavorable to the United States for many years up to the end of the Great War. Our merchant marine was small and we were carrying in our own vessels an almost insignificant portion of our overseas trade. Thus for the fiscal year 1914 the value of exports in American vessels was 8.3 per cent of the total sea-borne exports from the United States, while at the same time the value of imports in foreign vessels amounted to 88.6 per cent of the total sea-borne imports into the United States. The situation contrasted very strongly with that existing before the Civil War when we were carrying from two-thirds to nine-tenths of our water-borne commerce in American-owned vessels. Tables 1 and 2 show the growth of the American merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade and the imports and exports by years in American and foreign vessels.

TABLE 1.—Number and gross tonnage of American merchant vessels, registered for foreign trade, at 5-year intervals, 1860-1910; yearly, 1910-1920.

[Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

June 30—	Number.	Gross tonnage.	June 30—	Number.	Gross tonnage.
1860.....	.....	2,379,396	1911.....	1,669	863,495
1865.....	.....	1,518,350	1912.....	1,977	923,225
1870.....	2,643	1,448,846	1913.....	2,261	1,019,155
1875.....	2,816	1,515,598	1914.....	2,350	1,066,288
1880.....	2,204	1,314,402	1915.....	2,755	1,862,714
1885.....	2,006	1,262,814	1916.....	3,101	2,185,008
1890.....	1,451	928,062	1917.....	3,453	2,440,776
1895.....	1,163	822,347	1918.....	3,986	3,599,513
1900.....	1,288	816,795	1919.....	5,095	6,665,376
1905.....	1,333	943,750	1920.....	5,932	9,924,694
1910.....	1,490	782,517			

TABLE 2.—Value of water-borne imports and exports in the foreign carrying trade of the United States at 5-year intervals, 1860-1910; yearly, 1910-1920.

[Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Fiscal year—	Imports.			Exports.			Total imports and exports.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Per cent in American vessels.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Per cent in American vessels.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Per cent in American vessels.
1860.....	\$228, 164, 855	\$134, 001, 399	63. 0	\$279, 082, 902	\$121, 039, 394	69. 7	\$507, 247, 757	\$255, 040, 793	66. 5
1865.....	74, 385, 116	174, 170, 536	29. 9	93, 017, 756	262, 839, 588	26. 1	167, 402, 872	437, 010, 124	27. 7
1870.....	153, 237, 077	309, 140, 510	33. 1	199, 732, 324	329, 786, 978	37. 7	352, 969, 401	638, 927, 488	35. 6
1875.....	157, 372, 726	382, 949, 568	29. 2	156, 385, 066	501, 838, 949	23. 8	314, 257, 792	884, 788, 517	26. 2
1880.....	149, 317, 368	506, 494, 913	22. 9	109, 029, 209	720, 770, 521	13. 1	258, 346, 577	1, 224, 265, 434	17. 4
1885.....	112, 864, 052	443, 513, 801	20. 3	82, 001, 691	636, 004, 765	11. 4	194, 865, 743	1, 079, 518, 566	15. 3
1890.....	124, 948, 948	623, 740, 100	16. 7	77, 502, 138	747, 376, 644	9. 4	202, 451, 086	1, 371, 116, 744	12. 9
1895.....	108, 229, 615	590, 538, 362	15. 5	62, 277, 581	695, 357, 830	8. 2	170, 507, 196	1, 285, 890, 192	11. 7
1900.....	104, 304, 940	701, 223, 735	12. 9	90, 779, 252	1, 193, 220, 689	7. 1	195, 084, 192	1, 894, 444, 424	9. 3
1905.....	160, 649, 571	873, 138, 230	15. 5	129, 958, 375	1, 225, 063, 232	9. 6	290, 607, 946	2, 103, 201, 462	12. 1
1910.....	147, 106, 976	1, 319, 438, 085	10. 0	113, 736, 171	1, 402, 524, 390	7. 5	260, 837, 147	2, 721, 962, 475	8. 7
1911.....	146, 640, 912	1, 289, 510, 573	10. 2	133, 565, 552	1, 640, 925, 933	7. 5	280, 206, 464	2, 930, 436, 506	8. 7
1912.....	170, 849, 630	1, 380, 223, 170	11. 0	151, 601, 885	1, 728, 790, 688	8. 1	322, 451, 565	3, 109, 018, 858	9. 4
1913.....	193, 094, 242	1, 504, 567, 867	11. 4	187, 938, 254	1, 887, 460, 562	9. 1	381, 032, 496	3, 392, 028, 429	10. 1
1914.....	198, 923, 666	1, 533, 784, 987	11. 4	169, 436, 090	1, 878, 323, 769	8. 3	363, 359, 756	3, 417, 108, 756	9. 7
1915.....	231, 334, 841	1, 244, 934, 571	18. 4	290, 597, 071	2, 175, 758, 992	11. 8	571, 931, 912	3, 420, 693, 563	14. 3
1916.....	449, 872, 543	1, 550, 102, 577	22. 5	499, 035, 673	3, 327, 030, 418	13. 0	948, 908, 216	4, 377, 132, 995	16. 3
1917.....	648, 256, 478	1, 706, 482, 324	27. 5	803, 829, 990	4, 600, 926, 341	14. 7	1, 452, 086, 468	6, 367, 408, 665	18. 6
1918.....	710, 777, 017	1, 849, 650, 228	27. 8	977, 718, 929	4, 165, 554, 282	19. 0	1, 688, 493, 946	6, 015, 204, 510	21. 9
1919.....	875, 602, 837	1, 741, 432, 980	33. 5	1, 617, 906, 599	4, 725, 161, 958	25. 5	2, 493, 503, 456	6, 466, 594, 933	27. 8
1920.....	1, 835, 737, 405	2, 870, 930, 209	39. 0	3, 235, 865, 822	3, 932, 444, 373	45. 1	5, 071, 623, 227	6, 803, 374, 582	42. 7

Throughout the years of the war the proportion of our commerce carried in American vessels steadily rose until for 1918 American receipts and payments on shipping account are estimated about to have offset each other, with probably a small balance of a few million dollars in favor of the United States. During 1918 and 1919 the merchant fleet of the United States was largely augmented by the launching respectively of over three and four million gross tons of shipping. In June, 1919, Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported the seagoing steam tonnage of the United States at 9,823,562 gross tons, compared with 2,069,637 gross tons in 1914. As a result the proportion of sea-borne exports carried in American bottoms rose to 36.6 per cent of the total value, and the proportion of sea-borne imports in foreign bottoms decreased to 64 per cent in the calendar year 1919. Exports, moreover, largely exceeded imports in that year, so that the shipping balance of the United States was definitely on the credit side for the first time since the sixties. The amount of this credit item has elsewhere¹ been estimated at \$73,000,000 in 1919. Investigations of the Division of Analysis and Research, however, point to a far higher figure. On a conservative basis, allowing for port expenses and other deductions, the net shipping balance for 1919 is placed at \$175,000,000 as a minimum, with the most probable figure lying between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

¹ Vanderlip and Williams: "The future of our foreign trade; a study of our international balance in 1919."

PROBLEMS INVOLVED.

Two difficulties have to be faced at the outset of any analysis of shipping earnings: (1) the almost complete absence of statistical data bearing directly upon shipping charges and the ultimate disposition of ship earnings; and (2) the extremely variable character of the ocean freight market, changing as it does all the time.

Owing perhaps to the absence of governmental supervision over steamship operations, the earnings or even the gross receipts of individual steamship companies are seldom made public. It is therefore obvious that a complete survey or census of the shipping industry with the idea of ascertaining earnings, would be impossible. Moreover the ground would have to be gone over frequently if the information were to be kept up to date. It would be still further out of the range of possibility to procure from ships' manifests and ocean bills of lading the amounts of freight paid on all cargoes.

The inherent nature and organization of the steamship business may be mentioned as accounting for the condition referred to under the second head. Ocean freights are determined on a basis of free competition tempered by rate agreements (the so-called "conferences") between companies operating on the same trade routes. These conferences are in many cases so loosely held together that rate wars between rival interests may break out at any time. The result is that ocean rates

are highly uncertain and variable, sometimes dropping in a short time from highly profitable levels to a plane where losses result. The calculation of earnings in these circumstances is far from a simple matter.

As has been stated the problem is essentially that of finding the amount of freight receivable by American vessels in carrying exports, and the amount of freight payable to foreign ship-owners for carrying imports to the United States. From a consideration of the monthly statistics of the Department of Commerce, in which the value of goods carried in American vessels is distinguished from that carried in foreign vessels, it becomes evident that our problem would for the most part be solved if a percentage relationship could be established between the amount of freights and the value of the goods carried. One word of caution is necessary in connection with the use of such a ratio between freights and the value of goods transported. Any relationship between freights and the value of cargo is essentially fortuitous and variable, but in the absence of other statistical data such a ratio is perhaps the most readily usable means of calculation and by revising it monthly all objection to low correlation can be overcome. Stated in another way, such a ratio is a convenient mathematical tool for purposes of computation, but it has no logical justification from the point of view of the shipping man, and is not at all a basis of rate making. Nevertheless, this method of approach, in view of the nature of the statistical data available, seems to be the one most productive of results.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

Two ways may be mentioned of arriving at the "freight-to-value" ratio just referred to. One is by an original investigation into the level of freight rates on all the important commodities for all the principal trade routes of the world, applying average rates to the quantities transported. The second method is to adjust to current conditions previous reliable estimates of freight-to-value ratios that apply to some recent period. The latter of these two methods will be adopted in the present article, though an investigation is in progress along the lines indicated by the former method.

Probably the most reliable estimate of this kind, and in fact the only one of recent estimates on an original basis, is that made by Mr. C. S. Duncan for the United States Shipping Board, in cooperation with the War Trade Board. This was a study of ocean freight rates in the United States trade with 13 neutral nations for the period of Janu-

ary to June, 1918. Average rates were obtained on different commodities and these were multiplied by the actual quantities of the goods carried to get the total freights. When these total freight charges were added by countries, the total so obtained was related to the values of the goods carried, and thus a percentage relationship arrived at. For the six months' period in question the percentages were found to be 31.2 per cent of the value of exports from the United States and 13.6 per cent of the value of imports to the United States. After earnings have once been accurately estimated for some recent period, they can be kept up to date by a series of index numbers reflecting changes both in the level of freight rates and in the prices of the goods transported, these being the two variable factors in an estimate of shipping earnings based upon a freight-to-value ratio. By keeping these index numbers current, the approximate freight charges payable and receivable each month by the United States can be computed from the foreign trade figures of the Department of Commerce. Whenever changes in the freight market or other shipping conditions are of sufficient magnitude to render the method of indexes too uncertain, a new estimate should be made, taking into account all of the necessary factors.

PRICE INDEXES.

To measure changes in one of the two variable factors in our estimate, namely, in prices as affecting the official foreign trade statistics, separate index numbers applying to goods imported and exported have been computed for the present study. Monthly average import and export prices (or valuations) for the index numbers were compiled from quotations in the Monthly Summaries of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The quotations on exports are "based on the actual cost, or the value of articles at the time of exportation at the ports from which shipped." Import quotations are "based on the wholesale price of articles in the markets of the countries from which imported." These average export and import prices are derived by dividing the total declared value of each commodity in a given month by the quantity exported or imported.

For the construction of index numbers measuring domestic price changes, average prices derived in such a manner are obviously not so satisfactory as market prices. In the present case, however, because of the difficulty of obtaining foreign prices on goods imported into this country from all parts of the world, it became necessary to make use of the monthly import price averages of the Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce. To render the method of index construction consistent and the same for both import and export prices, and to make the results more strictly applicable to the official foreign trade figures, the same source is used for the export index also.

The choice of commodities to be included in the indexes was largely determined by the relative importance of the different commodities in our 1920 foreign trade. By setting a total value of \$10,000,000 for the year as the minimum for the inclusion of any commodity, and by further classifying and eliminating commodities in order to give balanced representation to the three groups—raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods—a final selection is arrived at, numbering 30 import commodities and 40 export commodities. The actual index numbers are relatives of aggregate monthly values of the commodities employed, so that the commodities are weighted essentially according to their importance in the foreign trade of 1920. The base is taken as the monthly average for the first half of 1918, since it is desired primarily to adjust the results of Duncan's investigation covering that period.

The indexes for the 12 months of 1920 are given in Table 3. It is important to emphasize that these price indexes are intended merely for use in adjusting Mr. Duncan's 1918 study, and make no claim of applicability to other purposes. The precise method of using price indexes in the present estimate of shipping earnings will be discussed later.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of average monthly import and export prices (valuations) of goods in the foreign trade of the United States.

[January-June, 1918, monthly average=100.]

Month.	Import prices.	Export prices.	Month.	Import prices.	Export prices.
1918.			1920—Contd.		
January - June average.....	100.0	100.0	May.....	162.5	124.9
1920.			June.....	176.4	130.6
January.....	145.0	116.7	July.....	174.2	128.1
February.....	150.1	117.5	August.....	176.7	124.8
March.....	145.5	120.6	September.....	159.4	123.8
April.....	150.1	121.9	October.....	148.8	116.9
			November.....	133.3	111.3
			December.....	121.8	101.5

PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF FREIGHTS.

The other variable factor to be taken into account is that of the level of freight rates which is more uncertain than that of prices. Further studies along this line are now in progress. In the following paragraphs such data as have been obtained so far in the present investigation are brought together and a tentative estimate of earnings in 1920 is presented.

It is the intention to develop such an estimate more fully in a subsequent article.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war, the ratio of freights to the value of the goods carried was small, as all estimates agree. Mr. W. W. Bates in his book, *The American Marine*, published in 1893, gives freight percentages for the United States as 15 per cent of the value of exports and 10 per cent of the value of imports. The *Review of Economic Statistics*, however, in a study published in July, 1919, regards these percentages as somewhat too high for the nineties—although true at an earlier date—and as entirely inapplicable to the period just preceding the European war.

The British Board of Trade made a study of the carrying charges on exports in the four years 1901, 1906, 1909, and 1912. The method was to subtract the aggregate value of exports of the principal countries of the world from the aggregate value of imports, the difference representing the freight charges. In explanation of this, it should be stated that the foreign trade statistics of most countries, the United States being the principal exception, give both exports and imports at their values in the country reporting them. That is, exports are usually valued f. o. b. port of shipment, while imports are valued c. i. f. port of destination.¹ Import values, therefore, in addition to cost, include also freight and insurance charges; whereas export values represent cost only. By taking the exports and imports of all the major countries of the world, making proper allowance for countries like the United States and France, whose foreign-trade statistics do not, for one reason or another, reflect the amounts of freight charges, all goods will have been valued twice—first, without, and then with the inclusion of freight charges. The difference between the two values for the years stated is shown in the following table:

Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess value of imports over exports representing gross carrying charges.	Carrying charges as percentage of value of exports.
1901.....	£2,516,000,000	£2,292,000,000	£224,000,000	9.8
1906.....	3,253,000,000	3,051,000,000	201,000,000	6.6
1909.....	3,611,000,000	3,376,000,000	234,000,000	6.0
1912.....	4,403,000,000	4,061,000,000	342,000,000	8.4

The average percentage for these four years is 7.8, which represents the average ratio of freight charges to the total value of exports throughout the world in those years.

¹ F. o. b. (free on board) prices are quoted when goods are to be made ready for shipment and delivered to carrier at a stated point, freight charges from that point on not included. C. i. f. (cost, insurance, freight) prices include insurance and freight charges to port of destination.

The Manchester Guardian, in its issue of February 10, 1911, estimated the world's imports for 1907 at £3,737,200,000 and the world's exports at £3,383,600,000, the difference of £353,600,000 measuring the world's shipping earnings. This amounts to approximately 10.5 per cent of the value of the exports in 1907. The New York Journal of Commerce in the issue of July 8, 1895, gives the freight-to-value ratio on imports to the United States as 3.6 per cent of the value.

The United States Government, in the course of its suit against the lines composing the Brazil conference, put in evidence data compiled by an expert analyzing from outward manifests the traffic from New York to all Brazilian ports served by the conference lines. These tables show among other things the amount of freight paid during the period. Comparing these figures with the declared value of exports from the United States to Brazil during the period will show the following results:¹

Year.	Amount of freight.	Value of exports.	Percentage of freight.
1908.....	\$707,876	\$19,364,238	3.1
1909.....	855,779	17,444,759	4.9
1910.....	1,239,201	22,764,183	5.4
1911.....	1,797,041	27,150,672	6.6
1912.....	2,646,269	34,587,050	7.6

Owing to the nature of the Brazilian trade, the percentages given in the last column are probably too high, if anything, for our export trade as a whole in those years.

In a study compiled by the National Foreign Trade Council in 1916, entitled "Ocean Shipping," it is stated that in the years immediately prior to the war 5 per cent of the value of United States exports is a fair estimate of the maximum average freight charge which the character of our exports would bear. At the same time it was stated that a similar percentage on imports would not exceed 3 per cent of the value, and on many of the higher priced commodities would be considerably less.

Putting all these statements together, the figures last quoted seem to be a reasonable and fair estimate, as well as the only ones applicable to the period immediately before the war. It is generally agreed that the percentage on exports from the United States was considerably higher than on imports, the relation being about two to one. On the other hand, for the later war period the Shipping Board investigation already referred to is undoubtedly the most reliable. Accord-

¹ National Foreign Trade Council: "Ocean shipping," 2nd edition, 1917, p. 21.

ingly we may adopt the percentages of 5 and 3 for the period immediately preceding the war, and of 31.2 and 13.6 for 1918. The percentages applicable to 1920 are quite evidently between these rather wide extremes. If 5 per cent and 3 per cent be taken as the prewar figures it is evident that freights mounted proportionally several times higher than prices; that is, export freights in the first six months of 1918 had increased since 1914 over six times as much as export prices, while inward freights had increased between four and five times as much as import prices. Price declines on exports did not begin to show until the middle of 1920, and on imports not until the end of the year. Freights we know had fallen off at least to some extent since 1918. Hence Duncan's figures may certainly be regarded as an outside upper limit for 1920, and as a matter of fact they are much too high for that year. On the other hand, freights had not fallen to anything like prewar levels until December, 1920, and many freights even after a continuous and progressive decline had not reached prewar levels by March, 1921. Hence it is safe to say that the freight-to-value ratio remained above the prewar figures that have been given.

RELATION BETWEEN IMPORT AND EXPORT FREIGHT-TO-VALUE RATIOS.

There is nothing to indicate that there has been any marked departure from the previously stated relation that the export ratio is about twice the import. On the contrary, three factors would indicate that if anything there has been a widening of the spread between the two: (1) an increased export of coal from the United States; (2) a smaller import trade into the United States; and (3) the continuing high prices on imports. The first of these is of consequence inasmuch as the ocean freights payable on coal have recently much exceeded the value of the coal at port of shipment. In other words, the freight may be 100, 200, or more per cent of the value of the coal as given in the trade figures. It is at once evident that the effect of increased exports of such commodities as coal would be to raise the general average ratio of freights to value. The small volume of the import trade of the United States as compared with the export trade has had the tendency furthermore to make vessels return to this country in ballast, and consequently to soften inward rates to the United States somewhat more than export rates. Finally, the fact that import prices held their high levels longer than export prices means that, assuming freights were falling at a given rate, the freight-to-value ratio would become relatively higher on exports than before.

POSSIBLE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM EARNINGS IN 1920.

Before proceeding to discuss the ocean freight market and to submit an estimate of earnings in 1920, it may be well to observe what extreme limits to shipping earnings are set by the previously mentioned high and low estimates of freight-to-value ratios, if these are applied to the official trade statistics of 1920. The total value of exports in American vessels in 1920 as given by the Department of Commerce was \$3,165,297,082, and of imports in foreign vessels \$2,743,252,061. Applying the prewar and 1918 freight-to-value ratios (5 and 3 per cent; 31.2 and 13.6 per cent) to these figures we obtain \$75,000,000 as a minimum and \$600,000,000 as a maximum favorable shipping balance in 1920. The actual shipping balance we shall find to be much less than this maximum and closer to the minimum.

THE CHARTER MARKET.

The best single index of the course of the ocean freight market during 1920 is afforded by charter quotations on coal (see Table 4). The rates on other commodities are believed to have fluctuated in approximately the same proportion and in the same direction. This is true because of the large and steady movements of coal during that year. The same would not be the case to the same degree in prewar years or at the present time.

TABLE 4.—Average monthly coal charters in four different trade routes in 1920.

[Data from graph in "Nauticus," Jan. 22, 1921, p. 16. January average=100.]

Months.	United States Atlantic to—							
	West Coast Italy.		French Atlantic.		Rotterdam.		Buenos Aires.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1920.								
January.....	\$25.75	100	\$22.50	100	\$21.00	100	\$12.00	100
February.....	24.50	95	21.50	96	21.00	100	13.00	108
March.....	23.00	89	21.25	94	19.75	94	14.00	117
April.....	23.75	92	21.25	94	19.50	93	13.50	112
May.....	22.75	88	19.75	88	19.25	92	13.50	112
June.....	20.25	79	18.50	82	18.00	86	13.75	115
July.....	17.50	68	16.00	71	14.00	67	12.00	100
August.....	14.75	57	11.75	52	11.00	52	11.75	98
September.....	14.25	55	13.25	59	12.50	60	15.00	125
October.....	14.00	54	12.25	54	11.00	52	13.75	115
November.....	11.75	46	10.25	46	9.50	45	12.00	100
December.....	8.00	31	6.25	28	5.50	26	7.25	60

The time-charter market is under ordinary circumstances a particularly good indication of the level of rates over a period of time, especially if it is kept in mind that the bulk of such rates in effect on a given date are those fixed several months earlier. The Daily Freight Register in its annual survey gives the range of one year general time charters as from 45s. to 11s. per ton dead-weight per month for 1920. The average quotations by months are as follows:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
January.....	25	0	July.....	15	9
February.....	25	0	August.....	13	6
March.....	22	6	September.....	13	0
April.....	20	0	October.....	14	0
May.....	17	6	November.....	13	6
June.....	18	9	December.....	10	0

BERTH RATES.

In addition to charter quotations, the whole question of berth rates must be considered. Berth rates refer to quotations on commodities in less than full shipload quantities. The expression arises because a freight vessel is said to be "berthed" or "placed on berth" when general cargo and small consignments are being advertised and contracted for. Although it is true that berth charges fluctuate in the long run in the same direction as charter rates, it is, nevertheless, a fact that these berth or commodity quotations are subject to violent temporary fluctuations far more so than charter rates. On account of the erratic nature of berth rates and the wide variations from time to time upon which it is difficult to secure authentic statistical information, the compilation of an index of such quotations is not easy. Furthermore, the wide range of commodities carried in berthed ships involves large spreads between charges on the different commodities. Even on the same commodities different companies may charge different rates at the same time. The opinion of a number of shipping men who were consulted was that to secure a general level of freight rates through berth quotations involves such serious statistical difficulties as to render such an inquiry inadvisable.

Considerable light is thrown on the subject, nevertheless, by the average monthly rates on cottonseed oil, grain, provisions, and sack flour, shown in Tables 5 to 8, inclusive.

TABLE 5.—Average and relative monthly berth rates per 100 pounds on cottonseed oil from New York to the principal European trade divisions in 1920.

[Compiled from Cornish's Weekly Freight Circular. Average January rate=100.]

Month.	United Kingdom.		French Atlantic.		Netherlands-Belgium.		Mediterranean.		Scandinavia.		Germany.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1920.												
January.....	\$1.035	100	\$1.113	100	\$1.123	100	\$1.474	100	\$1.725	100		
February.....	1.035	100	1.00	90	.91	81	1.233	84	1.40	81		
March.....	1.035	100	1.00	90	.91	81	1.099	75	1.325	77		
April.....	1.035	100	.975	88	.835	74	1.067	72	1.25	72		
May.....	1.017	98	.90	81	.76	68	1.083	73	1.25	72	\$1.00	
June.....	1.017	98	.90	81	.76	68	1.083	73	1.25	72	1.00	
July.....	1.017	98	.90	81	.76	68	1.083	73	1.25	72	1.00	
August.....	1.017	98	.843	76	.71	63	1.083	73	1.25	72	.887	
September.....	1.017	98	.75	67	.66	59	1.083	73	1.25	72	.85	
October.....	1.043	101	.595	53	.598	53	1.056	72	1.09	63	.67	
November.....	1.15	111	.396	36	.495	44	1.033	70	.90	52	.462	
December.....	1.00	97	.195	18	.338	30	1.013	69	.77	45	.277	

TABLE 6.—Average and relative monthly berth rates per 100 pounds on grain from New York to the principal European trade divisions in 1920.

[Compiled from Cornish's Weekly Freight Circular. Average January rate=100.]

Month.	United Kingdom.		French Atlantic.		Netherlands-Belgium.		Mediterranean.		Scandinavia.		Germany.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1920.												
January.....	\$0.425	100	\$0.613	100	\$0.456	100	\$0.763	100				
February.....	.400	94	.569	93	.413	91	.788	103				
March.....	.400	94	.475	77	.400	88	.575	75				
April.....	.425	100	.675	110	.519	114	.681	89				
May.....	.518	122	.735	120	.720	158	.740	97				
June.....	.600	141	.750	122	.565	124	.750	98			\$0.70	
July.....	.520	122	.710	116	.540	118	.561	74			.53	
August.....	.358	84	.600	98	.394	86	.633	83			.40	
September.....	.353	83	.625	102	.381	84	.592	78			.363	
October.....	.360	85	.600	98	.410	90	.587	77			.43	
November.....	.356	84	.494	81	.356	78	.488	64	\$0.50		.35	
December.....	.342	80	.370	60	.270	59	.383	50	.35		.28	

TABLE 7.—Average and relative monthly berth rates per 100 pounds on provisions from New York to the principal European trade divisions in 1920.

[Compiled from Cornish's Weekly Freight Circular. Average January rate=100.]

Month.	United Kingdom.		French Atlantic.		Netherlands-Belgium.		Mediterranean.		Scandinavia.		Germany.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1920.												
January.....	\$1.035	100	\$1.113	100	\$1.123	100	\$1.433	100	\$1.594	100		
February.....	1.035	100	1.00	90	.910	81	1.233	86	1.40	88		
March.....	.973	94	1.00	90	.881	78	1.100	77	1.25	78		
April.....	.911	88	.975	88	.810	72	1.067	74	1.25	78		
May.....	.911	88	.90	81	.760	68	1.083	76	1.25	78	\$1.00	
June.....	.925	89	.90	81	.760	68	1.083	76	1.25	78	1.00	
July.....	.911	88	.90	81	.760	68	1.083	76	1.25	78	1.00	
August.....	.911	88	.825	74	.685	61	1.083	76	1.25	78	.888	
September.....	.911	88	.744	67	.660	59	1.083	76	1.25	78	.850	
October.....	.975	94	.635	57	.612	54	1.056	74	1.09	68	.660	
November.....	1.017	98	.388	35	.463	41	1.033	72	.90	56	.425	
December.....	1.017	98	.300	27	.373	33	1.066	74	.70	44	.370	

TABLE 8.—Average and relative monthly berth rates per 100 pounds on sack flour from New York to the principal European trade divisions in 1920.

[Compiled from Cornish's Weekly Freight Circular. Average January rate=100.]

Month.	United Kingdom.		French Atlantic.		Netherlands-Belgium.		Mediterranean.		Scandinavia.		Germany.	
	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.	Average.	Relative.
1920.												
January.....	\$1.026	100	\$1.25	100	\$1.01	100	\$1.533	100	\$1.313	100	.....	.....
February.....	1.00	97	1.187	95	1.01	100	1.517	99	1.20	91	.....	.....
March.....	.738	72	1.125	90	.823	81	1.35	88	1.125	86	.....	.....
April.....	.65	63	1.038	83	.677	67	1.049	68	1.063	81	.....	.....
May.....	.65	63	.90	72	.757	75	1.083	71	1.05	80	\$0.80	.....
June.....	.65	63	.90	72	.742	73	1.083	71	1.05	80	.875	.....
July.....	.65	63	.90	72	.717	71	1.083	71	1.05	80	.86	.....
August.....	.65	63	.863	69	.572	57	1.083	71	1.025	78	.70	.....
September.....	.65	63	.70	56	.472	47	1.083	71	1.00	76	.65	.....
October.....	.65	63	.65	52	.53	52	1.083	71	1.00	76	.56	.....
November.....	.45	44	.45	36	.41	41	.724	47	.60	46	.40	.....
December.....	.45	44	.36	29	.38	38	.683	45	.57	43	.39	.....

COURSE OF THE FREIGHT MARKET IN 1920.

The facts that have been given all show that rates were comparatively steady during the first six months of the year and that the declines came in the latter months. During the first six months ocean freight rates remained firm with a slight downward tendency. In certain trades, notably to River Plate ports, rates tended upward, but in the latter half of the year the bottom dropped out of the market and rates for all destinations fell very suddenly. The biggest drop came in December, when shipping charges were fixed at from one-half down to one-quarter of the rates obtaining the previous June. For the purposes of the present article, therefore, we shall divide the year in half and submit tentative estimates for each six months separately.

FREIGHT INDEXES.

When it comes to comparing rates in 1920 with those in 1918, for which year we have the estimates of the Shipping Board on the ratio of freights to commodity values, the data is very unsatisfactory. In that war period all rates were under the control of the Shipping Board and the freight market practically disappeared, making it difficult to obtain comparable quotations between 1918 and 1920. In order, however, to arrive at preliminary freight indexes for 1920, pending more complete information which is now being gathered, the following data may be presented. The most reliable freight indexes available at this stage of the investigation, comparing the months of 1920 with the first six months of 1918, are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9.—Average and relative monthly ocean freight rates on flour and cotton from New York to designated ports in 1920.

[Rates quoted per 100 pounds. Average rate January-June, 1918=100. Compiled from Cornish's Weekly Freight Circular.]

Month.	Flour.				Cotton.							
	Christiania.		Genoa.		Christiania.		Genoa.		Liverpool.		Havre.	
	Average rate.	Index.	Average rate.	Index.	Average rate.	Index.	Average rate.	Index.	Average rate.	Index.	Average rate.	Index.
1918.												
January-June ¹	\$2.775	100.0	\$6.625	100.0	\$6.00	100.0	\$9.105	100.0	\$5.73	100.0	\$6.19	100.0
1920.												
January.....	1.20	43.2	1.50	22.6	2.125	35.4	1.875	20.5	1.625	28.3	1.625	26.2
February.....	1.20	43.2	1.50	22.6	2.162	36.0	1.687	18.5	1.662	29.0	1.156	18.6
March.....	1.087	39.1	1.312	19.8	2.175	36.2	1.25	13.7	1.675	29.2	1.00	16.1
April.....	1.05	37.8	.95	14.3	2.175	36.2	1.125	12.3	1.675	29.2	1.00	16.1
May.....	1.05	37.8	1.00	15.0	2.175	36.2	1.125	12.3	1.675	29.2	1.00	16.1
June.....	1.05	37.8	1.00	15.0	2.137	35.6	1.20	13.1	1.625	28.3	1.037	16.7
July.....	1.05	37.8	1.00	15.0	2.125	35.4	1.225	13.4	1.675	29.2	1.05	16.9
August.....	1.025	36.9	1.00	15.0	2.25	37.5	1.225	13.4	1.80	31.4	1.025	16.5
September.....	1.00	36.0	1.00	15.0	2.375	39.5	1.225	13.4	1.925	33.5	1.00	16.1
October.....	1.00	36.0	1.00	15.0	2.598	42.0	1.431	15.7	1.917	33.4	1.325	21.4
November.....	.60	21.6	.65	9.8	1.90	31.6	1.125	12.3	1.212	21.1	.875	14.1
December.....	.60	21.6	.65	9.8	1.90	31.6	1.068	11.7	1.218	21.2	.675	10.9

¹ Rates for 1918 are taken from Emory R. Johnson's report to the United States Shipping Board, "Ocean rates and terminal charges," 1919.

Taking into consideration the available facts on both charters and berth rates, the outward freight index for the first six months of 1920 may be placed at 37.5, putting rates in the first half of 1918 equal to 100. Balancing those trade routes, such as to South America, in which rates remained comparatively firm, against the European routes, for example, where declines were drastic, we may estimate that ocean freight rates in the latter half of 1920 averaged between 65 and 70 per cent of mean freights in the first half of the year. Using the 1918 base as before, the outward freight index for the last six months of 1920 becomes 25. Owing to the incompleteness of inward quotations, separate compilations of such rates, however desirable, are not possible with the data now at hand, and for the purposes of computation the fluctuations will be considered to have been in the same proportion as outward freights. This assumption is certainly on the conservative side so far as computing the shipping balance of the United States is concerned.

TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS.

To summarize the data up to this point, we have seen that the freight-to-value ratios applicable to 1920 lie between the prewar and 1918 freight-to-value ratios; and that consequently the shipping balance of the United States in 1920 can not be less than \$75,000,000 nor more than \$600,000,000. In order to submit a definite estimate of shipping earnings in 1920, we have presented data measuring changes in the two variable factors entering into the freight-to-value ratios of the Shipping Board study of 1918. The two factors have been measured by price indexes (see Table 3) and by freight indexes (see preceding topic). We come now to the application of these indexes to our estimate.

The freight-to-value ratio varies directly with changes in the level of freight rates; it varies inversely with changes in price levels. Thus, other things being equal, the higher freights go, the higher will be the freight-to-value ratio; and the lower freights go, the lower will be the ratio. On the other hand, the higher the prices of goods go, the lower will be the freight-to-value ratio; and the lower prices go, the higher will be the ratio. We may, therefore, adjust a known freight-to-value ratio in a period of changing prices and freight rates by multiplying the known ratio by the following fraction, numerically expressed:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Freight index}}{\text{Price index}} \right).$$

If K represents the known freight-to-value ratio at a given time, and F and P represent, respectively, freight and price indexes with the given time as the base period, the freight-to-value ratio at some other time will be $K \times \frac{F}{P}$. Letting V represent the aggregate value of goods transported at that time, the freight charges payable on such goods will be $K \times \frac{F}{P} \times V$.

Applying this result to the problem at hand, we may express the freight charges on exports in American vessels as $\frac{K_e F_e V_e}{P_e}$, and the freight charges on imports in foreign vessels as $\frac{K_i F_i V_i}{P_i}$.

The shipping balance of the United States is the difference between the two, or

$$\left(\frac{K_e F_e V_e}{P_e} \right) - \left(\frac{K_i F_i V_i}{P_i} \right).$$

Substituting for K_e and K_i their values in 1918, as given by the Shipping Board study, we have:

Shipping balance of the United States

$$= \left(\frac{.312 F_e V_e}{P_e} \right) - \left(\frac{.136 F_i V_i}{P_i} \right).$$

It should be noted that this method can be used in estimating the shipping balance of the United States monthly, semiannually, yearly, or for any other period for which data are available. Moreover, other and more up-to-date values for K_e and K_i may be substituted whenever a better estimate of freight-to-value ratios is made on an original basis, and the freight and price indexes can then be shifted to the new base.

Coming now to an estimate for the first half of 1920, we may substitute the following values in the formula:

Freight index (F_e and F_i) = 37.5.
 Export price index (P_e) = 122.0.
 Import price index (P_i) = 154.9.
 Exports in American vessels (V_e) = \$1,737,689,569.
 Imports in foreign vessels (V_i) = \$1,552,123,895.

The results for the first six months, 1920, are:

Freights receivable.....	\$166,800,000
Freights payable.....	51,200,000
Shipping balance.....	115,600,000

The values in the second half of 1920 are:

Freight index (F_0 and F_1)= 25.0.
 Export price index (P_0)= 117.7.
 Import price index (P_1)= 152.4.
 Exports in American vessels (V_0)= \$1,427,607,513.
 Imports in foreign vessels (V_1)= \$1,191,128,166.

The results for the last six months, 1920, are:

Freights receivable..... \$94,600,000
 Freights payable..... 26,600,000
 Shipping balance..... 68,000,000

Taking the year as a whole, we have:

Freights receivable..... \$261,400,000
 Freights payable..... 77,800,000
 Shipping balance, 1920..... 183,600,000

If these results are related to the total values of imports in foreign vessels and of exports in American vessels for 1920 (see Table 10), the average ratios of freights to value in the entire year are found to be about 3 per cent for imports and 8 per cent for exports—not far from the prewar freight-to-value ratios.

TABLE 10.—Value of water-borne imports and exports in the foreign-carrying trade of the United States, by months, 1920.
 [Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Months.	Imports.		Exports.	
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
1920.				
January.....	\$140,083,428	\$287,072,178	\$303,099,761	\$334,529,297
February.....	166,680,440	259,072,316	285,919,454	285,853,350
March.....	195,500,197	285,378,178	320,110,629	413,219,031
April.....	184,611,159	270,204,923	293,491,946	321,744,154
May.....	194,061,336	193,900,014	294,290,215	372,311,275
June.....	250,097,814	256,496,286	240,777,564	291,384,974
July.....	230,777,851	265,979,570	252,295,984	309,123,438
August.....	194,790,406	263,094,279	200,349,015	300,729,502
September.....	134,443,006	180,781,729	212,912,491	298,338,172
October.....	108,165,469	172,165,869	245,476,229	421,477,182
November.....	100,735,476	173,303,373	270,764,927	335,315,592
December.....	87,915,104	135,803,346	245,808,867	402,727,456
Total (except in land vehicles).....	1,987,861,686	2,743,252,061	3,165,297,082	4,086,753,423

ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF EARNINGS.

Assuming the possibility of obtaining an accurate index of the level of freight rates from time to time and of estimating gross shipping earnings, the objection may be raised that the next step of apportioning earnings according to ultimate expenditures between the United States and foreign countries would be impossible. Among the difficulties that may be mentioned are those resulting from foreign time charters to American steamship operators. The revenue might be credited to foreign ship owners, whereas in reality a considerable revenue from these same time charters would accrue to the American charterers, who would dispose of the ships at trip charter rates, thereby obtaining perhaps double the amount in profit received by the foreign shipowner. In the next place the whole question of what portion of the receipts of shipowners is expended abroad remains to be solved. Thus, after the gross earnings of shipping have been obtained, a number of refinements would be necessary before such figures could accurately be included in a statement showing the balance of international payments. Among these refinements is the item of port charges incurred by

vessels in foreign ports, which is generally admitted to take from one-quarter to one-third of gross freights. The exact calculation of this figure is practically impossible and an estimate of the proportion of gross freights so expended is about all that can be given. Another difficulty is that no statistical data of any kind are available showing exactly what is done by shipowners with the freights that they receive. Some of it goes into coal and stores and a large portion of it goes into the wages of the seamen. Just how much of these earnings, therefore, is expended abroad it is difficult if not impossible to decide. Nevertheless, these payments to some extent balance each other, in that American seamen spend part of their wages abroad and foreign seamen spend part of their wages in the United States.

OTHER ELEMENTS IN THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The remaining factors in our international balance will also have to be analyzed with the same care as shipping earnings. They are believed to be certainly no more complex than the latter item. Some of these other elements that may be mentioned are foreign loans and bond issues, the export of capital in other forms,

interest payments, etc. When all of these have been either computed or estimated as nearly as possible, it is the intention to incorporate them periodically with the official published foreign trade statistics for merchandise and gold into an international balance sheet of the United States. The subject is believed to be of particular interest at the present time as showing the amounts being added to our already enormous balance due from abroad and as revealing the underlying conditions which banks and business men are facing in financing our foreign trade.

FORMS OF COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.¹

A preceding article has set forth the legal aspects of the commercial letter of credit and also the practice of a number of American banks.² In connection with this survey, the credit letters used by American banks were gathered and the following is a study of the features of difference and similarity among these letters, with a view of deriving principles which will be of advantage in standardizing the forms. This study will include a presentation of the various expressions found in 64 import and 56 export letters of credit and then a comparative analysis.

In its general form, the commercial letter of credit possesses all the characteristics of the ordinary business letter. The name of the beneficiary to whom the letter is directed appears in the usual place of the addressee. The date, name, and location of the issuing bank are all written above, and the signature of one or more officers appears below. While letters of credit vary extensively, the content depends upon whether the letter covers an import or export transaction, and hence it is necessary to study these documents on this basis of division. They all, however, contain an expressed or implied agreement on the part of a bank to honor the drafts of the seller of the goods and also a statement of the conditions which he must observe.

A. IMPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT.

In most import credits, the undertaking of the bank is expressed first, in an authorization to the beneficiary to draw drafts to a certain amount and, second, in a general promise to holders of such bills that they will be duly honored. The credit also describes the required documents and states the time within

which the conditions must be fulfilled. An analysis of the import letter of credit must, therefore, cover the following phases:

- (1) Heading.
- (2) Address to the beneficiary.
- (3) Promise to honor drafts.
- (4) Description of documents.
- (5) Date of expiration.
- (6) Supplementary expressions.
- (7) Reverse side of credit.

(1) HEADING.

(1) "Credit".....	5
(2) "Letter of credit".....	34
(3) "Commercial letter of credit".....	17
(4) "Commercial credit".....	1

Most import forms bear a caption which states definitely that the document is a "letter of credit" or in full a "commercial letter of credit" to distinguish it beyond doubt from the traveler's letter. Few letters contain the words "irrevocable" or "confirmed" or in fact any single word which definitely expresses the particular class of the credit, since it is generally irrevocable (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 164, answers to question 1).

(2) ADDRESS TO THE BENEFICIARY.

- (1) "We hereby authorize you to draw on _____."
- (2) "We hereby authorize your drafts on _____."
- (3) "You are hereby authorized to draw on _____."
- (4) "You are hereby authorized to value on _____."
- (5) "We hereby authorize you or any parties whom you may direct by written order."
- (6) "We hereby authorize you or your assigns."
- (7) "We hereby authorize you or order."
- (8) "We hereby establish our documentary credit."
- (9) "We hereby open a credit."

As most import letters of credit confer a direct authorization to draw drafts upon a bank, the addresses made to the beneficiaries differ only in minor detail. No. 1 is a definite mandate from the issuing bank; No. 2 is more liberal toward the beneficiary, for his right to draw drafts under partial shipments is given some recognition. The mandate in No. 3 is slightly weakened by not mentioning explicitly the party, whether issuing or paying banker, who has authorized the drawing of the drafts. Many British and a few American credits contain the expression "to value on" (see No. 4), but its legal and economic connotation is not as definite as the word "draw," which needs little explanation. A few banks frame their address so that the beneficiary may freely assign the credit to anyone whom he may choose (see Nos. 5, 6, 7; also FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 169, answers to question 23). In letters used by a few western banks, the address to the beneficiary assumes

¹ Prepared under the direction of G. W. Edwards, Division of Analysis and Research.

² FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, pp. 158-171.

forms exemplified in Nos. 8 and 9. Such statements of establishing or opening credits are generally found in export letters, but are ill-suited to the import credit which should give the addressee an unqualified authority to draw drafts on the bank.

The tenor and amount of the drafts may be described thus: "By your drafts at (30, 60, 90 days, sight) for not exceeding _____ dollars United States currency (\$_____)." This expression, by implication at least, permits the drawing of the sum not only in one but also in several drafts if the beneficiary is so disposed. This is of decided advantage to him, for he is then enabled to draw several drafts of smaller amounts whenever it becomes difficult to negotiate a large single bill, and also his right to effect partial shipments is recognized. As the addressee must know the name of the importer for whom the bank is acting, it is customary to state that the drafts are authorized "for the account of _____." This expression may also read "by order of _____," or "at the instance of _____." Since bills are not always drawn to the full amount of the invoice but at times only to a certain percentage of the value of the merchandise, the letter of credit contains an expression which then reads "for _____ % invoice cost of _____." (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 170, answers to question 28.)

(3) PROMISE TO HONOR DRAFTS.

(1) "We hereby agree with the drawers, indorsers, and bone fide holders of drafts drawn under and in compliance with the terms of this credit that the same shall be duly honored upon presentation at the office of _____ Bank, New York."

(2) "We hereby agree that such bills as you may draw by virtue of this credit shall meet with due honor upon the presentation at the office of _____ Bank."

(3) "We hereby engage that drafts in compliance with the terms of the credit will be duly honored."

(4) "We hereby request our correspondents and others, to negotiate drafts under this credit, and we engage that all such drafts will meet with due honor upon presentation upon us."

(5) "_____ Bank engages that bills so drawn, shall be accepted on presentation and paid at maturity."

As one purpose of the letter of credit is to aid the exporter in negotiating his drafts, the issuing banker addresses to all holders of these bills a general promise that they will be honored on presentation (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 166, answers to question 9). This engagement on the part of the issuer appears as the closing statement of the credit and assumes one of the expressions presented above. These forms convey essentially the same thought and differ only as to the number of the addressees. No. 1 includes "drawers, indorsers, and holders;" 2 limits its

promise to "drawers" only; while 3 and 4 omit all reference to parties. In 4 the bank requests only its "correspondents to negotiate drafts" of the beneficiary and assures them that they will be reimbursed. No. 5 is more specific than the others in defining the obligation of the bank by stating that it will both accept and pay the drafts.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS.

The survey thus far indicates that the letter of credit is an undertaking in which a bank authorizes an exporter to draw drafts and promises to pay them at maturity. On the other hand, the exporter, as the second party, agrees to draw his drafts only in accordance with certain conditions which are specified with greater detail in documentary than in clean credits. In formulating such letters of credit, the bank must seek to eliminate responsibility for the merchandise and participation in the commercial risk. The bank can not be expected to guarantee facts relating to time of shipment and quality of goods, but can only be held accountable for the regularity of the documents evidencing the fulfillment of the terms prescribed in the credit. Letters of credit enumerate the usual shipping documents such as bills of lading, policies or certificates of insurance, commercial and consular invoices. As the bill of lading must be negotiable in form, it is filled out to the order either of the bank or of the shipper and indorsed by him in blank. Sometimes "on board" bills of lading are demanded and then the credit includes expressions which read "that payment under this credit will only be made provided the goods are actually on board, or loading on the vessel named in the bills of lading." Insurance in most cases is made payable to the bank and the credit ordinarily stipulates whether the insurance is to be effected by importer or exporter. Policies, of course, must be issued by reputable companies and be sufficient in amount to cover all losses. Commercial invoices are always demanded and at times must be in triplicate. All these documents should be in strict conformity with the terms of the credit and satisfactory to the issuing bank. A few American banks have adopted a British practice which requests negotiators to certify that the conditions have been observed and in one instance this guaranty reads as follows: "Your negotiation of any draft or drafts under this letter of credit will be considered a guarantee to _____ Bank that the terms and conditions expressed therein have been fulfilled." A requirement of this nature charges

the negotiator with a very definite responsibility and may render it difficult for the beneficiary to secure a buyer for the drafts. One far-eastern bank exacts a guaranty not from the negotiator but from the beneficiary himself who is called upon to sign the following statement:

We beg to hand you the undermentioned drafts with shipping documents attached, for negotiation. We herewith declare that these drafts and documents have been made out in strict conformity with terms concerned and agree to hold ourselves responsible therefore.

The disposition of the various documents required under a letter of credit is indicated by the following table:

	Negotiator to send direct to issuer.	To send with drafts.
Bill of lading.....	51	48
Consular invoice.....	47	12
Commercial invoice.....	26	47
Insurance certificate or policy.....	5	6

It is evident from the above that the negotiator forwards directly to the issuer the bill of lading and a consular invoice, while the commercial invoice and remaining documents, including duplicates, are later transmitted with the drafts drawn by the exporter.

(5) DATE OF EXPIRATION.

- (a) Date of credit.
1. "Expiration date."
 2. "Available until _____."
 3. "This credit becomes void if not used on or before _____."
- (b) Date of draft.
1. "Drafts under this commercial letter of credit must be drawn prior to _____."
 2. "Drafts drawn under this credit must be drawn and negotiated prior to _____."
 3. "_____ if negotiated prior to _____."
- (c) Date of bill of lading.
1. "Bills of lading must be dated on or before _____."
- (d) Date of credit and draft.
1. "This credit expires on _____. Your draft must be presented on or before this date."
- (e) Date of shipment and draft.
1. "The shipments must be completed and drafts drawn on or before _____."
 2. "Shipments must be completed and the drafts negotiated on or before _____."
- (f) Bill of lading and draft.
1. "Bills of lading must be dated not later than _____ and drafts must be drawn not later than _____."

Date of credit.....	9
Date of draft.....	25
Date of draft and bill of lading.....	4
Date of draft and shipment.....	23

Type A is not widely used, as there is always doubt whether the credit expires at the office

either of the negotiating or the credit-issuing bank. The exact termination of a credit is fixed by the close of the business, usually at 3 o'clock on week days or 12 on Saturdays. If the expiration date falls on a Sunday or a holiday, it is the practice to consider the credit still available on the next business day. No. B-1 does not fully protect the interest of the issuer, since it is possible for a beneficiary to postdate his drafts. B-2 overcomes this defect by compelling the beneficiary not alone to draw but to present his drafts for negotiation before a fixed date. Type D has the advantage of determining one date for both the expiration of the credit and the presentation of the drafts. E in similar manner joins the date of shipment with the drawing of the drafts, while F binds together the dates of the bills of lading and of the drafts.

(6) SUPPLEMENTARY EXPRESSIONS.

(a) Description of the draft.

- (1) "All drafts drawn under this credit must be marked 'drawn under _____ Bank, credit No. _____ dated New York _____.'"
- (2) "Drafts against this credit may be marked 'payable if desired at maturity at the _____ Bank, New York.'"

In order to simplify their records, it is customary for banks to have the beneficiary note upon his draft that it has been drawn under a particular letter of credit. (See No. A-1.) Occasionally a beneficiary finds difficulty in negotiating drafts drawn under a letter of credit issued by an interior American bank. This institution in order to expedite the discounting of its drafts abroad then induces its New York correspondent with an international reputation to permit an inscription similar to No. A-2.

(b) Return of the letter of credit.

"This credit is to be attached to the last bill drawn under it or returned when its currency has expired."

An expression similar to the above appears on many letters of credit, but responses to question 3 (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 165) indicate that the originals seldom find their way back to the issuers.

(7) REVERSE SIDE.

Space is usually allowed on the reverse side of credit letters for negotiators to indorse the particulars of the drafts which they have purchased. As foreign banks do not make it a practice of marking off the details of bills thus discounted (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 165, see question 4), one American bank safeguards itself against such omission by inserting the state-

ment on its letter of credit that "the amount must be indorsed hereon and the negotiation of any draft is considered a guaranty that such indorsement has been made." In general the opposite side of the credit may call for the following details: (a) date of payment; (b) name of negotiator; (c) name of town where negotiated; (d) amount in words; (e) amount in figures. To prevent overpayment one bank adds the clause that "the amount drawn against this credit is not to exceed ———."

B. EXPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Pursuing the same general method of presentation as used above, export letters may be analyzed according to the following characteristics:

- (1) Heading.
- (2) Address to beneficiary.
- (3) Description of documents.
- (4) Date of expiration.
- (5) Supplementary expressions.

As confirmed and unconfirmed credits are quite similar in content, the former will be analyzed in detail and features peculiar to the latter will then be viewed.

(1) **HEADING.**

Terms used in heading.	Con- firmed.	Uncon- firmed.
"Credit".....	14	10
"Letter of credit".....	2	3
"Advice of credit".....	4	5

From the above table it appears that banks have no settled usage as to the terms "irrevocable" or "revocable" and "confirmed" or "unconfirmed," and consequently a bank is oftentimes at a loss how to interpret the cable instructions of foreign correspondents requesting the opening of credits. To avoid this confusion, it may be advisable to adopt the words "revocable" and "irrevocable" when referring to import credits and the terms "unconfirmed" and "confirmed" in mentioning export credits.

The above table indicates that the term "letter" is seldom applied to export credits, but instead the word "credit" or the phrase "advice of credit" is generally applied. This is most likely due to the thought that banks, apprising beneficiaries of the opening of export credits, are not assuming actual, primary obligations of their own, but rather secondary responsibilities contingent only upon the default of their correspondents abroad. The security of this belief depends entirely upon

the phraseology of the notice which the bank addresses to the beneficiary of the export credit.

(2) **NOTICE TO THE BENEFICIARY.**

(a) Actual authorization to draw upon notifying bank.

- (1) "We hereby authorize you to draw upon us."
- (2) "You are hereby authorized to draw on us."

(b) Potential authorization to draw upon notifying bank.

- (1) "We beg to inform you that we have been authorized by ——— to negotiate your drafts on us."
- (2) "We are instructed by ——— to pay you to the extent of ———."
- (3) "We are informed by ——— that you will draw upon us at ———."

(c) Advice of an actual credit opened by notifying bank.

- (1) "We herewith open a confirmed credit in your favor."
- (2) "We have opened a confirmed and irrevocable credit."
- (3) "Please note that a confirmed credit has been opened with us in your favor, for account of ———."
- (4) "We are informed by ——— that they have established a credit with us in your favor."
- (5) "Please note that under instructions from our principals we hereby open a confirmed credit in favor of ———."

(6) "We hereby confirm the following credit opened at the request of ———."

(d) Advice of potential credit opened by notifying bank.

- (1) "We are pleased to inform you that we have been requested to open a credit in your favor."
- (2) "We beg to intimate that we have issued a commercial letter of credit."

(e) Advice of actual credit opened by issuing bank.

- (1) "We are to-day in receipt of (cable) advices from ——— that they have issued an irrevocable credit."
- (2) "We advise you that said bank has opened a confirmed credit."
- (3) "——— have requested us to advise you that they have opened a credit."

Types of notifications in American letters of credit.

	Con- firmed.	Uncon- firmed.
a. Actual authorization.....	3	1
b. Potential authorization.....	3	9
c. Actual credit opened by notifier.....	3	9
d. Potential credit opened by notifier.....	3	6
e. Actual credit opened by issuer.....	3	6

A. The direct authorization as seen in forms 1 and 2 constitutes a definite mandate from the bank to the beneficiary. No. 1 is the most forceful expression of a bank's obligation under an export letter of credit, while No. 2 is some-

what weaker in that it leaves the beneficiary in doubt whether the authorization to draw emanates from the issuing or the notifying bank. These forms are well adapted to the import credit letter which is the direct, primary obligation of the issuer but they fail to express the true position of a bank which is merely acting as the representative of its foreign correspondent. A few banks issue the same form for both import and export credits, and in fact one bank uses a single document for all credits by merely adding the expression "unless previously canceled" to its revocable and unconfirmed letters.

B. In order to retain the thought of direct authorization and at the same time not to bind the notifying bank too closely, export letters frequently contain the second type, which is merely a potential authorization to the beneficiary. He is notified that the bank has been instructed to pay him or informed that he will draw, but in no case does the bank admit that it will heed the instruction or honor the drafts when drawn. These expressions extend to the beneficiary only the possibility of payment, and hence may be described not as actual but only potential authorizations. In fact, No. 3 follows the language of the document known as the "authority to purchase" rather than the letter of credit.

C. Group C conveys the true function of a notifying bank which is expected to add its confirmation to a credit already opened by a foreign bank. As a matter of fact, there is little to choose between actual authorizations and these expressions, since they all indicate in no uncertain terms that the credit is domiciled with the notifying bank. The recipient is fully assured that he has an undisputed claim upon the bank which has advised him of the credit. It is, therefore, well adapted to a confirmed credit but ill suited as an unconfirmed form.

D. Form D is not a direct notice of credit opened by the notifying bank and in fact is nothing more than a mere advice of a potential credit. The bank issuing D-1 would probably contend that it has assumed no undertaking, since it has not agreed to accede to the request of its correspondent for the opening of a credit. In D-2 the bank, using the guarded term "intimate," rather cautiously imparts to the beneficiary the knowledge of a credit opened in his behalf.

E. Type E includes advices of actual credits opened by another bank. The notifying bank simply transmits certain information to the beneficiary and undertakes no engagement

whatsoever. Even the insertion of the word "confirmed" fails to transform this statement into a credit domiciled with the notifying bank. These forms are therefore not adapted to describe the obligations of the informing bank under a confirmed letter of credit. A certain bank draws a nice distinction between types C and E by describing the former as a "confirmed letter of credit" and the latter as an "advice of confirmed credit established."

In conclusion, some form of type C, an advice of an actual credit opened by the notifying bank, best expresses the actual principle of a confirmed export letter of credit, while type E, an advice of an actual credit opened by another bank, conforms to the true theory of an unconfirmed credit.

(3) DOCUMENTS.

Export letters of credit call for delivery of the usual commercial set of documents which have been described above in the analysis of import credits. These must be complete, which may mean duplicate or triplicate sets. It is generally added that documents must be of a character satisfactory or acceptable to the bank effecting payment. Such phrases offer wide latitude to banks in rejecting documents not in conformity with the conditions of the credits.

(4) EXPIRATION DATE.

(a) Date of credit:

1. "This credit will remain in force until ———."
2. "Available until ———."
3. "Expires."
4. "Expiring in New York."

(b) Date of draft:

1. "Drafts drawn under this credit must be presented not later than ———."

(c) Date of credit and draft:

1. "This credit expires on ———. Your draft must be presented on or before that date."
2. "Available by drafts on us, at ———, which must be presented on or before the expiration date of this credit."

(d) Date of shipment and draft:

1. "All shipments must be completed, and drafts with full sets of documents must be presented for payment not later than ———"
2. "(Drafts) should be presented to our foreign department on or before ———, the date this credit expires."

	Con- firmed.	Uncon- firmed.
(a) Date of credit.....	14	22
(b) Date of draft.....	6	6
(c) Date of credit and draft.....	3	0
(d) Date of draft and shipment.....	1	1

The objection raised above, that type A does not define the exact place of the expiration of the credit is partly overcome by one bank which describes the credit as "expiring in New York" on a certain day and this implies that both drafts and documents must be presented at the counter of the negotiating bank before the fixed date (see a-4). Type B is seldom used, but is often combined with A to form type C which fixes one date for both the expiration of the credit and the presentation of the drafts to the negotiating bank. Some banks insist that shipments be completed and drafts drawn before a certain date matures. Where a credit reads "December shipment" the negotiating bank generally allows presentation of documents until January 5.

(5) SUPPLEMENTARY EXPRESSIONS.

The export credit is usually concluded by an explanation of the notifying bank's relation to the issuing bank and the beneficiary. The statement is made that, as the advising bank is merely acting as representative of its foreign correspondent, it must therefore insist upon strict conformity with the terms of the credit. If the conditions are unsatisfactory to the beneficiary, he is told to communicate before making shipment, either with the bank notifying him of the credit or with the party importing the goods, in order to secure the necessary modifications. A typical instruction reads thus:

As our foreign correspondents are inclined to be extremely technical in connection with payments against shipping documents, we must insist upon the conditions stated herein being complied with to the letter. If the terms of this credit are incorrect or unsatisfactory, please communicate directly with your principals abroad and ask them to have our correspondents send us amended instructions.

It will be observed that several features common to import letters are lacking in export credits. Banks do not indorse particulars of negotiated drafts on the reverse side, nor do they request the beneficiary to return the credit. These practices are not essential in the case of export credits, since they are usually payable only at the bank establishing them (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 165, answers to questions 3 and 4). It was observed above that most import credits contain a concluding declaration in which the issuing bank affirms to all holders of the drafts that they will be duly honored. Such a statement is rarely found in the export credit and, in fact, is unnecessary, as the letter serves merely to inform the beneficiary of the opening of the credit and not to aid him in the selling of his drafts.

(6) EXPRESSIONS INDICATING UNCONFIRMED CREDITS.

1. In advising you that this credit has been opened we are acting as the representatives of our foreign correspondents and do not assume any responsibility for its continuance.
2. Please note that this is an unconfirmed credit and is consequently subject to modification or cancellation.
3. As this is an unconfirmed credit, it is subject to cancellation at any time, with or without notice to you.
4. We have no authority from our clients to confirm this credit or to guarantee the acceptance (payment of drafts drawn against it). The credit is therefore subject to cancellation without notice.
5. Kindly note that this is not a confirmed credit, and is consequently revocable at any time, either by the parties granting the credit, or by ourselves under certain conditions.
6. In the absence of any statement to the contrary, ——— assumes no obligation whatsoever, even if all the conditions of the credit have been complied with.

An unconfirmed credit usually bears either a caption or a statement in the body of the letter using the terms "unconfirmed" or "revocable." Some banks define their position under an unconfirmed credit by stating that they are acting as agents of their foreign correspondents and in extending the credit have incurred no obligation to the beneficiary (see No. 1). It is customary also to express the right to nullify the credit (see No. 2). Some banks transform their confirmed credits into unconfirmed forms simply by adding the statement that the credit expires on a certain date "unless previously canceled." By inference the beneficiary is entitled to notice of such cancellation, but many banks inform him that the right of cancellation may be exercised either "with or without notice" (see Nos. 3 and 4).

State Banks and Trust Companies Admitted.

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which have been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the month of March, 1921.

One thousand five hundred and forty-one State institutions are now members of the system, having a total capital of \$548,000,940, total surplus of \$526,235,642, and total resources of \$10,201,523,977.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 2.</i>			
The Bank of Depew, Depew, N. Y.	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$650,499
The Liberty Bank of New York, New York, N. Y.	5,000,000	5,000,000	119,544,027
<i>District No. 4.</i>			
The Reliance Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	200,000	50,000	250,000

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Bank of Boston, Boston, Ga.	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$182,979
Bank of Bowman, Bowman, Ga.	35,000	10,000	246,260
Bank of Cartersville, Cartersville, Ga.	100,000	50,000	650,946
Southern Exchange Bank, Dublin, Ga.	100,000	1,000	387,553
The Exchange Bank, Cordele, Ga.	100,000	100,000	860,730
The Bank of Lavonia, Lavonia, Ga.	40,000	10,000	214,215
Brand Banking Co., Lawrenceville, Ga.	50,000	50,000	469,911
Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Jefferson, Ga.	89,540	.....	231,683
Bank of Statesboro, Statesboro, Ga.	75,000	75,000	655,037
The Bank of Toccoa, Toccoa, Ga.	50,000	10,000	307,735
<i>District No. 7.</i>			
State Bank of Fremont, Fremont, Iowa.	40,000	60,000	532,387
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Lemay Ferry Bank, Luxemburg, Mo.	25,000	10,000	863,364
Pine Lawn Bank, Pine Lawn, Mo.	30,000	3,000	75,422
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
The State Bank of Ewen, Ewen, Mich.	25,000	11,250	400,095
Ihlen State Bank, Ihlen, Minn.	25,000	2,000	208,001
Ballantine State Bank, Ballantine, Mont.	25,000	3,500	137,384
First State Bank, Philipsburg, Mont.	25,000	35,000	595,412
Commercial State Bank, Gregory, S. Dak.	50,000	6,020	549,182
Bank of Philip, Philip, S. Dak.	40,000	5,000	376,745
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
City Guaranty State Bank, Childress, Tex.	100,000	.....	746,300
Como State Bank, Como, Tex.	35,000	20,000	206,406
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank, Sacramento, Calif.	3,000,000	29,662	32,488,907
Eden State Bank, Eden, Idaho.	25,000	2,500	182,525
Bank of Jordan Valley, Jordan Valley, Oreg.	50,000	25,000	608,083
First State Bank of Salina, Salina, Utah.	25,000	42,500	689,248
Monterey County Bank, Salinas, Calif.	275,800	57,900	3,256,038
Citizens State Bank, San Luis Obispo, Calif.	125,000	15,000	156,250

WITHDRAWALS.

The Fairview State Bank, Fairview, Kans.
The State Bank of Shortsville, Shortsville, N. Y.

CONVERSION.

The Commerce Bank & Trust Co., Charlottesville, Va., has converted into a national bank.

MERGER.

The Liberty Bank of New York has merged with the New York Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

The Hibernia Bank of Savannah, Savannah, Ga.
The American Bank of Commerce, Scranton, Pa.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Commercial Savings Bank, Mason City, Iowa, to City-Commercial Savings Bank.
The Commercial Savings Bank, Fenton, Mich., to The Commercial State Savings Bank.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11 (k) of the Federal Reserve Act have been approved by the Board during the month of March, 1921:

DISTRICT No. 1.

Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, and assignee:
The First National Bank of Damariscotta, Damariscotta, Maine.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Merchants National Bank of Jersey City, Jersey City, N. J.
The Farmers National Bank of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Peninsula National Bank of Cedarhurst, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Farmers National Bank of Boyertown, Boyertown, Pa.
The Manheim National Bank, Manheim, Pa.
The Cement National Bank of Siegfried, Northampton, Pa.
Registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Farmers National Bank of Ephrata, Ephrata, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, and receiver:
The Citizens National Bank of New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Merchants National Bank of Butler, Butler, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Spartanburg, Spartanburg, S. C.
The American National Bank of Asheville, Asheville, N. C.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Tennessee National Bank of Johnson City, Johnson City, Tenn.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Graettinger, Graettinger, Iowa.
The First National Bank of Sioux City, Sioux City, Iowa.
The National Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
Registrar of stocks and bonds:
The First National Bank of Racine, Racine, Wis.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Fort Smith, Fort Smith, Ark.
Guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Henderson National Bank, Henderson, Ky.

DISTRICT No. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Minnesota National Bank of Duluth, Duluth, Minn.
Commercial National Bank of Miles City, Miles City, Mont.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Trustee, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates assignee, and receiver:
The First National Bank of Pender, Pender, Nebr.
Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Belden, Belden, Nebr.
Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Great Bend, Great Bend, Kans.

New National Bank Charters.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from February 26 to March 25, 1921, inclusive:

	Banks.	Amount.
New charters issued to.....	12	
With capital of.....		\$685,000
Increase of capital approved for ¹	24	
With new capital of.....		1,545,000
Aggregate number of new charters and banks increasing capital.....	36	
With aggregate of new capital authorized.....		2,230,000
Number of banks liquidating.....	15	
Capital of same banks.....		7,710,000
Number of banks reducing capital.....	1	
Reduction of capital.....		50,000
Total number of banks going into voluntary or involuntary liquidation or reducing capital.....	16	
Aggregate capital reduction.....		7,760,000
Consolidation of national banks under the act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	1	
Capital.....		600,000
The foregoing statement shows the aggregate of increased capital for the period of the banks embraced in statement.....		2,230,000
Against this there was a reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		7,760,000
Net decrease.....		5,530,000

¹ Includes one increase in capital of \$150,000 incident to consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

Commercial Failures Reported.

While a tendency toward reduction in number of commercial failures has recently developed, the defaults still largely exceed those of this period of 1920, when the business mortality was unusually moderate. For three weeks of March the insolvencies in the United States, as

reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 881, whereas in the corresponding weeks of last year the number was only 368. The returns for February, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 1,641 failures for \$60,852,449 of liabilities, the number being the largest on record for the month, excepting February of 1916 and 1915, and the indebtedness representing a new high monthly total. During February, 1920, there were only 492 commercial defaults, involving less than \$10,000,000 of liabilities.

Failures during February.

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
First.....	139	42	\$1,942,285	\$557,283
Second.....	222	75	26,836,505	1,062,322
Third.....	71	23	3,701,526	361,236
Fourth.....	144	48	3,613,291	697,775
Fifth.....	144	40	3,170,347	1,335,730
Sixth.....	175	41	2,920,497	381,891
Seventh.....	211	66	5,442,207	1,876,499
Eighth.....	129	28	2,936,144	340,110
Ninth.....	53	15	1,690,771	195,198
Tenth.....	85	29	3,993,889	484,025
Eleventh.....	137	31	2,117,068	1,830,522
Twelfth.....	131	54	2,487,919	640,551
Total.....	1,641	492	60,852,449	9,763,142

Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.

Since the issuance of the March BULLETIN the following banks have been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to accept drafts and bills of exchange up to 100 per cent of their capital and surplus:

Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Liberty Bank of New York, New York, N. Y.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Security for accepting banks.

The Federal Reserve Board has been asked to rule upon the following facts:

A national bank with a capital and surplus of \$200,000 has accepted drafts aggregating \$50,000 drawn by the A Bank in Colombia, which is a subsidiary of the B Bank in the United States. These drafts are part of a large acceptance credit granted by a syndicate of American banks under an arrangement with the B Bank, which latter institution executed the acceptance agreement with the accepting banks and guaranteed the entire credit. The credit is to finance the importation of coffee from Central America to the United States, and of the coffee covered by the credit part has already arrived in the United States, part is en route, and part is warehoused in Central America awaiting shipment. As and when shipments are actually made the shipping documents are forwarded to the B Bank, and such documents and any documents covering the coffee after arrival are held by that bank as the agent for the accepting banks.

The facts presented are not sufficient to enable the Board to determine whether the drafts "grow out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods" within the meaning of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. The Board understands, however, that its ruling is desired upon the sole question of whether the accepting banks are secured "by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance" within the meaning of the provision of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act which limits the acceptances which a member bank may make for any one customer to 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus unless the bank is secured in the manner indicated. In other words, the Board assumes that acceptances drawn under this credit are eligible when not in excess of 10 per cent of the accepting bank's capital and surplus and that the inquiry is for the purpose of determining the eligibility of acceptances in excess of this amount.

One of the questions material to this inquiry is whether the accepting banks are secured within the meaning of this provision when the documents are held by the B Bank, which arranged the credit, executed the acceptance agreement, and guaranteed the credit, and of which the drawer of the acceptances is a subsidiary.

While it is not necessary, in order to comply with the requirements of the statutory provision in question, that the attached documents or other security be in the physical possession of the accepting bank, since possession by an agent is in law possession by the principal, the Board is of the opinion, and has heretofore ruled, that the accepting bank is not secured in compliance with this provision when documents are held by the drawer of the drafts for account of the acceptor. So, also, the Board is of the opinion that the provision is not complied with if documents are held by the acceptor's customer; that is, by a party upon whose credit the acceptor relied in accepting the drafts.

The fact that the drawer of the drafts is a subsidiary of the B Bank does not of itself prevent the latter bank from being a proper party to hold security for the accepting banks, but the fact that the B Bank arranged and guaranteed the credit indicates that that bank is the customer or one of the customers whose credit the accepting banks relied upon in making the acceptances.

The Board is of opinion, therefore, that upon the facts stated the accepting banks are not secured within the meaning of the provision of section 13 when the documents are held by the B Bank for account of the accepting banks, and, consequently, that no member bank should have outstanding acceptances drawn under this credit in excess of 10 per cent of its capital and surplus, unless some arrangement is made whereby the documents are to be held by some other party.

The question is also raised as to whether the fact that part of the coffee, the exportation of which is being financed by the credit, is held in Central America awaiting shipment and that the warehouse receipts covering such coffee are presumably in the possession of or under the control of the drawer would prevent the acceptors from being secured within the meaning of the provision. As already stated, the Board has ruled that an acceptor is not secured within the meaning of the provision by documents held by the drawer for the acceptor's account. The fact that documents covering the unshipped part of the coffee are held by the drawer would not of itself, however, preclude the possibility of the accepting banks being secured as the law requires, if documents covering a sufficient amount of coffee actually shipped are held for account of such banks by some party independent of both the A Bank and the B Bank.

Acceptances Against Goods Shipped on Consignment.

The Federal Reserve Board recently received an inquiry as to whether acceptances drawn against commodities shipped to foreign countries, to be held on consignment by the shippers' agents until sales have been effected, are eligible for purchase in the open market by a Federal Reserve Bank, when it is anticipated that, although the goods are not actually sold at the time the acceptances are drawn, they will be sold before the maturity of the acceptances.

The Board has ruled that under Regulation A, Series of 1920, section B, subdivision (b) (1), a draft drawn by an American exporter covering cotton consigned to his European agent may be eligible for rediscount when shipping documents covering goods actually shipped for export are attached at the time the draft is presented for acceptance, although the goods covered by the documents have not been sold but are merely shipped on consignment to the exporter's agent abroad. Similarly, the Board is of the opinion that acceptances drawn under the circumstances presented are technically eligible for purchase in the open market, provided that the goods are actually shipped for export and shipping documents covering such goods are attached to the draft at the time it is presented for acceptance, and provided that in other respects the drafts comply with the law and the Board's regulations governing open-market operations.

Although such acceptances are technically eligible for purchase, the Federal Reserve Bank, before purchasing the acceptances, should be reasonably sure that the goods will be sold before the maturity of such acceptances, for, as stated, the use of acceptances is proper only where it is anticipated at the time the acceptances are drawn that they will be liquidated out of the proceeds derived from the sale of the goods under the acceptance.

Warehouse receipts covering sacramental wine in bond.

The Federal Reserve Board has received inquiry with reference to the eligibility for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks of draft secured by warehouse receipts covering sacramental wine in storage. The Board assumes that the warehouse receipts in question cover wine held in bond subject to payment of tax and subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue before removal.

The Board in its regulations defined a readily marketable staple as "an article of commerce, agriculture, or industry of such uses as to make it the subject of constant dealings in ready markets with such frequent quotations of price as to make (a) the staple itself easy to realize upon by sale at any time."

The Board does not believe that wine held in a bonded warehouse, which can be removed only for specific purposes and after complying with the requirements of the Volstead Act and the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued thereunder, can be said to be an article of commerce subject to constant dealings in ready markets, with such frequent quotations of prices as to make the price easily ascertainable, or to make the staple easy to realize upon at any time by lawful sale.

The Board, therefore, is of the opinion that a warehouse receipt covering wine in bond, whether intended for sacramental or other purposes, can not be considered a receipt conveying or securing title to "readily marketable staples" within the meaning of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, and consequently that drafts secured by warehouse receipts covering such wine are not eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. This ruling, however, does not affect the legal right of a bank to make a loan upon the note of a borrower secured by a warehouse receipt covering wine in bond.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

ENGLAND.

The factor of outstanding interest in the financial field in England in the course of the past month is the lowering of the rate of interest on treasury bills from 6½ to 6 per cent on March 11. Since early in 1915, the interest rate on treasury bills has been the controlling factor in the British money market because of war and postwar conditions. For that reason the lowering of the rate on treasury bills is a matter of considerable importance. There is difference of opinion as to whether it indicates merely a desire on the part of the treasury to reduce its outlay on interest payments, or whether it is the first move in the direction of lower rates in general.

There has been very little change in commercial rates since the lowering of the treasury bill rate, due to the fact that funds are needed, especially at this time of year, to meet income-

tax payments. No change has been made in the rate of discount at the Bank of England.

Tax receipts during the past two months have been coming in at a far more rapid rate than during the first nine months of the financial year. Estimates of total revenue for the financial year ending March 31, 1921, amounted to £1,418,300,000. Of this sum, £1,197,000,000 had been received by February 26, indicating, according to experts, that the estimates would probably be fulfilled. Meanwhile the condition of the Bank of England continues to improve. Deposits at the end of February were slightly lower than at the end of January and very strikingly lower than at the end of February a year ago. Bank and currency note circulation were also lower than at the end of January, although considerably higher than a year ago. At the same time gold holdings of the bank were £18,000,000 greater than a year ago.

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and treasury.				Government floating debt.			Nine London clearing banks.*				Discount rates.	
	Bank notes. ¹	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. ²	Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Discounts and advances.	Investments.	Deposits.	3 months' bank bills.	6 months' trade bills.
1920, end of—												Per cent.	Per cent.
February.....	£92	£325	£190	£139	£1,070	£188	£1,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	6½
March.....	99	335	137	140	1,107	205	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	6½
April.....	101	337	140	141	1,048	249	1,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
May.....	104	348	118	141	1,062	221	1,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
June.....	107	357	192	146	1,050	244	1,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
July.....	107	362	134	152	1,058	204	1,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
August.....	106	356	116	152	1,067	183	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
September.....	109	354	127	152	1,139	143	1,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
October.....	109	356	137	152	1,028	241	1,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
November.....	109	349	123	153	1,097	231	1,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
December.....	113	368	190	157	1,102	306	1,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	7½
1921:													
January.....	109	342	129	157	1,145	242	1,387	£99	£1,207	£317	£1,810	6½	7
February.....	108	336	127	157	1,110	189	1,299	88	1,172	340	1,754	6½	7½

¹ Less notes in currency note account. ² Held by the Bank of England and by the treasury as note reserve. ³ Average weekly figures.

Both wholesale and retail prices in England continued to decline during February. The decrease for the month amounted to 7 per cent, according to the Statist index number, and to 8 per cent, according to the new index number of the Board of Trade. Decreases occurred in

all groups of commodities, foods declining perhaps a little more than other materials. Following are given the usual tables showing the fluctuations of the Statist index number, and the new computations of the Board of Trade, described in the March BULLETIN.

Statist index number of wholesale prices.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225
1919.....	252	215	275	238	190	271	268	243
1920.								
February.....	297	237	415	286	267	362	329	318
March.....	342	237	393	300	263	360	318	312
April.....	346	265	392	315	263	354	321	311
May.....	351	244	473	318	273	308	311	298
June.....	359	244	496	325	269	308	282	285
July.....	343	278	425	325	276	298	277	283
August.....	317	295	404	319	281	298	278	285
September.....	319	291	334	308	283	286	279	282
October.....	334	290	257	302	276	261	263	266
November.....	308	293	238	291	265	212	253	245
December.....	257	262	212	253	254	205	248	237
1921.								
January.....	234	283	192	251	225	198	230	219
February.....	206	270	187	234	200	179	224	203

New Board of Trade index number.

[Based upon the prices of 150 commodities.]

	Cereals.	Meat and fish.	Other foods.	Total food.	Iron and steel.	Other metals and minerals.
February, 1920.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January, 1921.....	101.7	118.8	86.7	100.6	98.2	83.4
February, 1921.....	88.0	110.5	80.4	91.3	87.6	78.7
	Cotton.	Other textiles.	Other articles.	Total not food.	All articles.	
February, 1920.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January, 1921.....	36.8	50.7	78.4	69.4	69.4	78.9
February, 1921.....	32.0	46.1	76.7	63.9	63.9	72.3

All indications point to a continued decline in prices during March also. Important revisions were made early in the month in iron and steel prices, export coal continued to decline, and values established at wool auctions this month were lower than in January or February. Although a slight improvement in demand was reported in the cotton industry toward the end of the month, prices in manufactured lines as well as the raw material continued downward. In the case of domestic coal, an increase in price is reported from one district, but it is not known how general the tendency toward higher levels is. This increase is due to the fact that Government control of domestic prices ceased on March 1.

Although comparable statistics are not available, it would seem from a recent statement of the British labor ministry that wage increases between 1914 and the end of 1920 had been somewhat greater in England than in the United States. According to the esti-

mate of the ministry of labor weekly full-time rates of wages of adult workers in industries for which information is available had increased in December, 1920, about 170 to 180 per cent above the prewar rates. As hours of labor had been very generally reduced from 48-60 hours a week to 44-48, this meant that the hourly rates of wages had increased even more rapidly than the weekly rates. A wide diversity was found in the rates of increase received by different classes of workmen. Among the higher-paid workmen in industries where "flat rate" advances had been applied, the increases had not exceeded 120-130 per cent in December, 1920. Among the unskilled or less well-paid workmen, often in the same industries, the rate of increase was found to be 200 per cent during the same period and in exceptional cases 300 per cent.

	Average percentage increase in cost of living, ¹ base, July, 1914.	Per cent of trade-union members unemployed (membership 1,533,973 at end of February). ²
1920.		
February.....	130	1.6
March.....	130	1.1
April.....	132	.9
May.....	141	1.1
June.....	150	1.2
July.....	152	1.4
August.....	155	1.6
September.....	161	2.2
October.....	164	5.3
November.....	176	3.7
December.....	169	6.0
1921.		
January.....	165	6.9
February.....	151	8.5
March.....	141	.....

¹Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc.

²Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labor is generally met by short-time working.

Figures applying to increase in cost of living are for the beginning of month, and those for trade-union unemployment are for the end of month.

Reduction of wage rates in recent months likewise appears to have been less general in England than in the United States, although, again, comparable statistics are not available to prove this statement. Coal miners' wages are 2s. less a shift than at the end of last December. Wages of cotton, woolen, and worsted operators have also been reduced, as well as those of blast-furnace and other metal workers. In addition, unemployment and short-time work have been so widespread that earnings are far lower than might be supposed from a study of weekly wage rates. Approximately 8.5 per cent of trade-union members were without work at the end of February and many more, especially in the textile and mining

industries, were on short-time schedules. Statistics showing the numbers of workmen claiming unemployment insurance indicate that a somewhat larger number of people are unemployed than is shown by the trade-union percentages. At the end of February 1,145,710, or 9.5 per cent of the 12,000,000 workmen insured, reported total unemployment.

The ministry of labor has published the following table showing the effect of unemployment upon wages. A comparison is made between weekly earnings in July, 1920, when full-time employment was general, and December, 1920, when there was considerable unemployment, although not as much as at present:

Trade.	Percentage increase in average weekly earnings over the level of July, 1914, so far as indicated by returns received for the under-mentioned dates.	
	July, 1920.	December, 1920.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton.....	205	117
Woolen and worsted.....	208	175
Linen.....	146	111
Jute.....	144	63
Other textiles ¹	150	114
Bleaching, dyeing, etc.....	188	147
Boot and shoe.....	² 149	87
Shirt and collar.....	² 125	109
Ready-made tailoring.....	² 141	76
Paper, printing, and bookbinding.....	152	161
Pottery.....	173	174
Glass.....	149	162
Brick.....	179	197
Cement.....	174	187
Food preparations.....	186	177
All.....	175	135

¹ Including the hosiery, lace, silk, and carpet trades.

² The percentage quoted relates to May, 1920.

A study of this table shows that except in the case of the woolen and worsted, the pottery, brick, cement, and food-preparation trades, the percentage of increase in weekly earnings in December, 1920, over July, 1914, was not as great as the increase in the cost of living which is shown in the table above. In the case of the jute, boot and shoe, and ready-made tailoring trades, increases in earnings are apparently far less than increases in the cost of living.

The very striking decline in the value of both import and export trade in February as compared with January of this year and February a year ago is in part accounted for by the fall in wholesale prices, in part by the fact that February is a short month. The figures also indicate, however, that there has been a material decline in the actual volume of trade as well. Practically no change occurred in the volume of coal exports between the two months, but the value declined from £5,556,000 to £4,241,000. Cotton manufactures exported declined from a value of £23,973,000 in January to £20,137,000 in February, wool manufactures from a value of £7,902,000 to £5,854,000, iron and steel and their manufactures from a value of £10,692,000 in January to £7,223,000 in February. Total exports fell from a value of £92,756,000 to £68,222,000, while reexports declined from a value of £9,955,000 to £8,004,000.

Quite as noteworthy is the continued decline in the value of imports. These were valued at £117,051,000 in January, but fell to a value of £96,974,000 in February, most of the shift occurring in the group of raw materials other than foods. The value of food imports changed very little in the two months.

	Value of foreign trade.			Production (metric tons).			Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).
	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	
Monthly average, 1913.....	000's. £39,061	000's. £43,771	000's. £9,131	000's. 24,336	000's. 869	000's. 649	¹ 2,002,699
1920.							
February.....	170,514	85,964	22,604	19,435	656	811	.....
March.....	176,648	103,699	27,031	19,505	710	854	3,394,425
April.....	167,154	106,252	20,407	17,131	655	779	.....
May.....	166,816	119,319	20,260	² 22,131	738	848	.....
June.....	170,491	116,352	20,124	19,048	726	745	3,578,000
July.....	163,342	137,452	17,848	² 22,926	750	800	.....
August.....	153,255	114,903	13,368	16,970	752	709	.....
September.....	152,692	117,456	13,351	18,885	741	884	3,731,000
October.....	149,889	112,295	16,134	² 14,044	533	544	.....
November.....	144,260	119,365	13,115	15,920	404	504	.....
December.....	142,785	96,631	12,699	20,230	675	474	3,709,000
1921.							
January.....	117,051	92,756	9,955	² 21,805	642	493	.....
February.....	96,974	68,222	8,004	17,368	463	484	.....

¹ A average of four quarterly estimates.

² Five weeks in the month.

Schemes for financing exports on other than a strictly commercial basis continue very much under discussion. The Government is giving aid to exporters on a small scale through the Board of Trade, as has been described in earlier issues of the BULLETIN, but some more comprehensive scheme is still desired. Meanwhile, Sir Drummond Fraser, of Manchester, has been appointed organizer of the export credit scheme of the League of Nations, popularly known as the Ter Meulen scheme for export credits. It is understood that he will visit and study the countries in need of credits before any working arrangements are made. He will act under the direction of a committee appointed by the League of Nations, including M. Ter Meulen, M. Avenel, and Sir Henry Strakosch.

On March 16 the Russian trade agreement was finally signed. How important a factor this will be in the international trade situation remains to be seen.

On March 8 a bill was passed by the House of Commons which freed the coal industry from all Government control on March 31, 1921. According to the provisions of the coal mines emergency act, 1920, Government control was to continue in the industry until August 31 next. Although control was distasteful to both miners and operators last year, decontrol is now opposed by both groups, since it means the removal of the Government subsidy which during recent months has made possible the payment of guaranteed wages and profits. From the point of view of the Government, decontrol is necessary to avoid further subsidization of the industry with public funds. At the same time, the decline in export demand has removed the ostensible need for control which was originally instituted for the protection of the home consumer.

The bill which frees the industry from control also provides for a method of pooling profits so that the Government and the operators will share the losses of the past few months. During 1920 the price of coal to the domestic consumer in England was subsidized from the profits obtained from the sale of coal abroad at international market prices. As a result of the decline in foreign demand, however, profits from this source became insufficient to provide the necessary funds for subsidizing the domestic price in the last quarter of 1920. The actual deficiency was even greater in January, 1921, and there is a large estimated deficiency for February and March. Under the terms of the coal mines emergency act, 1920, the operators were guaranteed a standard rate of profit, and since the strike of last October the miners have received, in addition to their ordinary rates, a bonus based upon the output and the financial

position of the industry. The new bill makes the following provisions regarding operators' profits:

(b) For the purpose of the pooling of profits set up by the coal mines (emergency) act, 1920, to divide the period of operation of that act into two periods, namely, from April 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920, and from January 1, 1921, to March 31, 1921.

(c) As regards the first pooling period to limit the profits which the owners may keep to the amount of their prewar profit standards. Any surplus profits which are earned in this period above the standards will be available to make good the deficit which is anticipated in the second pooling period.

(d) As regards the second pooling period, to revise the method of calculating coal levy and coal award in such a way that the owners pay the surplus above, or receive the deficit below, nine-tenths of their prewar standards instead of the whole. In the unlikely event of profits being earned in the aggregate in excess of nine-tenths of the standards, owners will be entitled to retain them up to a maximum of the whole of the standards.

This means, apparently, that the surplus profits of the first period are to be used to meet the deficits of the second period. During this second period, owners are to be guaranteed nine-tenths of their prewar standard rates instead of the whole. At the same time the increases in wages gained by the miners in November last have been entirely wiped out. These advances amounted to 2s. a shift through November and December, 3s. 6d. during January, 1s. 6d. during February, but ceased on February 27.

The current financial condition of the industry is well summarized in the following tables which are taken from the official reports of the Board of Trade.

	Quarter ending December, 1920.	Month of January, 1921.
Wages	£65,022,070	£27,046,305
Net costs	87,751,451	34,468,733
Commercial disposals	86,615,127	29,579,402
Debits ¹	1,136,324	4,889,331

¹ In addition to the deficit shown in these items, provision must be made for depreciation, interest on debentures and other loans, capital adjustments under the finance acts, and the profit to which the owners are entitled under the coal mines (emergency) act, 1920.

FRANCE.

During the last month the French Government has taken several important steps toward reestablishing freedom of trade in France. It has been actuated by two motives in relaxing war-time regulations, first, that of satisfying the business community, and second, that of reducing the expenses of the Government itself.

The only vestige of state control which now remains in the coal industry is the fixed price of coal produced in France. Beginning with the 1st of February the national coal office

ceased to grant any drawbacks or rebates to importers of coal from abroad, and on the 1st of March the rationing of coal by the Government and the surtax on French coal were abolished. According to the announcement of the minister of public works, the price of French coal is still fixed in order to avoid an increase in its price. The abolition of the surtax will reduce its price from 25 to 30 francs per ton.

On March 8 the minister of agriculture announced that farmers will now be permitted to have their wheat ground at any mill they choose and that bakers may choose the mills from which they buy flour. Up to this time a rigid system of districting the milling of wheat and the supplying of bakeries has been in force. Regulations as to the price of wheat flour and bread and the amount of wheat substitutes to be used in bread will not be abandoned until August, 1921.

The minister of commerce has decided to discontinue supplying special classes of persons with sugar at fixed prices. The decree of August 18, 1920, which established free trade in sugar, provided that children, invalids, and old people were under certain circumstances to be supplied with rations of sugar at a low price. The price in the open market has now declined and the Government therefore feels justified in abandoning this service.

Various restrictions in regard to exports from France still remain in force, but they are gradually being removed. During February a general export license was granted for the export of hides and skins, and it was announced that special licenses would be granted upon application for exports of oats, bran, beans, and potatoes.

Other relaxations are predicted. A recent cable says that the Government has decided to give up its petroleum monopoly. Private firms will be allowed to import and sell petroleum and petroleum products, provided that they obtain an import permit from the Government, that they declare stocks on hand monthly, and promise eventually to participate in an institution to develop oil production in France.

It is anticipated that the suspension of coal control and the reduction of the price of French coal will have a beneficial effect on French industry. This step has been expected since the first of the year, and manufacturers have hesitated to make contracts until they were sure of the conditions under which they could obtain coal.

Wholesale prices continued to decline in France during February. The wholesale price index number of the Bureau de la Statistique Générale registered a decline of about 8 per cent in February as compared with a decline

of about 6 per cent in January. Among the group index numbers that for textiles shows the greatest decrease, but the minerals index also dropped sharply.

Group index numbers—France.

[Bulletin de la Statistique Générale.]

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal food.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	109	99	101
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145
1916.....	162	170	164	167	232	180	199	206
1917.....	215	243	201	225	271	303	302	291
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	387
1919.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373
1920:								
February....	484	474	436	474	444	828	503	561
March.....	500	516	439	498	460	884	548	600
April.....	522	511	447	506	507	953	598	653
May.....	480	480	424	472	459	841	601	614
June.....	482	400	392	434	428	734	517	540
July.....	501	370	405	432	469	746	500	548
August.....	515	359	399	432	475	737	524	558
September...	531	412	544	487	468	715	540	558
October.....	533	421	422	469	453	637	527	528
November...	519	390	377	442	424	510	498	476
December....	515	360	355	424	385	475	471	444
1921:								
January.....	483	334	337	397	341	460	445	415
February.....	452	317	338	378	305	398	415	374

Both the flax and hemp crops in France were much larger in 1920 than in 1919, the increase being 135 per cent in the case of flax and 99 per cent in the case of hemp. However, the finance minister has refused to include a bounty for flax grown in France in the 1921 budget, and the amount of the next crop is therefore very doubtful. Imports of flax and hemp during 1920 were slightly smaller than in 1919, but exports show great increases and testify to the extent to which the industry has recovered from its war-time difficulties. The following table gives a summary of imports and exports of cotton, flax, and hemp:

Imports and exports of cotton and flax in raw and manufactured state.

[In quintals.]

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Cotton and cotton waste..	2, 185, 471	2, 349, 098	177, 997	326, 671
Flax and hemp.....	268, 735	233, 103	156, 306	434, 509
Cotton yarn, ecru.....	263, 143	138, 910	36, 829	38, 465
Linen yarn.....	66, 633	69, 721	4, 192	33, 675
Cotton cloth.....	153, 725	59, 020	271, 886	315, 944
Linen cloth.....	43, 991	27, 648	4, 586	13, 538

At the present time most of the textile centers in France report a continuance of the inactivity which marked last month. Letters from Lyon report a slight improvement in the silk market,

because of sales to England and America during February. In Alsace, trade with Germany has provided an outlet for cotton manufactures, but in general the cotton and flax industries show very little improvement in the sale of manufactured goods. Unemployment is widespread, as many mills are working only three or four days a week. In the Vosges the majority of the factories are operating for 40 hours a week. Those which only work 36 hours are paying their employees 50 per cent of the salary lost. On February 1 the Chamber of Deputies voted a credit of 4,582,000 francs to aid the unemployed in all industries.

Lack of demand was evident in the iron and steel industry and in the nonferrous metal market during February. The metal market was very unstable, a few days of rising prices being followed by sharp declines, until all metals sold at the end of the month at the lowest prices in several years. Copper particularly has felt the effects of German competition.

The iron and steel situation has been complicated during the last month by the dissolution of the Comptoir Longwy, a syndicate of 20 of the important pig-iron producers of Longwy, Briey, and Nancy which has regulated output and fixed prices of pig iron for the last 45 years. In its announcement to its clientele the council of administration of the Comptoir says that they decided to dissolve because of the "impossibility in which they find themselves of exercising the stabilizing and regulating effect upon the market, which has always been considered the reason for the organization's existence." The decline in pig-iron prices

during the last few months has been very striking. On January 1 the Longwy price per ton for pig iron P. L. No. 3 was 500 francs. On March 12 the same grade sold in Meurthe-et-Moselle for 345-350 francs, and foreign competition is still being felt.

Retail prices in Paris declined almost 7 per cent during February, according to the retail-price index of the Bureau de la Statistique Générale. Evidently retail prices are following in general the trend of wholesale prices in France. The following table gives the retail-price index to date:

Retail prices in Paris.

[July, 1914=100.]

Month.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....		122	137	139	191	248	290	410
February.....						226	297	382
March.....						248	339	
April.....		116	135	147	218	257	358	
May.....						268	378	
June.....						263	369	
July.....	100	122	132	183	206	261	373	
August.....						238	373	
September.....						259	407	
October.....		120	138	184	237	283	420	
November.....						280	426	
December.....						285	424	

The Bank of France report for March 10 shows a slight increase in note circulation and an increase in advances to the Government. The variation in note circulation since January 1 has been comparatively slight, the average being about 38,200,000,000 francs, or about 160,000,000 francs less than note circulation on March 10.

French financial situation.

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France.					Situation of the Government.		
	Gold reserves.	Silver reserves.	Deposits. ¹	Circulation.	Advances to the Government for purposes of the war. ²	Government revenue. ³	Public debt.	Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente.
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565		320	35,000	86.77
1920, end of—								
February.....	4,3,603	251	3,277	37,889	25,800	794		57.60
March.....	4,3,606	247	4,039	37,569	26,300	859		58.82
April.....	4,3,608	244	3,469	37,688	25,300	1,057		57.40
May.....	4,3,609	240	3,751	37,915	26,050	957		59.35
June.....	4,3,610	241	3,653	37,544	26,000	908		57.25
July.....	4,3,611	248	3,416	37,696	25,550	1,109	233,729	58.90
August.....	4,3,612	255	3,267	37,905	25,800	882		56.30
September.....	4,3,531	256	3,307	39,208	26,600	1,120		54.15
October.....	4,3,537	264	3,474	39,084	26,600	1,332		56.20
November.....	4,3,543	265	3,927	38,807	26,600	1,088		55.40
December.....	4,3,552	266	3,575	37,902	26,600	1,168	245,129	57.95
1921:								
January.....	4,3,553	268	3,429	37,913	25,600	1,204		59.16
February.....	4,3,555	264	3,293	37,808	25,600	921		58.15
March 10.....	4,3,555	266	3,364	38,366	26,100			58.40

¹ Includes Treasury and individual deposits.

² Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.

³ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.

⁴ Not including about 1,978 million francs held abroad.

⁵ Foreign debt calculated at par.

⁶ Not including about 1,948 million francs held abroad.

The following table gives a summary of French foreign trade for the past year:

*Foreign trade of France.*¹

[In thousands of francs.]

	Imports.				Exports.				
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.	Total.
1913 average ²	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351
1919 average ³	892,040	1,229,434	861,797	2,983,272	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966
1920.									
February.....	653,630	1,336,987	651,299	2,641,916	150,060	347,480	767,423	58,866	1,323,829
March.....	871,857	1,478,987	772,007	3,122,851	114,223	349,521	834,031	39,884	1,337,659
April.....	675,799	1,398,592	813,216	2,887,607	125,678	353,344	844,901	52,987	1,376,910
May.....	547,825	1,193,960	644,911	2,386,696	103,355	348,361	725,654	31,658	1,210,028
June ⁴	558,951	1,302,867	726,856	2,588,674	216,849	421,735	1,100,931	69,862	1,809,377
July ⁵	723,749	1,171,091	905,613	2,800,453	210,888	440,482	1,631,883	116,255	2,399,508
August.....	608,822	1,294,160	724,894	2,627,876	229,892	446,131	1,363,469	112,081	2,151,573
September.....	667,709	1,243,294	684,442	2,595,445	262,808	337,464	1,597,808	134,472	2,332,552
October.....	549,834	1,389,928	732,416	2,672,178	200,388	405,858	1,136,356	140,996	1,883,598
December.....	672,861	1,548,681	726,715	2,948,257	218,626	366,981	929,222	146,067	1,660,896
1921.									
January ⁶	346,703	1,101,267	534,498	1,902,468	188,546	436,069	1,342,398	115,605	1,822,618

¹ Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade.

² Calculated in 1913 value units.

³ Calculated in 1919 value units.

⁴ February-June, 1920, figures are calculated in 1918 value units. French foreign trade figures are originally recorded in quantity units only, and the value of the trade is calculated by applying official value units to the quantities imported and exported. Normally the monthly statements of trade appear computed at the rates of the year previous, and only at the end of the year is the trade evaluated at the prices prevailing during that year. Because of the disturbed price conditions in France this year, however, it was not until July that the 1919 price units were decided upon and applied.

⁵ Monthly French foreign trade figures are published only in cumulative form, and as the value rates used were changed in July it is impossible to give separate figures for that month.

⁶ August, 1920, through January, 1921, figures calculated in 1919 value units.

⁷ Figures subject to revision.

ITALY.

The prospects with regard to Italy's fiscal situation have considerably improved. At the end of February, Parliament enacted a new law for the financing of the grain supply, which provides both for an increase in the price of bread and for an advance in a number of tax rates. The deficit on account of the bread subsidy, which was originally estimated at over 6,000,000,000 lire, will now be very materially reduced. Furthermore, even before the enactment of the new fiscal provisions the progress of Government revenues had been very encouraging. Revenues from the principal taxes and monopolies in the first six months of the current fiscal year (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920) totaled 4,952,000,000 lire, which shows an increase of 1,676,000,000 lire over the revenues from the same sources in the corresponding period in 1919. The comparative yield, in millions of lire, from the several sources, is shown by the following table:

Italian revenue.

	July-December, 1920.	July-December, 1919.
Direct taxes.....	1,684	1,112
Taxes on business (inheritance tax, stamp, and registry duties, luxury taxes, etc.).....	833	585
Taxes on consumption.....	856	560
Industrial monopolies.....	1,374	886
Commercial monopolies.....	205	133
Total.....	4,952	3,276

In the budgetary provisions for this year the total revenues from all sources other than loans were estimated at 11,000,000,000 lire, as compared with 14,000,000,000 lire in the fiscal year 1919-20, and a deficit of about 14,000,000,000 lire was anticipated. Statements have now been made in the press, on the authority of the minister of the treasury, to the effect that the deficit may be expected to amount to not more than 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 lire.

Aggregate circulation, deposits, and reserves of the Banca d'Italia, Banco di Napoli, and Banco di Sicilia.

[In millions of lire.]

	Circulation.			Deposits and demand liabilities.	Reserve.			
	For account of State.	For account of trade.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Foreign holdings.	Total.
Dec. 31, 1914.....	735	2,201	2,936	712	1,397	131	211	1,739
Dec. 31, 1919.....	10,630	5,652	16,282	2,629	1,037	115	893	2,045
Jan. 31, 1920.....	10,714	4,920	15,634	2,376	1,038	115	868	2,021
Feb. 29, 1920.....	10,599	4,848	15,447	2,224	1,038	115	894	2,047
Mar. 31, 1920.....	10,454	5,478	15,932	2,296	1,028	115	910	2,053
Apr. 30, 1920.....	10,401	6,029	16,430	2,377	1,038	115	882	2,035
May 31, 1920.....	10,402	6,459	16,861	2,264	1,038	115	912	2,065
June 30, 1920.....	10,333	7,484	17,817	2,379	1,039	115	957	2,110
July 31, 1920.....	10,284	7,615	17,899	2,196	1,039	115	959	2,113
Aug. 31, 1920.....	10,524	7,431	17,955	2,276	1,039	115	1,018	2,172
Sept. 30, 1920.....	10,682	8,231	18,913	2,494	1,039	115	1,063	2,217
Oct. 31, 1920.....	10,940	8,361	19,301	2,337	1,058	115	909	2,082
Nov. 30, 1920.....	10,899	8,577	19,476	2,589	1,058	115	896	2,069
Dec. 31, 1920.....	10,743	8,988	19,731	2,599	1,059	115	904	2,078

1 Revised figure.

The aggregate note circulation of the three banks of issue amounted on December 31, 1920, to 19,733,000,000 lire, as compared with 16,282,000,000 lire on December 31, 1919. During the years 1915-1919 the expansion of note circulation has been due, to the extent of almost 75 per cent, to the issuing of notes for the account of the State. In 1920, on the contrary, as may be seen from the accompanying table, the circulation of bank notes for the account of the State increased but slightly. It decreased between January 31 and July 31 some 400,000,000 lire, but following this was increased again in order to finance the grain subsidy. The circulation for the account of trade, on the other hand, showed an almost steady increase, particularly beginning with the month of March. There have been charged to the account of commercial circulation 900,000,000 lire, which were issued to pay for treasury bills directly acquired by the banks of issue. But, even allowing for this amount, there took place, from the end of February to the end of December, an increase of 3,200,000,000 lire, or 67 per cent, in commercial circulation. This increase was accompanied by an even larger expansion of the credit operations of the banks of issue, due to the floating of the sixth national loan. Total loans and discounts of the banks of issue are shown in the next table.

In the course of the year the official discount rate was twice advanced, from 5 per cent to 5½ per cent in April to 6 per cent in May. But this had no other effect than that of temporarily checking, in the month of May, the expansion of loans.

Aggregate loans and discounts of the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia.

[In millions of lire.]

	Domestic bills discounted.	Loans.	Combined loans and discounts.
Dec. 31, 1919.....	2,044	1,575	3,619
Jan. 31, 1920.....	2,238	1,935	4,173
Feb. 29, 1920.....	2,445	2,226	4,671
Mar. 31, 1920.....	2,674	2,648	5,322
Apr. 30, 1920.....	2,990	2,814	5,804
May 31, 1920.....	3,204	2,578	5,782
June 30, 1920.....	3,931	2,853	6,784
July 31, 1920.....	3,972	2,604	6,576
Aug. 31, 1920.....	3,698	2,535	6,233
Sept. 30, 1920.....	3,808	2,820	6,628
Oct. 31, 1920.....	4,099	2,984	7,083
Nov. 30, 1920.....	4,063	2,334	6,397
Dec. 31, 1920.....	4,256	2,818	7,074

The monthly movement of the credit operations of the four leading private banks is shown by the following table:

Aggregate discounts and loans of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, and Banco di Roma.

[In millions of lire.]

	Bills discounted, including treasury bills.	Loans.	Combined discounts and loans.
Dec. 31, 1919.....	7,335	667	8,002
Jan. 31, 1920.....	6,622	1,114	7,736
Feb. 29, 1920.....	6,383	1,298	7,681
Mar. 31, 1920.....	6,717	1,486	7,203
Apr. 30, 1920.....	6,652	1,462	8,114
May 31, 1920.....	6,727	1,505	8,232
June 30, 1920.....	6,795	1,541	8,336
July 31, 1920.....	6,861	1,501	8,362
Aug. 31, 1920.....	7,087	1,419	8,506
Sept. 30, 1920.....	7,231	1,507	8,738
Oct. 31, 1920.....	7,404	1,440	8,844
Nov. 30, 1920.....	7,753	1,681	9,434
Dec. 31, 1920.....	9,034	1,559	10,593

GERMANY.

In spite of the difficulties of the financial and industrial situation in Germany, German banks and corporations continue to declare dividends ranging from 7 to 50 per cent. In February, among the conspicuous examples were the Eisenhüttenwerk Thale, which declared a dividend of 50 per cent, the Deutsche Petroleum A. G. and the Flensburger Dampfer Kompanie A. G., which declared dividends of 30 per cent, and the Bremer Linoleumwerke A. G., which declared a 30 per cent dividend and a 10 per cent bonus. These dividends are, of course, accounted for by the rise in prices due to the inflation of the currency during 1920. Now that prices have begun to decline, it is doubtful that such high profits will continue.

The decline of prices of stocks and bonds upon the German stock exchanges was not so rapid in the four weeks ending March 5 as in the month previous. The Frankfurter Zeitung's index number of prices of 10 typical bonds and 25 typical stocks declined less than 4 per cent from February 5 to March 5 in comparison with a decline of 18 per cent from January 8 (which marks the index's highest point) to February 5. The January decline in stock and bond prices is explained by the rise in the value of the mark in terms of dollars and pounds sterling during that month, and the consequent falling off in foreign purchases. In February the fluctuations of foreign exchange were less violent, and they seem to have had a relatively insignificant effect on stock exchange prices. The following table gives the Frankfurter Zeitung's bourse index number:

Frankfurter Zeitung bourse index number.

[Based upon the prices of 10 bonds and 25 stocks.]

January 1, 1920.....	100	December 4.....	178
February 1.....	136	December 31.....	189
March 1.....	155	January 8, 1921.....	194
April 15.....	139	January 15.....	187
May 3.....	133	January 29.....	179
June 1.....	109	February 5.....	159
July 1.....	117	February 12.....	157
August 2.....	140	February 19.....	157
September 4.....	149	February 26.....	155
October 2.....	160	March 5.....	153
November 6.....	177		

The uncertainty of the political situation, lack of coal, and the falling off of foreign demand contributed to the difficulties of the industrial situation in Germany during February. Unemployment increased, and the necessity for dealing with it had become very urgent by the middle of the month. The

latest official figures on the actual number of the unemployed are those for the end of January. They place the number of unemployed receiving support from the State on that date at 432,000, over 5 per cent more than those receiving State aid on January 1. Of this number, 357,000 were men and 75,000 women, and the number of their dependents was 459,000. The labor minister estimated that the number of those who had no employment or only part-time employment was about twice the number of those who were receiving support from the State. The subcommittee of the Reichswirtschaftsrat, dealing with constructive relief for the unemployed, has formulated plans for beginning necessary public works in Saxony and near Berlin and Hamburg, where the unemployed are most numerous.

The level of wholesale prices in Germany seems to have declined very slightly during February. The wholesale price index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung (which has been again revised) shows a decrease of only about 4 per cent. The most marked declines occurred in prices of oats, straw, wheat, hay, cocoa, margarine, machine oil, and leather. The Eisenwirtschaftsbund met during the month and decided not to revise its prices, and the Government has maintained its decision not to allow any increase in the price of coal.

The decline in wholesale prices which has been going on since December had begun to make an impression upon the cost of living by the end of January. According to figures prepared by Dr. Silbergleit, of the statistical department of the city of Berlin, the weekly cost of food for one growing person dropped from 61.49 marks in December to 61.23 marks in January. Dr. Silbergleit carries his computations of food costs back to the summer of 1919, and his figures show that the highest point was reached in April, 1920, when the minimum food costs per person were 169 per cent higher than they had been in July and August of the previous summer. The table setting forth these facts is as follows:

Weekly cost of food per person in Berlin.

	In marks.	Per cent of increase over July-August, 1919.
1919.		
Middle of July to middle of August.....	26.55	.....
November.....	52.31	97.02
December.....	58.35	119.77

Weekly cost of food per person in Berlin—Continued.

	In marks.	Per cent of increase over July-August, 1919.
1920.		
January.....	62.80	136.53
February.....	63.04	137.44
March.....	67.74	155.14
April.....	71.43	169.04
May.....	70.12	164.11
June.....	67.76	155.22
July.....	62.35	134.84
August.....	57.20	115.44
September.....	57.48	116.50
October.....	59.90	125.61
November.....	60.25	126.93
December.....	61.49	131.60
1921.		
January.....	61.23	130.62

According to figures recently published, German coal production was almost 12 per cent larger in 1920 than in 1919, but it remained almost 25 per cent less than in 1913, leaving the Saare, the Palatinate, and Alsace-Lorraine out of the matter entirely. The following table illustrates the trend of production in the last three years as compared with 1913.

German coal production.

[Without the Saare, Palatinate, or Alsace-Lorraine.]

	In millions of tons.	Per cent of the 1913 production.
1913.....	173.62	100
1917.....	154.41	88.9
1918.....	148.19	85.4
1919.....	117.69	67.8
1920.....	181.35	75.7

Coal production of the Ruhr in 1920 amounted to 88,000,000 tons, and of Upper Silesia to almost 32,000,000 tons. The latter figure illustrates the importance to Germany of the ultimate decision in regard to that territory.

The Reichsbank statement for February 28 shows an increase in the holdings of "other metal" from 6,377,000 marks at the end of January to 7,974,000 marks at the end of February. Deposits also increased during the month, and the note circulation of the bank, after declining in the first two weeks of the month, reached a high level for the year. The most important decrease in the end of February statement is that in the Loan Bank notes held as reserve which declined almost 1,000,000,000 marks. The following table gives a brief survey of the situation.

German financial situation.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.				Darlehnskassenscheine in circulation.
	Reserve.		Note circulation.	Deposits.	
	Gold.	Reichs- und Darlehnskassenscheine.			
1913 average.....	1,068	32	1,958	668	.....
1920, end of—					
April.....	1,092	15,193	47,940	16,499	13,776
May.....	1,092	15,907	50,017	17,024	13,567
June.....	1,092	17,252	53,975	23,414	13,633
July.....	1,092	17,874	55,969	17,282	13,328
August.....	1,092	18,686	58,401	15,772	13,266
September.....	1,092	19,861	61,735	20,051	13,348
October.....	1,092	21,340	63,596	17,945	13,024
November.....	1,092	20,363	64,284	17,340	12,370
December.....	1,092	23,417	68,806	22,327	12,033
1921, end of—					
January.....	1,092	22,810	66,621	15,834	11,341
February.....	1,092	21,982	67,427	17,357	110,755

Situation of the Government.

	Receipts from taxes and Government monopolies.	Floating debt.	3 per cent imperial loan. ²	5 per cent war loan. ²
1913 average.....	265	.....	75.90	.....
1920, end of—				
April.....	2,072	.....	74.50	98.75
May.....	2,599	.....	67.50	98.70
June.....	3,227	141,987	62.90	98.30
July.....	3,739	148,750	60.64	98.50
August.....	3,635	.....	60.80	98.70
September.....	4,126	156,825	62.25	99.90
October.....	5,121	161,920	66.25	99.00
November.....	6,130	165,918	68.60	98.75
December.....	9,103	.....	65.75	98.90
1921, end of—				
January.....	8,721	.....	67.00	99.50
February.....	.....	.....	67.25	99.75

¹ Provisional.

² Quotations of the Berlin Bourse.

SWEDEN.

During February wholesale prices dropped approximately 6½ per cent and were nearly one-third less than the peak prices of June, 1920. The greatest downward shifts occurred in raw materials for agriculture, metals, animal food, hides, and textiles. Although coal showed only a slight falling off in February, it exhibited the most drastic drop during the preceding months, having declined 71 per cent from its highest level in July. The textile index has receded about 61 per cent from its peak; hides and leather, 60 per cent; metals, 37 per cent; wood pulp, 35 per cent; animal foods and raw agricultural materials, 23 per cent; building materials, 18 per cent; vegetable foods, 15 per cent; and the oil group, only about 6½ per cent.

Group index numbers—Sweden, Svensk Handelstidning.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable food.	Animal food.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building material.	Wood pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914 ¹	136	101	114	123	109	104	.....	118	103	111
1915.....	151	140	161	177	168	118	116	158	116	120
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149
1917.....	181	205	198	551	405	215	287	206	247	212
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195	.....	.....
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211	.....	.....
1920.										
February.....	273	305	319	936	259	371	476	269	380	22
March.....	270	304	318	960	291	367	682	268	380	275
April.....	265	284	320	1,008	283	367	767	263	368	275
May.....	269	283	320	1,069	324	367	788	252	374	275
June.....	250	273	311	1,252	318	381	778	212	368	303
July.....	252	277	312	1,252	293	388	767	202	336	303
August.....	271	307	310	1,117	286	388	756	191	328	322
September.....	273	312	308	1,085	273	388	753	180	310	340
October.....	258	306	309	1,026	256	390	740	166	250	340
November.....	264	290	303	910	253	387	609	161	233	332
December.....	247	283	301	602	247	362	598	156	206	328
1921.										
January.....	244	266	281	371	230	320	520	131	169	328
February.....	231	241	248	362	204	319	511	108	147	318

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

Retail prices of fuel, lighting, and foodstuffs declined in February more materially than at any time since the break in the price level began. The total drop from the peak in the retail price index is about 15 per cent, one-half of this drop taking place in February alone.

Official index number of retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel, and lighting, 1920.

[July, 1914=100.]

1920:		
First quarter.....	293	
Second quarter.....	295	
July.....	297	
August.....	308	
September.....	307	
October.....	306	
November.....	303	
December.....	294	
1921:		
January.....	283	
February.....	262	

Exports from Sweden in January were valued at 91,200,000 kronor, a drop of about 47 per cent from the December figure. Moreover, January exports were only about 72 per cent of the total for the corresponding month in 1920. Imports suffered a similar reduction, dropping 38 per cent from the December level, and were only slightly more than one-half of the figure for January, 1920.

Particularly striking is the fact that the majority of the principal commodities in both export and import trade declined in quantity far below the normal prewar figure for the corresponding month in 1913. Exports of iron ore in January, 1913, were 338,300 metric

tons; in January, 1921, the figure was 244,100 tons, or 72 per cent of the quantity exported in the same month in 1913. Pig iron declined from 9,695 to 8,464 tons, a drop of 13 per cent. Wood pulp, reduced to dry measure, was exported in January, 1921, to the amount of 12,500 tons, as compared with 43,700 tons in the same month of 1913. Unplaned planks, boards, etc., dropped in volume of export to 43,300 cubic meters from the corresponding prewar figure of 78,200 cubic meters. The only important export commodity to exceed its prewar 1913 volume was newsprint paper.

Among the principal imports, woolen textiles, corn, coffee, rails, and potassium salts alone registered quantitative gains over the prewar figure. The two last named made phenomenal increases, the importation of rails being 22 times as great and that of the potassium salts almost 13 times larger than in January, 1913. Such an industrially important commodity as cotton was only 48 per cent of the prewar volume, wool 20 per cent, coal and coke 32 and 33 per cent, and copper 38 per cent.

Official production statistics for 1919 are now available for the principal industrial groups. During 1919, conditions in industry assumed a more normal aspect. Government regulations were largely lifted, giving free scope to production. Through the improvement in marine transportation and the extension of commercial relations many industries which had curtailed production because of a dearth of raw materials were again supplied. Industry during 1919, however, struggled under many handicaps. Fuel shortages, labor troubles,

heavy production and transportation expenses and marketing difficulties due to the exchange situation, all exerted an influence.

Value of imports and exports.

[Million kronor.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
Monthly average, 1913.....	70.6	68.1	2.5
1920.			
January.....	238.0	126.8	111.2
February.....	282.1	106.0	176.1
March.....	304.1	150.5	153.6
April.....	266.9	163.7	103.2
May.....	314.2	227.1	87.1
June.....	283.3	223.6	59.7
July.....	331.1	267.7	63.4
August.....	307.6	229.8	77.8
September.....	324.5	232.8	91.7
October.....	299.3	217.8	81.5
November.....	228.2	176.5	51.7
December.....	197.1	171.3	25.8
1921.			
January ¹	122.3	91.25	31.05

¹ Provisional.

The mining and metal industries as a whole were particularly depressed. Their output was considerably smaller in 1919 than at any time in the previous six years and far below the 1913 production.

Iron-ore production in 1919 reached the unusually low figure of 4,981,110 tons, against 6,623,661 tons in 1918. Pig iron decreased to 495,980 tons as compared with 764,022 tons the preceding year. The depression was due in a large measure to the accumulation of unconsumed stocks both at home and abroad.

Electrical machinery and cream-separator production were greater in 1919 than in any previous year.

The lumber industry was characterized by brisk production, due to an active demand for Swedish wood in the foreign market. The output of unplanned planks, battens, scantlings, and boards amounted to 4,717,613 cubic meters in 1918 as against 5,525,417 in 1919.

Wood-pulp production showed an improvement, increasing from 920,253 tons, dry weight, in 1918, to 949,359 tons in 1919, while paper production, on the other hand, fell from 242,324 tons to 229,227 tons.

Margarine production, which was at a complete standstill in 1918, revived in 1919 and amounted to 12,202,740 kilograms.

The increased importation of raw textile fibers stimulated the textile industry to a renewed activity and caused a considerable rise in the production of cloths and yarns.

The leather industry curtailed production to prevent overproduction, and as a result the

output of shoes dwindled from approximately 5,276,000 pairs to 4,455,200 pairs.

The chemical industries decreased the production of war-time emergency commodities and made an active resumption in other lines, notably linseed oil. This was manufactured only to the amount of 283,682 kilograms in 1918, but increased to no less than 5,591,032 kilograms in 1919.

The labor market continues to show an increasingly large percentage of unemployment. In January, 1921, there were 246 workers for every 100 occupational openings, as against 153 in December. The following table shows the number of workmen per 100 vacancies:

1920:	1920—Continued.		
January.....	125	August.....	95
February.....	112	September.....	98
March.....	91	October.....	110
April.....	80	November.....	155
May.....	84	December.....	153
June.....	92	1921, January.....	246
July.....	94		

The following table continues the banking statistics for February:

[Million kronor.]

	Riksbank.		Joint stock banks.	
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Bills discounted with the Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.
1920, end of:				
February.....	265.2	685.5	360.6	5,914.4
March.....	261.1	741.6	507.4	5,877.4
April.....	261.0	718.3	497.7	5,969.4
May.....	261.0	708.3	473.5	5,998.6
June.....	261.1	736.5	531.1	5,982.9
July.....	261.3	724.8	514.2	6,028.9
August.....	261.4	742.2	567.8	6,007.4
September.....	279.8	779.8	547.0	6,068.7
October.....	282.4	772.8	503.4	6,079.0
November.....	282.4	752.8	447.2	6,117.8
December.....	281.8	759.9	451.3	6,211.3
1921—January.....	281.9	672.5	431.2	6,172.6
February ¹	281.8	687.6	452.7	6,119.2

¹ Provisional.

NETHERLANDS.

During the early part of 1920 industry was active in the Netherlands; large amounts of investment funds were available, partly as the result of the flight of capital from Germany; money was cheap and abundant, especially for short terms; prices were high and business in general was satisfactory. In the late fall, however, the effects of the world-wide depression were beginning to be felt; most of the leading industries, except the building trades, began to show signs of depression, which were particularly pronounced in the coal trade, in iron and steel, and in textiles. Unemployment be-

came more prevalent, as indicated by the fact that the ratio of applications for positions with the public employment offices to the number of places to be filled was much larger at the end of the year than at the beginning. The following table, quoted from the *Algemeen Handelsblad* for January 5, shows the extent of unemployment in the organized trades in Amsterdam for the months of October and November, 1920, compared with November, 1919:

Percentage of unemployment.

	November, 1920.	October, 1920.	November, 1919.
Building trade.....	8.1	3.5	12.3
Metal workers.....	2.6	2.6	1.5
Factory hands.....	3.8	2.8	.8
Transport workers.....	5.0	5.5	3.1
Cigarmakers.....	26.4	28.6	32.3
Cabinetmakers.....	4.9	3.7	1.5
Bakers.....	.5	1.1	1.5
Butchers.....	4.2	3.5	7.1
Printing trade.....	.7	.6	1.2
Diamond workers.....	60.4	49.3	11.7
Commercial clerks.....	1.4	1.2	1.4
Other categories.....	.8	.4	.9
All groups.....	15.6	12.8	6.6

It will be seen that for all industries included, the percentage of unemployment was about 16, compared with 13 in October and 7 in November, 1919. The largest percentages of unemployment are shown for cigarmakers, for whom, however, an improvement is noted as compared with the past year, and for diamond workers, among whom 60.4 per cent were out of employment last November.

The official wholesale price index for 49 general commodities and for 31 articles of food commodities (included in the 49) by months, published by the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics and recomputed on the basis of 1913 prices taken as 100, is as follows:

Wholesale prices.

[On basis of 1913=100.]

1920.	General articles (49).	Food articles (31).
January.....	293	264
February.....	299	254
March.....	290	253
April.....	296	260
May.....	297	262
June.....	297	269
July.....	301	274
August.....	289	265
September.....	287	261
October.....	283	259
November.....	261	253
December.....	233	232
Year 1920.....	285	259
Year 1919.....	304	293

It is to be noted that prices were rising up to July, when a decline set in, which, however,

did not become pronounced until November. Between October and December the drop in prices for general articles was from 283 to 233 and for food articles from 259 to 232. It is worth noting that the index number for the Netherlands is very close to the Statist index number for the United Kingdom, the British index number dropping from 288 in January, 1920, to 243 in December, while the Dutch index number dropped from 293 in January to 233 in December.

Total imports into the Netherlands for 1920 were valued at 3,332,000,000 florins and total exports at 1,701,000,000 florins, compared with 2,826,000,000 florins of imports and 1,411,000,000 florins of exports for 1919. Imports and exports were thus materially larger in 1920 than in 1919, but the unfavorable balance was larger for the more recent year.

A table of foreign exchange rates in Amsterdam on principal centers, in continuation of a similar table published in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for 1919, page 646, appears at head of next page.

While the florin is at a premium as compared with other European currencies, the American dollar is far above par in Amsterdam, the quotation for the end of February being 2.93 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins per dollar, as against a par of 2.48 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins. Sterling is quoted at Amsterdam at a discount of about 7 per cent. The reason for the depreciation of the Dutch florin as compared with the dollar is that, while Holland has as usual an unfavorable trade balance with the United States, she is not able to offset this unfavorable balance by her favorable balances with other countries, since these other countries are not able to pay cash in settlement of their balances. Germany, for example, obtained last May a 10-year credit of 200,000,000 florins, 60,000,000 of which are to be used for the purchase of food and 140,000,000 for the purchase of raw materials in Holland. As a consequence of these conditions, together with the gold embargo that is still in force, Dutch merchants having payments to make in New York must compete for dollar exchange in the general world exchange market, where the dollar commands a large premium. Early in 1920 the dollar was below par in Amsterdam, but since April of that year it has been at a premium, which increased until the end of September, when the dollar was quoted at 3.27 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins. Since that time an improvement in the exchange position is noted. This improvement is due in part to the general decline in the price level, which results in a reduction of the amount of exchange required to cover unfavorable trade balances.

Foreign exchange quotations at Amsterdam.

[End of month figures, from the Economisch Statistische Berichten.]

Date.	London (£= 12.1075 fl.).	Per cent of par.	Paris (100 francs= 48 fl.).	Per cent of par.	New York (\$= 2.4875 fl.).	Per cent of par.	Berlin (100 marks= 59.26 fl.).	Per cent of par.	Stock- holm (100 kronor 66.67 fl.).	Per cent of par.	Copen- hagen (100 kroner 66.67 fl.).	Per cent of par.
1919.												
Jan. 31.	11.50½	95.02	44.30	92.29	2.42	97.29	28.15	47.50	68.20	102.29	63.20	94.80
Feb. 28.	11.57½	95.60	44.35	92.40	2.43	97.69	24.27½	40.96	68.40	102.59	63.35	95.02
Mar. 29.	11.49	94.90	41.75	86.98	2.50½	100.70	22.50	37.97	67.25	100.87	62.70	94.05
Apr. 30.	11.65	96.22	41.44	86.25	2.48½	99.85	21.97½	37.08	66.30	99.44	62.00	93.00
May 31.	11.87½	98.08	41.00	85.42	2.55½	102.71	18.40	31.05	65.10	97.65	60.00	90.00
June 30.	11.85½	97.75	39.97½	83.28	2.57½	103.52	18.50	31.22	65.50	98.25	60.30	90.45
July 31.	11.58½	95.70	36.10	75.21	2.64½	106.48	14.45	24.38	65.75	98.62	59.10	88.65
Aug. 28.	11.32	93.49	33.50	69.79	2.69	108.14	12.40	20.92	65.75	98.62	58.30	87.45
Sept. 30.	11.19	92.42	33.75	70.31	2.61	105.13	11.80	19.91	65.60	98.40	57.80	86.73
Oct. 31.	11.02½	91.08	29.70	61.88	2.64½	106.23	8.45	14.26	63.10	94.65	56.20	84.30
Nov. 29.	10.57½	87.34	27.02½	56.30	2.63½	106.03	6.10	10.29	59.10	88.65	52.95	84.42
Dec. 30.	10.15½	83.87	24.85	51.77	2.67	107.34	5.42½	9.15	57.50	86.25	51.60	77.40
1920.												
Jan. 31.	9.18	75.82	20.00	41.67	2.61	104.92	3.12½	5.27	51.00	76.50	40.75	61.12
Feb. 28.	9.25½	76.44	19.20	40.00	2.73½	110.05	2.72½	4.60	50.75	76.12	40.50	60.75
Mar. 31.	10.48	86.55	18.10	37.71	2.72	109.35	3.72½	6.29	58.00	87.00	49.60	74.40
Apr. 30.	10.61½	87.67	16.55	34.48	2.74½	110.25	4.85	8.18	59.00	88.50	47.25	70.87
May 29.	10.66½	88.08	20.55	42.81	2.74	110.15	6.95	11.73	59.25	88.87	45.75	68.62
June 30.	11.13½	91.96	23.25	48.44	2.81	112.96	7.40	12.49	62.50	93.75	46.00	69.00
July 30.	10.88	89.86	22.20	46.25	2.93	117.79	6.80	11.47	61.65	92.47	45.80	68.70
Aug. 27.	11.13	91.92	21.30	44.38	3.11	125.03	6.32½	10.67	63.40	95.10	43.90	65.85
Sept. 30.	11.15	92.09	21.32½	44.43	3.21	129.20	5.10	8.61	63.80	95.70	45.25	67.87
Oct. 30.	11.34½	93.70	20.82½	44.39	3.27½	131.76	4.32½	7.30	63.55	95.32	44.50	66.75
Nov. 30.	11.42½	94.36	19.82½	41.30	3.27½	131.51	4.67½	7.89	63.25	94.87	44.40	66.60
Dec. 30.	11.25½	92.96	18.85	39.27	3.19½	128.29	4.40	7.42	63.35	95.02	50.10	75.15
1921.												
Jan. 31.	11.38	93.98	20.75	43.23	2.93½	118.09	4.20	7.09	65.00	97.50	57.25	85.87
Feb. 26.	11.33½	93.64	20.97½	43.70	2.93½	118.09	4.72½	7.97	65.50	98.25	52.90	79.35

Following are figures showing the value of United States merchandise imports from and exports to the Netherlands by months from January, 1919, to February, 1921, together with the monthly excess of exports. These figures are probably too large, in so far as actual movement of goods to the Netherlands for domestic consumption is concerned, owing to the fact that a portion of the exports are merely transshipments through the Netherlands to Germany and other European countries. It will be seen from the figures that the excess of exports from the United States to the Netherlands was unusually heavy in the latter months of 1920 and the early months of 1921.

In continuation of figures published in the BULLETIN for February, 1919, page 644, there is also attached a table showing the principal asset and liability items for the Bank of Netherlands. It will be noted that for the year 1920 there is comparatively little change recorded in the gold holdings of the Bank of Netherlands, while silver holdings increased from 8,000,000 florins in January, 1920, to 22,000,000 florins in January, 1921, probably as the result of silver exports from Germany. Comparing loans and discounts of 1920 with those of 1919, it is seen that 1920 was a year of considerable activity and that no decline in loans is shown except for the month of February, 1920, February being generally a month of slackened activity.

There is a marked decline in the holdings of foreign bills and also a reduction of 42,000,000 florins in note circulation. In general, however, fluctuations in note circulation have been comparatively slight.

United States merchandise imports from and exports to the Netherlands.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Year and month.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess exports.
1919.			
January	800	10,770	9,970
February	1,659	11,953	10,295
March	5,036	10,926	5,891
April	4,340	21,578	17,238
May	7,036	8,713	1,678
June	8,131	29,398	21,268
July	7,520	24,535	17,014
August	7,647	27,164	19,516
September	9,922	31,854	21,932
October	9,180	20,358	11,178
November	6,701	24,196	17,495
December	7,534	33,652	26,119
1920.			
January	10,062	22,712	12,650
February	11,546	17,153	5,608
March	8,932	18,265	9,334
April	5,516	8,386	2,870
May	5,659	9,361	3,702
June	10,415	16,834	6,419
July	9,245	15,518	6,273
August	7,571	19,521	11,950
September	8,914	20,880	11,966
October	6,817	33,494	26,677
November	6,791	33,846	27,054
December	3,758	30,508	26,750
1921.			
January	3,484	27,007	23,523
February	2,912	17,881	14,969

In connection with the situation in the Netherlands, it may be noted that advices from Java indicate that the island has been going through a very serious crisis caused by the drop in the price of sugar and the collapse of the Japanese market for Java's products.

Principal asset and liability items of the Netherlands Bank.

[In thousands of florins.]

Date.	Metallic reserve.			Loans, discounts, and advances.	Advances to Government bearing no interest.	Foreign bills.	Notes in circulation.
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.				
1919.							
Jan. 25.....	684,369	8,791	693,160	357,018	14,544	8,567	1,053,508
Feb. 22.....	677,319	9,105	686,424	274,749	14,932	8,546	1,000,194
Mar. 29.....	669,334	9,750	679,084	315,436	14,921	8,765	1,011,223
Apr. 26.....	663,345	8,114	671,462	365,692	14,904	27,080	1,034,638
May 31.....	661,969	7,938	669,907	351,521	.....	27,582	1,025,962
June 28.....	657,722	8,214	665,936	334,126	.....	25,546	1,018,076
July 26.....	651,403	6,417	657,820	320,694	13,503	25,476	1,003,290
Aug. 30.....	635,593	5,822	641,415	348,297	9,283	44,126	1,002,879
Sept. 27.....	631,763	5,008	636,771	340,252	14,471	47,390	1,000,138
Oct. 25.....	632,167	4,907	637,074	380,111	7,265	48,273	1,010,411
Nov. 29.....	632,156	6,325	638,481	409,001	14,630	48,556	1,048,397
Dec. 27.....	637,323	6,103	643,426	418,277	12,241	48,354	1,032,732
1920.							
Jan. 31.....	631,845	8,229	640,074	446,687	12,087	48,904	1,039,062
Feb. 28.....	633,241	9,390	642,631	441,833	14,965	54,783	1,026,549
Mar. 27.....	634,164	10,426	644,590	397,052	13,342	56,192	1,013,315
Apr. 24.....	635,171	11,323	646,494	423,404	8,045	53,882	1,045,948
May 29.....	635,805	12,646	648,451	459,017	.....	71,356	1,020,829
June 28.....	636,304	13,894	650,198	414,230	13,647	49,698	1,004,808
July 26.....	636,338	15,015	651,353	422,464	.....	41,088	1,017,208
Aug. 30.....	636,340	16,530	652,870	407,259	3,205	46,484	1,026,033
Sept. 27.....	636,347	17,732	654,079	415,859	478	39,435	1,030,310
Oct. 25.....	636,141	18,944	655,085	441,216	6,523	29,041	1,057,317
Nov. 29.....	636,141	20,171	656,312	447,066	14,951	44,415	1,078,032
Dec. 27.....	636,141	21,190	657,331	444,428	13,832	52,754	1,072,145
1921.							
Jan. 31.....	636,141	22,456	658,597	444,777	4,930	43,017	1,072,109
Feb. 21.....	636,141	21,339	657,480	383,635	14,957	31,969	1,030,688

REPORT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE FOR 1920.

Following is a translation of the salient features of the Annual Report of the Bank of France for 1920:

During the year 1920 occurred one of those general crises which even in normal times appear to be almost inevitable and which put a severe strain on financial institutions all over the world. The present crisis, coming as it did when commerce and industry were still going through a period of readjustment after the war, was unusually widespread and severe.

In the autumn of 1919 premonitory symptoms were seen abroad. In the United States the Federal Reserve Banks, in order to check post-war speculation, raised their discount rate three times—in November, in December, and in January. In Japan the national bank of issue redoubled its appeals for caution, and successively raised the discount rate from 6.57 per cent to 7.30 in October and to 8.03 per cent in December.

These vigorous and continued preventive measures did not, however, check the develop-

ment of the crisis nor prevent it from spreading over the world. It was not long in reaching Europe, where England was first to feel its effects. The rise of the money rate in America affected unfavorably the exchange value of the pound sterling. During the early days of April a further increase in the Bank of England rate, which had already been raised to 6 per cent at the end of November, seemed inevitable.

We could not ignore these serious symptoms, nor let the crisis reach us without giving the French market timely warning. On April 8 the board of directors decided to raise the discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent and the rate for loans on securities from 6 to 6½ per cent. A few days later the Bank of England raised its official rate to 7 per cent.

In France the significance of these measures was well understood. Beginning with the month of April commercial banks made efforts to increase their loaning capacity by additions to their paid-in capital amounting in the aggregate to 1,500,000,000 francs.

Manufacturers and merchants, who up to that time had been led by the great consumption demand to speed up production, though at a constantly rising cost, began to appreciate

the need for liquidating stocks and restricting purchases and production. This policy placed them in a better condition to meet the most severe phase of the crisis. During this critical period it was the duty of the bank to give to business all the support at its disposal, and in this duty the bank has not failed.

In spite of the great strain on our resources we have been able to discount all paper negotiated for the legitimate needs of commerce or industry. The extent of credits thus granted is attested by the increase in our discounts and our advances on securities. In one year our commercial portfolio has grown by about 2,000,000,000 francs, increasing from 1,268,000,000 francs on December 24, 1919, to 3,276,000,000 francs at the end of 1920, while our advances on securities have increased during the same time from 1,451,000,000 francs to 2,205,000,000 francs.

By this liberal policy, which we shall continue to maintain, we hope to assist to the utmost of our power the forces in France which are tending to alleviate the severity of the crisis. Serious though it still is, we must nevertheless realize that in France it has not been so severe as abroad. The relative smallness of our stocks of raw materials, the prospect for our producers of replenishing these stocks at less burdensome costs, owing to the decline in the price level in the countries of origin, the insufficiency of production to provide for the needs of the country, in spite of temporarily reduced consumption, help to keep our market from extreme demoralization.

The difficulties of the present moment should not make us lose sight of the progress which France has made during the past year toward a more normal economic condition. This progress is shown by a very substantial increase in agricultural production, by a marked improvement in our trade balance, and by the important steps taken in the direction of fiscal reform.

Our harvests of grain have increased from 93,000,000 quintals in 1919 to 130,000,000 quintals in 1920. Our transportation system, the disorganization of which since the war has handicapped trade and industry, is now once more capable of rendering satisfactory service.

Our supply of coal has greatly increased, as much through the resumption of national production as through the deliveries from Germany and through other imports. The lower prices resulting from this have reduced production costs of our industries and have tended to lower the general price level.

Energetic efforts at restoration in the north and east, which were described at some length in our preceding report, have been continued this

year and considerably extended. The number of factories that have resumed operations has risen from 1,805 at the end of January, 1920, to 3,392 on November 1; on that date these factories were employing about 356,000 workmen.

This work of reconstruction in the devastated districts, it is true, calls for a considerable amount of raw materials and of manufactured products, part of which we have been forced to import from abroad. This is one of the principal reasons why the amount of our imports has remained so large, its total for 1920 of 35,500,000,000 francs being practically the same as that for the preceding year. It is worthy of note, however, that the increase of 2,000,000,000 francs in our imports of raw materials is balanced by an almost equal reduction in our imports of food, made possible by the increase in our crops, while our imports of manufactured goods were slightly lower than in 1919.

Our exports, fortunately, have shown a notable increase from 11,900,000,000 francs in 1919 to 22,500,000,000 francs in 1920. A systematic development of our foreign markets should enable us in the future to expand our exports still further. Our unfavorable trade balance, which last year was 25,000,000,000 francs, has been reduced to 13,000,000,000 francs, an amount still too high, but indicative of development in the right direction.

This improvement in our trade balance has not yet had much influence on the value of the franc, except to check its further fall. After a sudden but short reaction in the spring, foreign exchanges resumed their upward movement during the summer, and their level on December 31 was considerably higher than at the beginning of the year.

This aggravation of a condition already serious is due to the large volume of extraordinary demands which the exchange market is still called upon to meet. The settlement of our purely commercial accounts does not demand such large amounts of exchange bills as formerly, but the debts which France was obliged to contract abroad during the war and since the armistice continue to keep down the international value of the franc.

Certain loans placed in foreign markets have fixed maturities and must be paid as they fall due. Thus, last October, the treasury had to provide for the repayment in New York of \$250,000,000, the amount of the French share of the joint Anglo-French loan. The settlement was made by a new bond issue of \$100,000,000 in the United States, by the transfer of \$20,000,000 in gold, which the bank placed at the disposal of the Government, and

by purchases of exchange. This has had a depressing effect on our rate of exchange.

This transaction, however, would have had only a passing influence if there had not been added the more lasting effect of another factor. As was explained in the previous report, the balances carried by our banks for foreign interests are in effect a floating debt and have a profound influence on the exchange market. These balances are responsive to foreign conditions and are subject to expansion and rapid contraction, their fluctuations being responsible in large measure for the violent changes in the value of our currency. A permanent improvement in the purchasing power of the franc abroad can come only from the gradual restoration of our resources for making international payments and from the growth of confidence inspired by our willingness to work and by our fiscal policy.

Along these lines, France during the past year has made decided progress. By submitting during one year to 8,000,000,000 francs of new taxes, she has proved her unflinching determination to make all the sacrifices necessary for the restoration of a normal budget. By subscribing during the same year to 33,000,000,000 francs of Government securities, she has shown her desire for reconstruction and her confidence in herself.

The bank, during 1920, as heretofore, has actively cooperated with the Government in the flotation of the loans. The subscriptions received by the bank directly or collected by its agents represent for each of the last two national loans a proportion of over 40 per cent of the total subscriptions.

Though the funds placed at the disposal of the treasury in 1920 through taxation and through savings have been large, they have not been sufficient to enable it to reduce its debt to the bank at the expiration of the period fixed by our agreement of April 24, 1919. This agreement raised from 24,000,000,000 to 27,000,000,000 francs the amount of the advances made by the bank to the Government; it emphasized the temporary character of this new advance of 3,000,000,000 francs, and obligated the treasury to set aside from the proceeds of the next loan a sum sufficient to wipe out the amount and to reduce the debt to the maximum fixed by the former agreement on February 13, 1919; that is, to 24,000,000,000 francs.

The first liquidation loan, floated last February, did not leave an available surplus large enough to make the payment without seriously embarrassing the treasury. Our board of

directors was, therefore, induced on April 14, not, however, without registering a most earnest protest, to extend the date previously agreed upon for the final payment to the time of the next loan, but in no case beyond December 31, 1920.

At the expiration of this new time limit, exceptionally heavy demands on the treasury made it impossible to carry out this agreement. So on December 29 the bank was obliged to give its consent to a new postponement. According to the terms of this latest agreement the maximum of 27,000,000,000 francs of advances to the Government may be maintained until December 31, 1921.

The Government has undertaken to reduce the debt to 25,000,000,000 francs by January 1, 1922, and thereafter to amortize it at a rate of not less than 2,000,000,000 francs a year. The total of the war advances will thus be reduced by 2,000,000,000 francs on the 31st of next December, and again by the same amount on December 31 of each succeeding year. It was not, however, without grave misgivings that the board was forced for the second time to yield to the inevitable. It seemed to the board that the success of the two great loans and the steady additions of large amounts to the funds raised by the national defense "bons" should have made it possible for the Government to set aside an amount sufficient to cover the first repayment of the advances of the bank.

The board had hoped, as it has said many times before, to reestablish a margin of note circulation below the authorized maximum, not for the purpose of retiring these notes and thus bringing about a deflation more rapid than circumstances warrant, but for the purpose of using them to supply the needs of the country's commerce and industry.

The board is aware of the difficulties confronting the treasury in trying to provide for the heavy expenses of reconstruction, while waiting for the indemnities which the treaty of Versailles solemnly guaranteed to France, and for the assistance from our allies which the sacrifices made by our country for the common victory have given her the right to expect. The board nevertheless holds to the opinion that these difficulties could be lessened by a firm policy of retrenchment in public expenditures, the imperative and immediate need of which it has recently urged once more upon the Government.

So long as the prices of commodities continue to be influenced by a large volume of notes in circulation which were not issued to meet the needs of commerce there can be no

stability in our monetary system, and the business of the country will continue to suffer from an uncertainty which neutralizes all efforts to improve the situation. As we have had occasion to state in a letter to the minister of finance, no single act would be more important for the economic rehabilitation of France and for the improvement of her credit than a first payment by the Government on account of the advances by the bank. This would have the effect of an official declaration that it will henceforth be safe to make long-term or short-term contracts in terms of francs, because the value of the franc would at last be definitely divorced from the extraneous influence of fiscal requirements.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN ITALY.¹

ROME, February 15, 1921.

In Italy commodity prices continued slowly to decline during January. According to the new index number computed by Prof. Bachi, the recession amounted to about 2 per cent for the month. Decreases occurred in the textile, metal, chemical, vegetable, and animal food groups, and slight increases in the building materials, sundry vegetable products, and miscellaneous groups. The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of these groups in 1920 and in January, 1921.

¹ This article is a digest of material transmitted by Prof. Riccardo Bachi, of Rome, Italy.

Index numbers for Italy.

[Basis, 1920=100.]

	Vegetable foods (19 commodities).	Animal foods (10 commodities).	Chemicals (8 commodities).	Textiles (9 commodities).	Minerals and metals (12 commodities).	Building materials (5 commodities).	Other vegetable products (4 commodities).	Sundries (9 commodities).	General index number (76 commodities).	Old series basis, 1901-1905 (38 commodities).	New series referred to the old basis, 1901-1905 (76 commodities).
1920.											
January.....	86.2	81.2	64.2	95.3	75.9	72.0	93.5	78.2	81.25	634.7	639.23
February.....	91.6	79.5	76.8	106.0	92.7	75.4	100.9	85.8	89.13	701.0	701.22
March.....	93.1	82.7	96.8	115.6	104.8	82.2	102.4	92.8	96.41	780.0	758.50
April.....	102.7	83.6	110.4	130.8	115.8	96.4	99.8	104.2	106.30	855.7	836.30
May.....	102.2	92.9	122.6	104.9	113.2	101.8	97.2	107.8	105.73	830.3	831.82
June.....	100.2	101.1	112.8	90.8	99.1	106.3	95.9	105.7	101.18	774.7	796.02
July.....	96.8	100.3	100.0	88.3	95.5	108.4	90.2	104.9	97.77	772.4	781.35
August.....	100.7	103.4	102.3	94.9	96.6	109.9	91.9	101.4	100.13	795.9	787.76
September.....	104.8	108.3	100.1	99.6	103.7	109.9	97.5	102.1	104.58	832.3	825.92
October.....	107.1	108.0	103.4	97.9	106.5	112.8	100.5	105.4	105.47	834.3	829.77
November.....	107.7	124.1	107.7	94.0	101.4	112.6	108.7	105.2	107.33	829.1	844.41
December.....	106.9	126.4	102.8	81.9	92.7	112.6	121.8	106.5	104.97	800.6	825.84
1921.											
January.....	106.7	120.7	98.1	77.4	88.2	113.3	123.4	107.1	102.89	.....	809.48

During January important price changes occurred in the following commodities:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Vegetable foods.....	Potatoes; cocoa; conserved tomatoes.	Linseed oil.
Animal foods.....	Honey; beef.....	Eggs.
Chemicals.....		Sulphate of copper; nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia; caustic soda; citric and tartaric acid.
Textiles.....		Cotton, cotton yarns; wool; hemp; silk.
Minerals and metals	Tin.....	Coal; iron; zinc; copper; lead; antimony.
Building materials.		Chalk.
Sundry vegetables.	Hay; straw.....	
Miscellaneous.....	Petroleum; paper; soap.	Raw hides.

Italian prices probably reached their peak in the last months of 1920, and the decline which has set in recently has not been so marked as in America, Great Britain, France, and other countries, partly because of the

handicap of heavily depreciated foreign exchange rates. Prices of goods produced and consumed at home are still maintained at their former high levels because fundamental conditions causing these high prices have not changed. Prices of textiles, coal, metals, and other raw materials affected by international market conditions, on the other hand, are decreasing. The rate of decrease is slow, however, because of adverse exchange rates.

The measure which is now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies regarding increase in the prices of wheat, flour, and bread will be passed in a few days in spite of the obstructive efforts of the Socialists. This measure will cause something of an increase in the price of certain vegetable foods, but will decrease the Government deficit on account of food and will substantially improve the condition of the State finances. It is also to be hoped that the passage of the bread act will have a favorable

effect upon the course of the foreign exchanges and the prices of many commodities.

Foreign exchange rates continued adverse to Italy during January, the lira being further depreciated in terms of the French and Swiss francs and sterling (although the latest quotations are not the most unfavorable) and improved in terms of the dollar. The following table shows the trend during the last few months for the leading foreign exchange rates:

Foreign exchange rates.

	France.	England.	Switzerland.	United States.
Parity.....	100	25.22	100	5.18
Oct. 30, 1920.....	172.07	93.24	422.76	26.71
Nov. 30, 1920.....	164.58	94.90	425.24	27.18
Dec. 31, 1920.....	169.61	100.31	413.43	28.22
Jan. 8, 1921.....	171.87	105.11	444.03	28.74
Jan. 15, 1921.....	177.53	109.26	453.00	29.12
Jan. 22, 1921.....	188.15	106.07	438.50	27.83
Jan. 29, 1921.....	183.72	105.83	437.86	27.29
Jan. 31, 1921.....	193.76	104.46	432.50	26.75

Prices on the stock exchange have been on the whole very low during the month. This was especially true during the first half, but there was some recovery in the last 10 days of the month. State bonds have been comparatively firm, 3½ per cent consols being quoted at about 72.80 at the beginning of the month and at 73.25 at the end, 5 per cent consols at 74 at the beginning of the month

and at 74.66 at the end. These prices compare very unfavorably, however, with 80 and 86, which were the prevailing prices a year ago. Among other factors at work during 1920 to reduce the prices of fixed interest-bearing bonds and debentures, the rise in the rate of interest is of special importance.

Prices of dividend-bearing shares have also continued to decline during January, as is shown by Prof. Bachi's index number of securities prices. This index number is calculated from the end-of-month quotations of securities of joint-stock companies and is given in the form of percentages of the prices at the end of the preceding December. Group and general index numbers are weighted according to the amount of the nominal capital of each company at the end of the preceding December (in millions of lire). Coefficients of correction are adopted when the amount of capital and value of shares is changed by the issue of new shares by the company. A ratio is computed when the dividends on the shares of the company are paid, and the price of the shares is thus lowered.

Following are the general index numbers computed for the years 1919, 1920, and January, 1921. The indexes for 1919 relate to 81 companies with a capital of 3,971,000,000 lire, those for 1920 to 113 companies with a capital of 5,049,000,000 lire, and those for 1921 to 125 companies with a capital of 6,382,000,000 lire.

Index numbers of securities prices.

	December of preceding year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1919.....	100	99.10	105.53	106.96	101.91	108.11	110.02	105.19	100.97	100.34	96.02	96.43	99.49
Ratio.....		0.21	0.06	1.22	3.10	0.15	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.32	0.06	0.02	0.08
1920.....	100	102.75	106.81	106.97	106.49	105.58	94.87	87.57	86.86	80.33	73.62	80.20	80.08
Ratio.....		0.22	0.05	1.00	2.99	0.07	0.23	0.57	0.09	0.11	0.18	0.02	0.004
1921.....	100	94.24											
Ratio.....		0.25											

These figures fix very definitely the beginning of the decline in securities prices as May of last year and show that the fall in values continues with certain oscillations. Contributing factors in this situation are the general crisis being suffered by many industries, the serious labor strikes last summer, credit restrictions, difficulties in the financial markets, and last but not least the measure which requires the registration of shares and other securities by the owner for the purpose of tax payments. By the adjustment of the chain index numbers (i. e., by

taking the product of $\frac{99.49}{100} \times \frac{80.08}{100} \times \frac{94.24}{100}$) it is apparent that prices of shares have been reduced by about 25 per cent between December, 1918, and January, 1921.

It may be of some interest to show the variation of the price level of shares of different groups of companies. In the next table are shown the index numbers for each group in December, 1919, December, 1920, and January, 1921.

Index numbers of groups of securities prices.

	December, 1919 (percentage of December, 1918).	December, 1920 (percentage of December, 1919).	January, 1921 (percentage of December, 1920).
Banks.....	109.36	94.34	98.39
Companies which formerly managed railways.....	92.09	67.55	88.52 1 (2.37)
Transport by land.....	85.28	83.09	99.82
Transport by sea.....	103.64	80.67	86.92
Cotton.....	119.84	114.95	96.90
Lute.....	95.00	124.40	95.71
Wool.....	104.06	97.51	100.92 1 (0.23)
Linen and hemp.....	121.76	122.53	84.74 1 (5.76)
Silk.....	147.95	116.47	89.64
Mining companies.....	104.46	71.36	96.22 1 (1.40)
Iron companies.....	87.93	53.96	87.26 1 (0.60)
Machinery.....	90.23	61.09	91.27
Automobile factories.....	112.91	64.40	81.27 1 (0.32)
Electric companies.....	93.95	72.04	100.59
Chemical companies.....	93.54	85.80	93.86
Sugar companies.....	107.23	101.57	94.55 1 (0.37)
Other foodstuffs.....	112.76	94.36	99.58
Water companies.....	100.28	86.89	100.13 1 (0.13)
Building and land societies.....	105.07	95.77	100.88
Miscellaneous.....	104.64	124.71	95.58 1 (0.26)
General index number.....	99.49	80.08	94.24 1 (0.25)

1 Ratio.

If the index numbers are adjusted, it is apparent that in the case of textile and miscellaneous companies alone, prices in January, 1921, were higher than in December, 1918. Bank, sugar, food, water, and building securities are practically unchanged—while in the case of iron, mining, automobile, railway, maritime, electrical, machinery, and chemical securities prices are greatly depreciated. The losses have been most serious in the machinery, iron, and automobile industries where the effects of the business depression have been most severe. During January, securities in these lines and also in the textile industry have depreciated heavily.

During 1920 clearing-house returns have been constantly on the increase as a result of the money and credit inflation. The following figures give the aggregate transactions in millions of lire:

Clearing-house returns.

[In millions of lire.]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1913.....	65,622	1920—Continued.	
1917.....	165,181	June.....	56,920
1918.....	200,561	July.....	53,338
1919.....	297,964	August.....	52,046
1920—		September.....	48,317
January.....	30,376	October.....	57,368
February.....	37,067	November.....	52,750
March.....	42,370	December.....	53,476
April.....	49,162		
May.....	47,386	Total, 1920....	580,576

The extent of the monetary inflation is also clearly shown in the figures for banking operations. In the next table are presented data showing the condition of the three banks of issue at the end of last month as compared with earlier dates. The increase in the note circulation is due chiefly to the needs of the treasury. Bills discounted have increased in spite of efforts to restrict credit. Treasury bills are also irregularly included in this item and account for part of the increase as they do in the case of ordinary advances also. Checks and other titles at sight have increased along with the increase in the note circulation. The following table shows the trend of these items during the past year:

Condition of three banks of issue.

[In millions of lire.]

	Total circulation (exclusive of State notes).	Dis- counts on Italy.	Ordinary advances.	Dis- counts and credits on foreign countries.	Se- curities.	Sun- dry credits on Italy.	Checks and other titles at sight.
Dec. 31, 1919.....	16,281	2,044	1,575	908	349	438	1,903
June 30, 1920.....	17,817	3,931	2,853	985	368	654	1,621
July 31, 1920.....	17,899	3,972	2,604	997	365	559	1,410
Aug. 31, 1920.....	17,955	3,698	2,535	1,047	361	884	1,531
Sept. 30, 1920.....	18,912	3,808	2,820	1,119	364	1,031	1,754
Oct. 31, 1920.....	19,301	4,099	2,983	994	365	720	1,572
Nov. 30, 1920.....	19,476	4,063	2,334	930	396	981	1,658
Dec. 31, 1920 ¹	19,698	4,207	2,813	934	315	1,202	1,558

¹ For the Banco di Napoli are adopted the figures of the account of December 20, that of December 31 not being yet available.

Of perhaps greater value, however, are the figures showing the condition of the four big joint-stock banks, which control the whole banking situation. Banca Italiana de Sconto, the Banca Commerciale, the Credito Italiano, and the Banco di Roma have a combined capitalization of 1,077,000,000 lire and reserve funds of about 300,000,000 lire. Their influence was greatly increased during the last years of the war and since, and they now have very close connections with industries concerned with foreign as well as domestic trade. Since the war they have developed their foreign affiliations, especially in England, United States, France, and also in the Levant and Central Europe. In the next table items from the statements of the different banks have been combined.

The recent figures for bills of exchange and treasury bills discounted and debits of correspondents show that there has been a certain restriction of credit as a result of the economic crisis and the less speculative condition of the market. The gradual growth in the item "credits of correspondents" or deposits shows

that customers and correspondents are intrusting larger and larger funds to the care of the banks. In studying the table, account should be taken of the fact that in the autumn there is a special pressure for funds.

Condition of four large joint-stock banks.

[In millions of lire.]

	Dis- counts and treas- ury bills.	A-d- vances.	Securi- ties.	Debts of corre- spond- ents.	De- posits.	Credits of corre- spond- ents.
Dec. 31, 1919.	7,335	667	279	4,910	2,561	9,466
June 30, 1920.	6,795	1,541	449	6,060	2,767	11,293
July 31, 1920.	6,861	1,501	458	6,562	2,874	11,257
Aug. 31, 1920.	7,087	1,419	433	6,671	2,954	11,503
Sept. 30, 1920.	7,231	1,507	518	6,915	2,969	11,855
Oct. 31, 1920.	7,404	1,440	511	6,856	3,039	11,870
Nov. 30, 1920.	7,753	1,681	499	6,569	3,130	12,185

Savings deposits have continually increased, partly because of monetary inflation, partly also because of the persistent economic fore-sight of the Italian population. The follow-ing figures refer to the various types of deposits in the different institutions (banks of issue, ordinary banks, peoples' and cooperative banks, ordinary and post-office savings banks, etc.) and are given in millions of lire:

Miscellaneous bank deposits.

[In millions of lire.]

June 30, 1914.	7,595
June 30, 1915.	7,056
June 30, 1916.	7,902
June 30, 1917.	9,539
June 30, 1918.	12,232
June 30, 1919.	17,436
June 30, 1920.	20,659

Foreign trade figures are available only through September, 1920. The following data are the preliminary figures for 1920 and are based on prices in 1919. They do not include precious metals nor the reexport trade and are given in thousands of lire:

Foreign trade of Italy.

[In thousands of lire.]

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
January.	497,165	260,190	1,001,501	1,060,963
February.	616,019	301,326	1,140,532	1,367,680
March.	683,401	306,529	1,431,443	1,656,059
April.	678,682	349,696	1,362,923	1,650,611
May.	662,234	357,748	1,401,144	1,363,586
June.	752,154	483,729	2,076,303	1,431,173
July.	521,490	431,643	1,040,358	1,554,782
August.	531,940	548,458	1,249,376	872,056
September.	570,174	662,473	1,201,625	1,529,383
Total to Sep- tember.	5,513,259	3,761,793	11,905,200	12,486,325

A very substantial improvement was made in the balance of trade during the first nine months of 1920. In 1919 the excess of imports over exports reached a value of 8,724,500,000 lire, while in 1920 this was reduced to 6,392,000,000 lire. Exports in August and September, 1920, however, were less than in the same months of the previous year because of the crisis existing on the later date in many countries to which Italian commodities are sent. Luxury goods, of which Italy exports large quantities, are especially responsive to bad business conditions. As compared with 1919, imports of cereals, meats, and metals were greatly reduced in 1920, while imports of oils, wool, silk, timber, vehicles, etc., increased. In the export trade the greatest advance was made in hemp, cotton, silk, chemicals, metals and metal products, auto-mobiles, rubber products, vegetable products, etc. Italy imports more goods from the United States than from any other country; Great Britain, Argentina, and France are next in importance, but are far behind the United States. Her exports go mainly to France, and to a less extent to Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States. At present imports from Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia exceed exports to them.

No statistical data are yet available showing maritime movement in 1920, but the data for the trade of the port of Genoa (the first harbor of Italy) show a slight decrease as compared with 1919. This decrease is due in part to labor conflicts in many industries and to difficulties with maritime and dock workers. The volume of goods unloaded during 1920 amounted to 4,415,904 metric tons; loaded, 600,359 tons. This shows a decrease as compared with 1919 of 789,321 tons unloaded and an increase of 166,025 tons loaded, or a net decrease in total trade of 623,296 metric tons. Of the goods unloaded, 1,667,953 tons were coal (341,006 less than in 1919) and 2,747,851 were other goods (448,315 less than in 1919).

Data showing industrial production in 1920 are scarce. The table following gives preliminary figures for the chief mineral products (excluding the new territories annexed to the Kingdom after the war) for 1920 as compared with 1919 and 1913.

In almost all cases these figures show a decrease in production in 1920 as compared with 1919 and especially as compared with 1913. Great reductions, not yet known statistically, have occurred also in the production of metal manufactures. These poor results are due to the frequent disturbances in the

works, the coal famine, the general crisis, the decrease in the per capita production, and chiefly to the great strike in the metal and machinery works last summer. At that time the factories were occupied for several weeks by the workmen. Certain of the iron works and machinery establishments have been closed during the latter part of the year in spite of the large demand for goods from the State railways. In many factories part-time work has prevailed or workmen have been dismissed altogether. It would appear that the plant capacity in the iron industry had been increased during the war to a point which is in excess of post-war needs. Although the automobile industry did a large export business in the early part of the year, this did not continue through the later months. The Fiat Motor Car Co. has had considerable difficulty with labor.

Mineral production in Italy.

[Metric tons.]

	1920	1919	1913
Iron ore.....	423,300	465,655	603,116
Manganese ore.....	29,140	30,841	1,622
Copper ore.....	6,360	16,653	89,487
Lead ore.....	34,425	32,130	44,654
Zinc ore.....	73,180	65,629	158,278
Pyrites of iron and copper.....	320,900	372,474	317,334
Mercury metallic.....	800	548	1,004
Coal and brown coal.....	1,590,060	1,158,541	701,079
Sulphur.....	293,000	253,316	406,406
Petroleum.....	4,750	4,851	6,572
Graphite.....	4,190	7,626	11,145

The wool industry was active during the first part of the year, but in the second half was affected by the well-known phenomenon, the "buyer's strike," which caused a large reduction in sales and prices. The cotton industry has been active, reopening trade in many prewar markets in the Balkans, the Levant, Egypt, and certain colonies. The silk industry was very active during the first half of the year as a result of large foreign as well as domestic demand. Silk dresses were bought by all classes of the population in spite of the high prices. Sales were easily made and prices very high. As a result, 1920 production of cocoons was 30,000,000 kilograms greater than 1919 production. In May and June the industry was adversely affected by the Japanese crisis, but in July the industrial and commercial situation improved, and sales were made in France and Switzerland at high prices. As

the general crisis set in, sales decreased and prices and production declined. The retail trade was seriously affected. In the spinning branch of the silk industry there are now 40,000 active basins (i. e., two-thirds the number active before the war). The adoption of the 8-hour day has also further reduced total production in the industry.

In the chemical industry, factories producing fertilizer have been very active, although there has been a shortage of certain raw materials. The chief producers in the industry have combined into a single powerful organization, which deals also in sulphur and pyrites.

The paper industry has also been very active but suffers for want of cellulose and other raw materials. The distribution of paper is controlled by the Government, but the supply is small and prices high.

During the year surplus stocks of hides accumulated during the war were disposed of, and imports of both hides and shoes decreased as compared with war years. One section of the industry has been engaged in producing so-called "national boots"; i. e., standard shoes to be sold at cheap prices to the working classes. Technically, the boot and shoe industry has been entirely reorganized as a result of the war; handmade boots are a thing of the past and machine-made ones have taken their place.

The rubber industry (and chiefly the branch of it manufacturing pneumatics for motor cars and cycles) was very active during the first part of the year because of the activity of the automobile industry. Since then, however, it has suffered seriously; sales have been reduced and serious strikes have occurred. American competition in this line is resented by Italian producers because of its effect upon the domestic market.

There has been a certain amount of activity in the building industry, because of the serious shortage of houses, but costs are very high and the shortage persists in spite of the fact that various privileges have been granted by the Government to encourage building.

The hat industry (a characteristic Italian trade) was active during 1920, although there was a shortage of certain raw materials. The export trade has greatly increased both for felt and straw hats, recovering its prewar position.

The activity of many industries has been seriously affected by the lack of coal, the imports of which have been very irregular.

PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wholesale prices continued to decline in practically all important lines during February. The rate of decline for the month was 6 per cent, or approximately the same as in January, according to the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of the Federal Reserve Board. This is a somewhat less rapid rate of decline than was registered in the last few months of 1920.

According to the computation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based upon approximately 325 quotations, prices in February were 67 per cent above prewar, while the index number of the Federal Reserve Board, based upon the prices of 88 commodities, shows the level at that time as only 54 per cent above prewar. As was stated above, both indexes agree as to the rate of decline during January and February.

The heaviest declines during February occurred in the raw materials group, practically all important commodities included in this group being affected, crude oil more drastically than any other single commodity.

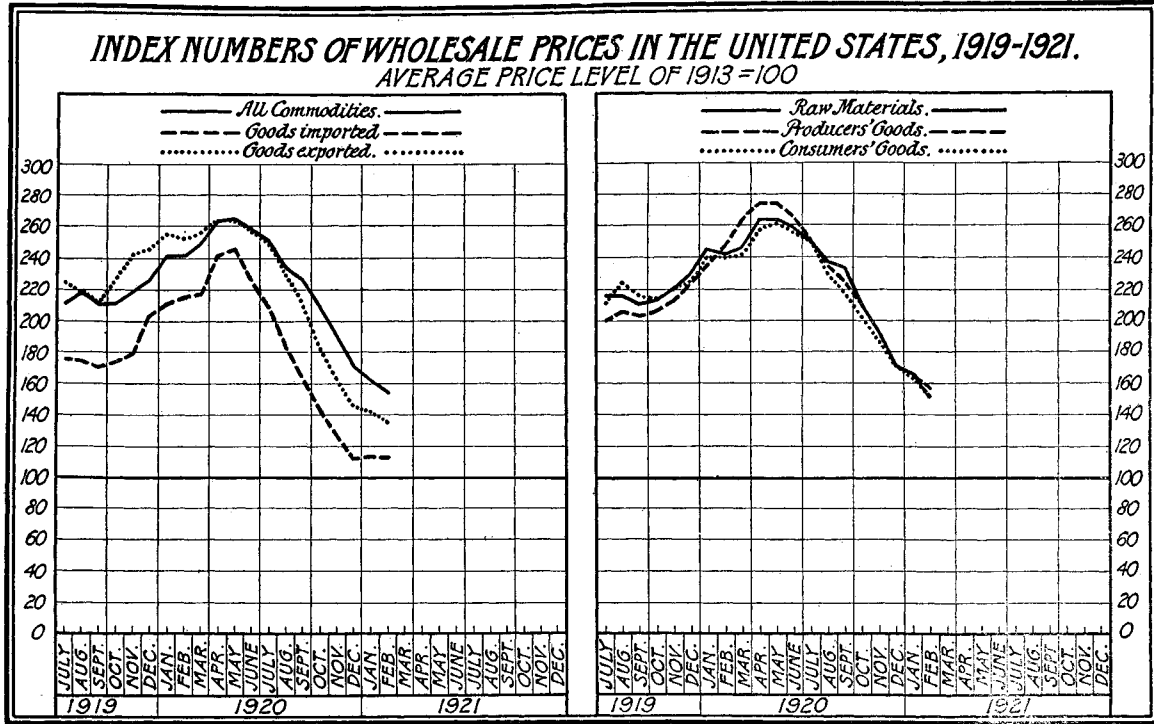
The slight improvement noted last month in the index number of goods imported did not continue in February. The decline for the month, however, was very slight, and on the whole there appears to be greater stability in the prices of this group of goods than of any other.

During the month revisions were received for two commodities. The price quoted for woolen cloth in January was revised and quoted at a lower figure. Plug tobacco, climax smooth, 14½ ounces, has been permanently substituted for plug tobacco, climax, 12 pieces to the pound.

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

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Goods consumed.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1913.								
Average for the year.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.								
Average for the year.....	209	174	214	206	209	198	207	206
1920.								
February.....	244	216	252	242	242	247	240	242
March.....	250	218	256	247	246	263	241	248
April.....	265	242	264	263	263	274	257	263
May.....	266	246	262	264	263	274	261	264
June.....	260	226	256	257	258	265	255	258
July.....	253	208	248	249	249	251	250	250
August.....	238	182	229	234	237	235	229	234
September.....	231	164	211	227	233	225	218	226
October.....	213	142	181	211	211	209	203	208
November.....	195	127	163	193	192	190	187	190
December.....	178	112	146	176	176	171	171	173
1921.								
January.....	166	114	142	165	164	166	159	163
February.....	156	113	135	155	152	158	152	154



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics index number).
	Farm products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
July, 1914.....	102	106	97	91	99	93	103	100
February, 1915.....	116	95	94	92	100	96	104	101
February, 1916.....	115	106	96	114	109	125	111	112
February, 1917.....	159	145	100	191	153	168	154	156
February, 1918.....	243	177	131	172	185	184	194	187
February, 1919.....	224	210	148	175	194	192	205	197
February, 1920.....	278	206	315	194	240	246	256	248
July, 1920.....	287	184	359	256	258	251	272	263
August, 1920.....	259	181	351	265	251	238	250	250
September, 1920.....	232	186	344	277	248	224	240	242
October, 1920.....	191	172	339	272	230	209	224	225
November, 1920.....	170	159	289	246	205	193	214	207
December, 1920.....	155	132	278	224	186	175	196	189
January, 1921.....	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	178
February, 1921.....	145	114	227	207	165	161	171	167

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character, covering the period July, 1920, to February, 1921, compared with like

figures for February of previous years. The actual average monthly prices shown in the table have been abstracted from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Corn, No. 3, Chicago.		Cotton, middling, New Orleans.		Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.		Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago.		Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.		Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$0. 7044	114	\$0. 1331	105	\$0. 8971	103	\$0. 8210	83	\$9. 2188	108	\$0. 1938	105
February, 1915.....	. 7460	121	. 0804	63	1. 5135	173	1. 6091	163	8. 1750	96	. 2350	128
February, 1916.....	. 7385	120	. 1142	90	1. 2825	147	1. 25*5	128	8. 4688	100	. 2375	129
February, 1917.....	1. 0053	163	. 1708	134	1. 8080	207	1. 7969	182	11. 1313	131	. 3175	173
February, 1918.....	1. 6375	266	. 3097	244	2. 1700	248	2. 1700	220	13. 0750	154	. 2925	159
February, 1919.....	1. 2763	207	. 2694	212	2. 2350	256	2. 3450	238	18. 4688	217	. 2800	152
February, 1920.....	1. 4125	229	. 3944	311	2. 6875	308	2. 4900	252	14. 9688	176	. 4025	219
July, 1920.....	1. 5388	250	. 3950	311	2. 8313	324	2. 8050	284	15. 3813	181	. 2944	160
August, 1920.....	1. 5310	249	. 3380	266	2. 5500	292	2. 4755	251	15. 3500	180	. 2850	155
September, 1920.....	1. 2938	210	. 2706	213	2. 4903	285	2. 4919	253	15. 2500	179	. 2840	154
October, 1920.....	. 8778	143	. 2088	164	2. 1063	241	2. 2047	224	14. 6875	173	. 2550	139
November, 1920.....	. 8003	130	. 1780	140	1. 7528	201	2. 0570	209	14. 5750	171	. 2325	126
December, 1920.....	. 7341	119	. 1444	114	1. 6809	192	2. 0125	204	12. 0938	142	. 1900	103
January, 1921.....	. 6553	106	. 1450	114	1. 7834	205	1. 9613	199	9. 8400	116	. 1675	91
February, 1921.....	. 6350	103	. 1332	105	1. 6713	191	1. 9194	195	9. 3125	109	. 1363	74

Year and month.	Hogs, light, Chicago.		Wool, Ohio, 1-3 grades, scoured, in eastern markets.		Hemlock, New York.		Yellow pine, flooring, New York.		Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coal, bituminous, run of mine, Cincinnati.	
	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$8. 7563	104	\$0. 4444	94	\$24. 5000	101	\$42. 0000	94	\$4. 9726	98	\$2. 2000	100
February, 1915.....	6. 7281	80	. 5429	115	24. 2500	100	41. 0000	92	5. 1866	102	2. 2000	100
February, 1916.....	8. 1375	96	. 6571	140	22. 2500	92	40. 0000	90	5. 2588	104	2. 2000	100
February, 1917.....	12. 2063	144	1. 8256	176	25. 5000	105	41. 5000	93	5. 6826	112	2. 0000	227
February, 1918.....	16. 0938	197	1. 4545	309	30. 5000	126	57. 0000	128	6. 5000	128	3. 6000	164
February, 1919.....	17. 4688	207	1. 0909	232	36. 0000	149	64. 0000	144	7. 9500	157	4. 0000	182
February, 1920.....	14. 9813	177	1. 2364	263	57. 0000	235	139. 0000	312	8. 4118	166	4. 1000	186
July, 1920.....	15. 8875	188	. 9091	193	57. 0000	235	160. 0000	359	9. 4580	187	6. 0000	273
August, 1920.....	15. 7350	183	. 8727	185	57. 0000	235	157. 0000	352	9. 6087	190	6. 0000	273
September, 1920.....	17. 0688	202	. 8364	178	57. 0000	235	157. 0000	352	10. 4363	206	7. 1000	323
October, 1920.....	14. 7875	175	. 7273	154	57. 0000	235	152. 0000	341	10. 4732	207	7. 1000	323
November, 1920.....	12. 1400	144	. 6909	147	57. 0000	235	124. 5000	279	10. 5417	208	7. 1000	323
December, 1920.....	9. 6625	114	. 5455	116	57. 0000	235	124. 5000	279	10. 5479	208	7. 1000	323
January, 1921.....	9. 6700	114	. 5455	116	48. 0000	198	110. 0000	247	10. 6373	210	5. 6000	255
February, 1921.....	9. 7063	115	. 5455	116	48. 0000	198	95. 0000	213	10. 6382	210	5. 1000	232

Year and month.	Coal, Pocahontas, Norfolk.		Coke, Connellsville.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, at furnaces.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$3. 0000	100	\$1. 8750	77	\$0. 1340	85	\$0. 0390	89	\$1. 7500	71	\$13. 0000	88
February, 1915.....	2. 8500	95	1. 5750	65	. 1475	94	. 0380	86	1. 5000	61	12. 5000	85
February, 1916.....	3. 0000	100	2. 6250	108	. 2538	161	. 0610	139	2. 3500	96	17. 6900	120
February, 1917.....	6. 5000	217	7. 5000	307	. 3300	210	. 0850	193	3. 0500	124	30. 0000	204
February, 1918.....	4. 4120	147	6. 0000	246	. 2350	149	. 0706	160	3. 9375	161	33. 0000	224
February, 1919.....	4. 6320	154	5. 2188	214	. 1731	110	. 0508	115	4. 0000	163	30. 0000	204
February, 1920.....	4. 6320	154	6. 0000	216	. 1906	121	. 0881	200	5. 5125	225	42. 2500	287
July, 1920.....	6. 4800	216	14. 3750	589	. 1900	121	. 0850	195	6. 1000	249	45. 7500	311
August, 1920.....	6. 4800	216	15. 5500	637	. 1900	121	. 0898	204	6. 1000	249	48. 1000	327
September, 1920.....	7. 2800	243	15. 3125	628	. 1869	119	. 0816	185	6. 1000	249	48. 5000	330
October, 1920.....	7. 2800	243	14. 3125	587	. 1675	106	. 0731	166	6. 1000	249	43. 7500	298
November, 1920.....	7. 2800	243	8. 8500	363	. 1455	92	. 0628	143	6. 1000	249	36. 5000	248
December, 1920.....	7. 2800	243	6. 2375	256	. 1369	87	. 0478	109	6. 1000	249	33. 0000	224
January, 1921.....	7. 2800	243	5. 5313	227	. 1288	82	. 0497	113	5. 7750	236	30. 0000	204
February, 1921.....	7. 2800	243	5. 1875	213	. 1288	82	. 0468	106	4. 1875	171	27. 5000	187

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 1 1/1.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, in general market.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.		Steel rails, open hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's cross-bred.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$0.2150	97	\$0.3050	108	\$19.0000	74	\$0.0113	76	\$30.0000	100	\$0.6500	84
February, 1915.....	.1650	75			19.5000	76	.0110	74	30.0000	100	.6200	80
February, 1916.....	.2250	102	.3250	115	33.5000	130	.0225	152	30.00 0	100	.8800	115
February, 1917.....	.3200	149	.5800	206	65.0000	252	.0438	295	40.0000	133	1.2500	161
February, 1918.....	.5536	250	.4900	174	47.5000	184	.0325	220	57.0000	190	2.0071	258
February, 1919.....	.4164	188	.4900	174	43.5000	169	.0300	203	57.0000	190	1.7000	219
February, 1920.....	.7465	337	.5700	202	55.2500	214	.0350	236	54.5000	182	2.2500	290
July, 1920.....	.7009	317	.5700	202	62.5000	242	.0338	228	54.5000	182	1.7500	225
August, 1920.....	.6310	285	.5500	195	61.0000	237	.0325	220	54.5000	182	1.7500	225
September, 1920.....	.5429	245	.5100	181	58.7500	228	.0325	220	54.5000	182	1.7500	225
October, 1920.....	.4343	196	.4900	174	55.0000	213	.0309	209	54.5000	182	1.5000	193
November, 1920.....	.3695	167	.4700	167	49.7000	193	.0281	190	54.5000	182	1.3000	167
December, 1920.....	.3108	140	.4100	145	43.5000	169	.0265	179	50.0000	167	1.1000	142
January, 1921.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
February, 1921.....	.2775	125	.3800	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$0.1350	104	\$0.0882	79	\$4.5938	100	\$0.1709	106	\$0.1200	97	\$0.0420	98
February, 1915.....	.1213	94	.0825	74	7.7063	168	.1525	92	.1200	97	.0554	130
February, 1916.....	.1375	106	.0825	74	6.4400	140	.1675	101	.1300	105	.0597	140
February, 1917.....	.1413	109	.1000	90	9.0688	198	.2113	127	.1200	97	.0686	161
February, 1918.....	.1750	135	.0833	75	10.3000	225	.2984	180	.1600	130	.0730	171
February, 1919.....	.2450	189	.1544	139	10.5500	230	.3338	201	.1750	142	.0882	207
February, 1920.....	.2125	164	.1478	133	13.5375	295	.3056	184	.2400	195	.1495	350
July, 1920.....	.2550	197	.1306	117	13.6688	298	.3769	227	.2600	211	.1910	447
August, 1920.....	.2550	197	.0936	84	12.2350	267	.3725	224	.2600	211	.1490	349
September, 1920.....	.2600	201	.0819	74	12.5938	275	.3634	219	.2750	223	.1426	334
October, 1920.....	.2520	195	.0759	68	11.2063	244	.3575	215	.2900	235	.1078	252
November, 1920.....	.2400	185	.0746	67	9.2950	203	.3065	184	.2900	235	.0962	225
December, 1920.....	.2220	171	.0656	59	8.9438	195	.2575	155	.2900	235	.0809	189
January, 1921.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
February, 1921.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There is presented below a series of indexes designed to reflect movements in foreign trade of the United States, with fluctuations due to price changes eliminated. The commodities chosen for these indexes are those for which prices are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of its international price index. The list includes 25 of the most important imports, the value of which in 1913 formed 47.7 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports, the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of commodities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The following is the classification of the 11 additional commodities of imports given in the October, 1920, BULLETIN:

Raw materials.—Flaxseed; copper; pulp wood; total leaf tobacco.

Producers' goods.—Manila; jute and jute butts; paper; extract of quebracho; glycerin,

crude; wood pulp: (a) mechanically ground, (b) chemically treated—(1) bleached, (2) unbleached.

Consumers' goods.—Cocoa, crude.

Total imports, after a slight increase during January, showed a very large increase during February, 1921. This increase was noted in every class of imports, the increase in raw materials being the most noticeable. The imports of raw wool showed the most decided increase. They were more than twice the amount imported during January, which was in turn considerably greater than the amount imported during December, 1920. The increase in the imports of producers' goods was influenced considerably by the large increase in the imports of cane sugar, which showed such a decided fall during January but a remarkable recovery in February. Total exports on the other hand showed a decrease, each class of exports sharing in the decrease, with the largest portion falling upon producers' goods.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 1913 PRICES.

[In thousands of dollars; 1. e., 000 omitted.]

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.								Imports.							
	Raw materials (12 commodities).		Producers' goods (10 commodities).		Consumers' goods (7 commodities).		Grand total exports (29 commodities).		Raw materials (10 commodities).		Producers' goods (12 commodities).		Consumers' goods (3 commodities).		Grand total imports (25 commodities).	
	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.
1913.																
January....	100,027	116.8	11,762	101.4	30,715	100.9	142,504	111.6	61,347	121.9	40,107	108.3	14,219	108.0	115,673	115.1
February....	71,074	83.0	12,266	105.8	30,790	101.2	114,130	89.4	55,332	110.0	41,060	110.9	14,335	108.9	110,727	110.1
March.....	61,631	72.0	11,836	102.1	23,698	94.3	102,215	80.1	55,555	110.4	45,753	123.6	13,378	101.6	114,686	114.1
April.....	71,446	83.0	14,128	121.8	23,708	94.3	114,282	89.5	32,271	103.9	42,346	114.4	10,896	82.7	105,513	104.9
May.....	63,856	80.4	11,661	100.6	29,923	93.3	110,440	86.5	50,039	99.5	34,409	103.7	7,718	58.6	96,216	95.7
June.....	46,963	54.8	11,612	100.1	28,242	92.8	86,817	68.0	40,822	81.1	38,606	104.3	8,382	63.7	87,810	87.3
July.....	51,325	59.9	11,109	95.8	27,686	91.0	90,120	70.6	40,298	80.1	35,990	97.2	9,698	73.6	85,986	85.4
August.....	74,869	87.4	11,547	99.5	29,370	96.5	115,786	90.7	42,470	84.4	37,385	101.0	11,078	84.1	90,933	90.4
September..	103,614	120.9	10,622	91.6	32,190	105.8	146,426	114.7	52,659	104.6	41,184	111.2	15,883	120.6	109,726	109.2
October....	137,772	160.9	12,608	108.7	34,612	113.8	184,992	144.9	44,407	88.2	22,721	61.4	15,929	121.0	83,057	82.6
November..	126,836	148.1	9,987	86.1	31,246	102.7	168,069	131.6	48,107	95.6	23,788	77.8	15,059	114.4	91,954	91.5
December..	113,326	132.3	10,053	86.7	33,089	108.7	156,468	122.5	60,904	121.0	31,929	86.2	21,446	162.9	114,279	113.7
Year.....	1,027,789	100.0	139,191	100.0	365,269	100.0	1,532,249	100.0	604,261	100.0	444,278	100.0	158,021	100.0	1,206,560	100.0
1919.																
January....	84,066	98.2	18,444	159.0	56,748	186.4	159,258	124.7	44,552	88.5	53,071	143.3	14,434	108.1	112,057	111.4
February....	58,488	68.3	14,598	125.9	33,338	175.2	126,424	99.0	47,774	94.9	66,708	180.2	14,230	109.6	128,712	128.0
March.....	57,659	67.3	16,161	139.3	6,585	232.3	135,405	106.1	54,947	109.2	82,546	223.0	25,223	191.6	162,716	161.8
April.....	65,112	76.0	19,356	166.9	80,639	264.9	165,107	129.3	63,385	125.9	88,017	237.7	18,869	143.3	170,271	169.3
May.....	67,595	78.9	15,972	137.7	58,731	192.9	142,298	111.4	81,274	161.4	89,890	242.8	24,861	188.8	196,025	195.0
June.....	98,335	114.8	28,618	247.1	96,088	315.1	223,041	174.7	86,256	171.4	61,886	167.2	18,512	140.6	166,654	165.7
July.....	71,917	84.0	17,150	147.9	52,553	172.7	141,620	110.9	86,443	171.7	77,401	209.1	29,492	224.0	193,336	192.3
August.....	81,250	94.9	19,574	168.8	49,194	161.6	150,018	117.5	85,571	169.9	42,132	113.8	20,953	159.1	148,656	147.8
September..	70,245	82.1	19,359	166.9	43,342	142.4	132,986	104.1	123,524	245.3	70,033	189.2	25,240	191.7	218,797	217.6
October....	70,322	82.1	17,182	148.1	45,844	150.6	133,348	104.4	99,114	196.8	74,736	201.9	20,386	154.8	194,236	193.2
November..	99,552	116.2	15,735	135.7	46,729	153.5	162,016	126.9	98,690	196.1	79,198	213.9	21,254	161.4	199,142	198.1
December..	89,534	104.6	13,208	113.9	43,571	143.1	146,363	114.6	79,965	158.9	71,886	194.2	21,521	163.4	173,372	172.4
Year.....	914,165	83.9	215,357	154.7	683,362	188.5	1,817,884	118.6	951,495	157.5	857,504	193.0	254,975	161.4	2,063,974	171.1
1920.																
January....	93,142	108.7	15,647	134.9	35,377	116.2	144,166	112.9	103,782	206.1	90,633	244.8	24,062	182.7	218,477	217.3
February....	70,150	81.9	14,201	122.4	41,645	136.8	125,996	98.7	87,210	173.2	107,162	289.5	19,936	151.4	214,308	213.1
March.....	90,805	106.0	17,279	149.0	56,428	185.4	164,512	128.9	97,039	192.8	125,496	339.0	25,999	197.4	248,534	247.2
April.....	63,048	79.4	17,063	147.1	51,639	169.8	136,800	107.1	87,588	174.0	97,187	262.5	29,076	220.8	213,851	212.7
May.....	63,650	74.3	17,546	151.3	62,457	235.2	143,653	112.5	94,177	127.5	84,134	227.2	14,887	113.1	163,198	162.3
June.....	55,200	64.5	14,663	126.4	46,113	151.5	115,976	90.8	75,225	149.5	95,699	258.5	21,463	163.0	192,387	191.8
July.....	66,924	78.1	19,138	165.0	43,325	142.4	129,387	101.3	60,942	121.0	93,910	253.7	24,562	186.5	179,414	178.1
August.....	67,225	78.5	15,708	135.4	23,594	94.0	111,527	87.3	61,321	121.8	94,866	256.2	22,624	171.8	178,811	177.6
September..	70,699	82.5	13,883	119.7	23,599	94.0	113,181	88.6	51,388	102.1	61,163	165.2	17,226	130.8	129,777	129.0
October....	101,708	118.7	17,649	152.2	37,859	124.4	157,216	123.1	44,866	89.1	48,683	131.5	17,613	133.8	111,162	110.0
November..	95,148	111.1	14,123	121.8	33,996	111.7	143,267	112.2	43,436	86.3	61,590	166.4	14,610	111.0	119,636	119.0
December..	104,823	122.4	21,577	136.0	37,536	123.3	163,941	123.4	39,963	79.4	49,239	133.0	13,401	101.8	102,603	102.0
Year.....	947,527	92.2	198,477	142.6	503,618	137.9	1,649,622	107.7	816,937	135.2	1,009,762	227.3	245,459	155.3	2,072,158	171.7
1921.																
January....	90,063	105.2	21,797	187.9	38,356	126.0	150,216	117.6	37,523	74.5	48,442	130.8	19,288	146.5	105,253	104.7
February....	77,922	91.0	16,349	141.0	35,433	116.4	129,704	101.6	59,514	118.2	53,111	143.5	21,179	160.8	133,804	133.1

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

In continuation of tables in the March, 1921, FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN there are presented in the following tables certain data relative to the physical volume of trade. The January, 1919, issue contains a description of the methods employed in the compilation of the data and the construction of the accompanying index numbers. In this issue a series is included covering animals slaughtered under Federal inspection.

February receipts of live stock at 15 western markets declined from the January figure, but were slightly above the figure for February,

1920. While receipts of horses and mules during February, 1921, showed a slight increase over January, a decline was noted in the case of cattle and calves, hogs, and sheep. February, 1921, receipts of hogs and sheep were slightly greater than during February, 1920. Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets during February continued to decline, being considerably smaller than for both January, 1921, and February, 1920. Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers showed a very large seasonal decline during February, and were somewhat smaller than the receipts

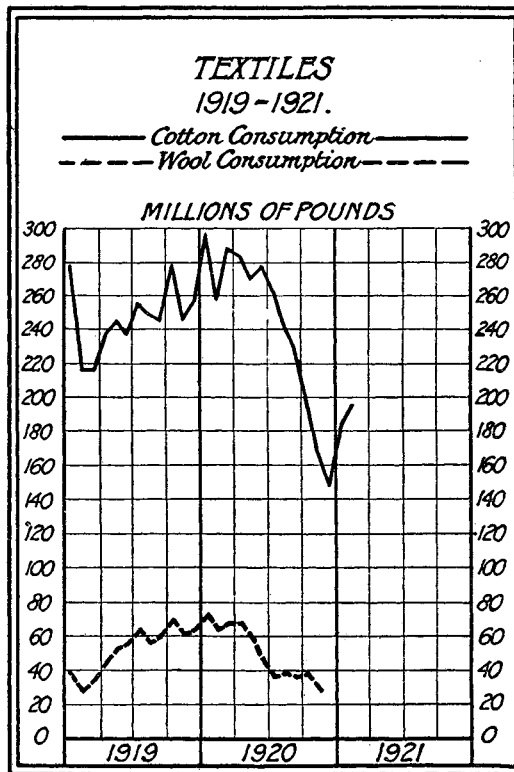
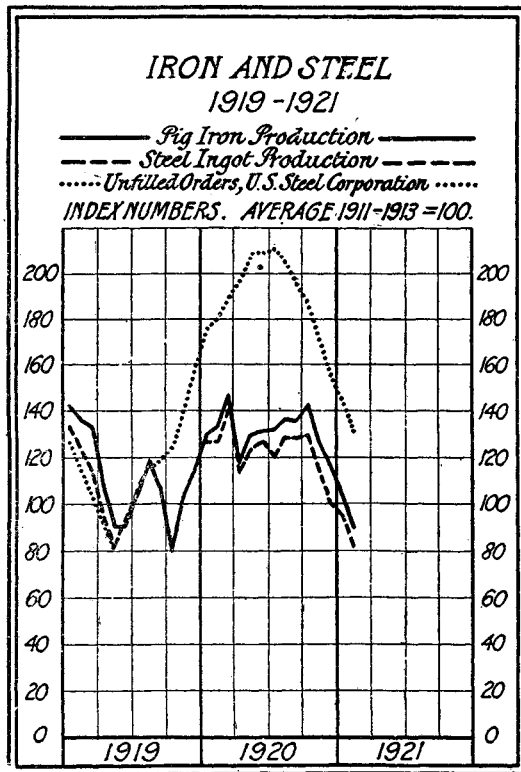
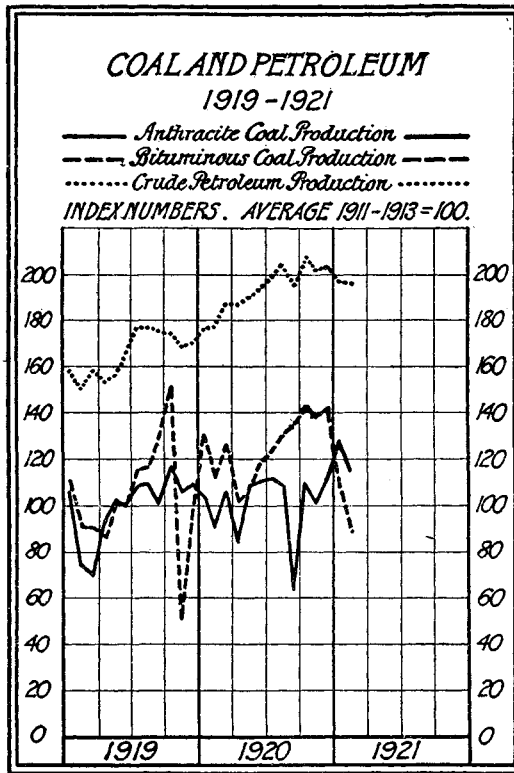
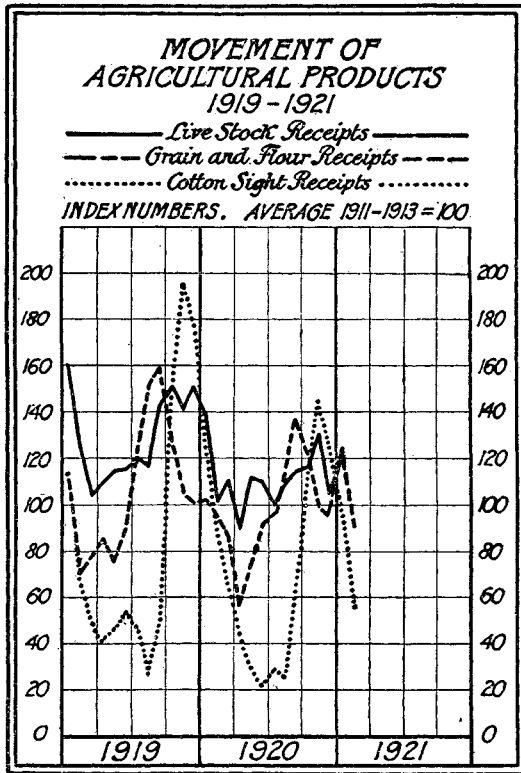
during February, 1920. Receipts of flour increased over the low figure of January, 1921, but were considerably less than the figure for February, 1920. When grain and flour were combined a considerable decrease from January, 1921, and a slight decrease from February, 1920, was noted. Stocks of grain at 11 interior centers at the close of February showed a considerable increase over January, 1921, but were still under the figure for February, 1920. The largest increase is noted in the case of corn. February wheat flour production was considerably lower than both January, 1921, and February, 1920. February cotton sight receipts registered a very large drop from the January receipts, and the seasonal decrease was considerably greater than a year ago. While stocks at ports and interior towns at the close of February decreased very slightly from January, the increase over February a year ago indicates the light exports of this season. The February takings of the American spinners showed a large decrease from the January figure and a slight decrease from the figure for February, 1920.

The production of bituminous coal during February again showed a very large decrease from January, 1921, and February, 1920. While the production of anthracite coal for this month showed a very large decrease from January, 1921, the figure was considerably larger than the production during February, 1920. Although crude petroleum production during February, 1921, was considerably greater than the production during February, 1920, it fell off considerably from the production during January, 1921. Pig-iron production during March continued its decline, being only about 50 per cent of the amount produced during March, 1920. The average daily production of pig iron for March was the smallest figure reported since 1914 shortly after the outbreak of the war. The March average daily production figure of 51,468 tons declined from 69,187 tons during February and 108,900 tons during March, 1920. The decline in pig-iron production has been followed very closely by the decline in steel-ingot production, which was only about 50 per cent of the March, 1920, production. The further decrease in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of March, 1921, paralleled steel-ingot and pig-iron production, being slightly less than 50 per cent of the unfilled orders at the close of March, 1920.

The textile industry showed some favorable signs of recovery from the depression which had been noticeable during the past few months. Cotton consumption during February again showed a large increase over January, 1921, but was still considerably under the consumption for February, 1920. The number of cotton spindles active during the month also showed a noticeable increase, but was likewise considerably smaller than the number active during February, 1920. The increased activity in the woolen industry was noted from the fact that both the percentage of idle wool machinery on the first of the month to the total reported, and the percentage of idle hours on the first of the month to the total reported, in every class of machinery showed a considerable decrease from the previous month. Imports of raw silk during February, 1921, showed an exceedingly large increase, being more than three times the amount imported during January, but were still considerably less than the amount imported during February, 1920.

Both receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis during March showed a slight decrease from February, 1921, and were considerably smaller than the receipts and shipments during March, 1920. February production of southern pine, Douglas fir, and North Carolina pine showed increases over January, 1921, but in each case the production was less than during February, 1920. The production of western pine and eastern white pine showed a very slight decrease from January, 1921, but was considerably less than during February, 1920. Receipts and meltings of raw sugar at North Atlantic ports during February, 1921, were considerably larger than during January, 1921, but were less than during February, 1920. Raw stocks of sugar at the close of February at these ports were considerably larger than during January, 1921, and slightly larger than during February, 1920. California shipments of citrus fruits showed a very slight increase over January, 1921, and a very large increase over February, 1920. Shipments of deciduous fruits showed a slight decline from January, 1921, and a considerable decline from February, 1920.

The tonnage of vessels cleared during February decreased from the January, 1921, figure, but was considerably above the figure for February, 1920.



LIVE-STOCK MOVEMENTS.

[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 59 markets.	Hogs, 59 markets.	Sheep, 59 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.
1920.	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
February.....	1,462,659	3,378,816	1,386,728	108,056	6,336,259	592,159	1,287,529	577,712	110,827	2,563,227
July.....	1,657,743	2,837,685	2,000,758	35,668	6,531,854	721,328	1,095,470	1,015,612	37,152	2,869,562
August.....	1,952,086	2,516,240	2,561,661	73,423	7,103,410	869,849	953,088	1,459,150	69,971	3,352,058
September.....	2,279,345	2,435,589	2,826,693	57,468	7,599,095	1,079,170	931,261	1,581,680	60,414	3,552,525
October.....	2,196,939	2,826,277	2,945,709	38,565	8,007,582	1,159,459	1,064,175	1,932,083	37,994	4,193,711
November.....	2,403,990	3,862,243	2,419,596	22,477	8,708,306	1,148,861	1,394,347	1,474,299	22,963	4,040,470
December.....	1,382,995	4,136,261	1,546,876	16,118	7,132,250	647,801	1,516,893	704,760	17,030	2,886,484
1921.										
January.....	1,629,994	4,654,560	1,769,155	34,712	8,088,421	602,320	1,637,902	681,987	34,572	2,956,781
February.....	1,174,611	3,951,971	1,501,902	41,212	6,669,696	456,471	1,346,092	590,487	40,611	2,433,661

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT 15 WESTERN MARKETS.

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

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
February.....	1,062,381	109	2,394,978	113	947,733	72	75,488	170	4,480,580	100
July.....	1,188,019	118	2,115,639	96	1,301,458	95	26,257	57	4,631,373	100
August.....	1,459,565	145	1,818,245	83	1,688,719	124	55,371	120	5,021,900	109
September.....	1,736,009	172	1,597,622	73	1,893,312	139	38,950	85	5,265,893	114
October.....	1,628,564	162	1,836,748	84	1,865,330	136	24,716	54	5,355,358	116
November.....	1,781,261	177	2,624,185	119	1,542,477	113	12,149	26	5,960,072	129
December.....	984,309	98	2,932,052	133	942,858	69	9,290	20	4,868,509	105
1921.										
January.....	1,191,814	118	3,339,419	152	1,112,024	81	24,158	52	5,667,415	123
February.....	835,686	89	2,902,107	141	972,647	76	27,111	63	4,737,551	110

SHIPMENTS.

1920.										
February.....	428,076	109	814,613	174	339,090	70	78,540	198	1,660,319	120
July.....	508,199	125	737,923	152	644,557	128	27,728	68	1,918,407	134
August.....	640,295	157	627,670	130	899,342	179	52,163	127	2,219,470	155
September.....	819,371	202	540,812	112	1,027,510	204	40,890	100	2,428,583	169
October.....	866,327	213	584,742	121	1,192,912	237	24,051	59	2,668,032	186
November.....	810,284	199	784,468	162	952,159	189	12,782	31	2,559,693	178
December.....	472,748	116	943,515	195	384,646	76	10,201	25	1,811,110	126
1921.										
January.....	426,887	105	1,078,679	223	316,068	63	24,463	60	1,846,097	129
February.....	334,113	88	869,718	192	324,311	69	26,495	69	1,554,637	116

SHIPMENTS OF STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FROM 34 MARKETS.

	Cattle and calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.		Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.
	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>		<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
1920.					1920.				
February.....	237,225	79,479	140,138	456,842	November.....	545,802	52,699	855,545	1,454,046
July.....	209,563	25,711	322,867	558,141	December.....	277,053	36,827	258,599	572,479
August.....	273,512	34,415	567,429	875,356	1921.				
September.....	473,652	44,340	789,387	1,307,379	January.....	202,926	41,892	88,089	332,907
October.....	571,025	59,123	1,055,237	1,685,385	February.....	164,504	49,229	61,508	275,241

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.

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

	Cattle.		Calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Total.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1918.										
January	895,275	148	210,444	119	3,960,892	141	779,934	65	5,846,545	122
February	784,834	139	192,769	117	3,998,084	152	655,015	58	5,630,702	126
March	828,216	136	259,854	147	3,925,986	139	735,595	61	5,749,651	120
April	914,899	151	351,387	199	3,290,489	117	613,814	51	5,170,589	108
May	781,755	129	357,353	202	3,092,325	110	659,063	55	4,890,496	102
June	829,690	137	312,171	177	2,782,792	99	737,298	61	4,661,951	97
July	1,019,982	168	354,721	201	2,910,491	104	869,403	72	5,184,597	108
August	987,237	163	273,597	155	2,283,083	81	936,683	78	4,480,600	93
September	1,142,754	188	316,816	179	1,980,008	70	1,028,645	85	4,488,223	93
October	1,251,011	206	306,096	173	3,018,084	107	1,194,208	99	5,769,429	120
November	1,233,081	203	272,066	154	4,280,126	152	1,139,292	94	6,921,565	144
December	1,159,785	191	249,109	141	5,661,890	201	970,927	81	8,041,711	167
Year	11,828,549	162	3,456,383	163	41,214,250	122	10,319,877	71	66,819,059	116
1919.										
January	1,119,200	184	294,812	167	5,845,696	208	1,003,880	83	8,263,588	172
February	701,353	124	209,834	127	4,266,317	162	753,940	67	5,931,444	132
March	640,288	105	295,388	167	3,443,330	122	737,836	61	5,116,842	106
April	622,123	103	383,414	217	3,207,671	114	807,766	67	5,020,974	104
May	720,684	119	391,304	221	3,743,463	133	894,324	74	5,749,775	120
June	644,463	106	327,060	185	3,728,230	132	931,466	77	5,631,219	117
July	854,797	141	399,966	226	2,884,325	102	1,160,470	96	5,299,558	110
August	859,409	142	318,769	180	1,949,413	69	1,233,883	102	4,361,474	91
September	855,192	141	317,984	180	1,997,149	71	1,291,979	107	4,462,301	93
October	1,073,220	177	374,619	212	2,685,711	95	1,413,805	117	5,547,355	115
November	1,040,074	171	344,238	195	3,270,172	116	1,227,191	102	5,881,673	122
December	960,181	158	311,639	176	4,790,353	170	1,231,577	102	7,296,750	152
Year	10,090,984	139	3,969,027	187	41,811,830	124	12,691,117	88	68,562,958	119
1920.										
January	832,231	137	305,125	173	5,078,521	180	954,607	79	7,170,484	149
February	630,995	108	283,052	166	3,103,530	114	828,426	67	4,846,003	104
March	683,139	113	390,053	221	3,481,680	124	787,867	65	5,342,739	111
April	637,575	105	382,420	216	2,590,208	92	713,796	59	4,323,999	90
May	626,304	103	368,644	209	3,584,781	127	670,644	56	5,250,373	109
June	656,191	108	430,654	244	3,560,788	126	817,515	68	5,465,148	114
July	661,172	109	312,765	194	2,637,772	94	1,048,428	87	4,696,137	98
August	685,763	113	332,349	188	2,176,010	77	1,041,580	86	4,235,702	88
September	825,484	136	347,578	197	1,978,602	70	1,150,776	95	4,302,440	90
October	843,136	139	314,789	178	2,486,940	88	1,067,821	89	4,712,686	98
November	858,946	142	315,971	179	3,328,633	118	968,235	80	5,471,785	114
December	667,344	110	244,573	138	3,985,125	142	932,417	77	5,829,459	121
Year	8,607,455	118	4,059,522	191	37,986,075	112	10,980,526	76	61,633,578	107
1921.										
January	689,506	114	282,043	160	4,347,306	154	1,068,316	89	6,387,201	133
February	522,718	92	252,369	153	3,770,974	143	957,751	85	5,503,812	123

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN MEAT PRODUCTS.

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

	Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.		Beef, pickled, and other cured.		Bacon.		Hams and shoulders, cured.		Lard.		Pickled pork.	
	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.
1920.														
February	735,132	115	13,010,793	1,085	1,631,457	63	75,891,195	460	24,217,706	168	36,644,906	86	3,710,308	87
July	5,217,838	788	5,506,812	444	1,973,004	74	31,562,761	188	8,385,089	56	47,061,422	107	2,926,247	66
August	1,231,070	186	343,352	28	2,152,982	81	23,333,156	139	9,360,469	63	31,020,802	71	2,257,511	51
September	244,261	37	1,964,543	158	1,613,657	60	41,371,561	247	8,997,124	60	46,326,353	105	3,279,902	74
October	207,503	31	522,251	42	1,995,039	75	49,838,768	298	8,787,853	59	54,173,979	123	3,549,456	80
November	282,761	43	3,091,805	249	1,678,091	63	57,934,259	346	11,197,880	75	57,316,309	130	2,605,431	59
December	399,916	60	1,583,434	128	3,053,993	114	68,784,322	411	14,491,763	97	90,080,092	205	2,691,452	61
1921.														
January	548,227	83	6,078,550	490	1,725,625	65	43,202,486	258	16,869,841	113	76,185,237	173	3,089,094	70
February	1,733,678	280	979,081	85	1,750,756	70	31,612,140	202	15,847,799	114	91,840,951	224	3,150,452	76

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 17 INTERIOR CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
February...	18,115,324	70	26,051,855	120	20,575,654	105	3,263,686	305	2,470,622	36	70,477,141	94	2,059,421	109	79,744,536	95
July.....	29,714,399	110	20,824,268	93	18,734,180	93	3,096,026	280	2,659,921	37	75,028,794	96	2,052,110	105	84,263,289	97
August.....	43,039,021	160	9,840,320	44	30,728,748	152	3,191,103	288	3,007,508	42	89,806,700	115	1,949,339	99	98,578,726	114
September....	46,181,275	171	20,696,955	92	31,031,569	154	5,571,428	508	6,630,056	92	110,111,283	141	1,843,954	94	118,409,076	137
October.....	45,403,825	168	19,064,508	85	21,235,162	105	4,455,979	403	5,795,028	81	95,954,502	123	2,137,639	109	105,573,878	122
November....	39,272,827	146	11,407,224	51	15,282,651	76	3,706,653	335	6,618,362	92	76,287,717	98	2,054,262	105	85,531,896	99
December....	32,758,773	122	19,390,714	86	13,777,300	68	3,482,685	315	5,058,808	71	74,468,280	96	1,570,822	80	81,536,979	94
1921.																
January.....	32,229,218	120	42,036,812	187	18,508,986	92	2,202,705	199	3,753,837	52	98,731,558	127	1,430,904	73	105,170,626	121
February....	22,922,667	91	27,565,779	132	12,553,913	67	1,397,832	135	2,074,908	31	66,515,099	92	1,659,009	91	73,980,640	91

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

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 14 INTERIOR CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
February...	14,114,215	95	11,977,640	87	13,073,089	89	2,113,505	309	1,306,340	35	42,584,789	89	3,157,037	96	56,791,456	91
July.....	19,002,099	123	9,100,527	64	11,345,429	75	4,476,238	632	2,092,672	54	46,016,965	93	3,767,678	111	62,971,516	97
August.....	24,934,816	162	6,260,144	44	12,814,067	84	2,880,003	407	2,231,851	57	49,120,881	99	3,605,105	106	65,343,854	101
September....	28,700,593	186	6,284,075	44	12,690,866	84	4,339,057	613	3,556,180	91	55,570,771	112	3,137,454	94	69,914,314	108
October.....	26,258,795	170	10,336,378	73	10,601,178	70	4,742,380	670	4,529,091	116	56,467,822	114	3,758,735	111	73,382,130	114
November....	24,950,771	162	7,890,500	56	10,729,045	71	2,998,524	424	4,249,954	109	50,818,794	103	3,949,699	117	68,592,440	106
December....	22,253,030	144	7,898,979	56	9,964,743	66	3,171,616	448	3,083,249	79	46,371,617	94	3,141,524	93	60,508,475	94
1921.																
January.....	20,187,379	131	17,288,509	122	11,523,642	76	2,380,797	336	2,874,359	74	54,254,686	110	2,678,257	79	66,306,843	103
February....	15,134,115	105	12,891,895	98	9,299,842	66	1,041,424	158	1,626,913	45	39,994,189	87	2,696,723	85	52,129,443	86

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
1920.						
February.....	Bushels. 36,287,715	Bushels. 4,045,698	Bushels. 8,567,984	Bushels. 14,488,665	Bushels. 1,980,286	Bushels. 65,370,348
July.....	5,492,026	4,959,314	2,059,842	670,563	1,336,553	14,518,298
August.....	5,460,879	1,414,708	7,447,762	338,600	709,489	15,371,418
September....	9,134,621	5,669,580	23,322,910	1,303,475	2,114,369	41,544,955
October.....	14,627,524	7,823,807	28,941,148	668,084	2,096,517	54,157,080
November....	16,058,407	3,461,911	28,697,974	1,082,195	1,874,366	51,174,853
December....	15,525,114	4,793,299	27,358,948	1,007,591	2,378,548	51,063,500
1921.						
January.....	14,414,231	11,596,518	29,435,153	478,125	2,057,434	57,981,461
February....	12,883,444	17,294,569	30,039,057	600,585	1,800,604	62,618,259

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT NINE SEABOARD CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹		
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	
1920.																	
February...	4,898,690	40	1,244,393	36	2,331,246	51	3,211,668	2,338	1,315,291	82	13,001,288	59	1,102,606	109	17,963,015	68	
July.....	13,710,633	149	3,305,542	93	3,499,101	74	5,048,019	3,553	2,098,083	126	32,661,378	144	1,660,849	159	40,135,198	146	
August.....	28,098,022	223	1,576,842	44	2,671,365	56	3,407,799	2,398	2,289,791	138	38,043,819	168	1,390,077	133	44,299,166	162	
September...	31,693,246	252	1,456,958	41	3,069,700	65	4,133,465	2,909	1,815,227	109	42,168,596	186	1,422,872	136	48,571,520	177	
October.....	29,028,202	230	1,844,753	52	1,828,515	38	5,436,354	3,826	2,558,276	154	40,696,100	179	1,463,830	140	47,283,335	173	
November.....	24,410,356	194	2,401,181	68	1,874,271	39	3,329,710	2,344	2,721,320	164	34,736,838	153	3,683,380	353	51,312,048	187	
December.....	29,551,950	235	854,138	24	1,911,861	40	3,490,405	2,457	2,291,639	138	38,099,993	168	4,367,180	418	57,752,303	211	
1921.																	
January.....	12,717,255	101	6,228,175	175	1,542,355	32	2,748,524	1,934	1,970,931	119	25,207,240	111	1,174,815	112	30,493,908	111	
February.....	10,315,852	88	7,845,915	237	1,039,537	23	2,059,538	1,553	1,631,288	105	22,892,130	108	1,186,565	122	28,231,673	110	

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1920.						
February.....	6,634,682	948,239	1,571,209	2,671,743	2,340,787	14,166,660
July.....	11,923,745	744,167	1,323,940	1,275,554	3,187,611	18,455,017
August.....	13,915,892	1,097,945	1,532,272	777,445	4,052,189	21,375,743
September.....	15,517,070	1,146,514	2,398,157	2,414,910	4,110,158	25,586,809
October.....	17,277,003	1,292,818	2,521,049	1,742,178	3,577,450	26,410,498
November.....	17,794,605	1,371,013	2,327,249	1,906,527	3,097,922	26,497,316
December.....	18,263,476	510,142	2,205,936	2,196,380	3,322,050	26,497,984
1921.						
January.....	15,060,423	2,524,700	1,980,265	1,602,358	2,105,450	23,273,196
February.....	12,032,772	3,982,316	1,775,563	1,332,441	1,909,706	21,032,798

NOTE.—Figures for San Francisco include also stocks at Port Costa and Stockton.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION.¹

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

	1918	1919	1920	1921		1918	1919	1920	1921
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
January.....	11,357,000	10,593,000	12,572,000	8,924,000	August.....	9,857,000	11,739,000	10,200,000	.....
February.....	8,813,000	7,736,000	9,252,000	7,066,000	September.....	12,542,000	14,088,000	9,450,000	.....
March.....	7,697,000	10,498,000	9,036,000	.....	October.....	11,873,000	15,008,000	9,650,000	.....
April.....	7,633,000	11,274,000	7,375,000	.....	November.....	11,104,000	13,518,000	9,500,000	.....
May.....	6,987,000	10,463,000	8,244,000	.....	December.....	10,901,000	12,113,000	9,600,000	.....
June.....	5,512,000	7,405,000	6,800,000	.....	Year.....	110,991,000	132,334,000	109,879,000	.....
July.....	6,710,000	7,899,000	8,200,000	.....				

¹ Owing to revision, figures since January, 1918, are given.

COTTON.

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

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners' takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
1920-21.										
August.....	308,262	25	159,586	17	25,322	24	251,841	55	1,365,397	116
September.....	771,590	62	443,149	48	17,324	16	254,460	56	1,607,602	136
October.....	1,466,874	117	971,334	106	87,215	83	395,165	87	2,101,839	178
November.....	1,804,135	144	1,075,803	117	117,139	111	425,089	94	2,597,820	220
December.....	1,579,751	126	797,350	87	134,455	128	672,477	148	2,815,934	239
January.....	1,153,825	92	636,260	69	157,012	149	526,718	116	2,863,377	243
February.....	699,464	56	446,399	49	157,425	150	339,119	75	2,820,403	239

COTTON SEED.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).		Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1920.				1920.			
February.....	280,751	404,109	354,120	November.....	829,282	719,455	581,896
July.....	7,259	13,219	30,084	December.....	557,787	546,086	593,507
August.....	24,979	20,317	36,760				
September.....	244,382	145,519	135,623	1921.			
October.....	945,998	607,628	471,979	January.....	418,846	527,521	494,832
				February.....	431,539	499,851	416,502

CALIFORNIA SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

[California Fruit News, October, 1920, to January, 1921, inclusive, and Bureau of Markets; February, 1921, on, Bureau of Markets. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	
1920.							
February.....	2,683	114	852	218	3,535	123	139
July.....	2,822	115	664	164	3,486	122	3,179
August.....	1,707	70	751	185	2,458	86	7,239
September.....	1,409	58	464	115	1,873	66	9,021
October.....	752	31	925	228	1,677	59	11,880
November.....	1,602	66	377	93	1,979	69	2,792
December.....	3,774	154	368	91	4,142	146	368
1921.							
January.....	3,429	140	627	155	4,077	143	98
February.....	3,484	153	610	161	4,123	155	81

¹ Includes grapefruit.

SUGAR.

[Data for ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. Tons of 2,240 pounds. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Receipts.		Meltings.		Raw stocks at close of month.			Receipts.		Meltings.		Raw stocks at close of month.	
	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.		Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.
1920.													
February.....	316,667	178	269,000	152	85,653	50	1920.	186,274	101	179,000	98	69,251	40
July.....	386,328	210	325,000	177	104,027	60	December.....	148,464	81	154,000	84	63,715	37
August.....	308,313	168	287,000	156	125,340	73							
September.....	109,302	59	164,000	89	70,642	41	1921.	92,493	50	94,000	51	62,113	36
October.....	109,335	59	113,000	64	61,977	36	February.....	228,952	133	193,000	113	98,165	57

NAVAL STORES.

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

	Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.			Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.	
	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.
1920.	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
February.....	3,762	17,900	29,303	140,559	1920.	23,893	49,209	83,177	247,253
July.....	39,158	30,906	117,088	135,979	December.....	21,174	53,356	76,848	300,315
August.....	33,997	27,963	111,497	144,109					
September.....	32,162	44,396	97,797	178,612	1921.				
October.....	30,260	49,885	88,766	193,837	January.....	9,419	51,563	36,333	310,905
					February.....	7,404	41,755	26,736	316,440

LUMBER.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Eastern white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
1920.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>
February.....	202	383,239	369,047	51	85,583	147,180	124	332,511	295,934	21	32,551	59,687	15	15,534	15,202
July.....	207	385,842	331,273	49	177,262	103,500	127	242,612	225,666	20	37,459	49,668	20	20,756	15,217
August.....	204	383,540	337,677	50	171,143	123,344	123	366,433	322,908	20	46,149	55,991	19	19,511	14,130
September.....	204	376,566	378,195	49	164,312	98,808	127	299,277	238,965	20	48,962	45,445	20	21,887	16,043
October.....	206	344,427	329,751	49	146,424	69,936	120	355,614	299,704	19	40,724	30,928	24	19,487	14,877
November.....	203	315,343	320,756	52	107,846	60,259	123	263,452	212,226	19	20,294	19,751	24	14,617	12,929
December.....	199	264,504	281,326	53	45,578	46,112	119	188,905	187,874	19	19,056	10,587	21	8,091	14,716
1921.															
January.....	193	289,824	311,977	54	24,698	42,793	116	153,157	170,821	19	24,319	10,602	16	7,123	7,880
February.....	189	330,680	335,876	53	22,128	48,270	114	159,646	153,049	19	23,722	13,615	18	10,673	10,045

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

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

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1920.					1920.				
March.....	500,230	108	296,047	117	December.....	351,695	76	192,072	76
July.....	369,615	86	184,767	73	1921.				
August.....	370,352	80	220,368	87	January.....	263,001	57	165,308	65
September.....	375,456	81	242,857	96	February.....	269,632	62	169,843	72
October.....	398,333	86	220,116	87	March.....	349,426	75	215,760	85
November.....	342,971	74	190,282	75					

COAL AND COKE.

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

	Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production.		Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production.		Beehive coke, estimated monthly production.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
1920.						
February.....	40,181,000	112	6,525,000	91	1,731,000	68
July.....	45,009,000	121	8,261,000	112	1,693,000	65
August.....	48,910,000	132	8,025,000	108	1,776,000	68
September.....	49,172,000	133	4,646,000	63	1,820,000	70
October.....	52,144,000	141	8,069,000	109	2,065,000	79
November.....	51,457,000	139	7,453,000	101	1,622,000	62
December.....	52,123,000	141	8,321,000	112	1,515,000	58
1921.						
January.....	40,270,000	109	9,419,000	127	1,074,833	41
February.....	30,851,000	89	7,845,000	114	863,834	35

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

[U. S. Geological Survey. Barrels of 42 gallons each. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels). ¹			Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels). ¹	
	Barrels.	Relative.	East of California.	California.		Barrels.	Relative.	East of California.	California.
1920.					1920.				
February.....	32,723,000	177			November.....	38,699,000	202	92,015,000	21,272,000
July.....	38,203,000	199			December.....	38,961,000	203	94,919,000	20,930,000
August.....	39,055,000	204	89,355,000	22,149,000	1921.				
September.....	37,532,000	196	88,155,000	21,874,000	January.....	37,853,000	197	95,838,000	21,261,000
October.....	39,592,000	207	89,584,000	21,265,000	February.....	35,112,000	196	100,454,000	21,566,000

¹ Figures for stocks east of California are for net pipe-line and tank-farm stocks; those for California are for gross pipe-line, tank-farm, and producers' stocks.

NOTE.—Method of computing stocks has been revised. Figures calculated on the former basis are given for purposes of comparison as follows: August, 129,043,000; September, 128,788,000; October, 129,451,000; November, 131,325,000; December, 133,690,000.

TOTAL OUTPUT OF OIL REFINERIES IN UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of Mines.]

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
1920.					
January.....	30, 815, 160	336, 719, 157	195, 956, 392	617, 555, 156	75, 878, 635
July.....	37, 024, 052	423, 419, 770	172, 213, 511	751, 193, 898	92, 369, 504
August.....	39, 737, 770	444, 141, 422	189, 010, 459	834, 322, 503	91, 078, 569
September.....	40, 549, 316	453, 881, 096	199, 140, 024	836, 700, 086	86, 230, 371
October.....	40, 687, 250	465, 787, 745	213, 742, 156	823, 114, 603	93, 229, 723
November.....	39, 458, 945	452, 642, 125	214, 804, 177	822, 638, 305	91, 180, 007
December.....	40, 485, 409	464, 393, 356	210, 668, 109	839, 131, 359	90, 894, 798
1921.					
January.....	39, 637, 382	460, 432, 439	205, 374, 611	836, 684, 040	85, 908, 641

STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
1920.					
Jan. 31.....	13, 200, 727	515, 934, 364	327, 548, 646	652, 080, 901	141, 690, 177
July 31.....	17, 086, 253	413, 279, 319	410, 853, 047	655, 152, 293	131, 866, 455
Aug. 31.....	17, 960, 558	323, 239, 991	378, 548, 791	708, 608, 472	130, 797, 810
Sept. 30.....	18, 830, 079	288, 195, 394	379, 300, 705	771, 126, 965	130, 449, 829
Oct. 31.....	19, 237, 730	301, 283, 731	383, 828, 239	799, 024, 084	136, 194, 914
Nov. 30.....	21, 373, 945	354, 835, 764	398, 991, 592	808, 802, 516	142, 180, 775
Dec. 31.....	21, 260, 580	462, 381, 837	393, 070, 923	837, 404, 414	160, 522, 477
1921.					
Jan. 31.....	21, 064, 124	571, 983, 793	418, 747, 781	921, 028, 127	183, 813, 205

IRON AND STEEL.

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

	Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot produc- tion.		Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
1920.						
March.....	3, 375, 907	146	3, 299, 049	141	9, 892, 075	188
July.....	3, 067, 043	132	2, 802, 818	120	11, 118, 468	211
August.....	3, 147, 402	135	3, 000, 432	128	10, 805, 038	205
September.....	3, 129, 323	135	2, 999, 551	128	10, 374, 804	197
October.....	3, 292, 597	142	3, 015, 982	129	9, 836, 852	187
November.....	2, 934, 908	127	2, 638, 670	113	9, 021, 481	171
December.....	2, 703, 855	117	2, 340, 365	100	8, 148, 122	155
1921.						
January.....	2, 416, 292	104	2, 203, 186	94	7, 573, 164	144
February.....	1, 937, 257	90	1, 749, 477	80	6, 933, 867	132
March.....	1, 595, 522	69	1, 570, 978	67	6, 284, 765	119

STRUCTURAL-STEEL ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

	Fabricated struc- tural steel con- tracted for through- out country.		Structural-steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society.			
	Ton- nage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Orders.		Shipments.	
			Ton- nage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Ton- nage.	Per cent shop capacity.
1920.						
February.....	171, 000	95. 0	96, 150	132. 0	37, 896	52. 0
July.....	90, 400	50. 0	33, 213	47. 0	49, 096	69. 0
August.....	72, 000	40. 0	36, 843	50. 0	51, 381	70. 0
September.....	77, 400	43. 0	26, 755	37. 0	53, 526	74. 0
October.....	45, 600	25. 5	14, 161	20. 0	47, 200	66. 0
November.....	49, 200	27. 5	11, 531	16. 0	41, 268	57. 5
December.....	47, 000	26. 0	14, 521	20. 0	42, 767	60. 0
1921.						
January.....	32, 000	18. 0	12, 194	18. 0	32, 964	48. 5
February.....	25, 600	14. 0	12, 013	18. 5	25, 776	40. 0

IMPORTS OF PIG TIN.

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

	1920.		1921.		
	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	
February.....	13,925,843	158	November.....	9,550,535	105
July.....	17,584,167	193	December.....	5,893,627	65
August.....	11,195,937	123			
September.....	9,596,819	106	January.....	2,584,347	28
October.....	6,741,331	74	February.....	5,269,969	62

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.¹

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

	Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat and kid.	Cabretta.	Sheep and lamb.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Jan. 31.....	6,773,360	1,920,184	1,036,372	14,401,965	1,893,614	8,902,067
Sept. 30.....	5,926,708	3,542,388	1,083,193	13,408,277	2,197,149	11,235,417
Oct. 31.....	6,770,509	3,850,183	1,377,998	12,147,070	2,104,133	13,626,406
Nov. 30.....	7,158,751	3,492,653	1,422,608	11,231,086	2,234,027	12,705,767
Dec. 31.....	6,232,852	3,271,905	1,305,776	11,721,505	2,685,670	13,773,089
Jan. 31, 1921.....	6,499,479	3,086,862	1,381,748	10,870,210	2,155,200	13,184,052

¹ The number of firms reporting has increased as follows: Sept., 1,307; Oct., 1,915; Nov., 2,027; Dec., 2,059; Jan., 2,089.

TEXTILES—COTTON AND SILK.

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

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.			Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.	
	Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.		Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
1920.						1920.					
February.....	515,699	119	34,655,677	3,696,121	187	November.....	332,057	74	31,654,126	1,319,995	65
July.....	525,489	117	34,666,794	2,581,920	126	December.....	294,851	66	29,879,402	972,011	48
August.....	483,193	107	34,471,515	2,690,690	132						
September.....	457,647	102	34,040,806	1,968,801	96	1921.					
October.....	399,837	89	33,669,804	1,531,850	75	January.....	366,270	81	31,509,021	708,897	35
						February.....	395,563	94	32,458,528	2,327,949	122

TEXTILES—WOOL.

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

	Consumption (pounds) ¹	Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported.				Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported.							
		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.	
		Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.	Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.
1920.													
February.....	63,738,060	12.2	17.6	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.9						
July.....	37,097,077	42.5	32.3	38.0	35.0	42.0	32.7						
August.....	38,054,708	49.5	29.9	39.6	33.4	45.5	37.6						
September.....	36,297,221	51.8	34.8	39.6	37.3	44.6	38.0						
October.....	38,443,688	49.0	34.9	38.3	26.3	43.2	26.0						
November.....	28,096,047	46.9	37.7	39.5	32.8	42.8	34.8	54.1	47.7	45.9	38.4	46.7	
December.....		51.2	44.8	50.3	41.4	51.7	42.7	59.7	60.4	57.1	51.0	53.9	
1921.													
January.....		57.0	49.2	58.1	52.9	59.4	50.8	66.7	71.2	66.1	62.9	68.4	
February.....		53.9	48.7	56.5	43.8	58.9	43.0	60.0	66.7	64.3	51.0	64.5	
March.....		43.1	41.7	46.2	28.3	47.2	33.0	45.3	57.1	50.6	26.2	50.5	

¹ Converted to grease equivalent basis.

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

	Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrapping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrapping.	Fine.
1920.	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	1920.	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>
February.....	266,191	114,235	85,532	176,855	61,574	29,202	November.....	326,041	122,993	89,564	133,818	65,920	31,208
July.....	312,334	129,853	95,526	218,771	73,487	34,078	December.....	302,527	124,857	76,093	105,227	54,308	27,233
August.....	305,965	128,818	94,424	215,633	75,226	33,122	1921.						
September.....	293,913	121,065	94,142	213,743	70,917	34,207	January.....	275,353	123,830	64,382	105,806	44,620	22,756
October.....	319,877	124,818	93,849	196,604	73,100	34,526	February.....	243,797	103,040	56,687	123,832	46,352	19,242

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

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.
	Large.	Small.	Small.			Large.	Small.	Small.	
1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
February.....	593,832,200	43,358,500	3,536,117,847	31,531,460	November.....	668,060,015	57,026,500	3,529,200,006	18,513,654
July.....	678,751,956	51,766,100	3,053,336,563	30,988,646	December.....	506,126,135	47,380,000	2,816,818,050	15,452,701
August.....	672,020,289	48,171,240	3,569,397,443	32,138,941	1921.				
September.....	678,640,116	50,175,580	3,557,482,503	32,094,569	January.....	462,798,039	64,661,867	3,901,560,330	24,750,290
October.....	704,799,089	60,882,760	3,840,334,806	27,123,774	February.....	406,724,482	64,461,733	4,119,376,533	27,096,592

OUTPUT OF LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

[Locomotives, United States Railroad Administration; February, 1920, on, reports from individual producers; cars, Railway Car Manufacturers Association.]

	Locomotives.		Output of cars.				Locomotives.		Output of cars.		
	Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.		Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.
1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
February.....	43	85	3,960	1,066	5,026	November.....	204	73	6,243	985	7,228
July.....	122	54	2,731	434	3,165	December.....	198	93	7,551	1,420	8,971
August.....	114	125	3,409	1,210	4,619	1921.					
September.....	126	69	3,955	1,203	5,058	January.....	154	71	7,169	843	8,012
October.....	198	106	6,309	684	6,993	February.....	108	70	6,482	518	7,000

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
1920.				1920.			
February.....	140	267,231	1,144	November.....	119	213,966	885
July.....	173	217,239	899	December.....	87	176,903	732
August.....	178	259,210	1,073	1921.			
September.....	135	261,962	1,084	January.....	94	216,280	895
October.....	120	227,162	940	February.....	95	121,404	538

TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

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

	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Percentage American to total.	Relative.		Net tonnage.			Relative.	Percentage American to total.	Relative.
	American.	Foreign.	Total.					American.	Foreign.	Total.			
1920.							1920.						
February.....	1,702,407	1,628,212	3,330,619	84	51.1	193	November.....	3,302,367	2,868,294	6,170,661	151	53.5	202
July.....	3,302,538	3,616,052	6,918,590	169	47.7	180	December.....	2,785,615	2,949,416	5,735,031	140	48.6	183
August.....	3,616,267	3,929,602	7,545,869	184	47.9	181	1921.						
September.....	3,421,531	3,513,599	6,935,130	170	49.3	186	January.....	2,191,201	2,454,617	4,645,818	114	47.2	178
October.....	3,500,312	3,756,512	7,256,824	177	48.2	182	February.....	2,017,303	2,149,300	4,166,603	109	48.4	183

NET TON-MILES, REVENUE AND NONREVENUE.

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

1920.	1920.
January.....	October..... 42,562,687,000
July..... 40,450,094,000	November..... 37,458,630,000
August..... 42,706,838,000	December..... 34,722,365,000
September..... 40,993,843,000	

REPORT OF KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURES.

The total production of winter and summer underwear for the 6 months ending February 28 was as follows:

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1920.			
September.....	63	606,257	74.2
October.....	61	393,422	50.4
November.....	63	191,831	23.2
December.....	61	98,671	11.0
1921.			
January.....	61	148,023	16.4
February.....	63	248,431	28.0

Order and production report for month ending February 28, 1921, follows. The number of mills reporting was 46.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders 1st of month.....	341,233	
New orders received during month.....	240,024	33.2
Total (A).....	581,257	
Shipments during month.....	197,181	27.3
Cancellations during month.....	1,874	0.2
Total (B).....	199,055	
Balance orders on hand March 1 (A minus B).....	382,202	
Production.....	181,028	25.1

Thirty-three representative mills which reported for January and February furnish the data for the following tables:

[In dozens.]

	January (33 mills).	February (33 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders 1st of month.....	156,653	307,507	150,854	
New orders.....	261,504	239,919		21,585
Shipments.....	89,503	184,901	95,398	
Cancellations.....	2,337	1,789		548
Production.....	110,033	171,892	61,859	

FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.

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

The accompanying figures are compiled from statistics furnished by 34 out of 58 member firms of this association.

It is probably fair to state that in the absence of having specific detail at hand, but according to our best estimate, it is probably well within the fact that the figures given for the various classes of work would cover, approximately, the following percentages of the entire industry: White goods, 72 per cent; dyed goods, 62 per cent; printed goods, 32 per cent. The figures given represent reports from exactly the same finishers for the two months, both for the totals and for the subdivisions, and, therefore, are strictly comparable.

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

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.

	January, 1921.				February, 1921.			
	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.
Total finished yards billed during month:								
District 1.....	5,002,988	7,969,975	4,237,263	17,835,323	9,201,380	12,009,687	5,145,619	28,279,941
2.....	3,403,981	752,885	156,605	6,964,043	5,553,700	1,070,187	359,555	12,415,909
3.....	2,463,224	1,554,046	.....	4,374,204	4,520,032	3,231,582	.....	8,291,903
5.....	3,699,382	28,483	.....	3,727,865	4,698,536	24,631	.....	4,722,570
6.....	23,130	202,126	.....	225,256	123,265	389,241	.....	506,506
8.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189,233	.....	.....	.....	1,220,042
Total.....	14,592,705	10,507,515	4,393,868	34,315,924	24,099,913	16,715,731	5,505,174	55,436,871
Total finishing charges billed during month:								
District 1.....	\$114,215	\$341,337	\$235,549	\$722,831	\$182,214	\$502,706	\$239,014	\$1,015,721
2.....	67,089	25,883	8,230	165,296	110,950	36,629	9,225	288,014
3.....	91,430	53,943	.....	152,606	143,350	123,713	.....	277,460
5.....	68,613	225	.....	68,838	96,080	347	.....	96,427
6.....	478	8,633	.....	9,111	2,360	16,973	.....	19,333
8.....	.....	.....	.....	18,246	.....	.....	.....	15,961
Total.....	\$341,825	\$430,021	\$243,779	\$1,136,928	\$534,954	\$689,368	\$248,239	\$1,712,916
Total average per cent of capacity operated:								
District 1.....	42	33	16	30	50	57	30	46
2.....	47	16	18	36	73	34	54	58
3.....	48	19	.....	32	66	41	.....	51
5.....	65	.....	.....	65	73	.....	.....	73
6.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	34
8.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	46
Average for all districts.....	47	28	16	33	61	50	34	51
Total gray yardage of finishing orders received:								
District 1.....	12,987,722	15,418,651	6,167,917	36,827,146	10,745,070	16,816,715	7,084,145	37,372,981
2.....	5,581,626	2,114,808	5,090,072	19,221,310	6,396,320	2,976,397	5,162,723	19,212,796
3.....	4,954,744	4,277,198	.....	10,042,625	7,365,939	5,038,959	.....	13,205,870
5.....	4,783,349	51,054	.....	4,834,403	4,689,469	45,178	.....	4,734,647
6.....	111,120	205,249	.....	316,369	65,706	328,072	.....	393,778
8.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300,005	.....	.....	.....	1,281,734
Total.....	28,418,561	22,066,960	11,257,989	72,541,858	29,262,504	25,233,321	12,246,868	76,201,806
Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers (case equals approximately 3,000 yards):								
District 1.....	4,018	2,854	1,764	13,236	4,662	3,399	1,818	16,650
2.....	3,765	126	.....	7,727	4,079	94	.....	9,455
3.....	2,834	1,766	.....	4,933	3,576	1,956	.....	5,777
5.....	1,476	.....	.....	2,726	1,464	.....	.....	2,685
6.....	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	376
8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,093	4,746	1,764	29,020	13,781	5,449	1,818	34,943
Number of cases of finished goods held in storage at end of month:								
District 1.....	3,923	3,614	2,905	18,198	3,879	3,198	3,196	18,506
2.....	2,764	291	.....	7,641	2,309	145	.....	6,354
3.....	309	358	.....	5,207	216	310	.....	5,059
5.....	439	.....	.....	1,621	457	.....	.....	1,560
6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	.....	.....	.....	1,413	.....	.....	.....	1,309
Total.....	7,435	4,263	2,905	34,080	6,861	3,653	3,196	32,788
Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days):								
District 1.....	7.7	8.4	7.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.8	7.2
2.....	14.0	4.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	6.8	16.0	13.0
3.....	11.0	8.1	.....	9.3	11.0	6.3	.....	8.4
5.....	8.7	.....	.....	8.7	6.1	.....	.....	6.1
6.....	.....	.....	.....	4.4	.....	.....	.....	2.2
8.....	.....	.....	.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....	8.1
Average for all districts.....	9.8	7.7	7.7	9.0	8.8	6.7	9.1	8.5

RETAIL TRADE.

In the following tables is given a summary of the data obtained from representative department stores in each Federal Reserve district, showing the activity of retail trade during the past several months. In districts Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12 the data were received in (and averages computed from) actual amounts (dollars). In districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 the material was received in the form of percentages, the February, 1921, averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages being weighted according to vol-

ume of business done during the calendar year 1920, and the averages for the several months in 1920 by similar figures for the calendar year 1919. For the month of February the tables are based on reports from 24 stores in district No. 1, 26 in district No. 2, 46 in district No. 3, 14 in district No. 4, 25 in district No. 5, 12 in district No. 6, 7 in district No. 7, 9 in district No. 8, 11 in district No. 9, 17 in district No. 10, 18 in district No. 11, and 25 in district No. 12. The number of stores varies somewhat, due to the inclusion of new stores from time to time in the reporting list.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE TWELVE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales compared with corresponding period previous year.															
	1920								1921							
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
District No. 1:	District No. 1: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
Boston.....	16.3	11.6	16.0	0.1	15.0	1.4	5.4	10.8	16.3	24.1	15.9	9.7	11.0	8.5	5.4	7.7
Outside.....	27.2	9.1	14.7	2.2	1.7	6.4	10.1	6.0	27.2	18.1	16.9	11.1	9.0	5.0	10.1	9.1
District.....	19.9	10.9	15.4	.6	11.4	1.4	1.5	6.5	19.9	15.1	15.2	10.1	10.4	7.7	1.5	3.5
District No. 2:	District No. 2: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
N. Y. City and Brooklyn.....	22.4	10.9	13.2	1.7	7.6	13.6	16.5	11.1	22.4	13.0	3.6	5.2	3.0	3.2	16.5	14.6
Outside.....	26.9	26.4	16.9	15.4	18.9	5.9	11.5	9.5	26.9	27.1	23.4	19.6	22.8	14.3	11.5	1.6
District.....	24.4	15.9	3.6	6.2	11.6	11.6	15.3	1.0	24.4	17.5	10.2	10.0	10.0	5.5	15.3	13.5
District No. 3:	District No. 3: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
Philadelphia.....					8.5	2.9	2.9	3.4					12.0	9.1	2.9	4.4
Outside.....					8.5	10.8	3.3	4.7					18.5	21.6	3.3	1.7
District.....	23.8	22.6	15.2	15.8	8.5	6.1	3.1	3.8	23.8	24.9	19.6	17.3	14.6	14.1	3.1	3.6
District No. 4:	District No. 4: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
Baltimore.....	20.9	25.7	24.6	20.8	26.1	14.7	3.6	6.4	20.9	27.3	25.9	23.9	24.8	22.0	3.6	.....
Richmond.....							5.9	5.3							5.9	4.6
Washington.....							14.2	14.2							14.2	4.2
Other cities.....							9.3	8.4							9.3	8.8
District.....	15.7	20.9	7.5	12.4	13.1	4.9	5.4	8.6	15.7	21.1	14.1	13.6	13.5	10.4	5.4	6.4
District No. 6:	District No. 6: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 7:	District No. 7: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 8:	District No. 8: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 9:	District No. 9: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 10:	District No. 10: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 11:	District No. 11: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
District No. 12:	District No. 12: July 1, 1920, to close of— Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—															
Los Angeles.....	35.1	48.9	29.1	19.3	31.2	13.7	17.1	14.6	35.1	42.4	37.9	33.9	33.7	28.5	17.1	13.3
San Francisco.....	21.0	18.6	10.4	11.5	9.9	13.8	12.1	.4	21.0	19.6	17.3	15.4	11.7	8.7	12.1	16.5
Oakland.....	16.9	15.3	.....	22.0	7.2	.....	10.4	8.2	16.9	14.7	.....	21.3	18.2	.....	10.4	12.2
Sacramento.....	20.1	3.1	.....	9.9	.....	2.3	16.8	.....	20.1	13.3	.....	16.1	.....	7.0	16.8	.....
Seattle.....	2	18.0	14.5	14.6	16.4	18.7	23.4	12.4	2	14.4	14.2	17.3	19.2	11.1	23.4	19.3
Spokane.....	22.7	12.7	.....	4.6	5.6	11.5	10.1	12.2	22.7	16.8	.....	9.4	8.4	8.6	10.1	.....
Salt Lake City.....	20.6	11.6	.....	8.9	14.7	9.1	1.6	15.2	20.6	16.1	.....	14.0	12.2	14.6	1.6	1.9
District.....	21.2	21.7	14.5	8.2	11.3	14.3	14.3	92.4	21.2	21.4	19.8	16.8	14.8	5.0	14.3	15.9

¹ Decrease.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE TWELVE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

District and city.	Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—															
	Same month previous year.								Previous month.							
	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.
District No. 1:																
Boston.....	32.1	26.3	20.7	9.5	7.1	11.7	110.7	13.7	17.0	4.9	9.5	14.2	9.0	118.2	114.5	15.5
Outside.....	30.4	26.4	21.7	15.9	10.6	12.0	110.6	3.7	12.2	3.2	9.7	3.0	12.0	120.5	18.2	15.4
District.....	31.5	26.4	21.0	11.6	8.2	11.7	110.7	11.6	14.7	4.3	9.5	11.8	4.9	118.9	112.7	15.5
District No. 2:																
N. Y. City and Brooklyn.....	46.2	30.7	18.0	17.2	5.1	12.3	119.5	116.5	14.3	7.3	5.7	1.0	14.8	120.4	18.1	6.3
Outside.....	30.9	26.3	20.2	15.6	3.8	112.7	120.0	123.0	4.6	5.6	9.3	1.4	17.0	120.4	16.1	1.3
District.....	39.5	29.3	18.7	16.7	4.6	14.5	112.0	117.8	1.5	6.8	6.9	.5	15.6	121.1	17.6	5.3
District No. 3:																
Philadelphia.....					5.7	2.2	1.9	111.7					15.0	115.5	113.8	4.2
Outside.....					17.4	8.0	110.8	112.4					14.1	120.0	17.4	9.5
District.....	28.4	31.0	20.6	16.0	10.1	4.4	14.6	111.9	3.3	6.2	8.4	.9	14.7	117.3	111.5	5.6
District No. 4.....	48.3	40.4	34.0	34.9	22.5	11.6	14.0	113.2	1.4	9.4	9.2	4.8	16.4	120.0	114.6	3.1
District No. 5:																
Baltimore.....							119.7	124.0							17.0	6.9
Richmond.....							119.8	113.1							115.2	7.7
Washington.....							128.6	129.9							118.7	9.8
Other cities.....							120.3	121.4							132.1	13.9
District.....	44.6	29.6	21.1	15.1	5.3	14.2	122.2	124.8	2.5	2.3	10.2	.1	17.7	125.5	116.2	8.9
District No. 6.....	51.6	39.8	37.2	30.1	16.3	1.2	18.3	113.9	5.6	5.4	13.1	.8	16.7	130.8	1.8	6.0
District No. 7.....	70.1	64.1	55.5	51.7	39.7	27.7	115.5	113.1	8.4	14.6	4.8	1.0	15.9	124.0	11.8	1.4
District No. 8.....		24.2	35.4	30.5	17.0	16.2	9.9	111.5		5.6	11.6	1.8	14.3	118.8	13.3	1.8
District No. 9.....	12.6	17.7	22.6	12.0	7.1	13.5	110.9	123.1	14.7	2.9	6.9	.5	14.2	118.7	18.8	1.2
District No. 10.....	43.6	39.1	29.1	25.0	11.8	9.4	114.9	118.2	8.9	9.8	4.6	11.9	15.0	123.9	11.1	10.1
District No. 11.....	69.5	59.5	52.8	42.3	31.5	8.8	112.9	115.5	8.3	22.3	6.6	13.0	19.3	128.8	17.9	5.0
District No. 12:																
Los Angeles.....	47.5	31.2	33.4	21.6	16.4	129.7	14.9	112.4	1.8	12.5	13.7	.2	14.2	145.4	3.6	.5
San Francisco.....	43.1	27.1	16.2	15.4	8.0	19.6	19.3	116.5	1.5	1.4	7.4	15.4	1.8	114.7	19.0	6.1
Oakland.....	27.7	22.5		8.3	3.8		121.1	127.8	12.9	2.3		.6	13.1		110.9	4.2
Sacramento.....		11.4		17.5		13.6				9.8			3		123.1	
Seattle.....	23.4	18.4	3.9	5	14.4	112.3	121.4	127.5	14.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	12.9	122.5	111.3	6.6
Spokane.....	45.8	45.5		40.1	33.6	112.2	13.6	114.0	1.8	9.1		12.7	14.2	13.6	2.1	4.4
Salt Lake City.....						12.7								122.4		
District.....	40.1	25.3	20.6	15.6	20.1	.3	.4	17.6	1.8	.7	4.9	1.2	13.4	114.3	14.1	2.2

District and city.	Ratio of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period (per cent).								Ratio of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year (per cent).								
	July 1, 1920, to close of—							Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—	July, 1920, to close of—							Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.
	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	
District No. 1:																	
Boston.....	419.2	447.1	412.7	388.4	368.4	329.9	270.2	325.3	18.5	13.7	11.4	7.5	5.4	3.6	5.1	7.4	
Outside.....	436.4	472.1	485.9	482.6	456.6	452.0	392.9	473.7	9.1	14.2	14.7	10.8	10.4		4.5	8.6	
District.....	425.1	455.1	433.5	415.6	398.6	357.9	297.2	358.1	12.0	14.0	13.1	9.1	7.7		4.8	8.1	
District No. 2:																	
New York City and Brooklyn.....	390.0	489.3	613.7	479.4	464.1	361.1	315.8	323.3	15.7	16.8	14.7	9.2	6.9	5.3	5.5	7.3	
Outside.....	485.8	506.3	492.1	441.3	430.6	347.7	351.3	350.6	18.9	14.3	12.0	6.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	7.2	
District.....	440.1	496.7	573.9	466.9	452.3	358.0	325.0	328.7	17.4	15.9	13.6	8.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	7.3	
District No. 3:																	
Philadelphia.....					360.4	322.6	281.9	314.3					4.7	4.9	4.4	7.9	
Outside.....					520.5	453.6	479.3	503.7					2.9	4.1	4.8	6.2	
District.....	399.8	471.2	500.3	437.2	418.0	371.1	357.6	365.6	19.8	14.2	10.1	5.9	4.0	4.6	4.6	7.5	
District No. 4.....	403.6	412.7	468.8	466.8	452.1	398.5	306.4	353.6	18.9	17.0	13.3	7.6	5.9	4.7	7.1	7.0	

¹ Decrease.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE TWELVE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued.

District and city.	Ratio of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period (per cent).							Ratio of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year (per cent).									
	July 1, 1920, to close of—						Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—		July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	
	July, 1920.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.									
District No. 5:																	
Baltimore.....							311.8	341.6								7.2	7.9
Richmond.....							403.5	403.1								5.4	6.1
Washington.....							351.2	370.9								3.9	4.8
Other cities.....							407.1	434.3								5.4	6.9
District.....	505.9	560.7	512.9	489.0	454.5	386.6	344.5	368.7	16.1	14.8	8.4	7.1	3.0	2.7	6.0	6.6	
District No. 6.....				403.9	381.6	307.8	549.1	405.3	17.4	15.6	11.0	6.9	5.8	4.9	3.1	6.1	
District No. 7.....	432.7	427.9	410.7	371.0	431.7	391.0	544.3	404.4	19.3	23.2	15.7	5.1	6.5	5.6	10.8	11.0	
District No. 8.....		432.6	377.0	396.8	324.4	245.1	336.5	407.9			17.2	9.2	6.1	3.9	3.8	4.4	8.9
District No. 9.....										13.7	9.1		12.4	11.9	18.7	4.2	5.5
District No. 10.....	384.1	334.0	340.4	343.3	526.8	466.3	480.8	450.3	15.6	9.7	8.8	3.1	1.9	2.3	22.1	11.8	
District No. 11.....		425.5	523.9	454.0	416.7	383.7	357.6	395.7	18.6	12.7	10.0	4.1	3.2	2.7	7.0	6.5	
District No. 12:																	
Los Angeles.....	522.5	454.2	486.0	462.5	478.0	432.5	354.1	355.6	22.8	15.5	12.0	9.3	7.6	10.6	6.9	11.5	
San Francisco.....	539.9	512.8	511.5	511.9	515.8	434.3	424.2	444.6	25.9	21.1	10.8	13.6	9.6	4.3	4.4	8.2	
Oakland.....	625.1	598.3		732.5	567.4		427.2	467.1									
Sacramento.....		423.3		387.4		490.5											
Seattle.....	470.2	532.7	508.0	502.5	454.5	413.7	463.0	468.1	16.3	12.2	8.6	6.4	7.0	1.6	2.7	6.0	
Spokane.....	652.6	675.5		579.0	544.3	458.5	620.5	610.9							1.1	5.2	
Salt Lake City.....						601.4			18.7						2.6		
District.....	536.5	489.6	504.0	467.3	488.5	490.7	502.4	448.2	22.3	14.2	9.5	9.8	7.0	5.8	5.4	8.6	

WHOLESALE TRADE.

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

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 3.....	-4.2	50			-4.4	25														
No. 5.....	-2.2	8	+14.4	8	-6.9	8	+77.0	8	+246.4	4										
No. 6.....	+0.6	13	+33.5	14	-8.8	9	+19.4	7												
No. 8.....			+18.0	18																
No. 10.....	+0.3	6			+27.0	5			+72.9	3	+3.8	3								
No. 11.....	+9.8	6	+44.0	4	+1.0	2			-18.1	3	-12.9	2	+25.8	2			-31.4	2		
No. 12.....	+4.9	28	+9.1	10	-10.0	22	+35.0	14	+41.5	15	-4.4	10			-12.2	24			+30.4	14

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

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 3.....	-24.9	50			-12.7	25														
No. 4.....	-27.1	15	-22.3	8	-19.0	8					-31.2	4								
No. 5.....	-14.5	8	-50.4	8	-37.4	8														
No. 6.....	-29.7	13	-46.9	14	-30.7	9	-59.9	7												
No. 7.....	-24.1	20	-46.4	13			-53.0	8												
No. 8.....			-43.3	18																
No. 10.....	-17.3	6			-41.3	5			-52.8	3	-32.3	3								
No. 11.....	-34.3	6	-58.0	4	-28.4	2			-54.9	3	-33.4	2	-26.4	2			-83.9	2		
No. 12.....	-4.7	28	-33.8	10	-35.6	22	-39.8	14	-35.7	15	-13.6	10			-8.2	24			-56.6	14

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published below are constructed by various statistical offices according to methods described in most cases in the BULLETIN for January, 1920. A description of the method used in the construction of the Swedish index number appeared in the BULLETIN for February, 1921, for the new Italian index number in the present issue of the BULLETIN, and the method used by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the case of the German index number was described in the BULLETINS for February and March, 1921. Complete information regarding the computation of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics appears in the publications of that bureau, and a description of the index number of the Federal Reserve Board may be found in the BULLETIN for May, 1920. In the case of the two Ameri-

can index numbers, 1913 is used as the basis in the original computations. In the other cases in which 1913 appears as the basis for the computation the index numbers have been shifted from their original bases. The computations in these cases are, therefore, only approximately correct. In a few cases July, 1914, or the year immediately preceding that, is used as the base. The figures are for the most part received by cable, and the latest ones are subject to revision. In cases where the index numbers were available they have been published for the war years in various issues of the BULLETIN in 1920.

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (88 commodities). ^a	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (328 quotations). ^a	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). ^b	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ^b	Italy; ¹ Prof. Baehi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). ^b	Sweden; Svensk Handelstidning (47 quotations). ^c	Japan; Bank of Tokyo (56 commodities). ^a	Australia; Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). ^a	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). ^c	Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). ^b
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	² 100	100	.....	100	.....
1914.....	.....	100	101	101	95	116	96	³ 100	101	⁴ 100
1915.....	.....	101	126	137	133	145	97	.....	110	.....
1916.....	.....	124	159	187	202	185	117	.....	135	.....
1917.....	.....	174	206	262	299	244	149	⁵ 155	177	.....
1918.....	.....	197	226	339	409	339	193	.....	206	.....
1919.....	206	215	242	357	364	330	235	.....	217	.....
1920.										
February.....	242	249	306	522	557	342	313	206	254	209
March.....	248	253	307	555	602	354	321	209	258	198
April.....	263	265	313	588	664	354	300	217	261	200
May.....	264	272	305	550	660	361	271	225	263	210
June.....	258	269	300	493	632	366	247	233	258	206
July.....	250	262	299	496	604	363	239	234	256	209
August.....	234	250	298	501	625	365	235	236	244	209
September.....	226	242	292	526	655	362	230	230	241	208
October.....	208	225	282	502	659	346	226	215	234	206
November.....	190	207	263	461	670	331	221	208	225	194
December.....	173	189	243	435	655	299	206	197	214	180
1921.										
January.....	163	178	232	407	642	267	201	196	208	178
February.....	154	167	215	376	.....	250	195	.....	199	174

^a Average for the month. ^b End of month. ^c Middle of month.
¹ Index numbers for 1920 and thereafter based upon prices of 76 commodities. Computations arrived at by the method described on p. 465 of this BULLETIN.
² July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100. ³ July, 1914=100. ⁴ End of July, 1914=100. ⁵ Last six months of 1917.

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

(In the tables below the index numbers for individual groups of commodities are given separately for certain countries. The index number for the United Kingdom will be found on p. 421, for France on p. 424, for Italy on p. 437 and for Sweden on p. 430.)

[1913=100.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building material.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	102	98	96	88	98	101	99	98
1915.....	106	105	99	92	94	94	109	99	99
1916.....	119	124	123	114	142	100	157	115	117
1917.....	189	178	181	175	208	124	198	145	153
1918.....	219	191	240	163	181	152	221	195	192
1919.....	234	214	270	173	161	195	178	246	217
1920.									
February.....	237	244	356	187	189	300	197	329	227
March.....	239	246	356	192	192	325	205	329	230
April.....	246	270	353	213	195	341	212	331	238
May.....	244	287	347	235	193	341	215	339	246
June.....	243	279	335	246	190	337	218	362	247
July.....	236	268	317	252	191	333	217	362	243
August.....	222	235	299	268	193	328	216	363	240
September.....	210	223	278	284	192	318	222	371	239
October.....	182	204	257	282	184	313	216	371	229
November.....	165	195	234	258	170	274	207	369	220
December.....	144	172	220	236	157	266	188	346	205
1921.									
January.....	136	162	205	234	152	239	182	283	190
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	222	178	277	180

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

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Agricultural products.	Dairy products.	Groceries and tobacco.	Meat.	Building materials.	Chemicals.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282
1920.								
February.....	192	283	226	149	161	149	287	272
March.....	205	281	226	162	160	126	298	280
April.....	205	277	234	169	192	160	298	280
May.....	214	265	252	177	197	170	307	297
June.....	214	260	261	187	195	208	307	297
July.....	211	252	244	188	193	261	307	283
August.....	209	251	238	189	193	284	312	282
September.....	211	222	231	209	196	273	295	276
October.....	222	220	208	214	196	226	289	276
November.....	222	180	206	212	195	211	281	255
December.....	216	156	193	210	198	193	271	252
1921.								
January.....	215	145	197	208	197	191	279	244

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.¹

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102	105	96	101	100	94	106
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114	110	128	106	97	92	160
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148	143	167	128	100	113	222
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201	168	217	174	118	163	236
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273	169	229	213	147	188	250
1919.....	226	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205
1920.												
February.....	275	195	216	290	251	321	245	199	231	243	215	189
March.....	280	198	206	295	254	322	222	210	237	268	215	194
April.....	291	200	196	316	264	366	239	214	237	268	245	201
May.....	301	207	189	358	275	323	215	213	237	294	257	203
June.....	302	211	183	338	274	314	186	207	238	294	279	206
July.....	292	211	194	295	283	305	183	209	242	282	294	218
August.....	271	204	198	142	277	300	173	209	243	285	298	218
September.....	254	202	202	190	261	296	161	207	259	273	296	217
October.....	229	194	207	177	249	292	156	203	259	265	295	211
November.....	201	184	209	203	236	273	153	195	259	265	270	205
December.....	190	179	221	189	222	251	141	178	259	252	269	201
1921.												
January.....	186	175	216	184	212	228	131	174	257	248	247	196
February.....	171	171	185	163	205	204	126	167	257	239	234	188

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CALCUTTA INDIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Oils.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Other foods.
End of July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920.																
February.....	118	217	215	233	364	185	164	158	155	123	190	92	363	191	158	192
March.....	127	218	222	211	351	179	150	159	185	118	166	87	321	160	151	199
April.....	114	201	219	209	357	158	170	161	116	119	163	90	377	159	156	185
May.....	128	215	248	160	365	135	142	164	123	120	169	90	511	150	157	183
June.....	131	233	244	116	364	144	147	164	119	83	171	73	482	149	156	180
July.....	139	235	249	100	364	132	151	168	119	89	169	74	503	159	151	188
August.....	142	235	257	99	360	139	163	168	115	91	167	72	477	160	154	185
September.....	153	237	245	105	347	154	163	164	115	105	179	65	456	170	154	186
October.....	154	282	245	96	343	142	136	164	132	104	184	64	392	169	155	178
November.....	161	246	243	89	341	133	118	164	118	90	163	62	348	168	150	173
December.....	161	229	242	90	.....	116	107	156	124	83	152	69	273	149	139	160
1921.																
January.....	158	238	247	81	324	107	104	149	116	85	130	77	314	135	139	139
February.....	147	226	243	80	306	104	101	149	97	80	124	70	352	119	129	148

NEW ITALIAN INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Prof. Riccardo Bachi has constructed a new index number of wholesale prices in Italy to take the place of the old one, which has been compiled by him for a number of years. The new index number is based upon the prices of 76 commodities, just double the number of commodities in the old index. It is constructed by obtaining the unweighted arithmetic average of the ratios of the individual prices expressed in terms of the base period. The average end of month prices in 1920 serve as the basis for the calculation. In the case of important commodities two or three quotations are included in the index number, otherwise no weighting is used. As the new index number agrees fairly well with the old one for the year 1920, Prof. Bachi has recomputed the new series on the base of the old index number and thus carries on the original series without a break. These figures will be found on page 463 of this issue of the BULLETIN.

Index numbers for Italy.

[Prof. Bachi's New Series. Basis, 1920=100.]

Commodities	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	General index number.
1920.	19	10	8	9	12	5	4	9	76
January.....	86.2	81.2	64.2	95.3	75.9	72.0	93.5	78.2	81.25
February.....	91.6	79.5	76.8	106.0	92.7	75.4	100.9	85.8	89.13
March.....	93.1	82.7	96.8	115.6	104.8	82.2	102.4	92.8	96.41
April.....	102.7	83.6	110.4	130.8	115.8	96.4	99.8	104.2	106.30
May.....	102.2	82.9	122.6	104.9	113.2	101.8	97.2	107.8	105.73
June.....	100.2	101.1	112.8	90.8	99.1	106.3	95.9	105.7	101.18
July.....	96.8	100.3	100.0	88.3	95.5	108.4	90.2	104.9	97.77
August.....	100.7	103.4	102.3	94.9	96.6	109.9	91.9	101.4	100.13
September.....	104.8	108.8	100.1	99.6	103.7	109.9	97.5	102.1	104.98
October.....	107.1	108.0	103.4	97.9	106.5	112.8	100.5	105.4	105.47
November.....	107.7	124.1	107.7	94.0	101.4	112.6	108.7	105.2	107.33
December.....	106.9	126.4	102.8	81.9	92.7	112.6	121.8	106.8	104.97
1921.									
January.....	106.7	120.7	98.1	77.4	88.2	113.3	123.4	107.1	102.89

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING FEBRUARY, 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount operations of the Federal Reserve Banks during February and January, 1921 and 1920, are shown in summary form for the entire system in the table below. Detailed figures for each Federal Reserve Bank for the most recent month are given on pages 469 to 471.

Summary of volume of discount operations.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921		1920	
	February.	January.	February.	January.
Discounts—Total.....	8,120,849	8,257,762	6,517,439	6,241,272
Secured by Government obligations.....	3,856,306	4,141,555	5,544,279	5,456,304
Otherwise secured and unsecured—Total.....	4,264,543	4,116,207	973,160	784,968
Commercial paper, n. e. s.....	4,187,059	4,015,773	933,557	751,272
Agricultural paper.....	46,263	56,714	.....	.....
Live-stock paper.....	11,806	15,119	.....	.....
Trade acceptances—Total.....	13,256	20,171	10,992	16,470
Domestic.....	12,799	20,095	.....	.....
Foreign.....	457	76	.....	.....
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	6,159	8,430	28,611	17,226
Domestic.....	2,907	3,005	.....	.....
Foreign.....	3,752	5,425	.....	.....
Average maturity (in days).....	9.53	10.18	12.26	13.21
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.....	6.41	6.37	5.52	4.90

Discount operations during February aggregated \$8,121,000,000, a decrease of \$137,000,000 from the total of \$8,258,000,000 reported for January and an increase of \$1,603,000,000 from the total reported for February, 1920.

In order to present a fair comparison of the discount operations of the different Federal Reserve Banks, a computation has been made which reduces the volume of discounts to a daily basis. The table below shows the method of operation:

Volume of discounts reduced to daily basis.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Volume.	Average maturity (days).	Volume times average maturity.	
			Total.	Reduced to daily basis.
All banks.....	\$8,120,848,629	9.53	\$77,406,483,799	\$2,764,517,209
Boston.....	523,827,359	7.89	4,130,918,151	147,532,793
New York.....	5,631,398,234	5.51	31,044,911,124	1,108,746,821
Philadelphia.....	309,687,078	12.70	3,932,345,286	140,440,900
Cleveland.....	380,693,798	9.40	3,579,985,713	127,856,632
Richmond.....	225,299,436	12.99	2,927,249,840	104,544,631
Atlanta.....	149,510,033	25.81	3,859,178,727	137,827,811
Chicago.....	386,882,136	33.50	12,959,960,264	462,855,714
St. Louis.....	121,650,136	26.43	3,214,745,794	114,812,350
Minneapolis.....	69,309,518	32.66	2,263,350,601	80,833,950
Kansas City.....	91,428,751	30.79	2,814,723,145	100,525,821
Dallas.....	67,374,398	31.62	2,130,314,820	76,082,670
San Francisco.....	163,787,752	27.77	4,548,800,331	162,457,150

For each Federal Reserve Bank the volume of discounts has been multiplied by the average maturity and the total divided by the number of days in the month. It may be noted that the figures shown in the third column are not exactly the products of the figures in the preceding two columns, for the reason that, in the computation, average maturity was carried out four decimal points beyond those shown in the table. As explained in the March BULLETIN, page 350, this method affords a basis for a fairer comparison as between banks than do volume figures taken by themselves. By further reducing the monthly figures to a daily basis, two objects are served. In the first place, the figures are reduced from an excessively large total that is hard to grasp to a figure which, if it were perfect, would give the average daily amount of funds needed by each Federal Reserve Bank in its discount department in order to carry on the business actually done during the month under review. The other object served by this calculation is the elimination of the inequalities in the length of the months. In subsequent numbers of the BULLETIN figures in this table will be shown on a daily basis only, with comparisons between the different banks and between the different months of the year.

January figures of discounts are smaller for paper secured by Government obligations but larger for all other paper. Discounts of paper secured by Government obligations declined from \$4,142,000,000 in January to \$3,856,000,000 in February, while all other paper increased from \$4,116,000,000 to \$4,265,000,000. Of the different classes of paper not secured by Government obligations, the only class that shows an increase for the month is commercial paper, which increased from \$4,016,000,000 in January to \$4,187,000,000 in February. Smaller totals are shown for agricultural and live-stock paper, as well as for discounted trade and bankers' acceptances. The decrease in discounted trade acceptances is particularly notable, the amount for February being \$13,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in January. The decrease in bankers' acceptances was from \$8,500,000 to about \$6,500,000.

Average maturity of paper discounted in February was 9.53 days, compared with 10.18 days the month before, and 12.26 days in February, 1920. The average rate of interest charged on discounted paper in February was 6.41 per cent, marking a slight increase from the 6.37 per cent shown for the preceding

month and comparable with 5.52 per cent for February, 1920.

Following is a summary of holdings of discounted bills at the end of February and January, 1921 and 1920. Detailed figures for each Federal Reserve Bank are shown on pages 471 to 473:

Summary of holdings of discounted bills.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921		1920	
	Feb. 28.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 27.	Jan. 30.
Total.....	2,389,510	2,457,116	2,453,511	2,174,357
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	997,968	1,040,365	1,572,980	1,457,892
Otherwise secured and unsecured—Total.....	1,391,542	1,416,751	880,531	716,465
Commercial and industrial paper, n. e. s.....	1,140,826	1,157,768	755,750	614,710
Agricultural paper.....	136,679	140,815	30,125	23,212
Live-stock paper.....	83,654	88,233	37,070	33,693
Trade acceptances—Total.....	16,962	17,429	18,508	24,886
Foreign trade.....	540	115	.....	.....
Domestic trade.....	16,422	17,314	.....	.....
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	13,421	12,506	39,078	19,964
Foreign trade.....	10,335	8,419	.....	.....
Domestic trade.....	3,086	3,912	.....	.....
Dollar exchange.....	.....	175	.....	.....

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP.

During the month of February 22 banks were added to the membership of the system, the total number of banks increasing from 9,659 to 9,681. The number of banks accommodated in January was 5,291 and in February 5,107, so that the percentage of banks accommodated declined from 54.8 to 52.8 per cent, this decline being general throughout the system. The number of member banks in each district at the end of February and of January and the number and percentage accommodated during each of the two months are shown in the following statement:

Federal Reserve Bank.	Member banks in district.		Member banks accommodated.		Percentage accommodated.	
	Feb. 28.	Jan. 31.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Boston.....	439	439	225	226	51.3	51.5
New York.....	788	786	316	329	40.6	41.9
Philadelphia.....	701	698	318	324	45.4	46.4
Cleveland.....	874	870	237	247	27.1	28.4
Richmond.....	611	611	335	352	54.8	57.6
Atlanta.....	472	468	340	359	72.0	72.4
Chicago.....	1,425	1,427	908	943	63.7	66.1
St. Louis.....	575	574	299	309	52.0	53.8
Minneapolis.....	1,005	1,007	589	611	58.6	61.0
Kansas City.....	1,093	1,092	561	609	51.4	55.8
Dallas.....	851	849	550	566	64.6	66.7
San Francisco.....	847	838	429	433	50.6	51.7
Total.....	9,681	9,659	5,107	5,291	52.8	54.8

ACCEPTANCES.

A summary of the open-market operations of the Federal Reserve Banks in February and January, 1921 and 1920, is shown in the following table. Detailed statistics for each Federal Reserve Bank are shown on page 470.

Summary of open-market operations.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921		1920	
	February.	January.	February.	January.
Bills purchased—Total.....	169,456	122,268	300,308	302,452
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	167,362	121,134	296,959	299,746
In the domestic trade.....	37,074	32,275	65,918	60,785
In the foreign trade.....	115,638	78,001	223,091	236,180
Dollar exchange.....	14,650	10,858	2,950	2,781
Trade acceptances—Total.....	2,094	1,134	3,349	2,707
In the domestic trade.....	15	70	29	303
In the foreign trade.....	2,079	1,064	3,320	2,404
Average maturity (in days).....	36.98	38.47	50.50	47.05
Average rate (365-day basis), per cent.....	6.01	6.05	5.53	5.10
United States securities purchased:				
Bonds.....	.....	12	5	200
Certificates of indebtedness.....	18,879	274,172	304,296	642,375

Bills purchased in February totaled \$169,000,000, or decidedly more than the total of \$122,000,000 purchased in January. In February, 1920, the amount purchased was \$300,000,000. Of the bills purchased in February, \$167,000,000 were bankers' acceptances and about \$2,000,000 trade acceptances. Of the bankers' acceptances purchased over 70 per cent were acceptances in the foreign trade, and of the trade acceptances all but \$15,000 were in the foreign trade. The average maturity of acceptances purchased in February was 36.98 days, compared with 38.47 days for the month before and 50.50 days a year earlier. The average rate of interest on acceptances was 6.01 per cent, compared with 6.05 in January, 1921, and 5.53 in February, 1920.

The following table shows the total volume of acceptances purchased by each of the Federal Reserve Banks, the average maturity, the total volume times the average maturity, and this amount reduced to a daily basis. This table is prepared on the same principle and for the same purpose as the similar table shown for discounts and brings out more clearly than other figures the relative volume of acceptance business done by the different banks:

Volume of open-market purchases reduced to daily basis.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Volume.	Average maturity (days).	Volume times average maturity.	
			Total.	Reduced to daily basis.
All banks.....	\$169,455,996	36.98	\$6,265,790,939	\$223,778,248
Boston.....	23,063,895	19.46	448,824,840	16,029,458
New York.....	55,060,970	25.31	1,469,379,494	52,477,837
Philadelphia.....	11,001,774	49.80	547,872,992	19,566,892
Cleveland.....	27,592,833	49.50	1,365,763,787	43,777,275
Richmond.....	1,695,100	37.88	64,206,000	2,293,072
Atlanta.....	503,944	47.14	23,755,055	848,394
Chicago.....	16,200,212	58.01	939,743,141	33,562,255
St. Louis.....	1,572,409	32.28	50,764,521	1,813,018
Minneapolis.....				
Kansas City.....				
Dallas.....				
San Francisco.....	29,764,859	45.54	1,355,481,109	48,410,039

Following is a summary of the holdings of purchased and discounted acceptances at the end of January and at the end of February, 1921. It will be noted that of the \$200,000,000 of acceptances held by the Federal Reserve Banks at the end of February about \$170,000,000 were purchased acceptances and about \$30,000,000 discounted acceptances. Of the acceptances held, about \$182,000,000 were bankers' acceptances and \$17,000,000 trade acceptances. Bankers' acceptances held at

the end of February were distributed, by classes of accepting institutions, as follows: 35.4 per cent were accepted by national banks; 22.1 per cent by nonnational member banks; 20.6 per cent by nonmember banks and banking corporations; 10.3 per cent by private bankers; and 11.6 per cent by branches and agencies of foreign banks.

Summary of holdings of purchased and discounted acceptances.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	End of—	
	February.	January.
All classes.....	199,804	193,635
Purchased in open market.....	169,420	163,700
Discounted for member banks.....	30,384	29,935
Total, distributed by class of acceptances:		
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	182,469	174,891
Foreign.....	134,885	128,389
Domestic.....	37,072	38,494
Dollar exchange.....	10,512	8,008
Trade acceptances—Total.....	17,335	18,744
Foreign.....	1,222	1,011
Domestic.....	16,113	17,733
Bankers' acceptances, distributed by classes of accepting institutions:		
Member banks—		
National.....	64,652	61,399
Nonnational.....	40,330	36,295
Nonmember banks and banking corporations.....	37,561	35,421
Private bankers.....	18,729	18,442
Branches and agencies of foreign banks.....	21,197	23,334

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1921.

[Daily averages. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.
Boston.....	228,977	244,201	114,174	117,451	263,028	263,744	60.7	64.1
New York.....	601,950	564,119	673,428	638,163	789,258	791,813	45.1	38.1
Philadelphia.....	192,265	192,950	109,383	107,889	247,776	250,344	53.8	53.0
Cleveland.....	308,282	309,037	153,948	155,719	296,596	311,618	68.4	66.1
Richmond.....	95,992	97,381	62,004	60,213	149,234	149,399	45.4	46.5
Atlanta.....	89,847	87,703	54,161	49,285	159,336	167,932	42.1	40.4
Chicago.....	351,637	381,128	258,126	252,573	487,105	516,326	47.2	49.6
St. Louis.....	101,513	103,427	69,555	70,552	119,181	122,992	53.8	53.4
Minneapolis.....	55,826	46,454	48,234	46,156	70,073	71,839	47.2	39.4
Kansas City.....	82,306	79,538	83,599	81,615	97,446	100,903	45.5	43.6
Dallas.....	44,141	44,775	53,998	52,876	62,931	68,553	37.8	36.9
San Francisco.....	190,734	192,827	122,919	121,984	237,522	247,115	52.9	52.2
Total, 1921.....	3,403,470	2,343,537	1,808,529	1,804,476	2,979,486	3,068,578	50.2	48.1
1920.....	2,058,293	2,053,422	2,032,787	2,002,503	3,040,440	2,946,863	42.7	43.3
1919.....	2,202,368	2,183,641	1,951,752	1,855,124	2,503,350	2,462,941	51.6	52.5

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

VOLUME OF DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Total.	
			Bonds and Victory notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	February, 1921.	February, 1920.
Boston.....	\$523,827,359	\$23,063,895		\$1,698,500	\$548,589,754	\$489,234,820
New York.....	5,631,398,234	58,060,970		2,774,000	5,692,233,204	4,072,538,898
Philadelphia.....	309,687,078	11,001,774		7,544,000	328,232,852	571,916,991
Cleveland.....	380,693,798	27,592,833			408,286,631	329,990,398
Richmond.....	225,299,436	1,695,100	\$100		226,994,636	277,406,601
Atlanta.....	149,510,033	503,944		500	150,014,477	148,445,102
Chicago.....	386,882,136	16,200,212		2,211,500	405,293,848	562,065,305
St. Louis.....	121,650,136	1,572,409		1,394,500	124,617,045	177,182,816
Minneapolis.....	69,309,518			17,000	69,326,518	68,294,167
Kansas City.....	91,428,751			200,000	91,628,751	135,647,440
Dallas.....	67,374,398				67,374,398	85,350,062
San Francisco.....	163,787,752	29,764,859		3,039,500	196,592,111	203,975,150
Total, February, 1921.....	8,120,848,629	169,455,996	100	18,879,500	8,309,184,225	7,122,047,750
February, 1920.....	6,517,439,082	300,307,768	4,900	304,296,000		
2 months ending:						
Feb. 28, 1921.....	16,378,610,874	291,724,484	11,800	293,051,500	16,963,398,658	
Feb. 29, 1920.....	12,758,710,609	602,760,152	222,400	946,671,500		14,308,364,661

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1921, BY CLASSES OF PAPER; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.
		Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.			
Boston.....	\$16,254,769	\$265,539,000		\$241,753,122	\$61,839	\$34,720
New York.....	66,254,295	2,134,870,132		3,420,132,754	200,776	3,450
Philadelphia.....	11,143,557	192,387,850		105,479,588	179,281	
Cleveland.....	1,353,614	323,701,282	\$157,000	52,922,569	106,244	12,767
Richmond.....	2,345,793	193,302,692	10,000	24,695,412	3,986,606	
Atlanta.....	7,129,930	96,109,500	580,900	40,158,301	4,332,241	438,357
Chicago.....	11,880,221	208,097,922	1,285,700	151,278,047	12,617,496	880,974
St. Louis.....	4,230,950	63,722,749	15,000	49,897,362	2,684,428	146,526
Minneapolis.....	796,950	34,556,675	10,225,381	14,748,105	5,975,572	2,677,754
Kansas City.....	3,001,561	64,644,635	100,000	15,020,136	7,134,996	784,669
Dallas.....	239,702	48,952,886	2,370,400	7,578,116	4,543,250	3,492,200
San Francisco.....	4,151,202	101,633,658	7,827,181	40,819,313	4,440,108	3,334,592
Total: February, 1921.....	128,787,544	3,727,518,681	22,571,562	4,164,477,825	46,262,837	11,806,099
January, 1921.....	148,553,318	3,999,001,700	29,671,038	3,986,102,310	56,714,276	15,118,429
February, 1920.....	199,299,992	5,344,979,056	7,148,484		926,408,815	
January, 1920.....	211,248,641	5,245,055,169	14,562,097		736,710,309	

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Bankers' acceptances.		Total, all classes.	Average maturity.	Average rate (365-day basis).
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.			
Boston.....	\$82,369		\$101,540		\$523,827,359	7.89	6.46
New York.....	6,834,286	\$1,132	528,238	\$2,573,171	5,631,398,234	5.51	6.55
Philadelphia.....	104,802		387,000		309,687,078	12.70	5.67
Cleveland.....	1,206,179		310,000	924,143	380,693,798	9.40	5.96
Richmond.....	958,933				225,299,436	12.99	6.00
Atlanta.....	583,954		176,820		149,510,033	25.81	6.29
Chicago.....	841,776				386,882,136	33.50	6.70
St. Louis.....	164,835	455,788	332,498		121,650,136	26.43	6.16
Minneapolis.....	111,081		223,000		69,309,518	32.66	6.73
Kansas City.....	742,754				91,428,751	30.79	6.47
Dallas.....	198,144				67,374,398	31.62	6.12
San Francisco.....	979,194		347,781	254,723	163,787,752	27.77	6.00
Total: February, 1921.....	12,808,307	456,920	2,406,877	3,752,037	8,120,848,629	9.53	6.41
January, 1921.....	20,095,501	76,111	3,005,057	5,424,505	8,257,762,245	10.18	6.36
February, 1920.....	10,991,506		28,611,229		6,517,439,082	12.26	5.52
January, 1920.....	16,469,420		17,225,891		6,241,271,527	13.21	4.90

¹ Includes \$100,000 of dollar exchange bills.

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING FEBRUARY, 1921, BY CLASSES OF PAPER ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Average maturity.	Average rate (365-day basis).
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange bills.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.			
Boston.....	\$15,942,469	\$5,831,426	\$1,290,000	\$23,063,895				\$23,063,895	Days.	Per cent.
New York.....	38,042,696	11,305,855	6,739,130	56,107,681	\$1,948,289	\$5,000	\$1,953,289	58,060,970	19.46	5.94
Philadelphia.....	8,451,656	1,500,118	1,050,000	11,001,774				11,001,774	25.31	5.96
Cleveland.....	18,724,047	6,481,810	2,332,000	27,537,857	44,976	10,000	54,976	27,592,833	49.80	5.99
Richmond.....	1,365,000	330,100		1,695,100				1,695,100	49.50	6.02
Atlanta.....	97,484	406,460		503,944				503,944	37.88	6.08
Chicago.....	9,884,557	4,979,089	1,336,566	16,200,212				16,200,212	47.14	7.10
St. Louis.....	859,795	712,614		1,572,409				1,572,409	58.01	6.08
Minneapolis.....									32.28	6.04
Kansas City.....										
Dallas.....										
San Francisco.....	22,269,851	5,527,030	1,882,701	29,679,582	85,277		85,277	29,764,859	45.54	6.03
Total: February, 1921.....	115,637,555	37,074,502	14,650,397	167,362,454	2,078,542	15,000	2,093,542	169,455,996	36.98	6.01
January, 1921.....	78,001,421	32,275,174	10,858,001	121,134,596	1,064,091	69,801	1,133,892	122,268,488	38.34	6.05
February, 1920.....	228,091,255	65,917,632	2,950,000	296,958,887	3,319,569	29,312	3,348,881	300,307,768	50.50	5.53
January, 1920.....	236,179,622	60,785,060	2,781,100	299,745,782	2,404,281	302,321	2,706,602	302,452,384	47.05	5.10

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING THREE MONTHS ENDING FEB. 28, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	5 per cent.		5½ per cent.		5¾ per cent.		6 per cent.	
	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.
Boston.....			\$243,465,500	\$255,147			\$771,086,178	\$873,021
New York.....			2,629,816,897	1,111,408			4,685,608,863	5,632,961
Philadelphia.....	\$10,509,500	\$15,549	671,709,777	1,524,204	\$14,800,500	\$27,293	349,827,433	717,281
Cleveland.....			11,375,000	17,588	803,584,108	708,211	371,327,743	1,270,423
Richmond.....			8,206,000	11,842	8,129,500	10,521	728,992,823	1,684,542
Atlanta.....	6,439,500	9,996	321,168,451	862,283	2,575,900	5,599	4,047,930	14,539
Chicago.....			42,307,000	72,529	46,566,500	109,959	688,922,008	2,084,709
St. Louis.....	5,881,500	9,174	231,882,730	559,047	2,686	5	196,423,590	1,290,574
Minneapolis.....			29,767,700	68,055			81,099,509	211,962
Kansas City.....	3,561,500	6,061	1,050,000	1,786	11,408,000	25,004	313,696,830	1,867,090
Dallas.....	9,619,850	17,691	145,495,596	343,842	3,029,200	7,153	103,988,873	993,375
San Francisco.....			11,512,000	17,294	20,992,000	44,931	645,083,701	2,715,215
Total.....	36,011,850	58,471	4,347,756,651	4,840,025	911,088,394	938,676	8,940,105,481	9,305,692

Federal Reserve Bank.	6¼ per cent.		7 per cent.		Super-rates.	Total.		Average maturity.	Average rate (365-day basis).
	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.		Amount.	Discount.		
Boston.....			\$554,522,010	\$1,723,892		\$1,569,073,688	\$2,852,060	Days.	Per cent.
New York.....			10,089,018,855	10,511,882		17,404,444,615	17,256,251	10.19	6.51
Philadelphia.....						1,046,847,210	2,284,327	5.54	6.53
Cleveland.....						1,186,286,851	1,996,222	14.10	5.65
Richmond.....						1,996,222	1,996,222	10.32	5.90
Atlanta.....			228,809,962	1,690,838		745,328,323	1,706,905	13.94	5.99
Chicago.....			588,848,929	6,740,249		563,041,743	2,583,255	26.17	6.40
St. Louis.....						1,366,644,437	8,957,446	35.64	6.71
Minneapolis.....	\$558,507	\$3,911	135,754,063	1,237,695	\$199,470	434,190,506	2,058,270	26.78	6.46
Kansas City.....						247,179,779	1,516,623	33.11	6.76
Dallas.....			7,793,851	105,833	273,531	329,716,330	2,173,472	35.10	6.85
San Francisco.....					31,300	269,927,370	1,499,194	33.53	6.05
Total.....	558,507	3,911	11,604,747,670	22,010,389	504,301	25,840,268,553	47,661,465	10.48	6.42

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING THREE MONTHS ENDING FEB. 28, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	5½ per cent.		5¾ per cent.		5⅞ per cent.		5⅞ per cent.		6 per cent.		6¼ per cent.	
	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.
Boston			\$800,395	\$2,369	\$21,606,986	\$59,644	\$13,427,775	\$70,881	\$5,841,143	\$43,860		
New York					169,371,006	446,632	46,496,845	349,147	27,735,614	281,877		
Philadelphia					7,641,700	43,184	7,548,379	63,856	11,913,232	152,972		
Cleveland			10,000	14	9,662,170	34,671	24,467,825	188,999	15,352,112	179,533		
Richmond									8,425,126	61,900		
Atlanta												
Chicago			2,300	11	9,426,718	38,127	22,737,639	197,281	11,684,436	142,724	\$345,000	\$5,229
St. Louis	\$30,000	\$18			237,864	687	746,854	4,404	1,306,858	9,801		
Minneapolis									981,019	11,563		
Kansas City												
Dallas									71,673	773		
San Francisco					13,460,523	48,505	20,971,437	166,878	19,423,652	192,470		
Total	30,000	18	812,695	2,394	231,426,967	671,450	136,396,774	1,041,376	102,734,865	1,077,473	345,000	5,229

Federal Reserve Bank.	6½ per cent.		6¼ per cent.		6⅓ per cent.		6½ per cent.		6⅔ per cent.		6¾ per cent.	
	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.
Boston	\$5,405,827	\$20,191	\$2,916,243	\$7,723	\$6,901,738	\$14,019	\$1,007,702	\$3,045	\$405,900	\$1,984	\$78,000	\$85,722
New York	6,997,041	74,975	4,352,386	52,817	718,100	8,711	246,782	3,789			50,000	
Philadelphia	177,347	2,332	50,000	477								
Cleveland	4,046,352	25,919	987,535	6,330	1,663,555	4,885	17,844	280				
Richmond												
Atlanta												
Chicago	5,479,869	60,730	2,791,758	35,369	6,178,134	96,076	7,300	106				
St. Louis			943,335	2,461	644,750	1,845	1,240,668	3,409	26,666	74		
Minneapolis	40,000	197			50,000	797						
Kansas City												
Dallas												
San Francisco	6,893,991	85,902	1,537,367	21,553	187,452	2,706	3,400	52				
Total	29,040,427	270,246	13,608,674	126,230	16,043,729	129,039	2,523,696	10,681	432,566	2,058	128,000	807

Federal Reserve Bank.	6⅔ per cent.		7 per cent.		7½ per cent.		Total.		Average maturity.	Average rate (365-day basis).
	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.	Amount.	Discount.		
Boston							\$58,121,709	\$223,801	Days. 23.34	Per cent. 6.02
New York			\$4,012,420	\$10,646	\$60,000	\$603	260,040,194	1,229,419	28.85	5.98
Philadelphia							27,330,638	262,821	58.39	6.01
Cleveland	\$15,000	\$43	31,346	270			56,253,789	440,944	47.50	6.02
Richmond							8,425,126	61,900	44.08	6.08
Atlanta							4,782,399	53,112	57.12	7.10
Chicago			4,782,399	53,112			58,653,154	575,653	58.63	6.11
St. Louis							5,196,995	22,699	25.80	6.18
Minneapolis							1,071,019	12,557	70.06	6.11
Kansas City			3,127,798	34,269			3,127,798	34,269	58.35	7.10
Dallas							71,673	773	64.71	6.08
San Francisco							62,477,842	518,066	50.03	6.05
Total	15,000	43	11,953,963	98,297	60,000	603	545,552,356	3,436,014	37.99	6.05

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rates of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.
Boston	\$167,783,829	\$127,645,229	\$18,038,179	\$22,100,421	\$753,917	\$636,971	\$82,312	\$34,634	Per ct. 5.86	Per ct. 6.51	Per ct. 5.95	Per ct. 2.04
New York	987,115,479	907,565,752	18,611,399	60,938,328	4,737,190	4,553,816	84,397	98,977	6.26	6.54	5.91	2.12
Philadelphia	203,981,027	149,774,875	21,840,334	32,365,818	803,647	649,720	99,976	53,951	5.13	5.65	5.96	2.17
Cleveland	201,376,596	128,605,325	48,127,621	24,643,650	858,400	598,838	220,503	39,059	5.56	6.07	5.97	2.07
Richmond	125,766,230	107,750,411	4,520,451	13,495,368	538,230	496,223	21,139	20,868	5.58	6.00	6.10	2.02
Atlanta	145,424,884	126,281,701	2,361,013	16,782,170	660,103	621,312	12,879	25,912	5.92	6.41	7.11	2.01
Chicago	425,603,101	369,747,580	11,697,814	44,157,707	2,010,346	1,885,207	53,248	71,891	6.16	6.65	5.93	2.12
St. Louis	109,141,369	91,388,995	555,313	17,197,061	467,013	435,413	2,868	28,732	5.58	6.21	6.73	2.18
Minneapolis	89,278,000	80,677,000		8,596,000	427,430	414,148		13,282	6.24	6.09		2.01
Kansas City	125,836,809	103,355,664	793,599	21,687,546	531,897	492,367	4,323	35,207	5.61	6.21	7.10	2.12
Dallas	81,623,137	69,275,983	67,904	12,279,250	324,268	303,951	301	20,016	5.18	5.72	5.77	2.12
San Francisco	206,308,028	146,723,408	46,468,759	13,115,861	909,717	674,140	213,849	21,728	5.75	5.99	6.00	2.16
Total	2,869,233,489	2,408,791,923	173,082,386	287,359,180	13,022,158	11,762,106	795,795	464,257	5.92	6.37	5.99	2.11
February, 1921.	3,034,655,353	2,535,238,916	201,778,670	297,637,767	15,167,408	13,576,732	1,052,822	537,854	5.89	6.31	6.14	2.13
February, 1920.	3,154,053,873	2,298,976,613	546,457,974	308,619,286	12,210,019	9,487,201	2,191,536	531,282	4.88	5.20	5.06	2.17
January, 1920.	3,043,951,919	2,142,787,600	575,667,262	325,497,057	11,491,688	8,554,400	2,335,809	601,479	4.46	4.71	4.79	2.18

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS ON FEB. 28, 1921, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Cus- tomers' paper se- cured by Govern- ment obli- gations.	Member banks' col- lateral notes.		Commer- cial paper n. e. s.	Agricul- tural paper.	Live- stock paper.	Trade accept- ances.		Bankers' acceptances.		
			Secured by Govern- ment obli- gations.	Other- wise se- cured.				For- eign.	Domes- tic.	For- eign.	Domes- tic.	Dollar exchange.
Boston.....	140,414	21,103	38,308	.....	80,668	193	55	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	890,264	102,630	283,442	.....	490,002	354	.....	27	3,165	8,991	1,653	.....
Philadelphia.....	148,706	35,887	70,762	.....	41,466	363	.....	.....	101	.....	127	.....
Cleveland.....	126,793	8,561	54,019	50	61,407	599	211	.....	1,586	350	10	.....
Richmond.....	109,459	4,674	46,069	.....	47,993	8,898	29	.....	1,796	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	128,010	12,547	46,962	297	52,083	12,879	1,618	189	1,190	145	100	.....
Chicago.....	368,617	20,932	104,770	899	188,477	49,973	.....	.....	3,551	15	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	90,832	5,449	29,755	10	47,269	6,003	463	307	641	.....	935	.....
Minneapolis.....	73,100	1,642	13,415	5,920	11,767	17,816	22,182	.....	153	200	5	.....
Kansas City.....	98,372	4,632	32,360	205	22,209	11,074	26,724	.....	1,168	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	68,960	1,150	12,358	1,582	18,766	16,210	.....	.....	537	80	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	145,983	5,400	41,141	4,068	65,688	12,317	14,095	17	2,447	554	256	.....
Total:												
Feb. 28, 1921.....	2,389,510	224,607	773,361	13,031	1,127,795	136,679	83,654	540	16,422	10,335	3,086	.....
Jan. 31, 1921.....	2,457,116	230,188	810,177	14,330	1,143,438	140,815	88,233	115	17,314	8,419	3,912	175
February, 1920.....	2,453,511	353,504	1,219,476	3,744	752,006	30,125	37,070	18,508	.....	.....	39,078	.....
January, 1920.....	2,174,357	317,688	1,140,204	6,427	608,283	23,212	33,693	24,886	.....	.....	19,964	.....

HOLDINGS ON FEB. 28, 1921, OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED OR DISCOUNTED, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTANCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Allclasses.			Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances. ¹		
	Total.	Pur- chased in open market.	Dis- counted for member banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domes- tic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domes- tic.
Boston.....	16,447	16,360	87	16,360	11,416	3,904	1,040	87	.....	87
New York.....	47,498	33,662	13,836	44,212	34,057	5,960	4,195	3,286	116	3,170
Philadelphia.....	19,892	19,664	228	19,791	16,016	2,525	1,250	101	.....	101
Cleveland.....	41,817	39,871	1,946	40,080	30,603	7,781	1,696	1,737	131	1,606
Richmond.....	5,032	3,236	1,796	3,236	2,277	959	.....	1,796	.....	1,796
Atlanta.....	3,053	1,428	1,625	1,673	641	1,032	.....	1,380	190	1,190
Chicago.....	13,930	10,364	3,566	10,379	4,955	5,147	277	3,551	.....	3,551
St. Louis.....	3,822	1,939	1,883	2,874	1,075	1,799	.....	948	641	307
Minneapolis.....	353	.....	358	205	200	5	.....	153	.....	153
Kansas City.....	1,701	533	1,168	533	322	211	.....	1,168	.....	1,168
Dallas.....	656	39	617	119	80	39	.....	537	.....	537
San Francisco.....	45,598	42,324	3,274	43,007	33,243	7,710	2,054	2,591	144	2,447
Total:										
Feb. 28, 1921.....	199,804	169,420	30,384	182,469	134,885	37,072	10,512	17,335	1,222	16,113
Jan. 31, 1921.....	193,635	163,700	29,935	174,891	128,389	38,494	8,008	18,744	1,011	17,733
Purchased in open market:										
Feb. 28, 1921.....	.....	169,420	.....	169,048	124,550	33,986	10,512	372	347	25
Jan. 31, 1921.....	.....	163,700	.....	162,385	119,971	34,581	7,833	1,315	896	419
Discounted for member banks:										
Feb. 28, 1921.....	.....	.....	30,384	13,421	10,335	3,086	.....	16,963	875	16,088
Jan. 31, 1921.....	.....	.....	29,935	12,506	8,418	3,913	175	17,429	115	17,341

¹Please correct March BULLETIN (page 355) to show that trade acceptances in column headed "Foreign" were domestic acceptances, and those in column headed "Domestic" were foreign acceptances.

HOLDINGS ON FEB. 28, 1921, OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED OR DISCOUNTED, DISTRIBUTED BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTING INSTITUTIONS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Non-national.			
Boston.....	16,360	10,501	3,515	1,795	246	303
New York.....	44,212	17,911	10,649	9,281	2,779	3,592
Philadelphia.....	19,791	4,348	5,059	4,452	2,172	3,760
Cleveland.....	40,080	9,951	9,506	8,806	5,994	5,823
Richmond.....	3,236	3,166	70			
Atlanta.....	1,673	664	865	144		
Chicago.....	10,379	5,284	3,862	566	492	175
St. Louis.....	2,874	867	1,537	300	10	160
Minneapolis.....	205	5	200			
Kansas City.....	533		382			
Dallas.....	119		151			
San Francisco.....	43,007	11,573	4,916	12,217	7,036	7,265
Total:						
Feb. 28, 1921.....	182,469	64,652	40,330	37,561	18,729	21,197
Jan. 31, 1921.....	174,891	61,399	36,295	35,421	18,442	23,334
Purchased in open market:						
Feb. 28, 1921.....	169,048	59,258	37,055	33,768	18,458	20,509
Jan. 31, 1921.....	162,385	55,914	33,326	32,372	18,055	22,718
Discounted for member banks:						
Feb. 28, 1921.....	13,421	5,394	3,275	3,793	271	688
Jan. 31, 1921.....	12,506	5,485	2,969	3,049	387	616

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Credit operations of Federal Reserve Banks during the four weeks between February 25 and March 25, as measured by the amounts of discounted bills held at the close of each week, show further reduction, the March 25 total of \$2,286,700,000 being \$109,600,000 below the total shown at the earlier date, notwithstanding a slight increase shown in the holdings of paper secured by Government obligations. In connection with the redemption by the Government on March 15 of about \$500,000,000 of tax certificates, the Federal Reserve Banks report a reduction of \$143,600,000 of discounted paper, followed, however, by an increase of \$61,800,000 in these holdings at the close of the review period.

In the following exhibit there is given a summary of the weekly changes of the principal asset and liability items of the Federal Reserve Banks for the four weeks under review.

Of the total discounted bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks, the proportion of paper secured by Government obligation was about 41.9 per cent on February 25, 42 per cent on the following Friday, and over 44 per cent on March 25, compared with over 60 per cent about a year ago. Considerable fluctuations are shown in the holdings of Treasury certificates, which declined from \$134,800,000 on February 25 to \$108,800,000 on March 11, and increased to \$158,900,000 on March 18, after the allotment of the two new certificate issues, and declined again to \$94,500,000 on the following Friday. Bills secured by Liberty and other United States bonds show a different movement, the maximum holdings of \$650,100,000 coinciding

with the minimum holdings of bills secured by Treasury certificates. Bills secured by Victory notes show small fluctuations, the March 25 holdings of \$265,800,000 being \$25,900,000 less than four weeks previous. During the period under review the average maturity of the paper held by Federal Reserve Banks shows but little change, the share of 15-day paper remaining fairly constant in the neighborhood of 60 per cent.

Principal asset and liability items of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks combined.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.
Reserves:					
Total.....	2,357.0	2,375.8	2,397.9	2,414.8	2,422.0
Gold.....	2,140.3	2,163.1	2,187.9	2,205.5	2,210.8
Bills discounted:					
Total.....	2,396.3	2,341.5	2,368.5	2,224.9	2,286.6
Secured by Government war obligations.....	1,004.0	981.8	1,006.0	1,000.4	1,010.4
All other.....	1,392.3	1,359.7	1,362.5	1,224.5	1,276.2
Bills bought in open market.....	170.5	164.0	146.6	122.8	123.1
Certificates of indebtedness:					
One year, 2 per cent, Pittman Act.....	259.4	254.4	254.4	254.4	254.4
All other.....	2.1	3.3	1.3	30.6	2.5
Total earning assets.....	2,854.1	2,789.1	2,796.6	2,658.5	2,692.4
Government deposits.....	63.0	56.9	81.5	58.8	114.7
Members' reserve deposits.....	1,722.9	1,705.4	1,731.4	1,677.8	1,674.5
Net deposits.....	1,671.6	1,636.8	1,705.2	1,705.2	1,705.2
Total deposits.....				1,774.6	1,840.9
Federal Reserve notes in circulation.....	3,051.7	3,042.6	3,005.8	2,962.9	2,930.7
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation.....	189.3	185.1	182.1	179.3	175.5
Reserve percentages.....	149.9	150.8	150.9	51.0	50.8

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

Acceptance holdings show a continuous decline from \$170,500,000 to \$123,000,000. This decline reflects in part the reduced supply of foreign trade bills in the open market, and apparently also the increased investment demand for prime bankers' acceptances by country banks in the interior, following the adoption of higher selling rates for this class of paper. Changes in the Treasury certificate account reflect the redemption by the Government on February 28 of \$5,000,000 of so-called Pittman certificates from the St. Louis and Kansas City Federal Reserve Banks; also fluctuations in the amounts of special certificates held by the Federal Reserve Banks to cover temporary advances to the Government. Total earning assets, in consequence of the changes above shown, show a decline of \$161,700,000 for the four weeks under review, and on March 25 stood at \$2,692,400,000, or \$729,500,000 below the peak figure reported on October 15 of last year.

Rediscounting operations are reported only by the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. On March 25 this bank had outstanding with the Cleveland bank a total of \$14,700,000 of its discounted bills compared with \$13,600,000 four weeks earlier. At the close of the review period the Cleveland and three other Federal Reserve Banks report also among their acceptance holdings \$3,300,000 of bank acceptances purchased from the New York Federal Reserve Bank, compared with about \$24,000,000 of such bills four weeks earlier. Aggregate contingent liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks on bills purchased for foreign correspondents show an increase for the period from \$18,200,000 to \$32,400,000.

In the weekly bank statement of March 18, for the first time "uncollected items" among the assets and "deferred availability items" among the liabilities were disregarded in calculating deposit liabilities and reserve ratios, though both of these items are continued as part of the statement. This change as explained on page 3 of the January, 1920, BULLETIN tends to apply a somewhat stricter standard reserve computation, especially in the case of those Federal Reserve Banks which carry a relatively large "float," as this float, i. e., the excess of uncollected items over deferred availability items, is no longer treated as a deduction in computing deposits.

In the following exhibit are shown figures of total deposits of each Federal Reserve Bank on successive Fridays for the period under review computed uniformly on the basis adopted on March 18:

Total deposits.

[In thousands of dollars.]

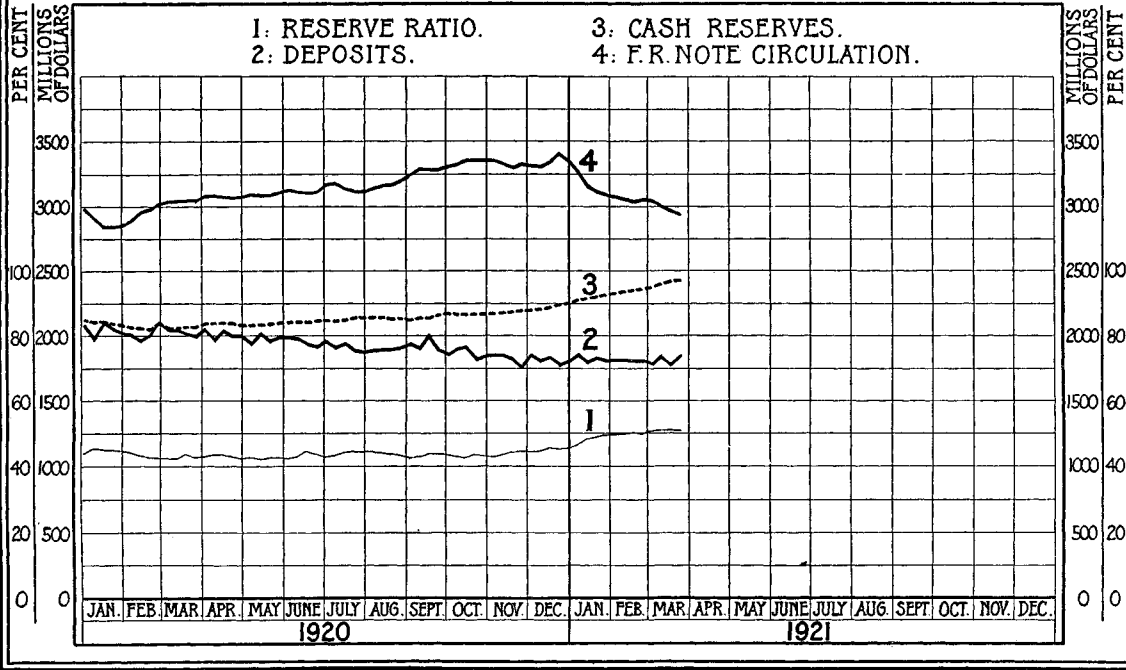
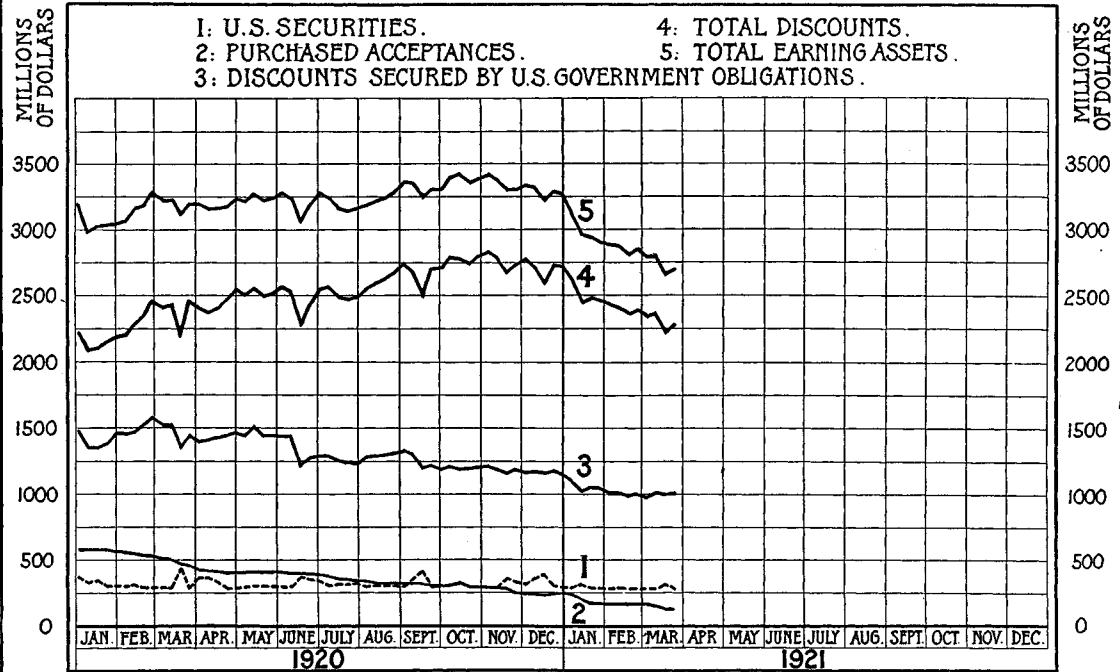
Federal Reserve Bank.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.
Boston.....	113,083	113,861	112,576	118,619
New York.....	670,132	710,330	651,376	688,853
Philadelphia.....	112,167	111,647	101,286	114,671
Cleveland.....	150,805	154,538	148,788	155,000
Richmond.....	59,809	61,676	59,309	61,204
Atlanta.....	48,318	50,424	58,644	58,208
Chicago.....	261,795	263,874	248,285	253,898
St. Louis.....	69,633	70,418	73,264	67,684
Minneapolis.....	48,735	47,335	49,372	48,652
Kansas City.....	83,453	85,647	86,308	83,652
Dallas.....	50,865	53,874	56,123	56,436
San Francisco.....	117,574	120,102	123,304	131,010
Total deposits.....	1,786,369	1,843,726	1,774,635	1,840,887

Total deposits calculated on the new basis reached a maximum for the period of \$1,843,700,000 on March 11. On the following Friday, in connection with large Government operations and substantial loan reductions, a decline of \$69,100,000 in the deposit account is shown, which is followed, however, by an increase of \$66,200,000 for the last week under review.

Weekly figures of Federal Reserve note circulation show a further continuous decline from \$3,051,700,000 to \$2,930,700,000, or at an average weekly rate of over \$30,000,000. Since December 23, 1920, when the seasonal return flow of currency set in, the reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation totaled \$474,200,000, the March 25 total being \$117,300,000 below the total reported on the corresponding week last year. In addition, there is shown a reduction for the period of \$13,800,000 in the circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes.

Gold reserves show a further gain for the period of \$70,500,000, while total cash reserves increased about \$65,000,000. Owing to this gain and to the reduction in note liabilities, the reserve ratio shows a rise for the period, the highest ratio, 51 per cent, being shown for March 18, following the substantial loan liquidation in connection with the March 15 Government operations. On the following Friday, mainly because of the large increase in Government deposits, the ratio receded to 50.8 per cent.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS 1920 - 1921



RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON FRIDAYS, MAR. 4, TO MAR. 25, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Bos- ton.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chi- cago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes:													
Mar. 4.....	12,199	1,071	2,380	1,300	1,239	602	509	1,930	523	478	916	586	665
Mar. 11.....	12,728	1,072	2,308	1,300	1,240	601	675	2,252	523	590	916	586	665
Mar. 18.....	12,428	1,072	2,271	1,300	1,240	601	675	2,183	523	396	916	586	665
Mar. 25.....	12,068	1,072	2,148	1,300	1,240	601	616	1,936	523	465	916	586	665
Gold abroad in custody or in transit:													
Mar. 4.....	3,300	241	1,211	264	270	162	119	393	155	89	158	86	152
Mar. 11.....	3,300	241	1,211	264	270	162	119	393	155	89	158	86	152
Mar. 18.....	3,300	241	1,211	264	270	162	119	393	155	89	158	86	152
Mar. 25.....	3,300	241	1,211	264	270	162	119	393	155	89	158	86	152
Uncollected items:													
Mar. 18.....	716,882	48,327	154,007	58,941	71,683	59,895	30,292	97,957	36,737	20,859	53,112	36,728	48,344
Mar. 25.....	592,950	41,209	133,521	47,314	53,933	49,690	27,070	79,688	32,203	16,301	41,355	31,789	38,877
All other resources:													
Mar. 4.....	8,580	516	2,278	479	481	470	286	1,630	509	141	474	911	405
Mar. 11.....	9,195	541	2,454	468	558	437	440	1,676	526	118	500	1,016	461
Mar. 18.....	9,891	545	3,216	537	540	431	478	1,673	536	132	525	744	484
Mar. 25.....	9,915	524	3,202	565	547	453	539	1,720	526	127	554	664	494
Total resources:													
Mar. 4.....	5,840,601	456,901	1,684,174	455,355	557,151	273,925	258,715	903,533	246,058	156,304	261,875	164,470	422,140
Mar. 11.....	5,845,709	456,363	1,715,963	451,220	556,794	275,631	257,995	890,890	245,038	152,124	256,150	160,022	427,519
Mar. 18.....	5,836,269	458,607	1,683,773	448,038	557,370	286,012	263,490	888,811	250,721	157,849	255,126	159,455	427,017
Mar. 25.....	5,753,167	453,980	1,680,380	444,495	551,614	273,274	260,368	872,099	236,798	151,729	244,041	155,613	428,776
Includes bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks:													
Mar. 4.....	12,399	-----	-----	-----	12,399	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 11.....	13,455	-----	-----	-----	13,455	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 18.....	13,437	-----	-----	-----	13,437	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 25.....	14,663	-----	-----	-----	14,663	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Includes bankers' acceptances bought from other Federal Reserve Banks without their indorsement:													
Mar. 4.....	19,879	906	25	3,213	8,883	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	5,852
Mar. 11.....	14,702	831	25	2,796	5,656	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	4,394
Mar. 18.....	6,912	831	25	1,547	1,058	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	2,451
Mar. 25.....	4,336	258	25	1,206	537	-----	-----	-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	1,310

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
Mar. 4.....	100,865	7,856	26,460	8,609	10,894	5,305	4,022	14,112	4,431	3,485	4,490	4,127	7,074
Mar. 11.....	101,003	7,856	26,489	8,609	10,870	5,305	4,045	14,119	4,433	3,495	4,486	4,127	7,169
Mar. 18.....	101,058	7,838	26,488	8,609	10,880	5,321	4,063	14,124	4,433	3,497	4,488	4,131	7,186
Mar. 25.....	101,113	7,838	26,488	8,599	10,880	5,325	4,075	14,139	4,433	3,498	4,483	4,134	7,216
Surplus fund:													
Mar. 4.....	202,036	15,711	56,414	17,010	20,305	10,561	8,343	28,980	8,346	6,980	9,159	6,033	14,194
Mar. 11.....	202,036	15,711	56,414	17,010	20,305	10,561	8,343	28,980	8,346	6,980	9,159	6,033	14,194
Mar. 18.....	202,036	15,711	56,414	17,010	20,305	10,561	8,343	28,980	8,346	6,980	9,159	6,033	14,194
Mar. 25.....	202,036	15,711	56,414	17,010	20,305	10,561	8,343	28,980	8,346	6,980	9,159	6,033	14,194
Government deposits:													
Mar. 4.....	56,941	3,736	7,233	6,756	4,210	2,339	1,437	10,922	4,175	4,194	5,781	2,631	3,527
Mar. 11.....	81,521	4,930	23,341	7,250	6,365	3,830	4,036	11,592	4,288	2,191	6,932	3,699	3,067
Mar. 18.....	58,789	3,272	410	1,132	64	705	13,518	9,681	8,158	3,498	12,243	5,519	5,887
Mar. 25.....	114,685	9,472	25,245	11,698	7,758	8,559	9,715	11,918	4,229	4,531	7,562	8,612	5,386
Due to members—reserve account:													
Mar. 4.....	1,705,364	108,676	650,418	104,527	146,226	57,227	46,692	249,261	64,984	44,122	77,344	47,873	108,014
Mar. 11.....	1,731,429	107,935	672,966	103,815	147,444	57,416	46,010	250,171	65,377	44,658	78,228	49,830	108,079
Mar. 18.....	1,677,774	108,407	639,356	101,939	147,890	57,953	44,710	235,003	64,042	45,036	72,765	50,057	110,616
Mar. 25.....	1,674,536	106,379	639,486	102,023	145,164	55,179	47,459	237,106	61,949	43,608	75,071	46,761	114,351
Deferred availability items:													
Mar. 4.....	482,385	34,316	78,331	40,841	49,417	35,420	20,366	65,544	31,653	17,610	50,214	29,435	29,244
Mar. 11.....	467,221	35,548	80,530	42,053	45,126	35,575	19,422	57,217	32,906	15,442	44,092	24,807	34,503
Other deposits, including foreign government credits:													
Mar. 4.....	24,064	671	12,481	884	369	243	189	1,612	474	419	328	361	6,033
Mar. 11.....	30,776	996	14,023	1,082	729	430	378	2,111	753	486	487	345	8,956
Mar. 18.....	38,072	897	14,610	1,215	834	651	416	3,601	1,064	888	1,298	547	12,101
Mar. 25.....	51,666	2,768	24,122	950	2,078	466	1,034	4,874	1,506	513	1,019	1,063	11,273
Total gross deposits:													
Mar. 4.....	2,268,754	147,333	748,463	153,008	200,222	95,229	68,684	327,339	101,286	66,345	133,667	80,300	146,818
Mar. 11.....	2,310,947	149,409	790,860	153,700	199,064	97,251	69,846	321,091	103,324	62,777	129,739	78,681	154,605
Total deposits:													
Mar. 4.....	1,774,635	112,576	654,376	104,286	148,788	59,309	58,644	248,285	73,264	49,372	86,308	56,123	123,304
Mar. 18.....	1,840,887	118,619	688,853	114,671	155,000	64,204	58,208	253,898	67,684	48,652	83,652	56,436	131,010
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:													
Mar. 4.....	3,042,611	267,478	801,916	255,895	302,311	152,154	162,929	495,914	123,237	71,341	100,352	66,763	242,321
Mar. 11.....	3,005,840	265,207	791,404	251,623	302,374	151,877	160,527	489,484	120,351	70,487	98,578	64,119	239,809
Mar. 18.....	2,962,880	261,596	789,920	241,622	291,710	150,182	158,270	485,349	119,283	69,943	96,977	61,848	236,180
Mar. 25.....	2,930,729	259,837	780,740	242,344	293,082	145,499	156,026	480,345	115,944	69,303	95,130	59,947	232,532

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON FRIDAYS, MAR. 4 TO MAR. 25, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability:													
Mar. 4.....	185,109	16,327	35,619	18,642	20,935	9,282	12,852	30,583	7,279	6,685	12,043	5,823	9,039
Mar. 11.....	182,087	15,825	34,605	17,963	20,973	9,126	13,283	29,981	7,046	6,889	11,956	5,539	8,901
Mar. 18.....	179,250	15,317	33,838	17,889	20,939	9,105	13,282	29,004	6,998	6,891	11,747	5,506	8,734
Mar. 25.....	175,490	15,253	31,300	17,387	21,158	8,859	13,420	28,557	6,960	6,968	11,667	5,350	8,611
Deferred availability items:													
Mar. 4.....	570,347	43,067	105,932	56,146	62,072	49,905	18,803	75,183	36,744	19,578	44,113	24,270	34,534
Mar. 11.....	454,279	33,988	79,446	41,869	48,301	37,084	18,098	57,502	31,701	14,649	37,478	22,128	32,085
All other liabilities:													
Mar. 4.....	41,226	2,136	15,302	2,191	2,484	1,394	1,885	6,605	1,479	1,468	2,164	1,424	2,694
Mar. 11.....	43,796	2,355	16,191	2,315	2,608	1,511	1,951	7,235	1,538	1,496	2,232	1,523	2,841
Mar. 18.....	46,063	2,502	16,805	2,476	2,676	1,629	2,085	7,886	1,653	1,588	2,334	1,544	2,885
Mar. 25.....	48,633	2,734	17,139	2,615	2,888	1,742	2,198	8,678	1,730	1,679	2,467	1,585	3,178
Total liabilities:													
Mar. 4.....	5,840,601	456,901	1,684,174	455,355	557,151	273,925	258,715	903,533	246,058	156,304	261,875	164,470	422,140
Mar. 11.....	5,845,709	456,363	1,715,963	451,220	556,794	275,631	257,995	890,890	245,038	152,124	256,150	160,022	427,519
Mar. 18.....	5,836,269	453,607	1,683,773	448,038	557,370	286,012	263,490	888,811	250,721	157,849	255,126	159,455	427,017
Mar. 25.....	5,753,167	453,980	1,680,380	444,495	551,614	273,274	260,368	872,099	236,798	151,729	244,041	155,613	428,776
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, per cent:													
Mar. 4.....	50.8	62.1	42.2	55.7	69.2	49.8	43.2	51.7	54.7	48.5	47.7	39.1	52.0
Mar. 11.....	50.9	61.3	41.8	57.0	69.3	50.0	45.3	50.7	56.6	50.4	48.9	39.6	54.1
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, per cent:													
Mar. 4.....	51.0	61.6	45.8	54.5	71.1	46.2	41.7	47.6	53.2	49.4	43.2	37.6	55.7
Mar. 25.....	50.8	59.7	50.3	52.7	68.5	43.9	42.0	43.0	51.0	47.8	42.0	38.7	53.1
Contingent liability as indorser on discounted paper rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks:													
Mar. 4.....	12,399											12,399	
Mar. 11.....	13,455											13,455	
Mar. 18.....	13,437											13,437	
Mar. 25.....	14,663											14,663	
Bankers' acceptances sold to other Federal Reserve Banks without indorsement:													
Mar. 4.....	19,879		18,854					1,000					25
Mar. 11.....	14,702		13,677					1,000					25
Mar. 18.....	6,912		5,887					1,000					25
Mar. 25.....	4,336		3,311					1,000					25
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
Mar. 4.....	18,233	1,168	8,105	1,230	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736
Mar. 11.....	34,402	2,336	14,146	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Mar. 18.....	34,403	2,336	14,147	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Mar. 25.....	32,381	2,336	12,125	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS HELD BY ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
Bills discounted:						
Mar. 4.....	2,341,505	1,444,440	222,698	375,018	255,707	43,642
Mar. 11.....	2,368,450	1,448,142	248,885	381,720	247,096	42,607
Mar. 18.....	2,224,919	1,355,122	227,479	359,303	242,118	40,897
Mar. 25.....	2,286,648	1,362,700	234,427	369,200	278,264	42,057
Bill bought in open market:						
Mar. 4.....	164,004	72,745	31,769	43,302	16,188	
Mar. 11.....	146,608	65,097	33,486	34,805	13,220	
Mar. 18.....	122,780	49,120	24,977	35,343	13,340	
Mar. 25.....	123,056	47,033	25,264	36,510	14,249	
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
Mar. 4.....	257,693	11,971	3,100	9,518	4,513	228,591
Mar. 11.....	255,687	7,646	3,500	9,518	5,602	229,421
Mar. 18.....	284,951	31,424	4,627	6,576	4,640	237,684
Mar. 25.....	256,865	6,424	4,621	6,555	7,255	232,010

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON FRIDAYS, MAR. 4 TO 25, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
RESOURCES.													
Federal Reserve notes on hand:													
Mar. 4.....	788,894	105,150	268,000	22,140	46,740	25,088	75,605	143,540	23,280	11,625	3,400	16,826	47,500
Mar. 11.....	794,415	105,650	268,000	26,140	46,040	25,189	76,110	143,320	23,280	12,690	3,800	16,696	47,500
Mar. 18.....	794,519	102,650	268,000	26,140	45,020	25,428	77,666	141,559	27,440	12,820	3,600	16,696	47,500
Mar. 25.....	802,442	106,930	268,000	31,140	43,830	26,878	78,945	141,000	26,840	12,510	3,400	22,669	40,300
Federal Reserve notes out- standing:													
Mar. 4.....	3,346,989	280,965	913,584	276,524	327,474	158,492	168,284	533,036	144,046	73,357	108,223	70,313	292,691
Mar. 11.....	3,337,009	279,242	920,219	274,064	324,685	158,665	166,077	530,505	143,332	72,808	107,003	69,728	290,681
Mar. 18.....	3,310,900	276,099	921,947	270,168	321,470	157,447	162,906	527,176	141,509	71,793	105,113	67,969	287,303
Mar. 25.....	3,294,876	273,573	921,846	266,157	318,121	152,598	161,760	526,882	140,571	71,337	104,221	63,393	294,417
Collateral security for Federal Reserve notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Mar. 4.....	227,386	5,600	169,608	.....	23,775	.....	3,500	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	5,891	.....
Mar. 11.....	227,386	5,600	169,608	.....	23,775	.....	3,500	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	5,891	.....
Mar. 18.....	227,386	5,600	169,608	.....	23,775	.....	3,500	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	5,891	.....
Mar. 25.....	226,386	5,600	169,608	.....	23,775	.....	3,500	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	4,891	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
Mar. 4.....	109,120	22,528	9,016	16,188	16,222	2,866	2,970	13,357	3,441	1,399	2,787	4,175	14,171
Mar. 11.....	115,694	18,305	8,544	16,727	17,932	2,440	4,268	14,726	3,227	1,555	2,886	5,459	19,625
Mar. 18.....	116,071	22,162	8,231	17,832	18,298	1,802	3,652	14,636	3,404	2,670	2,796	3,700	16,888
Mar. 25.....	104,511	17,916	7,692	12,820	16,159	4,403	2,585	14,623	4,906	1,904	3,704	3,558	14,241
Gold settlement fund— Federal Reserve Board—													
Mar. 4.....	900,054	125,000	26,000	116,389	140,000	48,000	52,000	182,144	53,431	10,200	33,360	7,234	106,296
Mar. 11.....	897,490	125,000	26,000	113,389	140,000	50,000	51,000	183,144	54,931	10,200	35,360	5,234	103,232
Mar. 18.....	914,350	115,000	26,000	110,389	155,000	49,500	50,000	176,144	55,931	10,200	35,360	10,235	120,591
Mar. 25.....	914,610	115,000	56,000	104,389	155,000	43,500	50,000	170,144	47,831	10,200	34,360	8,234	119,952
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
Mar. 4.....	2,110,429	127,837	708,960	143,947	147,477	107,626	109,814	337,535	81,214	48,706	72,076	53,013	172,224
Mar. 11.....	2,096,439	130,337	716,067	143,948	142,978	106,225	107,309	332,635	79,214	48,001	68,757	53,144	167,824
Mar. 18.....	2,053,093	133,337	718,108	141,947	124,397	106,145	105,754	336,396	76,214	45,871	66,957	48,143	149,824
Mar. 25.....	2,049,369	135,057	688,546	148,948	123,187	104,695	105,675	342,115	81,874	46,181	66,157	46,710	160,224
Excess amount held—													
Mar. 4.....	340,114	28,441	140,795	9,329	15,643	1,478	16,430	42,147	10,388	19,936	27,209	14,801	13,517
Mar. 11.....	366,278	28,194	166,783	3,732	20,026	2,639	13,403	55,427	7,571	16,914	28,399	12,655	10,535
Mar. 18.....	242,085	19,511	23,196	8,405	17,137	1,707	18,248	53,384	18,904	21,271	32,949	14,112	13,261
Mar. 25.....	310,354	24,856	14,476	11,826	35,021	8,781	18,812	83,195	12,769	21,948	38,628	16,438	20,604
Total resources:													
Mar. 4.....	7,822,986	695,521	2,235,963	584,517	717,331	343,550	428,603	1,251,759	321,760	178,275	247,055	172,253	646,399
Mar. 11.....	7,834,711	692,328	2,275,221	578,000	715,436	345,158	421,667	1,259,757	317,515	175,220	246,205	168,807	639,397
Mar. 18.....	7,658,404	674,359	2,135,090	574,881	705,097	342,029	421,726	1,249,295	329,362	177,677	246,775	166,746	635,367
Mar. 25.....	7,702,548	678,932	2,126,168	575,280	718,093	340,855	421,277	1,277,959	320,751	177,132	250,470	165,893	649,738
LIABILITIES.													
Net amount of Federal Reserve notes received from Com- ptroller of Currency:													
Mar. 4.....	4,135,883	386,115	1,181,584	298,664	374,214	183,580	243,889	676,576	167,326	84,982	111,623	87,139	340,191
Mar. 11.....	4,131,424	384,892	1,188,219	300,204	370,725	183,854	242,187	673,825	166,612	85,498	110,803	86,424	338,181
Mar. 18.....	4,105,419	378,749	1,189,947	296,308	366,490	182,875	240,572	668,735	168,949	84,613	108,713	84,665	334,803
Mar. 25.....	4,097,318	380,503	1,189,846	297,297	361,951	179,476	240,705	667,882	167,411	83,847	107,621	86,062	334,717
Collateral received from Fed- eral Reserve Bank:													
Gold—													
Mar. 4.....	1,236,560	153,128	204,624	132,577	179,997	50,866	58,470	195,501	62,832	24,651	36,147	17,300	120,467
Mar. 11.....	1,240,570	148,905	204,152	130,116	181,707	52,440	58,768	197,870	64,118	24,807	38,246	16,584	122,857
Mar. 18.....	1,257,807	142,762	203,839	128,221	197,073	51,302	57,152	190,780	65,295	25,922	38,156	19,826	137,479
Mar. 25.....	1,245,507	138,516	233,300	117,209	194,934	47,903	56,085	184,767	58,697	25,156	38,064	16,683	134,193
Eligible paper—													
Mar. 4.....	2,450,543	156,278	849,755	153,276	163,120	109,104	126,244	379,682	91,602	68,642	99,285	67,814	185,741
Mar. 11.....	2,462,717	158,531	882,850	147,680	163,004	108,864	120,712	388,062	86,785	64,915	97,156	65,799	178,359
Mar. 18.....	2,295,178	152,848	741,304	150,352	141,534	107,852	124,002	389,780	95,118	67,142	99,906	62,255	163,085
Mar. 25.....	2,359,723	159,913	703,022	160,774	161,208	113,476	124,487	425,310	94,643	68,129	104,785	63,148	180,828
Total liabilities:													
Mar. 4.....	7,822,986	695,521	2,235,963	584,517	717,331	343,550	428,603	1,251,759	321,760	178,275	247,055	172,253	646,399
Mar. 11.....	7,834,711	692,328	2,275,221	578,000	715,436	345,158	421,667	1,259,757	317,515	175,220	246,205	168,807	639,397
Mar. 18.....	7,658,404	674,359	2,135,090	574,881	705,097	342,029	421,726	1,249,295	329,362	177,677	246,775	166,746	635,367
Mar. 25.....	7,702,548	678,932	2,126,168	575,280	718,093	340,855	421,277	1,277,959	320,751	177,132	250,470	165,893	649,738

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

Liquidation of loans by reporting member banks continued, though at a less rapid rate, during the four weeks ending March 18, when total loans and discounts of these banks amounted to \$12,630,000,000, compared with \$12,788,000,000 four weeks earlier. The net liquidation for the four weeks was thus about \$158,000,000, compared with a liquidation of \$264,000,000 for the preceding four weeks. During the same period, net demand deposits of the member banks declined by \$177,000,000, or from \$10,553,000,000 on February 18, to \$10,376,000,000 on March 18, and accommodation at the Federal Reserve Banks was reduced from \$1,847,000,000 to \$1,719,000,000. As a consequence, the ratio of accommodation at the Federal Reserve Banks to total loans and investments declined from 11.5 per cent on February 18 to 10.7 per cent on March 18.

Following is a summary of the changes in principal asset and liability items of reporting member banks on each Friday from February 18 to March 18:

Summary of changes in resources and liabilities of reporting member banks.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.
Number of reporting banks..	826	826	824	824	824
Loans and discounts:					
Loans secured by United States Government obligations ¹	783	776	786	770	761
Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities).....	3,033	3,053	3,054	3,032	3,015
All other loans and discounts ¹	8,972	8,966	8,954	8,905	8,854
Total loans and discounts ¹	12,788	12,795	12,794	12,707	12,630
United States bonds.....	866	873	866	866	866
United States Victory notes.....	199	195	194	192	192
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	246	235	208	202	339
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	1,997	2,001	1,990	2,008	2,049
Total loans and discounts, and investments ¹	16,096	16,099	16,052	15,975	16,076
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,294	1,297	1,279	1,302	1,252
Cash in vault.....	324	327	328	330	321
Net demand deposits.....	10,553	10,495	10,518	10,535	10,376
Time deposits.....	2,907	2,909	2,920	2,910	2,926
Government deposits.....	142	122	91	41	348
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks, total.....	1,847	1,890	1,832	1,854	1,719
Secured by United States Government obligations.....	755	770	748	764	769
All other.....	1,092	1,120	1,084	1,090	950
Ratio of accommodation at Federal Reserve Banks to total loans and discounts, per cent.....	11.5	11.7	11.4	11.6	10.7

¹ Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank.

Loans secured by United States Government obligations show a reduction of \$22,000,000 for the period under review, loans secured by stocks and bonds, a reduction of \$18,000,000, and all other loans and discounts, representing largely commercial paper, a decrease of \$118,000,000. For member banks in New York City reductions for the four weeks were as follows: Loans secured by Government obligations, \$11,000,000, loans secured by stocks and bonds, \$27,000,000, and other loans and discounts, \$57,000,000, making a total reduction in loans and discounts of \$95,000,000.

Member bank holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes show a reduction of \$7,000,000 for the four weeks, while Treasury certificate holdings, after declining from \$246,000,000 on February 18 to \$202,000,000 on March 11, increased to \$339,000,000 on March 18 as a result of the allotment of new issues on March 15. An increase of about \$52,000,000 is shown in the holdings of other bonds, stocks, and securities, so that the aggregate of investments shows an increase of \$138,000,000 and the total of loans and investments, in spite of the substantial decrease in loans, a decrease of only \$20,000,000. It should be noted, however, that the considerable increase in the holdings of Treasury certificates is likely to be reduced as soon as the member banks transfer title to a large part of these certificates to private investors.

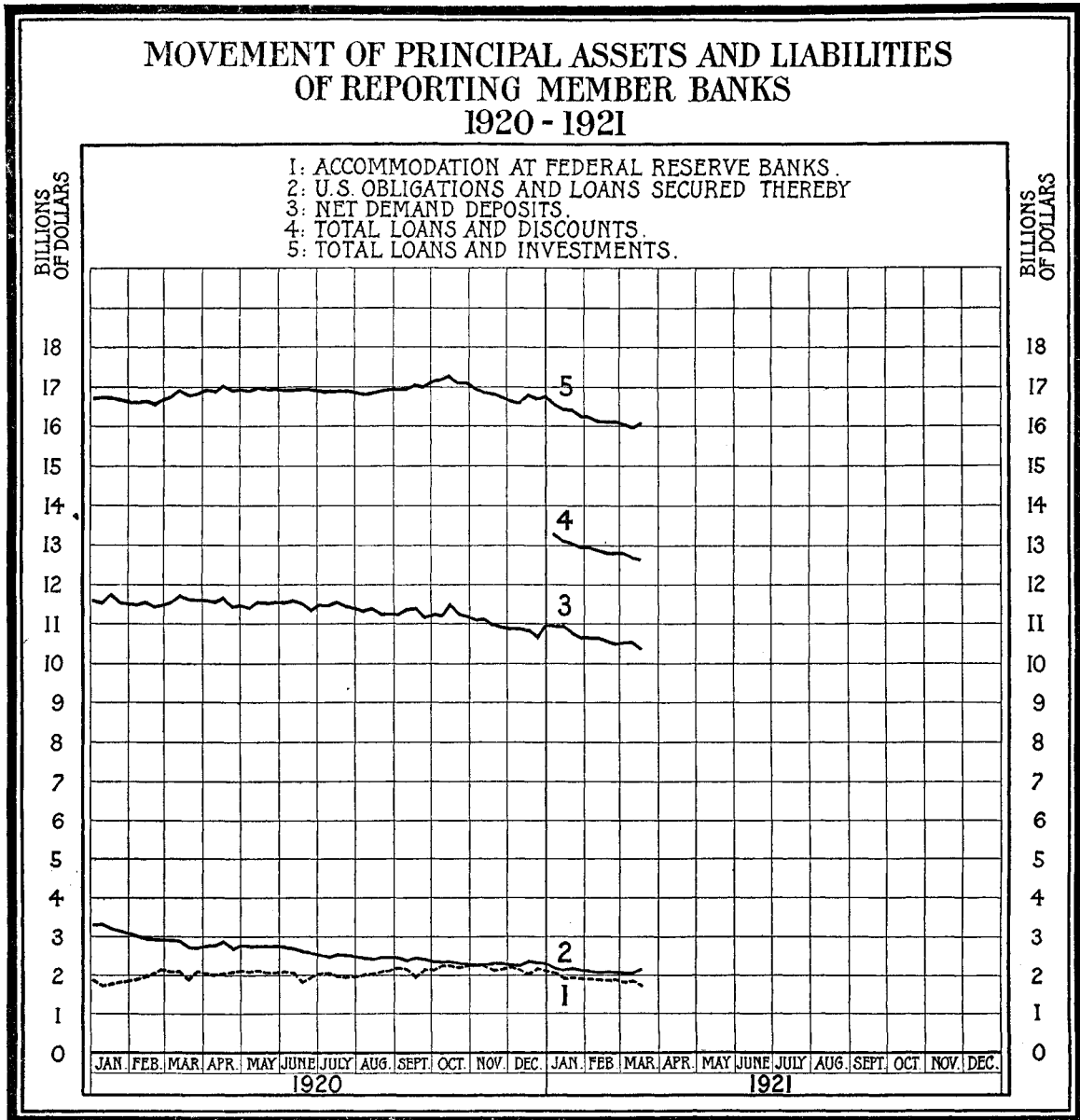
Accommodation of the member banks at the Federal Reserve Banks shows a reduction from \$1,847,000,000 to \$1,719,000,000 for the four weeks, the latter figure being a low, due to Treasury transactions in connection with the redemption of certificates during the week of March 15. As a consequence of this reduction in accommodation, the ratio of accommodation to total loans and investments shows a reduction from 11.5 to 10.7 per cent for the period under review. On March 11, however, preceding the Treasury operations of the most recent week, the ratio of accommodation stood at 11.6 per cent, or slightly above the percentage for February 18. For New York City members the amount of accommodation at the local Federal Reserve Bank shows a decrease from \$791,000,000 on February 18 to \$651,000,000 on March 18, and the ratio of accommodation shows a corresponding decline from 15 to 12.4 per cent.

Government deposits declined from \$142,000,000 on February 18 to \$41,000,000 on March 11, but increased to \$348,000,000 on March 18, following the Treasury operations of March 15. Other demand deposits (net)

show moderate fluctuations for the four weeks and stood on March 18 at \$10,376,000,000, compared with \$10,553,000,000 four weeks earlier. Time deposits increased from \$2,907,000,000 on March 18 to \$2,926,000,000 on the most recent Friday.

vault fluctuated but little during the period and stood at \$321,000,000 on March 18, as against \$324,000,000 four weeks earlier.

The accompanying chart shows the movement of loans and discounts, of total loans and investments, of deposits and of accommodation



In keeping with the decline in net deposits and in Federal Reserve accommodations, reserve balances of the member banks show a reduction from \$1,294,000,000 on February 18 to \$1,252,000,000 on March 18. Cash in

at Federal Reserve Banks for each week of 1920 and up to March 18 of the current year. This chart will be brought up to date and will appear each month in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, ON FRIDAYS FROM FEB. 25 TO MAR. 18, 1921.

1. ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Table with 13 columns representing cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco, and Total. Rows list various financial items such as 'Number of reporting banks', 'Loans secured by United States Government obligations', 'Loans secured by stocks and bonds', etc., with corresponding values for each city and a total column.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, ON FRIDAYS FROM FEB. 25 TO MAR. 18, 1921—Continued.

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

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
Government deposits:													
Feb. 25.....	10,618	55,510	10,479	9,725	2,655	1,363	13,980	3,248	2,381	2,321	2,125	7,451	121,856
Mar. 4.....	7,571	40,461	7,723	7,392	2,108	989	10,866	2,428	1,741	1,726	1,784	6,254	91,043
Mar. 11.....	3,414	17,972	3,431	3,403	918	460	4,829	1,068	773	767	789	2,780	40,607
Mar. 18.....	26,418	179,801	38,775	29,956	8,695	2,499	28,531	6,988	4,542	4,247	2,226	14,946	347,624
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States Government obligations													
Feb. 25.....	22,781	270,382	44,058	31,315	26,710	27,470	67,171	15,919	5,392	20,044	10,281	21,899	563,422
Mar. 4.....	23,745	245,369	41,569	34,790	25,010	26,851	65,059	16,490	4,157	18,643	9,663	23,199	534,545
Mar. 11.....	24,459	263,198	43,880	39,225	26,620	23,574	66,518	17,496	2,762	16,491	8,487	25,718	558,428
Mar. 18.....	35,019	265,546	45,138	28,836	26,569	27,892	67,282	18,705	5,716	18,448	8,045	25,971	573,167
All other—													
Feb. 25.....				36		85			552	150	110	605	1,538
Mar. 4.....				36		378	150		407		100	605	1,676
Mar. 11.....				36		105	1,790		441		100	285	2,757
Mar. 18.....				39		380	1,790	140	397	59	100	480	3,382
Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States Government obligations													
Feb. 25.....	18,144	98,627	37,116	10,091	2,529	8,732	18,391	3,389	995	3,971	717	4,172	206,874
Mar. 4.....	17,600	103,813	36,856	7,806	5,100	8,939	19,649	4,327	1,060	3,881	625	3,461	213,117
Mar. 11.....	18,055	101,221	37,387	6,610	2,866	7,750	18,944	3,283	1,052	3,747	645	4,022	205,582
Mar. 18.....	15,601	95,160	34,467	6,753	4,074	8,648	18,986	3,151	771	3,882	617	3,663	195,773
All other—													
Feb. 25.....	73,011	479,604	43,352	55,661	37,281	42,568	200,058	42,818	26,255	36,761	18,055	63,437	1,118,861
Mar. 4.....	77,484	463,314	41,286	56,886	37,242	33,561	184,128	41,753	24,849	37,723	18,726	65,794	1,082,746
Mar. 11.....	81,484	476,176	33,190	57,329	36,112	27,771	191,541	37,917	23,503	39,357	18,375	64,313	1,087,068
Mar. 18.....	68,144	341,275	37,917	53,414	35,702	30,533	192,949	44,523	24,786	40,795	16,764	59,086	946,888

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Number of reporting banks:													
Feb. 25.....	26	72	44	10	10	8	52	13	10	19	8	15	287
Mar. 4.....	26	72	44	9	10	8	52	13	10	19	8	15	286
Mar. 11.....	26	72	44	9	10	8	52	13	10	19	8	15	286
Mar. 18.....	26	72	44	9	10	8	52	13	10	19	8	15	286
Loans secured by United States Government obligations, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Feb. 25.....	37,156	328,621	67,681	18,159	6,507	3,995	63,206	12,988	8,484	7,348	2,317	13,187	569,649
Mar. 4.....	35,757	335,090	68,373	18,162	6,461	4,117	65,979	13,964	8,490	7,252	2,123	13,959	579,727
Mar. 11.....	35,338	331,187	67,452	17,657	6,493	4,053	63,980	12,927	8,261	7,275	2,247	13,026	569,896
Mar. 18.....	37,082	315,542	67,993	17,645	6,478	3,796	67,141	13,226	8,112	7,160	2,222	12,512	558,909
Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities):													
Feb. 25.....	145,613	1,116,612	176,966	133,694	15,515	9,233	318,116	87,456	25,575	31,584	9,750	70,145	2,140,209
Mar. 4.....	143,742	1,119,400	175,581	134,101	15,509	8,971	317,274	87,831	26,422	31,489	9,170	68,860	2,138,350
Mar. 11.....	146,067	1,086,668	175,798	135,315	15,552	9,216	323,411	88,409	27,688	31,254	9,132	67,851	2,116,361
Mar. 18.....	146,171	1,073,148	179,721	135,029	15,609	9,288	316,522	89,708	28,754	28,507	9,337	68,264	2,100,058
All other loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Feb. 25.....	522,396	2,839,565	380,611	279,311	70,505	56,907	857,875	225,124	103,686	138,923	60,860	370,469	5,906,232
Mar. 4.....	526,842	2,853,874	377,555	278,166	69,485	59,068	854,771	222,124	104,970	140,046	60,266	362,323	5,909,490
Mar. 11.....	523,642	2,818,323	371,043	278,518	69,827	56,675	862,555	214,669	102,412	135,170	59,171	369,592	5,861,597
Mar. 18.....	524,984	2,798,296	374,747	278,652	69,063	56,931	850,824	214,994	102,065	140,626	58,080	376,040	5,845,302
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Feb. 25.....	705,165	4,284,798	625,258	431,164	92,527	70,135	1,239,197	325,568	137,745	177,805	72,927	453,801	8,616,090
Mar. 4.....	706,311	4,308,364	621,509	430,429	91,455	72,156	1,238,024	323,919	139,882	178,787	71,559	445,142	8,627,567
Mar. 11.....	705,047	4,230,178	614,293	431,490	91,572	69,944	1,249,946	316,005	138,361	173,690	70,550	450,469	8,547,854
Mar. 18.....	708,237	4,186,986	622,461	431,326	91,150	70,015	1,234,487	317,928	138,931	176,293	69,639	456,816	8,504,269
United States bonds:													
Feb. 25.....	9,704	261,504	32,079	8,710	7,334	4,364	19,712	13,698	4,506	12,688	8,182	54,551	437,032
Mar. 4.....	9,703	257,788	32,085	8,714	7,333	4,364	17,943	13,751	4,476	13,388	8,191	52,582	430,328
Mar. 11.....	9,734	257,424	32,269	8,717	7,335	4,365	19,282	13,742	4,372	12,755	8,173	53,447	431,659
Mar. 18.....	9,729	254,662	32,555	8,786	7,263	4,353	19,200	13,688	4,441	11,613	8,084	55,462	429,896
United States Victory notes:													
Feb. 25.....	533	74,343	7,849	2,172	181	65	12,635	370	486	1,194	733	8,330	108,891
Mar. 4.....	531	74,050	7,101	2,172	181	65	12,711	386	461	1,193	733	8,153	107,737
Mar. 11.....	531	74,092	7,034	2,194	181	65	12,980	401	491	1,221	76	8,320	107,596
Mar. 18.....	547	73,695	6,872	2,194	181	65	12,964	435	461	1,223	31	8,443	107,111

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, ON FRIDAYS FROM FEB. 25 TO MAR. 18, 1921—Continued.

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
United States certificates of indebtedness:													
Feb. 25.....	5,700	117,589	14,579	1,878	249	415	7,203	2,242	514	3,762	2,073	8,675	164,879
Mar. 4.....	4,092	101,921	12,071	1,890	245	420	8,408	2,347	420	2,338	1,371	8,415	143,938
Mar. 11.....	2,704	96,351	11,635	1,881	245	425	8,599	1,942	552	1,833	1,378	9,053	136,598
Mar. 18.....	11,393	177,463	31,566	1,875	333	225	14,455	2,709	1,861	1,987	1,305	9,996	255,168
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Feb. 25.....	49,379	550,445	125,551	68,156	3,941	3,296	147,250	40,832	8,383	17,317	4,139	93,210	1,111,809
Mar. 4.....	49,834	540,377	126,038	67,019	3,935	3,247	147,616	41,994	8,396	17,103	4,139	91,521	1,101,219
Mar. 11.....	50,293	558,686	125,400	66,544	4,017	3,249	144,051	41,844	8,437	17,289	4,155	93,344	1,117,309
Mar. 18.....	47,544	567,434	125,611	67,149	4,101	3,201	147,818	42,058	8,476	17,563	4,156	93,594	1,128,705
Total loans and discounts, and investments, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Feb. 25.....	770,481	5,288,679	805,316	512,080	104,232	78,275	1,425,997	382,710	151,634	212,766	88,054	618,567	10,438,791
Mar. 4.....	770,501	5,282,500	798,814	510,224	103,149	80,252	1,424,702	382,397	153,635	212,809	85,993	605,313	10,410,789
Mar. 11.....	768,309	5,222,731	790,631	510,870	103,650	78,048	1,434,868	373,934	152,213	206,797	84,332	614,633	10,341,016
Mar. 18.....	777,450	5,260,240	819,065	511,330	103,028	77,859	1,428,984	376,818	154,170	208,679	83,215	624,311	10,425,149
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Feb. 25.....	59,981	558,493	62,155	29,578	6,134	3,619	135,057	30,437	7,081	15,767	6,451	33,749	948,502
Mar. 4.....	59,756	547,547	58,391	29,908	5,859	4,764	133,107	30,944	9,030	16,598	4,879	30,201	927,084
Mar. 11.....	58,793	575,254	58,106	28,109	6,100	3,531	133,418	32,245	8,913	16,058	5,719	28,801	953,047
Mar. 18.....	58,759	539,173	56,730	28,127	6,353	4,273	124,394	31,258	8,999	13,782	6,669	32,539	911,856
Cash in vault:													
Feb. 25.....	14,649	90,516	14,334	7,782	1,239	2,076	34,442	4,310	2,348	3,315	1,813	10,098	186,922
Mar. 4.....	13,884	92,999	13,381	10,374	1,236	1,976	32,148	4,471	2,373	3,491	1,950	9,925	183,208
Mar. 11.....	13,938	93,738	13,497	8,255	1,185	2,069	32,705	4,365	2,419	3,299	1,768	9,646	186,884
Mar. 18.....	14,744	91,692	13,150	7,531	1,173	1,901	31,592	4,333	2,095	3,654	1,671	9,803	183,339
Net demand deposits:													
Feb. 25.....	577,649	4,139,351	553,762	215,530	54,388	37,351	931,481	223,903	86,760	148,379	57,137	276,564	7,302,255
Mar. 4.....	573,444	4,157,876	555,309	214,443	53,323	36,353	935,019	224,525	89,369	146,182	56,208	271,560	7,313,611
Mar. 11.....	569,268	4,133,646	562,545	215,172	52,358	38,961	935,793	227,459	91,404	146,754	56,561	267,646	7,297,567
Mar. 18.....	559,816	4,103,132	547,749	214,153	52,417	36,285	918,938	216,032	87,913	140,741	57,556	272,637	7,207,369
Time deposits:													
Feb. 25.....	61,667	269,229	27,128	233,416	23,105	21,625	309,843	82,871	26,875	10,997	7,384	254,387	1,328,527
Mar. 4.....	63,084	278,040	27,122	234,018	23,439	21,640	311,181	83,229	27,256	11,070	7,445	255,780	1,343,301
Mar. 11.....	63,350	275,638	27,188	235,411	23,395	21,750	310,337	83,223	27,263	11,274	7,486	256,108	1,340,423
Mar. 18.....	63,656	297,820	27,062	234,145	23,337	21,698	311,021	82,912	27,539	11,476	7,565	251,234	1,359,485
Government deposits:													
Feb. 25.....	8,393	53,001	10,006	314	510	221	6,287	2,475	1,690	1,915	1,877	6,294	92,983
Mar. 4.....	5,775	38,501	7,318	231	432	190	4,918	1,765	1,250	1,394	1,563	5,248	68,535
Mar. 11.....	2,566	17,109	3,254	114	192	85	2,156	784	555	619	696	2,333	30,492
Mar. 18.....	21,183	173,939	37,527	5,241	1,387	343	15,243	5,346	2,416	3,436	1,803	12,158	280,022
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States Government obligations—													
Feb. 25.....	20,896	247,370	41,464	2,980	5,445	700	18,143	9,852	989	10,455	2,133	11,507	371,934
Mar. 4.....	21,007	220,127	39,101	3,480	5,676	750	20,280	10,105	925	10,327	1,233	12,619	346,630
Mar. 11.....	21,161	239,121	41,432	2,900	6,285	550	20,963	10,921	950	8,304	80	16,283	368,950
Mar. 18.....	31,788	242,154	42,340	2,799	5,369	550	21,392	12,571	2,068	9,904	400	16,873	388,208
All other—													
Feb. 25.....										150			150
Mar. 4.....							1,790						1,790
Mar. 11.....							1,790			59			1,849
Mar. 18.....													
Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States Government obligations—													
Feb. 25.....	17,825	96,736	36,998	2,199		825	11,806	1,328	593	1,560	144	2,759	172,773
Mar. 4.....	17,281	101,811	36,738	2,112		893	12,842	2,639	683	1,526	140	1,955	178,620
Mar. 11.....	17,679	99,088	37,289	1,619		827	12,607	1,604	621	1,406	105	2,486	175,311
Mar. 18.....	15,225	93,013	34,399	1,490		780	11,640	1,463	494	1,171	101	2,113	161,889
All other—													
Feb. 25.....	72,365	455,452	41,096	48,900	6,296	3,634	126,442	26,417	18,413	16,868	7,112	40,653	863,648
Mar. 4.....	77,030	436,410	39,305	47,270	6,389	5,042	111,952	25,863	17,922	18,933	6,721	41,392	834,229
Mar. 11.....	81,141	450,858	31,275	47,989	6,771	3,269	122,879	23,099	15,657	19,241	7,096	42,105	851,320
Mar. 18.....	67,888	315,629	36,257	46,162	6,310	4,895	125,043	28,083	18,134	18,936	5,492	36,376	709,205

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, ON FRIDAYS FROM FEB. 25 TO
MAR. 18, 1921—Continued.

3. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	New York district. ¹	Cleveland district. ²	Richmond district. ³	Atlanta district. ⁴	Chicago district. ⁵	St. Louis district. ⁶	Minneapolis district. ⁷	Kansas City district. ⁸	Dallas district. ⁹	San Francisco district. ¹⁰	Total.
Number of reporting banks:											
Feb. 25.....	11	40	18	21	13	20	5	29	14	45	216
Mar. 4.....	11	40	18	21	13	20	5	29	14	45	216
Mar. 11.....	11	40	18	21	13	20	5	29	14	45	216
Mar. 18.....	11	40	18	21	13	20	5	29	14	45	216
Loans secured by United States Government obligations, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Feb. 25.....	9,826	35,249	6,625	14,675	12,313	8,965	59	11,386	2,297	16,356	117,761
Mar. 4.....	9,852	33,740	6,971	14,804	12,188	8,429	60	10,239	2,270	16,128	114,681
Mar. 11.....	9,594	33,137	6,882	13,511	11,690	8,304	59	10,026	2,355	15,834	111,392
Mar. 18.....	9,675	34,186	7,328	14,486	11,708	7,997	62	9,785	2,302	15,489	113,018
Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities):											
Feb. 25.....	59,313	150,686	28,797	36,044	62,224	30,905	494	28,104	16,005	74,653	487,225
Mar. 4.....	56,432	153,473	28,866	35,585	62,491	30,510	499	28,435	15,841	76,119	488,251
Mar. 11.....	56,393	154,185	29,131	37,264	61,807	30,087	498	28,385	15,722	76,052	489,524
Mar. 18.....	56,642	155,251	29,211	35,623	61,407	30,551	507	27,925	15,421	75,545	488,083
All other loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Feb. 25.....	108,605	293,496	99,282	206,117	212,650	112,832	9,298	155,155	66,981	370,174	1,634,590
Mar. 4.....	110,789	286,938	97,563	193,657	209,288	112,263	9,260	156,039	67,671	371,239	1,614,707
Mar. 11.....	110,940	283,891	97,931	189,543	183,487	111,901	9,505	155,865	66,656	367,924	1,577,643
Mar. 18.....	110,547	279,930	97,979	189,647	185,519	111,932	9,248	156,364	66,741	367,818	1,575,725
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Feb. 25.....	177,754	479,431	134,704	256,836	287,187	152,702	9,851	194,645	85,283	461,183	2,239,576
Mar. 4.....	177,073	474,151	133,400	244,046	283,967	151,202	9,819	194,713	85,782	463,486	2,217,639
Mar. 11.....	176,927	471,213	133,944	240,318	256,984	150,292	10,062	194,276	84,733	459,810	2,178,559
Mar. 18.....	176,864	469,367	134,518	239,756	258,634	150,480	9,817	194,074	84,464	458,852	2,176,826
United States bonds:											
Feb. 25.....	14,424	65,880	14,767	28,264	22,711	13,046	714	12,869	13,795	34,325	220,795
Mar. 4.....	14,488	65,876	14,879	28,166	22,699	12,918	714	12,610	13,906	34,178	220,434
Mar. 11.....	14,823	64,396	14,812	28,098	22,716	13,097	714	12,550	13,909	34,153	219,268
Mar. 18.....	14,971	64,699	14,789	28,006	22,730	13,103	715	12,842	13,947	34,930	220,732
United States Victory notes:											
Feb. 25.....	2,130	16,297	3,103	2,359	15,038	1,966	58	974	828	8,175	50,928
Mar. 4.....	2,000	17,295	3,107	2,363	15,040	1,987	58	953	828	8,138	51,719
Mar. 11.....	1,971	15,053	3,188	2,314	15,019	1,747	58	1,075	829	8,166	49,420
Mar. 18.....	1,967	15,481	3,185	2,371	15,015	1,752	58	1,033	828	8,308	49,998
United States certificates of indebtedness:											
Feb. 25.....	1,798	13,536	971	1,832	12,687	548	10	2,313	527	6,981	41,203
Mar. 4.....	1,547	11,374	950	1,706	11,392	511	10	2,307	532	6,767	37,096
Mar. 11.....	680	10,879	933	1,834	11,366	501	10	2,282	557	7,311	36,353
Mar. 18.....	2,429	14,179	2,613	1,869	12,638	1,187	10	2,595	523	8,777	46,820
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:											
Feb. 25.....	74,919	177,405	20,648	27,815	119,443	21,226	744	27,265	3,325	71,217	544,007
Mar. 4.....	75,118	179,256	20,984	26,732	119,306	20,829	789	25,933	3,163	72,018	544,128
Mar. 11.....	75,252	180,654	21,004	26,906	146,338	20,879	787	25,906	3,192	72,944	573,862
Mar. 18.....	75,583	182,094	21,211	26,174	146,230	20,775	782	25,635	3,156	73,311	574,951
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Feb. 25.....	271,025	752,549	174,193	317,106	457,066	189,488	11,377	238,066	103,758	581,881	3,096,509
Mar. 4.....	270,226	747,952	173,320	303,013	452,404	187,397	11,390	236,516	104,211	584,587	3,071,016
Mar. 11.....	269,653	742,195	173,881	299,470	452,423	186,516	11,631	236,089	103,220	582,384	3,057,462
Mar. 18.....	271,814	745,820	176,316	298,176	455,247	187,297	11,382	236,179	102,918	584,178	3,069,327
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Feb. 25.....	15,654	52,987	11,080	17,829	21,896	10,284	586	18,033	7,074	37,590	193,013
Mar. 4.....	19,335	53,476	11,460	17,684	23,252	10,987	844	16,517	7,229	37,560	198,344
Mar. 11.....	17,042	53,840	11,208	18,280	24,385	10,803	642	18,534	7,926	37,981	200,641
Mar. 18.....	15,756	52,263	11,281	17,658	20,536	9,823	518	15,240	7,169	36,332	186,581
Cash in vault:											
Feb. 25.....	2,705	14,046	4,245	6,906	8,985	3,875	249	6,244	2,928	14,120	64,303
Mar. 4.....	2,570	15,070	4,195	6,992	8,529	4,081	256	6,277	2,976	14,141	65,087
Mar. 11.....	2,480	14,261	4,296	6,520	8,605	3,995	276	6,222	3,230	16,053	65,968
Mar. 18.....	2,419	15,014	4,355	6,122	8,319	4,041	251	5,666	3,036	14,002	63,225
Net demand deposits:											
Feb. 25.....	155,688	500,533	104,321	159,647	157,914	91,289	4,949	149,505	65,074	282,728	1,671,648
Mar. 4.....	158,287	500,972	104,285	157,681	163,778	90,988	5,221	149,095	64,572	283,756	1,678,635
Mar. 11.....	158,344	499,718	106,488	158,124	173,164	91,903	5,196	150,405	65,732	289,791	1,698,865
Mar. 18.....	155,265	492,346	102,580	155,117	159,911	89,380	4,889	144,901	65,834	285,828	1,656,051

PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, ON FRIDAYS FROM FEB. 25 TO MAR. 18, 1921—Continued.

3. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	New York district. ¹	Cleveland district. ²	Richmond district. ³	Atlanta district. ⁴	Chicago district. ⁵	St. Louis district. ⁶	Minneapolis district. ⁷	Kansas City district. ⁸	Dallas district. ⁹	San Francisco district. ¹⁰	Total.
Time deposits:											
Feb. 25.....	74,887	115,859	20,522	84,157	219,096	51,616	3,270	63,317	24,998	270,931	928,683
Mar. 4.....	70,046	116,200	20,502	83,994	218,308	51,528	3,196	62,797	25,044	273,377	924,992
Mar. 11.....	70,022	116,076	20,314	85,185	217,845	50,004	3,183	62,115	24,653	270,041	919,438
Mar. 18.....	69,699	116,000	20,249	83,802	215,887	51,166	3,184	62,130	24,353	270,826	917,296
Government deposits:											
Feb. 25.....	1,277	8,736	910	1,111	3,618	773	.....	293	143	1,108	17,969
Mar. 4.....	984	6,599	712	790	2,700	663	.....	245	123	967	13,783
Mar. 11.....	429	3,064	305	371	1,200	284	.....	109	55	430	6,247
Mar. 18.....	3,276	21,530	2,745	1,683	5,700	1,642	.....	178	350	2,155	39,259
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Secured by United States Government obligations—											
Feb. 25.....	14,702	27,516	9,863	22,634	33,152	5,602	50	5,253	3,586	8,724	131,082
Mar. 4.....	17,152	30,536	8,319	22,230	29,939	5,950	122	5,002	3,373	7,743	130,456
Mar. 11.....	16,314	35,476	9,261	19,153	30,241	6,055	122	4,394	3,593	7,758	132,367
Mar. 18.....	14,931	24,953	10,100	23,521	31,929	5,656	72	5,123	3,393	7,327	127,005
All other—											
Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	147	.....	110	585	927
Mar. 4.....	.....	.....	.....	378	.....	.....	75	.....	100	585	1,138
Mar. 11.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	75	.....	100	265	545
Mar. 18.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	140	75	.....	100	460	1,155
Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:											
Secured by United States Government obligations—											
Feb. 25.....	1,115	7,477	1,442	5,774	4,830	2,059	.....	946	238	1,319	25,200
Mar. 4.....	1,136	5,275	1,753	5,908	4,951	1,687	.....	884	283	1,433	23,310
Mar. 11.....	1,177	4,740	1,576	4,798	4,446	1,678	.....	854	342	1,461	21,072
Mar. 18.....	1,170	5,059	2,014	5,685	4,967	1,687	.....	1,178	320	1,439	23,519
All other—											
Feb. 25.....	12,427	3,520	12,903	29,797	22,933	16,018	321	10,985	5,507	19,735	134,146
Mar. 4.....	14,894	6,180	12,741	17,939	19,541	15,559	373	9,999	6,577	21,795	125,508
Mar. 11.....	13,024	5,443	11,699	14,799	18,538	14,138	603	11,545	6,052	19,913	115,754
Mar. 18.....	14,574	3,789	13,368	14,961	16,405	15,757	437	12,600	5,571	19,984	117,446

¹ Buffalo.

² Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

³ Baltimore.

⁴ New Orleans, Jacksonville, Nashville, and Birmingham.

⁵ Detroit.

⁶ Louisville, Memphis, and Little Rock.

⁷ Helena.

⁸ Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City.

⁹ El Paso and Houston.

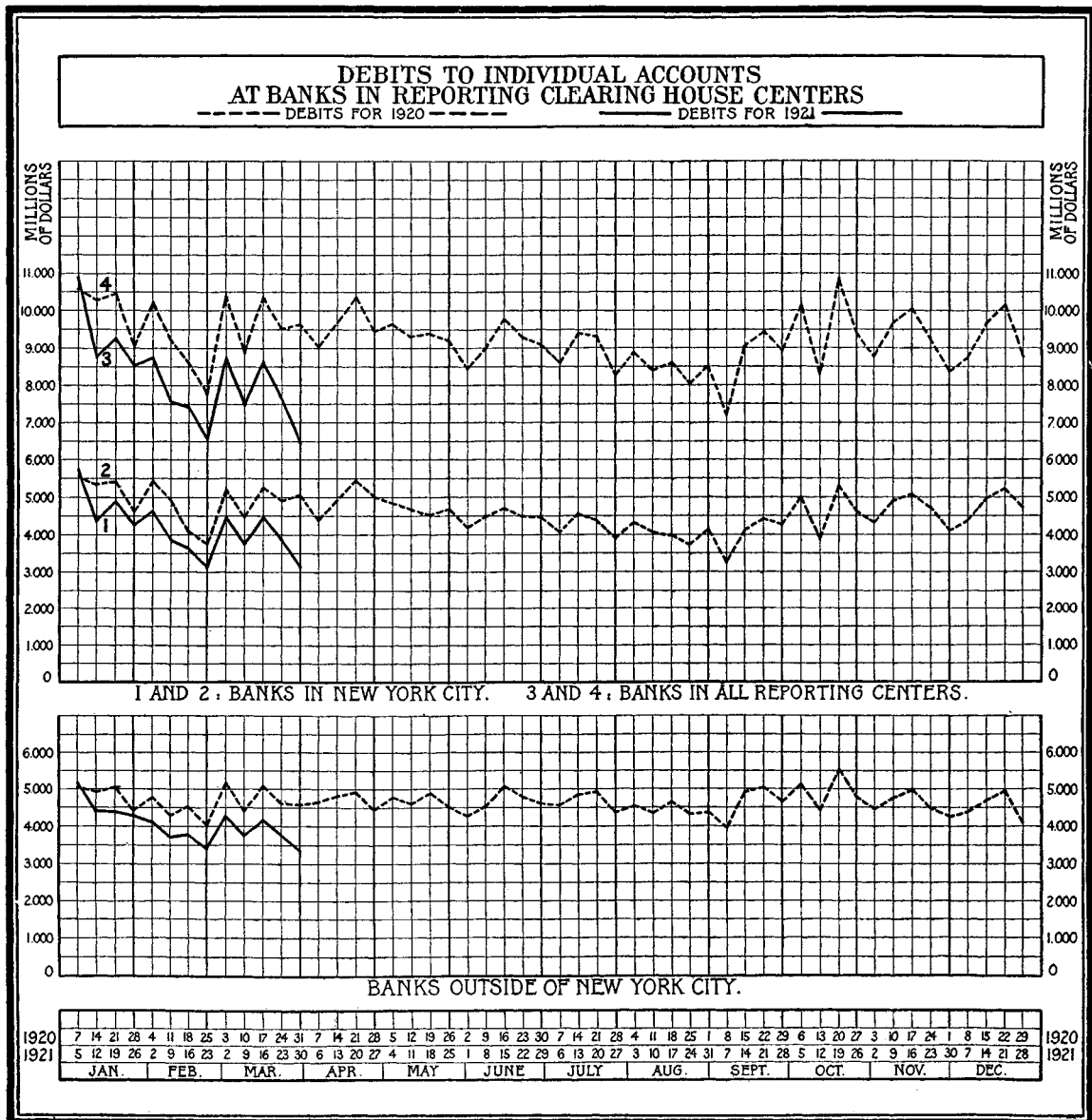
¹⁰ Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles.

BANK DEBITS.

For the four weeks ending March 23, the volume of business, as measured by debits to individual accounts, shows considerable fluctuations. For the week ending February 23 a relatively small amount of debits is reported owing to the inclusion of Washington's Birthday, a legal holiday in all the districts. The following week saw a material increase in volume of business, due in part to end-of-month payments, while the next week again witnessed a reaction followed by a large increase for the mid-March week, when income-tax checks swelled bank debits. For the most recent week,

the figures are smaller than for the preceding week. On the whole, a slight upward trend in the volume of business in March, as compared with February, may be noted, this trend manifesting itself both in New York City and outside.

A chart showing weekly changes in volume of debits for 1920 and for 1921 up to March 23 is presented below. This chart will be brought up to date and printed each month in the BULLETIN. It brings out clearly that, while in 1921 the volume of business is smaller than in 1920, the trends for the two years are closely parallel and appear both in the curves for New York City and in those for outside centers.



DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.
SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	1921 Week ending—				1920 Week ending—				
	Number of centers included.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 24.
Boston.....	14	391,368	346,116	413,471	341,573	493,258	434,857	500,906	486,747
New York.....	7	4,597,594	3,887,516	4,612,068	3,971,849	5,348,941	4,597,233	5,410,731	5,040,402
Philadelphia.....	12	426,440	353,494	406,337	364,705	451,959	381,354	459,545	428,566
Cleveland.....	14	519,153	445,058	515,088	491,200	623,785	549,741	619,960	574,488
Richmond.....	7	164,078	148,892	160,486	149,069	212,846	175,090	197,217	176,653
Atlanta.....	15	212,916	186,665	192,257	174,083	286,575	254,717	265,135	252,851
Chicago.....	23	1,025,033	894,335	991,507	875,216	1,297,871	1,114,303	1,317,493	1,154,282
St. Louis.....	5	196,949	176,930	191,006	172,628	268,130	230,410	270,313	253,317
Minneapolis.....	12	142,144	121,999	131,991	124,730	186,912	156,438	176,832	161,822
Kansas City.....	16	262,110	244,419	262,460	236,777	391,456	316,075	323,936	304,105
Dallas.....	12	124,239	147,558	126,875	130,015	145,632	147,608	154,109	148,087
San Francisco.....	20	503,857	497,225	548,733	506,477	638,933	509,375	630,768	518,982
Total.....	157	8,565,881	7,450,207	8,552,279	7,538,322	10,346,298	8,867,201	10,326,145	9,500,302

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

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—				1920 Week ending—			
	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 24.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor.....	3,725	3,538	3,638	3,165	2,873	2,462	2,971	2,967
Boston.....	1,244,089	1,218,720	1,272,468	1,207,194	318,885	278,910	328,296	319,596
Do.....	317,830	283,528	345,945	274,450				
Fall River.....	6,154	5,215	5,929	5,464	8,923	9,014	10,123	10,228
Hartford.....	24,075	20,399	22,185	18,602	27,099	26,923	23,740	22,030
Holyoke.....	3,478	2,715	2,974	3,193	3,639	3,081	3,683	3,729
Lowell.....	4,124	2,832	4,279	4,244	5,258	4,129	5,676	5,764
Manchester.....	4,410	3,906	4,922	5,337	4,921	4,243	4,642	4,075
New Bedford.....	5,634	4,830	5,751	5,346	8,413	7,608	10,001	9,285
New Haven.....	19,617	16,118	17,314	17,622	20,791	16,624	18,606	21,638
Portland.....	7,730	7,627	8,179	7,602	7,687	6,292	8,658	7,302
Providence.....	32,626	27,619	31,592	29,630	38,998	36,943	40,873	40,371
Springfield.....	14,422	13,273	14,434	13,635	20,623	16,374	17,548	17,448
Waterbury.....	5,613	5,558	5,415	5,578	6,560	5,806	5,551	4,206
Worcester.....	15,668	13,766	14,351	14,961	18,588	16,448	20,538	18,098
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany.....	27,881	29,772	28,129	24,166	25,140	15,778	18,955	24,249
Binghamton.....	3,912	3,844	4,079	3,542	3,953	3,960	4,773	4,281
Buffalo.....	67,136	50,966	57,297	53,284	71,309	57,694	68,861	63,369
New York.....	4,446,818	3,759,943	4,471,938	3,844,641	5,190,718	4,473,374	5,258,759	4,897,299
Passaic.....	4,510	4,046	5,225	4,825	5,788	5,411	5,221	5,471
Rochester.....	32,969	26,500	30,370	28,130	35,098	26,521	39,682	29,496
Syracuse.....	14,368	12,445	15,030	13,261	16,935	14,495	14,480	16,237
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Altoona.....	3,551	2,840	3,538	2,965	3,342	3,125	3,457	3,034
Chester.....	4,589	4,424	5,187	5,014	5,453	4,736	5,271	4,881
Harrisburg.....	7,150	6,103	6,240	6,119	4,550	1,722	4,240	3,680
Johnstown.....	5,847	4,985	4,855	5,215	4,391	3,309	3,423	2,999
Lancaster.....	5,035	4,824	5,529	5,695	5,885	4,907	5,926	6,026
Philadelphia.....	348,095	281,081	331,786	290,036	376,931	314,912	385,555	357,147
Reading.....	5,881	6,281	6,308	7,957				
Scranton.....	16,194	15,113	13,351	15,098	13,860	14,300	12,442	13,528
Trenton.....	11,367	10,500	10,500	10,500	11,741	11,578	11,713	12,000
Wilkes-Barre.....	8,275	8,294	8,442	8,041	8,936	7,545	8,358	7,591
Williamsport.....	4,454	4,191	4,061	4,500	4,160	2,765	4,501	4,230
Wilmington.....	8,386	7,476	8,463	7,153	8,699	8,516	10,326	9,071
York.....	3,497	3,663	4,385	4,369	4,011	3,939	4,333	4,379
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron.....	14,040	12,487	13,485	12,797	29,345	26,351	22,096	22,219
Cincinnati.....	63,769	58,675	73,783	65,949	74,867	58,898	72,797	59,633
Cleveland.....	129,013	113,168	131,769	124,764	185,425	144,981	187,730	158,861
Columbus.....	28,606	26,485	25,053	29,880	28,356	27,368	27,720	28,561
Dayton.....	13,175	13,427	12,875	12,158	14,657	12,462	12,436	12,148
Erie.....	6,600	6,120	6,364	6,497	7,690	6,806	8,008	7,634
Greensburg.....	5,063	3,930	4,685	4,809	5,121	4,145	4,466	4,060
Lexington.....	7,173	6,201	6,322	5,820	15,022	12,684	9,100	7,822
Oil City.....	3,284	2,486	2,625	2,919	2,831	2,673	3,421	3,418
Pittsburgh.....	196,478	157,977	188,488	173,251	195,414	196,018	210,694	209,898

¹ Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1920.

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

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—				1920 Week ending—			
	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 24.
District No. 4—Cleveland—Continued.								
Springfield.....	4,649	4,844	4,619	4,027	5,905	3,702	4,296	3,569
Toledo.....	25,063	21,840	25,341	26,417	33,777	30,697	33,896	33,180
Wheeling.....	9,109	7,908	7,484	8,023	9,431	8,064	8,889	8,176
Youngstown.....	13,131	9,510	12,195	13,889	15,944	14,892	14,471	15,309
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Baltimore.....	100,436	88,959	96,543	91,916	120,559	96,260	111,687	95,329
Charleston.....	6,789	4,906	6,058	5,871	10,874	9,690	9,914	10,133
Charlotte.....	5,600	5,550	5,502	5,365	11,726	9,825	10,089	9,467
Columbia.....	5,302	4,511	4,686	4,568	9,184	8,246	10,667	8,123
Greenville, S. C.....	3,501	3,014	3,130	3,132				
Huntington.....	5,655	5,394	6,519	5,509				
Norfolk.....	14,679	14,554	14,234	13,039	23,115	20,777	21,527	20,789
Raleigh.....	3,900	4,600	4,400	3,800	5,500	4,600	5,036	4,300
Richmond.....	27,372	25,812	29,063	24,510	31,888	25,692	25,297	28,512
Washington.....	36,868	33,255	37,985	35,040				
Wilmington.....	4,961	5,300	4,950	4,727				
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Atlanta.....	25,661	23,678	27,093	24,082	37,637	31,437	36,271	31,426
Augusta.....	5,825	5,113	5,018	4,896	11,551	12,103	13,284	11,271
Birmingham.....	17,750	15,436	16,363	15,039	19,327	15,912	17,767	16,211
Chattanooga.....	9,742	11,107	9,707	8,707	14,399	13,048	13,503	12,607
Jacksonville.....	11,352	12,814	12,001	10,825	15,254	13,694	14,896	13,093
Knoxville.....	6,529	5,350	6,397	6,426	7,289	6,438	7,638	7,145
Macon.....	4,163	3,774	4,227	3,861	7,501	7,856	8,036	7,515
Mobile.....	8,224	6,410	5,715	5,805	10,886	9,722	9,261	10,316
Montgomery.....	3,396	3,315	3,917	3,173	6,128	5,411	5,236	5,700
Nashville.....	25,614	21,342	24,847	18,950	30,919	24,043	27,946	27,442
New Orleans.....	74,519	58,780	58,185	53,466	92,392	85,272	78,680	80,158
Pensacola.....	1,385	2,251	1,473	1,307	2,460	2,281	2,175	2,190
Savannah.....	10,806	9,730	9,555	9,843	21,660	19,101	21,432	19,428
Tampa.....	6,440	6,182	6,264	6,430	7,497	6,709	7,249	6,769
Vicksburg.....	1,510	1,383	1,465	1,273	1,675	1,777	1,761	1,590
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Bay City.....	2,597	2,315	2,358	2,638	3,158	3,414	4,331	3,651
Bloomington.....	4,475	3,193	2,962	2,480	8,644	5,080	4,078	3,563
Cedar Rapids.....	13,589	15,523	13,503	10,685	15,902	12,753	8,917	9,439
Chicago.....	662,912	566,583	636,662	562,019	817,140	663,009	821,322	714,504
Davenport.....	10,651	8,737	6,619	7,658	15,641	10,252	8,671	8,443
Decatur.....	3,392	3,359	3,625	3,068	6,642	4,907	4,805	4,950
Des Moines.....	20,299	27,043	20,788	16,418	35,516	58,014	36,040	27,346
Detroit.....	119,045	94,865	122,557	100,898	155,011	138,918	197,457	157,691
Dubuque.....	3,697	3,463	3,805	3,082	4,466	5,227	4,292	4,292
Flint.....	4,714	3,728	4,238	4,439	10,700	9,000	10,600	10,800
Fort Wayne.....	7,966	7,953	6,714	6,610	9,688	8,281	8,206	7,736
Grand Rapids.....	17,651	17,276	17,478	17,645	22,860	19,111	23,324	23,072
Indianapolis.....	39,035	31,731	34,181	30,414	45,747	38,112	40,193	38,008
Jackson.....	3,914	3,086	3,512	3,062	5,196	4,568	3,086	5,197
Kalamazoo.....	4,601	3,918	5,049	4,805	4,982	4,454	5,535	4,637
Lansing.....	4,917	4,993	4,859	5,790	5,995	6,444	6,575	6,115
Milwaukee.....	56,218	51,675	58,170	54,929	69,917	67,800	79,166	77,007
Moline.....	3,150	2,056	2,591	2,229				
Peoria.....	10,108	9,399	9,089	8,203	13,438	11,095	12,167	11,010
Rockford.....	5,750	5,303	5,311	4,719	7,750	6,842	7,262	6,810
Sioux City.....	14,170	15,055	14,830	12,974	19,745	18,944	18,874	18,151
South Bend.....	5,895	5,066	5,458	4,266	5,349	5,173	5,523	2,006
Springfield, Ill.....	6,635	6,469	6,560	5,507	6,833	5,836	5,843	4,685
Waterloo.....	2,802	3,602	3,179	2,907	7,551	7,069	5,536	5,169
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock Yards.....	9,158	9,005	8,677	7,466				
Evansville.....	5,572	3,884	4,865	4,413	6,126	5,906	5,574	5,759
Little Rock.....	9,846	9,151	9,105	7,483	10,278	9,973	10,529	10,654
Louisville.....	125,829	122,804	124,701	124,366	42,197	35,415	41,266	36,031
Do.....	33,840	29,570	31,491	30,683				
Memphis.....	23,092	22,962	22,588	20,800	40,158	36,424	37,054	38,391
Quincy.....	3,206	3,231	2,546	2,510				
St. Louis.....	1132,610	1118,129	1129,747	1115,566	169,371	142,692	175,890	162,482
Do.....	146,193	132,056	144,427	128,575				
Springfield, Mo.....	2,758	2,888	2,780	2,602				
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen.....	1,685	1,276	1,400	1,473	1,872	1,774	1,966	1,863
Billings.....	1,644	1,841	1,594	1,508	2,629	2,437	2,683	2,025
Duluth.....	16,991	12,942	15,523	12,040	19,611	14,429	17,066	15,191
Fargo.....	2,806	2,577	2,553	2,611	3,052	3,366	2,940	3,237
Grand Forks.....	1,240	1,180	1,306	1,039	2,058	2,220	1,685	1,690
Great Falls.....	1,634	1,674	2,246	1,548	2,217	2,406	1,987	2,044
Helena.....	2,515	3,022	1,884	1,958	2,634	3,352	2,384	2,501
Minneapolis.....	73,222	63,000	68,932	65,990	94,692	75,879	86,597	79,104
St. Paul.....	32,612	26,242	28,443	29,409	44,552	38,088	45,319	42,974
Sioux Falls.....	4,800	5,000	5,000	4,500	10,134	9,450	9,726	8,049
Superior.....	1,944	2,213	2,099	1,717	2,162	1,856	2,072	2,107
Winona.....	1,051	1,032	1,011	937	1,209	1,181	1,607	1,037

¹ Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1920.

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

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—				1920 Week ending—			
	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 24.
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison.....	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,300	826	547	681	493
Bartlesville.....	3,530	2,218	2,596	2,697	4,430	3,044	3,535	3,049
Cheyenne.....	2,482	2,073	2,318	1,202	2,508	1,888	2,213	1,886
Colorado Springs.....	2,796	2,681	2,718	2,992	3,936	3,445	3,949	3,440
Denver.....	38,599	32,771	35,111	31,670	52,718	43,597	46,053	46,079
Joplin.....	2,286	2,274	2,375	1,999	4,103	3,374	4,131	3,639
Kansas City, Kans.....	3,666	3,777	3,695	3,712	4,123	4,546	4,169	3,859
Kansas City, Mo.....	74,204	58,754	77,834	71,281	100,852	88,669	95,620	91,670
Muskogee.....	6,742	5,176	5,715	5,818	6,818	5,876	6,870	7,175
Oklahoma City.....	20,888	26,664	21,686	18,882	19,891	21,398	20,751	20,633
Omaha.....	44,750	48,438	47,254	42,869	103,754	66,206	56,002	52,515
Pueblo.....	3,743	3,969	4,551	4,742	4,009	4,256	3,606	3,444
St. Joseph.....	16,885	18,634	16,582	14,957	24,590	20,838	25,335	22,096
Topeka.....	3,575	4,598	3,602	3,426	8,512	6,815	6,815	3,656
Tulsa.....	25,314	20,923	24,511	20,370	33,350	27,343	32,014	27,015
Wichita.....	11,250	9,969	10,412	8,860	17,036	14,233	13,399	12,856
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque.....	2,093	1,212	1,612	1,563	2,035	2,310	1,996	1,674
Austin.....	2,620	3,560	2,815	3,105	3,463	3,607	3,371	3,419
Beaumont.....	3,065	4,360	3,775	3,593	4,472	4,627	4,609	5,386
Dallas.....	31,699	40,246	32,646	34,151	43,280	45,813	44,538	45,899
El Paso.....	6,970	9,366	7,534	7,559	9,984	9,575	9,709	9,431
Fort Worth.....	23,850	19,472	17,023	23,100	23,162	23,486	25,025	22,377
Galveston.....	16,085	20,810	19,460	16,396	9,810	8,901	11,527	8,903
Houston.....	24,826	32,660	27,935	27,934	33,116	31,197	35,575	33,874
San Antonio.....	5,820	8,462	6,803	6,498	7,627	9,361	8,601	8,330
Shreveport.....	8,202	7,669	.....	6,991	9,186	9,530	9,250	8,820
Texarkana, Tex.....	1,750	1,429	2,115	1,354	2,825	2,569	3,370	3,130
Tucson.....	1,648	1,645	1,548	1,455	1,381	1,520	1,383	1,313
Waco.....	3,813	4,336	3,609	3,307	4,477	4,642	4,405	4,351
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Berkeley.....	2,935	3,283	3,130	2,923	3,148	3,199	2,745	2,508
Boise.....	2,337	2,137	2,370	2,427	3,269	3,187	3,275	2,896
Fresno.....	9,934	10,350	10,515	9,998	10,933	9,590	9,992	8,654
Long Beach.....	5,852	6,891	5,855	5,436	6,281	5,514	6,368	5,269
Los Angeles.....	111,225	115,386	114,254	105,800	121,208	108,092	115,568	95,360
Oakland.....	19,691	19,356	20,252	18,332	22,510	18,690	20,840	19,330
Ogden.....	3,330	3,108	3,111	3,217	4,972	4,527	4,486	3,943
Pasadena.....	6,571	7,448	6,228	6,113	7,943	5,549	7,491	6,852
Portland.....	41,175	35,787	39,745	34,868	51,427	47,714	55,721	43,622
Reno.....	2,760	2,616	2,482	2,567	2,971	2,742	3,182	3,154
Sacramento.....	12,072	13,574	13,200	12,350	15,898	14,934	14,867	12,289
Salt Lake City.....	14,938	12,791	13,233	15,208	20,458	17,849	20,576	16,846
San Diego.....	8,299	7,423	7,998	8,025	8,433	8,575	9,412	7,523
San Francisco.....	199,142	199,695	235,659	213,338	265,522	175,763	242,648	200,203
San Jose.....	4,283	4,216	4,322	3,804	6,286	4,918	4,934	4,444
Seattle.....	33,269	27,449	36,069	32,403	50,555	44,569	67,663	46,381
Spokane.....	10,919	10,441	12,513	11,902	13,679	12,858	15,361	14,309
Stockton.....	5,221	4,749	5,336	4,770	6,024	6,001	5,779	5,611
Tacoma.....	7,668	8,051	10,111	10,755	13,725	11,441	15,860	16,213
Yakima.....	2,236	2,474	2,350	2,241	3,691	3,663	4,000	3,495

OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM FROM FEB. 16 TO MAR. 15, 1921.

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.	
	In Federal Reserve Bank or branch city.		Outside Federal Reserve Bank or branch city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.										
Boston.....	659	451,319	2,750	312,344	113	25,014	3,522	788,677	148	43,514	.....	.....	3,670	832,191
New York.....	1,101	1,565,535	3,717	883,840	721	134,040	5,539	2,583,415	876	418,832	20	5,232	6,435	3,007,479
Buffalo.....	178	75,194	340	40,787	6	2,377	524	118,358	114	20,238	36	17,932	674	156,528
Philadelphia.....	1,445	669,294	1,817	197,295	153	69,355	3,415	935,944	670	160,423	.....	.....	4,085	1,096,367
Cleveland.....	330	170,217	1,058	133,209	56	6,564	1,444	303,960	43	28,384	35	10,381	1,522	348,755
Cincinnati.....	182	117,418	709	76,111	47	7,876	1,943	202,409	12	13,001	11	3,821	1,966	219,231
Pittsburgh.....	439	245,541	786	87,585	27	8,462	1,252	341,588	65	33,494	27	5,624	1,344	380,706
Richmond.....	106	115,028	1,643	231,209	38	6,878	1,787	353,115	140	54,376	46	9,370	1,973	416,861
Baltimore.....	213	134,050	595	62,331	49	10,154	857	206,535	52	25,418	64	6,920	973	238,573
Atlanta.....	98	50,385	287	38,465	24	4,719	409	93,569	49	17,421	39	6,193	497	117,183
Birmingham.....	46	14,736	125	8,243	10	1,203	181	24,182	17	19,363	27	33,052	225	67,597
Jacksonville.....	43	21,557	155	18,849	7	944	205	41,350	28	8,721	5	1,382	238	51,453
Nashville.....	52	27,327	188	20,435	11	1,485	251	49,247	38	6,995	11	1,345	300	57,288
New Orleans.....	62	43,359	108	12,310	30	5,746	200	61,415	44	10,955	6	863	250	73,233
Chicago.....	880	570,500	3,237	337,142	193	68,315	4,310	975,957	315	28,930	6	2,195	4,631	1,007,082
Detroit.....	237	110,309	343	35,308	25	4,521	605	150,138	8	6,730	5	772	618	157,640
St. Louis.....	280	202,034	1,204	78,634	64	9,131	1,548	289,799	22	4,747	6	907	1,576	295,454
Little Rock.....	43	20,387	257	15,277	5	1,103	305	36,767	7	1,317	25	2,817	337	40,901
Louisville.....	89	52,198	357	21,849	19	2,740	465	76,787	20	2,824	3	253	488	79,864
Memphis.....	66	23,145	143	8,451	7	1,888	216	33,474	2	435	3	416	221	34,325
Minneapolis.....	244	105,818	1,265	79,492	24	5,828	1,533	191,138	170	37,810	8	476	1,711	229,424
Helena.....	31	9,160	148	10,444	2	134	182	19,739	1	1,846	2	1,887	188	23,471
Kansas City.....	201	249,132	1,765	85,256	47	8,601	2,013	342,990	272	51,875	77	12,989	2,362	407,854
Denver.....	70	39,176	318	18,255	16	2,713	404	60,144	67	13,772	48	12,301	519	86,217
Oklahoma City.....	59	51,169	831	69,378	6	894	896	121,471	37	7,312	15	9,600	948	138,473
Omaha.....	111	52,293	530	42,408	14	2,175	1,655	197,314	40	6,822	18	6,500	713	110,636
Dallas.....	133	55,710	1,372	187,723	23	3,162	1,528	246,595	69	19,038	57	5,380	1,654	271,013
El Paso.....	39	9,659	120	9,985	15	2,728	174	22,372	14	4,441	6	1,320	194	28,132
Houston.....	58	33,514	290	34,588	38	2,003	336	73,105	21	2,783	7	1,401	414	77,289
San Francisco.....	178	99,201	400	32,278	68	96,020	646	227,499	23	4,156	39	6,469	708	238,124
Los Angeles.....	154	92,746	784	62,882	25	10,173	964	165,801	103	15,894	50	12,490	1,117	194,185
Portland.....	59	32,486	191	10,620	15	9,753	265	52,859	4	1,768	25	3,057	294	57,684
Salt Lake City.....	56	20,555	313	25,349	10	2,604	379	48,508	11	10,434	11	7,189	401	66,131
Seattle.....	75	28,949	195	13,224	23	8,601	293	50,774	15	3,895	35	5,275	343	59,944
Spokane.....	32	14,553	152	9,028	6	1,042	190	24,623	8	1,872	16	4,532	214	31,027
Total:														
Feb. 16 to Mar. 15, 1921.....	8,049	5,576,684	28,493	3,310,584	1,937	528,946	138,486	19,417,648	3,528	1,080,836	789	200,431	42,803	10,698,915
Jan. 16 to Feb. 15, 1921.....	7,715	5,923,214	20,068	3,529,757	2,205	444,749	138,995	19,899,313	3,585	1,157,163	794	220,487	43,374	11,276,963
Feb. 16 to Mar. 15, 1920.....	6,972	7,509,756	25,025	5,135,263	1,566	511,566	133,569	13,158,411	3,462	1,609,575	748	275,337	37,779	15,043,323

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

NOTE.—Number of business days in period was 23 in all Federal Reserve bank and branch cities, except Dallas, where the number was 22 days.

NUMBER OF MEMBER AND NONMEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, MAR. 15, 1921 AND 1920.

Federal Reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.			
	1921	1920	On par list.		Not on par list. ¹	
			1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	436	432	256	248	.....	.....
New York.....	790	767	325	322	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	702	682	444	419	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	874	855	1,083	1,077	.....	.....
Richmond.....	611	594	1,046	563	558	939
Atlanta.....	484	433	403	453	1,161	1,122
Chicago.....	1,426	1,381	4,262	4,194	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	575	547	2,510	2,574	174	110
Minneapolis.....	1,008	930	2,816	2,925	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,092	1,050	3,392	3,363	.....	.....
Dallas.....	854	761	1,257	1,243	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	844	764	1,010	927	.....	103
Total.....	9,696	9,196	18,804	18,308	1,893	2,274

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Country.	Imports.						Exports.					
	During 10 days ending Feb. 20, 1921.	During 8 days ending Feb. 28, 1921.	During month of February, 1921.	During 10 days ending Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1920.	During 10 days ending Feb. 20, 1921.	During 8 days ending Feb. 28, 1921.	During month of February, 1921.	During 10 days ending Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1920.
Austria.....					\$4,000							
Belgium.....			\$38,391		38,391							
Denmark.....	\$35,704	\$245	35,949	\$53,437	89,922							
France.....	5,560,704	6,399,929	13,583,374	6,159	18,285,024	\$19,804						
Germany.....					61							
Greece.....	250,000		345,622	9,536	797,712							
Italy.....			6,265		11,265	40,000						\$169,316
Netherlands.....	88	112,665	224,090	191,932	810,309	1,161,238						
Portugal.....		7,691	7,691		7,691							
Russia in Europe.....		85,000			85,000							
Spain.....	23,160		235,678	9,343	284,301							
Sweden.....				3,850,000	3,850,000							
Turkey in Europe.....	1,000		1,000		221,000							
United Kingdom—England.....	3,251,868	1,964,038	9,323,023	9,974,077	37,061,847	1,587,421						11,157
Total Europe.....	9,122,524	8,569,568	23,886,083	14,094,484	61,546,523	2,808,463						180,473
Canada.....	230,486	161,853	538,459	9,538,692	10,265,274	18,147,097	\$132,387	\$874	\$207,830	\$36,614	\$474,621	1,340,848
Costa Rica.....			27,385	28,524	160,779	79,182						
Guatemala.....	35,000	25,000	124,106		124,106							
Honduras.....		18,244	59,244	11,584	97,278	39,802						12,000
Nicaragua.....	4,118	29,922	44,802	34,182	155,578	228,151						
Panama.....	13,228	15,910	58,144	325,443	465,447	30,160						
Salvador.....	13,415		44,240	51,768	223,368	59,881						
Mexico.....	104,600	135,845	495,016	193,034	1,193,882	753,106	346,600	57,915	606,595	84,730	2,882,528	8,398,096
Cuba.....			552		6,674	1,925			100,000	50,000	200,000	
British West Indies.....	22,630	1,950	27,280	71,800	102,988	170						
Virgin Islands of United States.....												10,000
Dominican Republic.....												16,000
Dutch West Indies.....	272,428	237,373	782,139	14,010	1,279,949							
Total North America.....	695,905	626,097	2,201,367	10,269,037	14,075,323	19,339,474	478,987	58,789	914,425	221,344	3,557,149	9,776,944
Argentina.....	725	49,077	58,461	85,000	152,521	12,823						52,650,000
Bolivia.....				535	1,095	5,508						
Brazil.....	6,889	1,473	8,362		8,552						24,300	130,000
Chile.....		6,536	9,650	2,789	26,760	79,293						400,000
Colombia.....	1,136,342	319,849	1,701,560	808,241	3,485,126	11,710						700,000
Ecuador.....	62,835		78,505		143,262							30,000
British Guiana.....			7,408		7,408	22,060						
Dutch Guiana.....			14,587		21,104							
Peru.....	47,410	2,555	55,444	32,801	207,169	181,383						
Uruguay.....		460,332	469,332	242,968	712,300							6,500,000
Venezuela.....	17,462	64,446	100,888	15,152	228,275							184,000
Total South America.....	1,271,663	913,268	2,504,197	1,187,486	4,993,572	312,777					24,300	60,594,000
China.....	3,179,199	2,178,909	5,695,989	1,056,442	8,063,992							14,416,700
British India.....	1,163,037	3,630,102	5,007,800	1,139,700	7,161,525							2,435,453
Straits Settlements.....												4,995,000
Dutch East Indies.....					75,449	1,666,974					60,000	4,542,149
Hongkong.....	1,803,545		1,803,545		2,845,545		96,900	17,080	121,580	29,240	370,120	15,360,182
Japan.....	155,019		155,019		2,208,234							6,706,301
Turkey in Asia.....				8,053	8,053							
Total Asia.....	6,300,800	5,899,011	12,662,353	2,204,195	20,362,798	1,666,974	96,900	17,080	121,580	29,240	430,120	48,455,785
Australia.....	1,223,712		1,223,712		2,683,662							
New Zealand.....		305,446	305,446		305,446	150,614						
Tahiti.....									300	300		
Philippine Islands.....	13,538	28,089	95,755	35,409	221,152	185,236						
Portuguese Africa.....					115,015	37,727						
Total, all countries.....	18,628,142	16,251,479	42,878,913	27,790,611	104,303,491	24,501,265	575,887	75,869	1,036,005	250,884	4,011,869	119,007,202
Excess of imports or exports.....	18,052,255	16,175,610	41,842,908	27,539,727	100,291,622							94,505,937

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$12,692,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$428,000; other refined bullion, \$73,938,000; United States coin, \$3,881,000; foreign coin, \$13,365,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$12,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$164,000; other refined bullion, \$30,000; coin, \$3,564,000. Foreign exports—Coin, \$242,000.

SILVER IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Imports.						Exports.					
	During 10 days ending Feb. 20, 1921.	During 8 days ending Feb. 28, 1921.	During month of February, 1921.	During 10 days ending Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1920.	During 10 days ending Feb. 20, 1921.	During 8 days ending Feb. 28, 1921.	During month of February, 1921.	During 10 days ending Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1920.
France.....	\$15,263	\$620	\$20,795	\$3,641	\$66,062	\$12,142						
Germany.....	15,911		15,911	268	23,416							
Greece.....				15,965	203,620							
Netherlands.....	805		805		805	234						
Portugal.....		3,907	3,907		3,907							
Spain.....		2,892	14,282	141	14,975							
United Kingdom—England.....		1,393	18,893		24,390	3,655	\$843,643	\$32,330	\$1,606,470	\$144,799	\$3,121,414	\$182,841
Total Europe.....	31,979	8,812	74,593	20,015	337,175	16,031	843,643	32,330	1,606,470	144,799	3,121,414	182,841
British Honduras.....						24,360						
Canada.....	87,845	339,318	611,198	69,717	923,179	1,076,895	75,954	25,343	234,091	80,900	574,982	3,060,291
Costa Rica.....			1,571	1,613	5,723	9,599						
Guatemala.....			15		15	19,980						500
Honduras.....		131,101	133,096	16	237,182	545,590			800		800	154,900
Nicaragua.....	25	5,754	23,335	18	50,372	189,821						
Panama.....	542	1,140	1,739	4	4,080	21,852			225,000		226,000	401,000
Salvador.....	384		1,792	3,000	5,159	3,185,003				50,000	50,000	
Mexico.....	967,491	883,112	3,237,383	904,719	7,532,756	14,892,403	105,971	13,650	184,933	18,494	653,225	1,146,849
Cuba.....			4,500		4,500	26,502		5,892	6,575		289,021	33,000
Virgin Islands of United States.....												10,000
Dominican Republic.....												113,000
British West Indies.....				122		122	208				87,250	2,435
Dutch West Indies.....	290		290		290							
Haiti.....												4,000
Total North America.....	1,056,577	1,360,425	4,015,041	979,087	8,763,378	19,993,113	406,925	44,885	651,399	149,394	1,881,278	4,925,975
Argentina.....	1,375	2,474	4,518		5,374	6,907				450	450	891
Bolivia.....	10,600	713	16,823	15,580	66,726	582,446						
Brazil.....	317	104	421	39,850	49,271							
Chile.....		105,271	463,344	11,678	611,375	820,499						
Colombia.....	3,191	2,367	6,991	25,071	51,225	35,687	2,000		97,000		239,500	
Ecuador.....	6,077		6,077		12,196							
Dutch Guiana.....			28		42							
Peru.....	142,926	39,606	268,025	115,651	913,430	2,537,070						
Venezuela.....	119	24	148	31	311							
Total South America.....	164,605	150,559	766,375	207,859	1,700,950	3,982,609	2,000		97,000	450	239,950	891
China.....	1,373		1,481	1,014	2,596	11,974	125,795		1,133,191		2,029,454	31,854,810
British India.....							139,101	155,985	295,086		962,899	
Dutch East Indies.....					83,461	1,047,482						
French East Indies.....												1,347,794
Hongkong.....	192		192		192	1,650			700,269	114,825	3,113,156	7,258,901
Japan.....							551,267		853,465		1,088,945	
Total Asia.....	1,565		1,673	1,014	86,249	1,061,106	816,163	155,985	2,982,011	114,825	7,194,454	40,461,505
Australia.....	1,860		1,860		1,860	86						
New Zealand.....				86	86	283						
Philippine Islands.....	1,304	577	2,579	489	4,371	4,522						
British South Africa.....					480							
British West Africa.....												3,080
Portuguese Africa.....					10,997	4,785						
Total, all countries.....	1,257,890	1,520,373	4,862,121	1,208,550	10,905,546	25,062,449	2,068,731	233,200	5,336,880	409,468	212,437,066	45,574,292
Excess of imports or exports.....		1,287,173		799,082			810,841		474,759		1,531,550	20,511,843

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$9,264,000; other refined bullion, \$1,036,000; United States coin, \$213,000; foreign coin, \$332,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$1,000; United States Mint or assay office bars, \$152,000; other refined bullion, \$7,219,000; coin, \$681,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$2,000; bullion refined, \$3,149,000; coin, \$1,253,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

MONTHLY RANGES OF EXCHANGE RATES ON LEADING FOREIGN CENTERS, QUOTED IN NEW YORK DURING THE 3 MONTHS ENDING MARCH, 1921.

	Dollars for—	Ex- change at par.	January.		February.		March.	
			Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
London:								
Demand bills.....	£1.....	\$4.8665	\$3.5375	\$3.8850	\$3.8275	\$3.91375	\$3.860	\$3.9325
Cable transfers.....	do.....	4.8665	3.5450	3.8925	3.8350	3.92125	3.8675	3.940
Paris:								
Demand bills.....	100 francs.....	19.30	5.8250	7.400	6.960	7.480	6.90	7.19
Cable transfers.....	do.....	19.30	5.835	7.410	6.970	7.490	6.91	7.20
Madrid:								
Cable transfers.....	100 pesetas.....	19.30	13.110	13.970	13.820	14.200	13.81	14.04
Milan:								
Demand bills.....	100 lire.....	19.30	3.40	3.78	3.615	3.720	3.65	4.135
Cable transfers.....	do.....	19.30	3.41	3.79	3.625	3.730	3.655	4.140
Zurich:								
Cable transfers.....	100 francs.....	19.30	15.22	16.00	16.00	16.62	16.57	17.43
Brussels:								
Cable transfers.....	do.....	19.30	6.13	7.71	7.31	7.79	7.22	7.52
Amsterdam:								
Cable transfers.....	100 florins.....	40.20	31.28	34.05	33.80	34.52	34.08	34.58
Copenhagen:								
Cable transfers.....	100 kroner.....	26.80	15.60	20.10	17.85	19.30	16.15	18.10
Christiania:								
Cable transfers.....	do.....	26.80	15.60	19.30	17.10	18.50	15.75	16.75
Stockholm:								
Cable transfers.....	100 kronor.....	26.80	20.05	22.00	21.85	22.57	22.25	23.52
Berlin:								
Cable transfers.....	100 marks.....	23.82	1.325	1.810	1.57	1.73	1.525	1.625
Vienna:								
Cable transfers.....	100 kronen ¹	20.26	2.00	3.340	.215	.290	.205	.315
Jugoslavia:								
Cable transfers.....	do.....	20.26	.680	.740	.685	.740	.585	.740
Belgrade:								
Cable transfers.....	100 dinars ¹	19.30	2.680	3.050	2.750	3.00	2.75	2.90
Athens:								
Cable transfers.....	100 drachmae.....	19.30	7.20	7.65	6.950	7.930	7.45	7.78
Sofia:								
Cable transfers.....	100 leva ¹	19.30	1.07	1.50	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.35
Bucharest:								
Cable transfers.....	100 lei ¹	19.30	1.22	1.55	1.33	1.45	1.34	1.41
Prague:								
Cable transfers.....	100 kronen ¹	20.26	1.10	1.50	1.23	1.35	1.2475	1.365
Warsaw:								
Cable transfers.....	100 marks ¹	23.82	.125	.165	.125	.135	.120	.1425
Helsingfors:								
Cable transfers.....	100 markkaa ¹	19.30	2.900	3.750	2.950	3.60	2.60	3.00
Calcutta:								
Cable transfers.....	100 rupees.....	48.665	26.00	29.00	25.00	28.50	25.00	26.50
Singapore:								
Cable transfers.....	100 Singapore dollars.....	56.78	40.50	45.00	44.75	45.00	44.75	45.50
Hongkong:								
Cable transfers.....	100 Hongkong dollars.....	56.78	52.00	58.50	48.50	51.00	45.25	49.00
Shanghai:								
Cable transfers.....	100 Shanghai taels.....	56.78	70.00	80.00	65.00	71.00	62.00	66.00
Yokohama:								
Cable transfers.....	100 yen.....	49.85	48.25	48.75	46.00	48.75	48.25	48.50
Canada:								
Cable transfers.....	100 Canadian dollars ²	100.00	85.25	90.75	86.625	89.50	87.25	88.75
Mexico City:								
Cable transfers.....	100 pesos ¹	49.85	49.25	54.00	50.00	50.50	49.75	51.00
Bogota:								
Cable transfers.....	100 Colombian dollars ¹	97.33	78.43	86.20	79.36	84.03	80.64	84.03
Rio de Janeiro:								
Cable transfers.....	100 paper milreis.....	54.62	14.375	15.75	14.75	16.25	13.875	15.875
Montevideo:								
Cable transfers.....	100 pesos ¹	103.42	74.07	76.92	76.33	79.20	71.42	78.95
Buenos Aires:								
Cable transfers.....	100 gold pesos.....	96.48	76.42	80.97	78.69	80.97	76.70	79.55
Valparaiso:								
Cable transfers.....	100 paper pesos.....	36.50	13.50	14.625	13.50	15.00	13.625	15.125
London average price of silver per fine ounce.....	(Converted at par (£=\$4.8665).....)				\$0.87652	\$0.76985	.71197	
New York average price of silver per fine ounce.....	(Converted at average rate of exchange.....)				.67255	.60947	.57126	
Official.....					.66388	.59813	.56736	
Actual.....					.65950	.59233	.56120	

¹ Cable rates.² Checks (demand).³ Rate for a gold milreis.⁴ Rate for a gold peso.⁵ Average rate of exchange for January, \$3.73690.⁶ Average rate of exchange for February, \$3.86727.⁷ Average rate of exchange for March, \$3.90278.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending March 15, 1921, in the various cities in which the several Federal Reserve Banks and their branches are located. A complete description of the several types of paper for which quotations are given will be found in the September, 1918, and October, 1918, FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS. Quotations for new types of paper will be added from time to time as deemed of interest.

Comparison with rates prevailing for the period ending February 15, 1921, shows a slight tendency to decrease in the rates for prime commercial paper purchased in the open market and for bankers' acceptances, both indorsed and unindorsed. Such other increases and decreases as have occurred are scattered, pertaining to no particular center or type of paper. Present rates continue higher in almost all centers than rates during the same period of 1920.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES PREVAILING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING MAR. 15, 1921.

District.	City.	Prime commercial paper.				Interbank loans.	Bankers' acceptances, 60 to 90 days.		Collateral loans—stock exchange or other current.			Cattle loans.	Secured by warehouse receipts, etc.	Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness.
		Customers.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Unindorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.			
		30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.									
		H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.
No. 1....	Boston.....	7½ 6 7	7½ 6 7	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	7½ 6 7	6½ 5½ 5½	6½ 5½ 5½	7 7 7	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 5½ 6
No. 2....	New York ¹	8 6 7	8 6 7	7½ 7½ 7½	7½ 7½ 7½	8 6 7	7 5½ 6-6½	7 5½ 6-6½	8 4 7	8 4½ 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 4½ 6
	Buffalo.....	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 6	7 6 6	8 6 6-7	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6
No. 3....	Philadelphia.....	6 6 6	6 6 6	7½ 7½ 7½	7½ 7½ 7½	6 6 6	6½ 6 6½	6½ 6 6½	6 5½ 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 5½ 6
No. 4....	Cleveland.....	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	6½ 6 6½	6½ 6 6½	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	7 7 7	7 6 7	7 6 7
	Pittsburgh.....	6 6 6	6 6 6	7½ 7½ 7½	7½ 7½ 7½	6 6 6	6½ 5½ 5½	6½ 5½ 5½	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Cincinnati.....	7 6 6-6½	7 6 6-6½	7 6½ 6½	7 6 6½-7	7 6 6	6 5½ 5½-6	6 5½ 5½-6	7½ 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 6½ 7	6 6 6
No. 5....	Richmond.....	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Baltimore.....	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
No. 6....	Atlanta.....	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 7 7	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8
	Birmingham.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7-8	8 6 7-8	8 6 6-7	8 6 6	8 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7-8	8 6 7
	Jacksonville.....	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 7	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	8 6 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	New Orleans.....	8 7 7½-8	8 7 7½-8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 6½ 7-8	8 8 8	8 7½ 8	8 6 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Nashville.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 6	8 6 6	8 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 6
No. 7....	Chicago.....	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7 7	6½ 5½ 6½	6½ 5½ 6½	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7
	Detroit.....	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	7 6½ 7	6½ 5½ 6½	6½ 5½ 6½	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7
No. 8....	St. Louis.....	7 6½ 7	7 6½ 7	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	8 6½ 7	6½ 5½ 6½	6½ 5½ 6½	8 6½ 7	7 6 7	8 6½ 7	8 6½ 7	7 6 7	7 6 7
	Louisville.....	7 6 6	7 6 6	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	7 6 6	6 5½ 5½	6 5½ 5½	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	6 6 6
	Memphis ²	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	7½ 7 7	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8
No. 9....	Little Rock.....	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 7	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8
No. 9....	Minneapolis.....	7½ 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7 7½	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	8 7½ 7½	7½ 7 7
No. 10....	Kansas City.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	7½ 6 7½	7½ 6 7½	8 6 7	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 6-7
	Omaha.....	8½ 6½ 8	8½ 6½ 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	9 7 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7	9 7 8	9 7 8	8½ 7 8	8½ 7 8	8 6½ 8
	Denver.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Oklahoma City.....	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 8
No. 11....	Dallas.....	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7½	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7½
	El Paso.....	10 7 8	10 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	10 8 10	10 8 9	10 8 8	10 7 8	10 7 8	10 6 8
	Houston.....	8 6 7	7½ 6½ 7	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 8	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7½	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
No. 12....	San Francisco.....	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	7 6 7	6½ 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6½	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7
	Portland.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	7 6 7	6½ 6 6	7 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Seattle.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7½	8 7 7½	8 6 7	6½ 6 6	7 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Spokane.....	8 7 7½	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 6 7	6½ 6 6	7 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Salt Lake City.....	8 7 8	8 7 8	7½ 7½ 7½	7½ 7½ 7½	7 7 7	6½ 6 6	7 6 6	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 8
	Los Angeles.....	10 5½ 7	8 5½ 7	8½ 7 7	8½ 7 7	10 5 7	7½ 5½ 6	8 5½ 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7

¹ Rates for demand paper secured by prime bankers' acceptances, high 7, low 6, customary 6.

² No report.

MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, MAR. 1, 1921.

	General stock.	Held in the United States Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹	Held by or for Federal Reserve Banks and agents.	Held outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System.	Amount per capita outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).....	\$2,916,884,770	\$433,524,684	*\$1,589,319,647	\$387,728,469	.....
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....	289,671,546	216,640,424	.....
Standard silver dollars.....	269,802,326	20,588,649	*29,511,074	50,713,237	.....
Silver certificates.....	.....	.....	98,454,060	68,932,753	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	271,204,125	8,175,739	.....	263,028,386	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	1,602,553	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	3,235,019	*87,424,468	256,021,529	.....
Federal Reserve notes.....	3,345,123,895	5,240,817	267,147,650	3,072,735,428	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	207,446,400	5,088,625	20,230,133	182,127,642	.....
National-bank notes.....	727,793,864	18,122,587	3,343,000	706,328,277	.....
Total:					
March 1, 1921.....	8,084,936,396	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,205,858,698	\$48.41
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,171,237,897	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,233,105,666	48.73
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,372,970,904	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,500,702,153	51.29
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,793,606	454,948,160	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,784	356,124,750	2,018,361,825	4,367,739,200	41.31
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6,256,198,271	277,043,358	1,723,570,291	4,255,584,622	40.53
July 1, 1917.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	1,280,880,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

¹ Includes reserve funds held against issues of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 and redemption funds held against issues of national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes, but excludes gold and silver coin and bullion held in trust for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.

² Exclusive of amounts held with United States Treasurer in gold redemption fund against Federal Reserve notes, and of gold held with foreign agencies but inclusive of balances in gold settlement fund standing to the credit of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents.

³ Includes subsidiary silver.

⁴ Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

DISCOUNT RATES APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD UP TO APR. 1, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.				Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 90 days, but within 6 months.
	Secured by—		Trade acceptances.	Commercial paper n. e. s.		
	Treasury certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.				
Boston.....	5½	6	7	7	.....	7
New York.....	6	6	7	7	6	7
Philadelphia.....	¹ 6	5½	6	6	6	6
Cleveland.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Richmond.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Atlanta.....	6	5½	7	7	6	7
Chicago.....	6	6	7	7	6	7
St. Louis.....	6	5½	6	6	5½	6
Minneapolis.....	5½	6	6½	7	6	7
Kansas City.....	¹ 6	6	6	6	5½	6
Dallas.....	6	6	7	7	6	7
San Francisco.....	6	6	6	6	6	6

¹ Discount rate corresponds to interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral, with minimum of 5 per cent in the case of Kansas City and 5½ per cent in the case of Philadelphia.

NOTE.—Rates shown for St. Louis and Kansas City are normal rates, applying to discounts not in excess of a basic line fixed for each member bank by the Federal Reserve Bank. Rates on discounts in excess of the basic line are subject to a ¼ per cent progressive increase for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended exceeds the basic line, except that the maximum rate charged by the Kansas City bank does not exceed 12 per cent.

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DEC. 29, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (39 banks).	District No. 2 (134 banks).	District No. 3 (46 banks).	District No. 4 (111 banks).	District No. 5 (56 banks).	District No. 6 (84 banks).	District No. 7 (358 banks).	District No. 8 (91 banks).	District No. 9 ¹ (116 banks).	District No. 10 (63 banks).	District No. 11 ² (185 banks).	District No. 12 (198 banks).	Total United States (1,481 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.....	450,900	2,081,859	187,203	507,261	108,420	213,457	1,086,151	240,429	86,271	78,762	95,577	503,753	5,640,043
Overdrafts.....	261	767	85	233	251	823	721	449	219	269	525	1,105	5,708
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....		345	2				12	189				55	603
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	16,177	146,128	1,246	5,635	1,709	8,035	25,225	5,739	46	147		2,407	212,494
Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed).....	17,902	171,573	16,688	28,934	5,383	12,890	59,389	12,179	3,421	7,391	5,460	40,243	381,453
Other United States bonds (exclusive of United States bonds borrowed).....	55	277	1	98	5	81	634	25	141	61	38	5,315	6,731
United States Victory notes.....	5,342	38,397	5,659	7,744	1,705	2,460	27,637	2,614	468	1,856	672	11,220	105,774
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	11,071	70,910	8,969	8,156	642	824	21,494	1,482	417	805	1,375	9,087	135,232
War savings and thrift stamps and Treasury savings certificates actually owned.....	27	66	21	56	13	61	341	24	11	6	51	88	765
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank. Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed).....	2,140	10,874	2,182	3,323	726	1,248	5,341	1,473	400	368	630	2,182	30,887
Banking house.....	98,308	495,275	99,329	180,246	12,102	26,900	242,538	43,862	10,174	13,323	1,376	116,814	1,340,247
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,294	59,162	8,391	18,775	3,662	9,348	22,895	7,740	1,802	855	2,961	15,185	161,070
Other real estate owned.....	1,160	1,600	696	1,615	347	992	3,574	1,124	623	456	1,126	3,569	16,882
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	942	6,477	1,991	6,232	607	2,026	2,080	1,265	645	162	1,239	3,291	26,957
Gold coin and certificates.....	42,716	292,529	17,376	37,305	5,555	16,891	89,789	22,210	3,905	6,443	6,394	37,685	578,688
All other cash in vault.....	1,373	6,099	392	1,184	133	477	2,390	609	215	139	114	1,733	13,858
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	17,393	38,454	6,288	15,654	3,826	7,035	34,290	5,407	2,682	2,551	3,537	13,565	170,682
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	11,682	49,113	5,235	6,822	2,739	8,055	14,444	10,102	513	5,511	1,731	6,266	122,213
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	21,844	86,011	13,141	37,134	9,559	30,237	79,222	21,684	9,543	13,929	11,632	47,177	381,113
Outside checks and other cash items.....	10,773	217,957	2,843	7,077	1,026	7,116	27,130	4,698	486	2,007	971	7,249	289,333
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	1,410	11,454	519	2,791	248	873	9,455	1,004	401	694	645	4,874	34,368
Other assets.....	674	16,414	1,099	751	128	624	2,253	937	300	165	163	2,711	26,219
	1,619	107,888	2,975	3,595	171	2,117	17,748	1,301	102	291	1,313	6,354	145,474
Total.....	724,063	3,929,629	382,301	879,621	158,937	352,480	1,774,753	386,546	122,785	136,221	137,530	341,928	9,826,794
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	35,255	175,368	24,835	41,884	14,758	25,050	98,331	27,675	9,957	8,695	15,186	50,526	527,520
Surplus fund.....	38,282	187,442	48,216	69,696	9,523	16,339	81,401	21,571	3,402	3,308	5,924	22,499	507,503
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid.....	17,427	68,550	10,471	21,213	3,910	5,087	29,775	6,953	2,133	1,229	2,391	14,306	183,445
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	1,730	11,971	267	958	372	1,019	2,780	1,224	155	246	179	1,505	22,406
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	1,230	14,331	721	1,587	121	651	5,207	277	116	134	166	577	25,118
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	1,512	11,320	733	1,087	409	587	3,119	708	108	199	105	1,847	21,734
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	542	617	302	588	489	129	116	12	2		990	266	4,053
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	17,691	289,540	9,124	18,148	9,914	31,428	73,789	26,790	7,089	18,313	7,505	25,436	534,767
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	6,916	160,679	1,098	7,705	1,536	2,649	14,221	2,715	1,521	2,888	1,560	7,240	210,722
Demand deposits.....	119,815	2,243,834	203,667	300,945	61,489	134,839	597,664	152,158	36,374	62,395	75,351	231,071	1,519,608
Time deposits.....	145,147	402,211	48,668	376,247	41,796	90,853	778,801	110,313	52,297	28,954	19,638	61,893	2,556,818
United States deposits.....	7,758	56,136	11,581	13,686	818	1,646	10,534	1,959	91	902	7	1,048	106,166
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	13,776	108,200	19,978	16,176	6,281	22,374	43,960	10,894	3,321	6,244	4,447	11,594	267,245
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	450	2,649	483	1,894	5,790	10,829	5,342	11,906	6,086	2,418	3,710	5,108	56,665
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	14	12,040	1	93		12	82	112	1	3	4	77	12,339
Acceptances.....	16,455	151,405	1,246	5,628	1,709	8,280	25,246	5,715	46	132		2,430	218,292
Other liabilities.....	63	33,336	910	2,186	22	708	4,385	5,664	86	161	367	4,505	52,393
Total.....	724,063	3,929,629	382,301	879,621	158,937	352,480	1,774,753	386,546	122,785	136,221	137,530	341,928	9,826,794
Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	50,299	163,076	13,495	14,334	11,728	40,946	71,131	28,219	3,473	7,533	10,442	18,838	433,514
Liability for rediscounts with other banks.....	246	717	162	385	1,396	9,101	7,165	3,534	942	2,214	856	2,945	29,663

¹ One bank not reporting.

² Two banks not reporting.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
ON DEC. 29, 1920, BY CLASSES OF BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (192 banks).	Country banks (1,233 banks). ²	Total United States.	
	New York (32 banks).	Chicago (14 banks).	St. Louis (10 banks). ¹	Total (56 banks).			Dec. 29, 1920 (1,451 banks).	Nov. 15, 1920 (1,449 banks).
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	1,606,234	431,896	111,761	2,149,891	2,058,198	1,431,954	5,640,043	5,713,301
Overdrafts.....	665	76	53	794	2,521	2,393	5,708	5,695
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....	322	12	188	522	74	7	603	1,933
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	143,019	23,614	4,936	171,569	36,226	4,699	212,494	234,758
Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed).....	130,719	8,002	3,743	142,464	132,454	106,535	381,453	360,198
Other United States bonds (exclusive of U. S. bonds borrowed).....	95	304	3	402	5,748	581	6,731	7,598
United States Victory notes.....	25,186	4,837	405	30,428	40,812	34,534	105,774	101,997
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	59,925	1,644	497	62,066	48,510	24,656	135,232	164,861
War savings and thrift stamps and Treasury savings certificates actually owned.....	27	26	1	54	234	477	765	955
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	8,420	2,356	794	11,570	11,882	7,435	30,887	30,471
Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed).....	288,659	79,768	26,922	395,349	579,543	365,355	1,340,247	1,233,226
Banking house.....	43,493	3,248	2,680	49,421	68,593	43,056	161,070	157,676
Furniture and fixtures.....	232	103	416	751	6,727	9,404	16,882	18,051
Other real estate owned.....	3,761	89	138	3,988	15,430	7,539	26,957	26,520
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	245,296	45,397	12,480	303,173	178,028	97,487	578,688	609,443
Gold coin and certificates.....	5,604	1,283	376	7,263	3,489	3,106	13,855	15,306
All other cash in vault.....	39,449	11,296	1,487	52,232	61,763	56,687	170,682	148,412
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	33,130	9,607	5,682	48,419	57,589	16,205	122,213	143,515
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	57,844	33,936	5,483	97,263	176,294	107,556	381,113	401,221
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	209,776	18,380	2,682	230,838	47,540	10,955	289,333	398,516
Outside checks and other cash items.....	9,603	4,821	295	14,719	14,350	5,299	34,358	44,426
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	12,438	1,193	611	14,242	7,206	4,771	26,219	24,343
Other assets.....	104,141	14,353	223	118,717	17,899	8,858	145,474	148,787
Total.....	3,028,038	696,241	181,856	3,906,135	3,571,110	2,349,549	9,826,794	10,041,209
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	125,100	37,850	11,825	174,775	192,538	160,207	527,520	517,980
Surplus fund.....	154,726	41,827	14,705	211,258	204,510	91,735	507,503	502,961
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	53,037	12,189	3,433	68,659	65,652	49,134	183,445	175,918
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	9,962	2,097	640	12,699	6,443	3,264	22,406	21,898
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	13,299	4,202	137	17,638	5,815	1,665	25,118	23,617
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	7,868	1,633	261	9,762	6,922	5,050	21,734	23,453
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....					940	3,113	4,053	4,316
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	258,459	46,564	8,549	313,572	166,178	55,017	534,767	577,575
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	155,900	8,415	1,178	165,493	32,016	13,219	210,728	268,840
Demand deposits.....	1,775,039	301,727	78,220	2,154,986	1,395,768	968,848	4,519,602	4,685,330
Time deposits.....	152,339	205,764	50,866	408,969	1,266,909	880,940	2,556,818	2,523,695
United States deposits.....	52,161	4,473	1,708	58,342	39,505	8,319	106,166	74,381
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	77,525	4,235	4,395	86,155	115,501	65,589	267,245	280,506
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	876		600	1,476	20,192	34,997	56,665	58,048
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	11,988	45	12	12,045	283	11	12,339	12,002
Acceptances.....	148,296	23,651	4,937	176,884	36,744	4,664	218,292	241,276
Other liabilities.....	31,463	1,569	390	33,422	15,194	3,777	52,393	49,413
Total.....	3,028,038	696,241	181,856	3,906,135	3,571,110	2,349,549	9,826,794	10,041,209
Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	144,527	41,954	9,712	196,193	165,061	72,260	433,514	436,092
Liability for rediscounts with other banks.....			180	180	17,333	12,150	29,663	28,690
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	12.6	12.8	13.8	12.7	9.9	7.2	10.4	10.7

¹ Eight banks transferred to "Other reserve city banks."

² Three banks not reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 29, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (39 banks).	District No. 2 (134 banks).	District No. 3 (46 banks).	District No. 4 (111 banks).	District No. 5 (56 banks).	District No. 6 (84 banks).	District No. 7 (358 banks).	District No. 8 (91 banks).	District No. 9 (116 banks) ¹	District No. 10 (63 banks).	District No. 11 (185 banks) ²	District No. 12 (198 banks).	Total United States (1,481 banks).
On demand:													
Not secured by collateral..	33, 108	73, 104	7, 498	27, 672	2, 400	7, 076	32, 429	10, 795	4, 566	4, 090	3, 464	17, 737	223, 948
Secured by Government war obligations.....	2, 940	33, 068	5, 482	4, 770	813	852	8, 396	2, 235	252	19	160	2, 035	61, 022
Secured by other collateral	68, 508	611, 611	92, 265	97, 794	14, 082	36, 713	139, 365	34, 871	5, 169	6, 406	7, 380	21, 909	1, 136, 073
On time:													
Not secured by collateral..	249, 687	955, 724	50, 841	166, 319	58, 528	119, 162	513, 635	104, 585	34, 399	34, 699	32, 637	175, 385	2, 495, 601
Secured by Government war obligations.....	22, 497	162, 255	18, 523	18, 237	5, 055	9, 396	31, 316	7, 038	965	4, 318	1, 322	10, 003	290, 925
Secured by other collateral	67, 138	322, 693	19, 101	79, 781	32, 743	74, 990	207, 308	77, 469	27, 978	30, 534	52, 551	82, 411	1, 074, 697
Secured by real estate mort- gages or other real estate liens or deeds.....	56, 469	59, 653	7, 032	123, 756	7, 562	13, 984	228, 176	33, 250	17, 294	8, 372	9, 032	204, 087	768, 667
Acceptances of other banks discounted.....	2, 721	106, 492	693	3, 012	25	549	17, 586	1, 731	48	48	33	12, 358	145, 296
Acceptances of this bank pur- chased or discounted.....	962	17, 744	35	767	327	1, 032	551	1, 237	15	50	.....	111	22, 831
Loans and discounts not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	168	95	.....	.....	296	1, 149	2, 259
Total loans and discounts	504, 030	2, 342, 344	201, 470	522, 108	121, 544	264, 305	1, 173, 930	273, 306	90, 686	88, 536	106, 875	527, 185	6, 221, 319

¹ One bank not reporting.

² Two banks not reporting.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DEC. 29, 1920 (INCLUDING 8,125 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,481 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (437 banks).	District No. 2 (784 banks).	District No. 3 (698 banks).	District No. 4 (873 banks).	District No. 5 (609 banks).	District No. 6 (460 banks).	District No. 7 (1,419 banks).	District No. 8 (571 banks).	District No. 9 (999 banks). ¹	District No. 10 (1,086 banks).	District No. 11 (840 banks). ²	District No. 12 (830 banks).	Total United States (9,606 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts ³	1,298,605	5,206,599	1,057,287	1,640,150	835,202	648,749	2,666,233	733,734	712,949	888,323	633,494	1,410,435	17,731,760
Overdrafts.....	616	3,248	384	1,080	1,542	1,917	2,695	1,314	1,491	2,070	2,438	2,981	22,676
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	67,582	328,669	15,927	18,258	13,460	11,735	63,082	9,387	9,259	4,569	3,504	21,246	566,678
United States Government securities owned ⁴	163,316	735,155	236,211	299,139	164,962	120,343	358,082	114,915	84,093	130,486	112,335	240,391	2,759,428
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	7,719	26,374	8,484	10,421	5,259	4,014	13,901	4,363	3,432	4,441	4,078	6,906	99,392
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ⁵	242,835	1,017,102	404,906	471,961	93,842	65,206	437,839	108,788	73,157	86,423	21,667	239,830	3,261,556
Banking house.....	36,024	110,957	35,920	62,883	30,945	24,302	65,472	20,793	19,713	23,269	22,003	45,601	497,882
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,465	6,635	4,367	5,757	3,774	4,280	9,306	3,500	4,383	5,485	6,092	10,641	67,685
Other real estate owned.....	3,430	10,627	5,501	13,086	3,368	4,578	6,633	3,809	4,781	2,865	6,159	9,073	73,901
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	116,407	687,808	107,250	150,899	59,888	51,706	237,636	66,505	44,185	72,987	48,735	119,418	1,763,424
Cash in vault.....	53,971	168,046	53,610	75,212	37,864	27,221	104,403	22,891	23,292	33,215	25,965	52,235	677,925
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	38,494	134,440	52,471	60,740	34,067	19,178	57,531	38,426	8,878	45,563	26,576	28,451	544,815
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	82,938	181,351	83,295	177,122	80,872	87,661	267,696	83,514	86,208	170,940	87,231	187,794	1,576,622
Exchanges for clearing house; also checks on other banks in same place.....	35,908	666,176	41,569	32,415	15,062	14,971	74,517	14,052	9,559	19,331	7,134	33,187	963,881
Outside checks and other cash items.....	5,403	24,365	4,313	6,579	4,317	3,725	14,835	2,249	4,770	4,933	5,492	10,241	91,222
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.....	2,416	6,133	2,904	5,582	3,287	2,106	4,180	2,054	1,638	2,423	2,437	3,190	38,350
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	3,664	29,796	3,941	5,595	1,834	1,692	9,962	2,519	5,419	3,172	2,021	7,749	77,449
Other assets.....	17,844	273,452	11,725	6,201	1,521	2,717	27,256	1,718	1,617	1,175	1,560	22,766	369,552
Total.....	2,180,637	9,616,933	2,130,065	3,043,080	1,391,066	1,096,101	4,421,259	1,232,716	1,098,824	1,502,570	1,018,921	2,452,026	31,184,198
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	138,061	416,379	112,156	171,981	102,006	79,348	272,493	92,841	75,384	96,102	86,943	155,367	1,799,061
Surplus fund.....	123,242	462,286	171,419	177,361	73,679	54,349	193,596	53,159	40,049	51,868	49,335	76,558	1,526,901
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	62,208	206,538	50,038	74,755	28,831	20,462	83,310	26,053	24,236	27,385	24,194	50,923	678,933
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	9,111	35,175	5,606	6,788	4,907	3,561	11,882	4,272	2,729	4,124	3,425	3,889	95,472
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	3,118	37,383	3,003	3,527	1,188	1,218	13,205	1,039	2,775	1,360	1,452	2,366	71,634
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	2,191	17,203	3,248	3,172	2,390	1,583	5,708	1,480	1,502	1,249	490	3,462	43,678
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,030	4,216	2,058	1,887	5,605	507	969	133	31	30	2,720	767	21,933
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	125,116	1,154,478	164,223	253,938	109,425	86,566	447,974	139,372	88,684	211,947	84,427	196,154	3,062,304
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	17,954	404,645	11,896	20,545	8,382	5,895	32,048	6,719	12,742	21,071	14,425	37,067	593,389
Demand deposits.....	1,125,236	4,804,087	981,096	1,287,039	552,864	445,059	1,691,847	518,955	373,056	710,056	537,638	992,968	14,019,901
Time deposits.....	365,108	965,107	422,221	809,628	336,121	248,826	1,310,866	255,017	371,802	243,203	104,026	755,996	6,187,921
United States deposits.....	28,423	143,538	24,482	40,396	9,806	5,693	25,890	8,417	5,650	7,578	3,388	12,930	316,191
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	46,086	426,230	91,255	48,227	52,340	59,711	123,963	37,658	27,301	36,270	32,417	45,034	1,026,492
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	5,581	8,426	3,298	9,055	21,848	24,164	26,239	19,020	23,842	24,230	20,169	22,568	208,440
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	137	14,750	89	290	47	516	1,207	33	26	106	140	560	17,901
Acceptances.....	70,945	348,985	17,705	18,321	13,530	12,129	63,392	9,465	9,271	4,554	3,516	21,895	593,708
National-bank notes outstanding.....	47,177	84,648	55,081	91,877	59,028	41,175	83,706	41,394	32,327	48,654	46,183	62,165	693,415
United States Government securities borrowed.....	7,112	32,552	8,671	19,111	8,423	3,950	23,183	11,205	7,086	11,289	2,323	5,546	140,451
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	183	198	233	575	13	498	737	72	246	896	471	315	4,377
Other liabilities.....	618	50,109	2,284	4,607	633	891	9,044	6,238	259	658	1,239	5,496	82,076
Total.....	2,180,637	9,616,933	2,130,065	3,043,080	1,391,066	1,096,101	4,421,259	1,232,716	1,098,824	1,502,570	1,018,921	2,452,026	31,184,198
Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank ⁶	139,943	537,010	77,211	77,098	85,003	125,460	372,870	82,361	76,640	115,311	73,260	132,651	1,894,818

¹ One bank not reporting.

² Two banks not reporting.

³ Includes customers' liability on account of letters of credit.

⁴ Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

⁵ Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

⁶ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 29, 1920, BY CLASSES OF BANKS.—(INCLUDING 8,125 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,481 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.)

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (571 banks).	Country banks (8,933 banks). ²	Total United States.	
	New York (63 banks).	Chicago (24 banks).	St. Louis (15 banks). ¹	Total (102 banks).			Dec. 29, 1920 (9,606 banks).	Nov. 15, 1920 (9,567 banks).
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts ³	4,020,428	980,259	286,614	5,287,301	5,585,581	6,858,878	17,731,760	18,022,660
Overdrafts.....	2,795	211	82	3,088	5,482	14,106	22,676	24,887
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	321,489	52,219	8,051	381,759	167,258	17,661	566,678	619,377
United States Government securities owned ⁴	502,296	33,962	26,047	562,245	766,221	1,430,962	2,759,428	2,786,109
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	19,905	5,251	1,808	26,964	31,231	41,197	99,392	98,744
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ⁵	539,796	115,804	40,908	696,508	977,568	1,587,480	3,261,556	3,168,147
Banking house.....	75,111	12,546	7,210	94,867	174,982	228,033	497,882	489,770
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,419	120	822	2,361	15,089	50,235	67,685	67,279
Other real estate owned.....	4,785	191	1,764	6,740	29,036	38,125	73,901	72,420
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	571,719	117,486	31,004	720,209	524,059	519,156	1,763,424	1,827,450
Cash in vault.....	112,037	36,360	4,973	153,370	198,423	326,132	677,925	611,067
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	97,786	34,042	25,907	157,735	327,422	59,658	544,815	674,005
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	91,535	108,990	24,597	225,122	611,140	740,360	1,576,622	1,774,326
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	651,805	54,017	8,920	714,742	203,229	45,910	963,881	1,272,584
Outside checks and other cash items.....	18,996	5,650	552	25,198	38,112	27,912	91,222	120,964
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer.....	3,721	22	497	4,240	9,541	24,569	38,350	39,433
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	22,271	2,283	810	25,364	18,585	33,500	77,449	72,576
Other assets.....	268,368	21,060	511	289,939	64,300	15,313	369,552	371,735
Total.....	7,326,262	1,580,413	471,077	9,377,752	9,747,259	12,059,187	31,184,198	32,113,433
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	290,300	92,400	36,525	419,225	546,978	832,858	1,799,061	1,787,160
Surplus fund.....	371,424	84,777	28,805	485,006	496,702	550,193	1,526,901	1,518,953
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	157,807	25,640	10,022	193,469	193,841	291,623	678,933	659,515
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	29,301	7,072	1,940	38,313	30,412	26,747	95,472	96,450
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	35,369	10,167	283	45,819	18,692	7,123	71,634	74,683
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	11,049	1,711	548	13,308	12,686	17,684	43,678	45,603
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	92	.....	.....	92	5,097	16,764	21,963	28,402
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	1,073,863	302,362	71,609	1,447,834	1,276,565	337,905	3,062,304	3,201,791
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	394,244	19,025	3,434	416,703	106,551	70,135	593,389	714,709
Demand deposits.....	3,698,140	725,186	194,922	4,618,258	4,201,981	5,199,662	14,019,901	14,779,480
Time deposits.....	292,105	221,280	82,240	595,625	1,906,763	3,685,533	6,187,921	6,144,064
United States deposits.....	133,670	10,533	6,172	150,375	122,744	43,072	316,191	219,831
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	396,010	19,944	13,480	399,434	328,322	298,736	1,026,492	1,063,748
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,560	.....	600	4,160	62,976	141,304	208,440	212,232
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	14,695	1,068	28	15,791	1,739	371	17,901	18,365
Acceptances.....	341,605	52,470	8,053	402,128	173,585	17,995	593,708	647,801
National bank notes outstanding.....	37,609	446	9,643	47,698	169,585	476,132	693,415	697,391
United States Government securities borrowed.....	28,661	2,904	7,127	38,692	69,191	32,568	140,451	131,209
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	59	.....	.....	59	1,739	2,579	4,377	4,844
Other liabilities.....	46,699	3,428	636	50,763	21,110	10,203	82,076	67,202
Total.....	7,326,262	1,580,413	471,077	9,377,752	9,747,259	12,059,187	31,184,198	32,113,433
Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank ⁶	484,259	196,876	35,665	716,800	774,423	403,595	1,894,818	1,917,989
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	12.9	12.9	13.2	12.9	10.1	7.6	10.0	10.1

¹ Eight banks transferred to "Other reserve city banks."

² Three banks not reporting.

³ Includes Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.

⁴ Includes U. S. Government securities borrowed by national banks.

⁵ Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

⁶ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

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