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

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

With the opening of the year 1922 generally better business and financial conditions have undoubtedly developed abroad as well as in the United States. The upward trend of production and the stronger banking position in the United States are unquestioned. Similar conditions have been in evidence in Europe, and particularly in England. Indications of a more satisfactory situation are seen first of all in the more regular and stable production outlook, in the prospect of increasing exportation, and in a more even balance of trade, Great Britain having very nearly effected an equilibrium between exports and imports, as well as in a somewhat improved budgetary situation. These factors have an important bearing not only upon European conditions themselves but also upon the relation of European countries to the United States. They also necessarily influence in an important way the export trade situation of the United States, as is seen in the fact that, as foreign countries have increased their exportation relatively to importation (both absolutely declining), a reverse movement has been going on in this country. The result is a nearer approach toward stability in international and industrial relations than has existed at any time in the recent past. The natural outcome of this more even and balanced state of things in our foreign trade has been reflected in the position of the exchanges.

The general upward movement of the foreign exchanges, which has continued since last autumn with only minor setbacks, reached a high point at about the 1st of March. Since then rates have eased off somewhat, but the significant fact remains that the recent high levels to which many of the exchanges have risen have been well maintained and the under-

tone of the market has been distinctly firm during the greater part of the month. The improvement has been especially noteworthy in the case of sterling, while the position of francs and lire has been bettered in lesser degree. German marks, on the other hand, have not shared in the recent display of strength, but instead have dropped below the point reached last November, thereby establishing a new low record for German exchange. So far as the recent weakness of the mark is concerned, it is worth while to note that much of the persistent selling during March seems to have emanated from German sources. At the same time, a number of international banking houses which are believed to have been lending their support to the British and French currencies have not had a like interest in the German mark. Some of the more conservative bankers in this country have expressed the view that the advance in the value of sterling has proceeded at too rapid a rate if estimated upon a basis of economic merit. A number of constructive factors in the exchange situation have, however, made themselves felt within the past month or two. Among them may be mentioned the equalization of foreign trade balances, already referred to, both abroad and in our own trade relations. Apart from the influence exerted by improvement in foreign Government finances, the fact that progress is being made in reducing currency inflation in Great Britain and to some extent elsewhere has had a favorable reflex effect. Of significance also in connection with the advance in foreign exchange quotations is the increased volume of foreign dollar loan flotations in the United States, the immediate effect of which has been to place at the disposal of foreign countries dollar balances capable of being utilized in the exchange market for the purchase of foreign currencies as needed. All these elements in the situation are reflected in the following brief

summary of the movement of the principal currencies during March:

NOON BUYING RATES FOR CABLE TRANSFERS IN
NEW YORK.

Date.	British pound.	French franc.	Italian lira.	German mark.
March, 1921, average.....	\$3. 9110	\$0. 0703	\$0. 0385	\$0. 01595
January, 1922, average.....	4. 2248	. 0816	. 0437	. 00520
February, 1922, average.....	4. 3620	. 0873	. 0491	. 00481
March, 1922, average.....	4. 3757	. 0900	. 0511	. 00358
Feb. 27, 1922.....	4. 4322	. 0920	. 0533	. 00434
Mar. 6, 1922.....	4. 3956	. 0904	. 0519	. 00396
Mar. 13, 1922.....	4. 3206	. 0881	. 0490	. 00378
Mar. 20, 1922.....	4. 3796	. 0897	. 0507	. 00386
Mar. 27, 1922.....	4. 3728	. 0899	. 0508	. 00295

While, however, there has thus been an evident and considerable technical improvement in foreign exchange quotations, it remains true that so long as the various currencies continue to lack a common basis or standard of reference, they will lack the stability or continuity of value which is essential to the restoration of permanently sound conditions.

Before the war, when currencies were on a gold basis, price levels in various parts of the world tended to bear a fairly constant ratio to one another, because gold furnished a generally accepted means of payment for trade balances and thus connected the price levels of various countries. Foreign bankers then stood ready to balance international indebtedness by the shipment of gold, and the metal was usually exported when the cost of remitting bills of exchange on a given foreign country exceeded the cost of gold shipments by more than a narrow margin. If internal prices in any one country declined, there was apt to be an increased demand for goods from abroad, and if this process was carried far enough it led to high rates of exchange on the country of low prices, and eventually to the import of gold. The increase in foreign demand, combined with the acquisition of gold, tended then to bring prices in that country more nearly into harmony with prices elsewhere. As internal prices rose, foreign demand declined, gold was no longer imported, and foreign exchange rates tended to fall. This kind of adjustment between international price levels is now absent, because countries have

not been in a position to ship gold fully to settle trade balances. Foreign exchange rates still indicate to a certain extent, however, the position of trade balances and show the relative purchasing power of currencies in terms of one another, but there are frequently wide deviations between internal and external currency values as expressed by internal prices and foreign exchange rates. Since there is to-day no generally accepted international medium of exchange, the most available way to reach conclusions as to relative purchasing power of currencies is found in comparison of the internal price levels of a group of countries all converted into terms of dollars. In that way some notion of relative progress toward price stability can be obtained. Such a study shows that in the last six or eight months there has been a closer parity between international price levels than has existed since the war.

At the beginning of 1919 prices in the United States were a little less than twice as high as they were before the war. In England they were about two and a quarter times as high; in France, Italy, and Sweden between three and three and a half times as high. Under normal conditions foreign exchange rates would have shown similar depreciation, but at that time exchange rates were stabilized near their prewar values by international agreements between the various Governments and therefore did not react to the true depreciation of the internal purchasing power of these currencies. With the unpegging of the exchanges, however, there was a rapid fall in the dollar purchasing power of the European currencies, and by August, 1919, prices in the United States, England, France, and Italy, expressed in terms of dollars, were relatively adjusted to the values of the different currencies. In the autumn and winter of 1919 prices advanced in all these countries, but at the same time there was a greater depreciation in the French and Italian exchanges than the internal price levels warranted. The result of this was that whereas in February, 1919, the dollar purchasing power of the currencies of these two countries had been abnormally high, by February, 1920, they were

Course of international price levels.

abnormally low as compared with the American price level. In other words, at this latter date the dollar had a much larger purchasing power in France or Italy than at home, while the reverse had been the case in February, 1919. This overdepreciation of French and Italian values, as well as the more extreme case of German mark depreciation, continued through 1920, but in the case of France and Italy had become of relatively small importance as early as the fore part of 1921.

Changes in the gold purchasing power of francs, lire, and dollars moved in fairly close harmony throughout the past year. Since the summer of 1921 there has been an even closer agreement between British and American prices, due to the continued fall of prices there and the relative stability of prices here. On the other hand, prices in Germany, when figured in terms of dollars, continue to be very much lower than elsewhere. In the accompanying table are furnished index numbers which represent in a general way the comparative price levels in important countries, all expressed in terms of dollars. These indexes were obtained by multiplying the price index of each foreign country by a relative showing the depreciation of the exchanges in terms of dollars.

INTERNAL PRICE LEVELS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF GOLD, AS COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN PRICE LEVEL.

	United States.	United Kingdom.	Sweden.	Italy.	France.	Germany.
1919—February.....	189	217	376	261	323	.....
August.....	218	223	298	221	246	.....
1920—February.....	242	227	244	179	202	176
August.....	234	245	286	171	198	155
1921—February.....	154	180	208	116	140	161
August.....	142	146	156	121	133	92
September.....	143	148	148	126	130	83
October.....	141	149	150	123	124	80
November.....	140	144	151	127	124	55
December.....	138	147	157	137	133	79
1922—January.....	138	147	158	127	133	86
February.....	142	150	162	.....	138	99

¹ Abnormally low for that period, owing to break in foreign exchange rates resulting from political factors. Internal prices did not adjust to exchange rates.

It is apparent from this table that at the present time there is tolerably close equilibrium of British, French, Italian, and American prices, but that Swedish prices are still abnormally high and German prices abnormally

low. This progress in the restoration of international comparability of prices upon a basis similar to that which existed before the war is of utmost importance. It tends powerfully to restore foreign trade to a normal condition and to abolish unfair competition as well as to regularize gold movements.

Since the beginning of the year the improvement in the condition of the Bank of England and of the Bank of France, which was increasingly evident during the latter half of 1921, has been well sustained. As a matter of fact, there was a fairly continuous decline in the liabilities of both banks, with a general strengthening of reserve ratios. The note issues of the Bank of England fell from £107,000,000 outstanding at the end of December to £103,000,000 on March 8. Temporary advances to the state, after showing a marked reduction from £200,000,000 at the end of December to £116,000,000 at the end of January, advanced and declined again, and stood at £128,000,000 on March 4. Currency notes outstanding showed a steady decline from £326,000,000 at the end of December to £298,000,000 on February 23, but in the following week expanded slightly to £300,000,000. At the same time deposits, both public and private, advanced from £122,600,000 at the end of December to £138,200,000 on March 8. The note issues of the Bank of France show no material change, though indicating a slight downward tendency. Advances to the Government were less by 2,700,000,000 francs on March 9 than at the end of December, when they amounted to 24,600,000,000 francs. While these facts point to a strengthening of the position of these central banks since the beginning of the year, the rise in exchange during recent weeks is not to be attributed solely to these changes. So far as Germany is concerned, the improvement in exchange that was in evidence until the middle of February took place in spite of a progressive deterioration in the condition of the Reichsbank. Note circulation rose from 113,639,000,000 marks at the end of December to 115,376,000,000 marks at the end of January and 120,026,000,000 marks at the end of February. Loan Bank

Banking and currency situation abroad.

note (Darlehnskassenscheine) circulation, which has become a much less important factor, fell somewhat during the same period, from 8,325,000,000 marks at the end of December to 7,977,000,000 marks on February 28. Discounted Treasury bills decreased from 132,331,000,000 marks at the end of December to 126,160,000,000 marks at the end of January, rising again in February to 134,252,000,000 marks on the 28th. The real basis of improvement in exchange is undoubtedly attributable mainly to economic causes, particularly to the progressive development of sounder conditions in production and trade, not only between the United States and European countries but also between the European nations themselves. The basis for this view of the situation can be understood from a brief analysis of some of the salient facts in the case.

During the past few months there has been a moderate contraction in the value of merchandise exported from the United States to Europe. Imports from Europe, on the other

hand, have somewhat increased, with the result that our "favorable" balance of trade in the months beginning with last November has been much reduced from the level of the earlier months of last year. In our trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports has in recent months been running at the rate of about \$1,000,000,000 a year (as compared with \$1,600,000,000 for 1921 and over \$3,200,000,000 in 1920). Our largest European customers in 1921 were Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, and Belgium, in the order named. Two-fifths of our total exports to Europe last year went to Great Britain and somewhat less than one-fifth of the total was shipped to Germany, while France and Italy each received about one-tenth of the total. Netherlands and Belgium together accounted for slightly over one-tenth of the total, leaving approximately one-tenth of our European exports to be divided among the Scandinavian countries and the rest of Europe. The merchandise balance between the United States and Europe is shown in the accompanying

table for the years 1913, 1920, and 1921, and for selected months in 1921 and 1922.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH EUROPE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Total Europe.
Year 1913:					
Exports.....	590,732	153,923	78,675	351,931	1,499,573
Imports.....	271,955	138,934	55,322	184,211	864,666
Excess of exports..	318,777	14,989	23,353	167,720	634,907
Year 1920:					
Exports.....	1,825,033	676,191	371,762	311,437	4,466,091
Imports.....	513,847	165,655	75,357	83,836	1,227,843
Excess of exports..	1,311,186	510,536	296,405	227,601	3,238,248
Year 1921:					
Exports.....	942,107	224,942	215,463	372,325	2,363,918
Imports.....	238,797	141,885	62,290	80,280	764,942
Excess of exports..	703,310	83,057	153,173	292,045	1,598,976
January, 1921:					
Exports.....	110,794	35,825	29,357	48,812	325,219
Imports.....	17,438	10,012	3,339	4,630	59,579
Excess of exports..	93,356	25,813	26,018	44,182	265,640
October, 1921:					
Exports.....	84,953	26,051	18,554	26,261	196,284
Imports.....	19,215	10,677	6,914	7,624	66,730
Excess of exports..	65,738	15,374	11,640	18,637	129,554
November, 1921:					
Exports.....	60,901	19,262	13,249	24,326	153,349
Imports.....	21,888	13,930	5,607	5,913	70,243
Excess of exports..	39,013	5,332	7,642	18,413	83,106
December, 1921:					
Exports.....	69,098	17,249	15,001	21,786	155,063
Imports.....	24,626	11,484	5,393	7,372	72,733
Excess of exports..	44,472	5,765	9,608	14,414	82,330
January, 1922:					
Exports.....	64,853	17,730	9,266	23,669	148,939
Imports.....	20,805	10,654	4,590	7,223	68,113
Excess of exports..	44,048	7,076	4,676	16,446	80,826
February, 1922:					
Exports.....	53,300	16,054	5,637	22,053	128,956
Imports.....	26,499	11,656	3,180	8,901	71,485
Excess of exports..	26,801	4,398	2,457	13,152	57,471

The real bearing of the facts thus set forth and of the circumstances that our foreign claims are now being effectively financed is understood when they are studied in comparison with the international trade balance which had previously been developed.

A definite reversal in the balance of trade of the United States took place during the last two months of 1921. In contrast to the monthly increases in the total unfunded balance due us from abroad, which had been steadily accumulating since 1919, the figures for the months of November and December, 1921, showed that the excess of merchandise exports over imports was more than counterbalanced by net imports of gold and the "invisible" payments made by the United States, resulting in a small contraction in the balance previously outstanding. During the first two months of the current year the recent tendency has continued, especially in February, when the excess

of merchandise exports over imports was only \$34,000,000. The foreign trade returns for January and February, 1922, give exports of merchandise as \$530,000,000, while imports are reported at \$434,000,000, leaving an excess of exports of \$96,000,000 for these two months. The inflow of gold to this country has recently fallen off somewhat, but during the first two months of the year net imports of the metal amounted to \$53,000,000. Deducting this sum from the merchandise balance just referred to leaves a net addition to our international trade balance from these visible sources of only \$43,000,000 in the two months under consideration. On the other hand, the flotation of foreign loans in this country has been on a large scale in recent months, totaling over \$160,000,000 during January and February. Although payments to foreigners for shipping services have lately increased somewhat, they have probably no more than equaled the earnings which American shipowners have derived from foreigners, so that at the present time this item of the balance is of small influence either way. Immigrants' remittances, while perhaps somewhat reduced from the average rate of 1921, have continued to flow from the United States in substantial volume, and there are also the items of tourists' expenditures and relief to be considered as offsets to our visible export balance. It is evident, then, from a consideration of the foregoing factors, that our export balance has been much more than compensated as a result of our invisible payments during these months.

The change which has taken place in the trade of the United States during the past year has been accompanied by similar changes in European trade. The decreased value of imports and exports is due in part to the lower prices which have prevailed in most countries since the spring of 1920, but in part it represents a fundamental change in the demand for goods. In most European countries the decline in imports during the past year has been greater than the decline in exports. This decrease in the demand for imported goods in Europe indicates in some measure progress in the recovery from war conditions and improvement in the produc-

tion of food and raw materials, but in many countries the decline in import trade is the result of disorganized currency and credit conditions and represents inability to buy goods abroad rather than the lack of desire to do so. Countries whose productive capacity was little affected by the war, such as Great Britain, Sweden, and Norway, are suffering from the effect of unsettled conditions in other European countries. Since the foreign demand for their products has so greatly decreased, they have been obliged to curtail their own purchases abroad. It is encouraging, however, that several of the important countries of Europe have been able within the last few months more nearly to balance their current import and export trade. In the case of Great Britain the decrease in both exports and imports has been very large during the past year. Her import surplus has steadily decreased. In 1921 her visible imports exceeded visible exports by £277,000,000, and it is estimated that this sum was almost, if not entirely, compensated by the earnings of her banking, insurance, and shipping companies, and by interest on investments. In the first two months of 1922 the British balance of trade has shown still further improvement. In the month of February the excess of visible imports over exports (£870,000) was less than in any other month since the beginning of the war period. The following brief table compares British trade in the first two months of 1922 with trade in the corresponding months of 1920 and 1921.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

	Imports.	Exports of British products.	Reexports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports.
1920.....	353,778	191,844	48,068	239,912	113,866
1921.....	214,015	160,978	17,959	178,937	35,078
1922.....	145,863	121,482	18,633	140,115	5,748

French foreign trade statistics for the month of December, 1921, show that during that month the value of imports into France exceeded exports by about 1,000,000,000 francs, although in the earlier months of the year the balance of trade had turned in the

opposite direction. The excess of imports in December is probably accounted for in part by receipts of foreign grain, as French harvests during the past year were not large enough to supply all domestic needs, in spite of the fact that they showed improvement over the year previous. French export trade in 1921 in general showed great improvement. The excess of imports over exports amounted to 1,995,000,000 francs in 1921, as compared with 23,010,000,000 francs in 1920, and it is estimated that the greater part of this excess represents imports from Germany on reparations account. The decline in French imports of raw materials from 41,872,000 metric tons in 1920 to 32,448,000 tons in 1921 has been attributed by some observers to the slackening of industrial activity in France in the past year. It should be noted, however, that imports of this class of goods in 1921 were only slightly less than the average importation of raw materials in the five years before the war, which amounted to 32,855,000 tons.

The lack of adjustment between the internal and the external value of German currency and consequently in the external and internal value of German goods, noted in a preceding paragraph, has resulted in large exports of German manufactures at low prices and imports of food and raw materials at high prices, with a resulting "unfavorable balance" in the value of German trade. The policy of the German Government in the regulation of prices of foodstuffs, rents, and freight rates, and the continued depression of exchange rates by the selling of marks abroad, have combined to keep German internal and external prices apart. In the last few months, however, the Government has been making a conscientious effort to increase export prices; freight rates have been increased, and on February 16 the bread subsidy was materially decreased. These new regulations, combined with the growing shortage of goods in Germany, have resulted in higher prices, and there has been an improvement of several million paper marks in the value of German export trade. In December, 1921, and January, 1922, the excess value of exports amounted to 850,000,000 paper marks and 1,760 000,000 paper marks,

respectively, as compared with an excess of imports in October of 4,153,000,000 paper marks. It should be observed, however, that the increase in the value of exports can be attributed to increased prices only in part. It is also due to larger shipments of goods. Many of the goods being exported now were ordered in November, when German prices in terms of gold were at their lowest, and the increase in the volume of German export trade has been very striking in the past few months. Exports from Germany weighed only 1,145,000 metric tons in May, 1921, as compared with 2,027,000 metric tons in January, 1922. These figures are particularly significant when it is recalled that they do not include deliveries on reparations account.

Foreign trade figures for Italy show an increase in the value of imports and exports in recent months. The Italian Government discarded the use of "official valuations" in compiling foreign trade statistics in the middle of 1921, and from July on the value of the trade is available as it was declared by individual importers and exporters. These figures show a steady increase in both exports and imports from July through November (the latest month for which figures are available). They also show a surplus of imports, the highest occurring in October, when the import surplus reached 418,000,000 lire. This is smaller, however, than the monthly excess in 1920.

The following table represents the available figures on the foreign trade balances of the principal European countries:

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Currency.	Monthly surplus of visible imports over exports.			Ratio of import to export trade (per cent).		
		1913	1920	1921	1913	1920	1921
Great Britain. ¹	Thousands of pounds sterling.	11,160	31,618	23,036	82.6	80.4	74.6
France.....	Millions of francs.	128	1,080	* 166	81.7	53.9	91.5
Italy.....	Millions of lire.	94	672	* 328	69.1	49.2	65.6
Germany...	Millions of marks.	* 85	(²)	* 1,510	91.7	(³)	84.6
Sweden.....	Millions of kronor.	3	90	15	95.7	68.0	85.8
Norway.....	do.....	13	149	65	71.7	41.1	49.2

¹ Including reexports.

² Calculated on the basis of 1919 value units.

³ On the basis of July-November trade. January-June not available on a comparable basis.

⁴ Gold marks.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ Paper marks.

In the present unsettled state of European currencies, it is difficult to measure the effect of improvement in the balance of trade upon exchange rates. In the case of a country like Great Britain, which has a relatively stable currency basis, and which has steadily reduced its unfunded balance abroad by shipments of gold as well as goods, the effect of an improvement in the balance of trade is more or less direct. It is clear that a part of the improvement in sterling quotations on New York in the past six months can be attributed to improvement in the British balance of trade. On the other hand, in the case of Germany, with its billions of paper marks held abroad and its inflated currency system, decreased imports and increased exports are obviously of less effect in determining current exchange rates as long as the improved trade balance does not reflect improved currency and credit conditions within the country.

After a period of uncertainty, it has been agreed to hold the Genoa economic conference on April 14. The reply of the Government of the United States to the invitation of the Italian Government was sent on March 8, and was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 8, 1922.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note transmitting the invitation addressed by the Italian Government to the Government of the United States to take part in an economic and financial conference to be convened at Genoa pursuant to the resolution adopted on January 6, 1922, by the allied Governments in conference at Cannes.

I have also received your later notes with respect to American representation, the proposed agenda, and the postponement of the date of the conference.

Since the receipt of Your Excellency's first note the question of American participation in the proposed conference has had the most earnest attention. I am sure that you will realize that the Government of the United States must take a deep interest in any conference which holds promise of effective measures to promote the economic rehabilitation of Europe, since not only do we keenly desire the return of prosperity to the peoples who have suffered most severely from the wastes and dislocations of war, but it is also manifest that there can be no improvement in world conditions in the absence of European recuperation. It is with this sympathetic spirit, and with the utmost reluctance to withhold its support from any appropriate effort to attain this object, that the Government of the United States has examined the

resolution adopted at Cannes and the suggested agenda for the conference.

I regret to inform Your Excellency that, as a result of this examination, it has been found impossible to escape the conclusion that the proposed conference is not primarily an economic conference, as questions appear to have been excluded from consideration without the satisfactory determination of which the chief causes of economic disturbance must continue to operate, but is rather a conference of a political character in which the Government of the United States could not helpfully participate. This Government can not be unmindful of the clear conviction of the American people, while desirous, as has been abundantly demonstrated, suitably to assist in the recovery of the economic life of Europe, that they should not unnecessarily become involved in European political questions.

It may be added, with respect to Russia, that this Government, anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people, views with the most eager and friendly interest every step taken toward the restoration of economic conditions which will permit Russia to regain her productive power, but these conditions, in the view of this Government, can not be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder.

It is also the view of this Government—and it trusts that this view is shared by the Governments who have called the conference—that, while awaiting the establishment of the essential bases of productivity in Russia, to which reference was made in the public declaration of this Government on March 25, 1921, and without which this Government believes all consideration of economic revival to be futile, nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic advantages in Russia which would impair the just opportunities of others, but that the resources of the Russian people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved. While this Government does not believe that it should participate in the proposed conference, it sincerely hopes that progress may be made in preparing the way for the eventual discussion and settlement of the fundamental economic and financial questions relating to European recuperation which press for solution.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

His Excellency
Senator VITTORIO ROLANDI RICCI,
Ambassador of Italy.

The whole question of international investment of capital and the rehabilitation of foreign countries is evidently assuming fresh importance. This is partly due to the fact that the market for capital has improved and that the possibility of placing capital issues is now con-

siderably greater than on former occasions. In the United States particularly, the number of offerings of foreign bonds, especially of foreign Government bonds, has been largely increased within the past few months.

The following table, prepared for the Federal Reserve Board by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, sets forth the total of foreign dollar loans issued in the United States during 1921 and 1922 to March 15, 1922, including certain Treasury notes and other loans not offered for public subscription:

[In thousands of dollars.]

Country.	1921			1922 (to Mar. 15)		
	Corporation.	Government and municipal.	Total.	Corporation.	Government and municipal.	Total.
Australia.....		12,000	12,000	2,500	10,000	12,500
Dutch East Indies.....					80,000	80,000
Belgium.....	34,270		34,270			
Denmark.....	15,000		15,000		30,000	30,000
France.....	4,275	122,800	127,075	10,000	25,000	35,000
Poland.....					10,000	10,000
Argentina.....		63,000	63,000		27,000	27,000
Bolivia.....		2,253	2,253		7,000	7,000
Brazil.....		82,000	82,000		7,500	7,500
Chile.....		44,000	44,000			
Paraguay.....	1,192		1,192			
Uruguay.....		7,500	7,500			
Mexico.....		2,500	2,500			
Central America and other.....	13,100		13,100			
Canada.....	104,050	74,063	178,113	11,000	25,000	36,000
Newfoundland.....		6,000	6,000			
Cuba.....	30,300		30,300	1,000	5,000	6,000
Dominican Republic.....		2,500	2,500			
Porto Rico.....	9,000	500	9,500			
Hawaii.....				7,000		7,000
Philippines.....		20,000	20,000		5,000	5,000
Total.....	161,917	488,386	650,303	31,500	231,500	263,000

¹ Includes capital issues by companies having properties in more than one country.

² Estimate of The Monetary Times, Toronto, Jan. 6, 1922.

³ Approximate.

Recognizing the increase of the demand for American capital, the Department of State has issued a letter to American bankers, in which it has laid down the principles which it believes should govern the placing of loans in the United States. The statement referred to was issued on March 3 and was in part as follows:

The flotation of foreign bond issues in the American market is assuming an increasing importance, and on account of the bearing of such operations upon the proper conduct of affairs it is hoped that American concerns that contemplate making foreign loans will inform the Department of State in due time of the essential facts and of subsequent developments of importance. Responsible American bankers will be competent to determine what information they should furnish and when it should be supplied.

American concerns that wish to ascertain the attitude of the department regarding any projected loan should request the Secretary of State, in writing, for an expression of the department's views. The department will then give the matter consideration and, in the light of the information in its possession, endeavor to say whether objection to the loan in question does or does not exist, but it should be carefully noted that the absence of a statement from the department, even though the department may have been fully informed, does not indicate either acquiescence or objection. The department will reply as promptly as possible to such inquiries.

The Department of State can not, of course, require American bankers to consult it. It will not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions, nor assume any responsibility whatever in connection with loan transactions. Offers for foreign loans should not, therefore, state or imply that they are contingent upon an expression from the Department of State regarding them, nor should any prospectus or contract refer to the attitude of this Government. The department believes that in view of the possible national interests involved it should have the opportunity of saying to the underwriters concerned, should it appear advisable to do so, that there is or is not objection to any particular issue.

An important step in the adjustment of our international financial relations was taken by the Congress in the passage of the foreign debt funding bill on February 9, which reads in part as follows:

That a World War Foreign Debt Commission is hereby created consisting of five members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall serve as chairman, and four of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That, subject to the approval of the President, the commission created by section 1 is hereby authorized to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of any obligation of any foreign government now held by the United States of America, or any obligation of any foreign government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation, the War Department, the Navy Department, or the American Relief Administration), arising out of the World War, into bonds or other obligations of such foreign government in substitution for the bonds or other obligations of such government now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such form and of such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity, and rate or rates of interest, and with such security, if any, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the United States of America: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize or empower the commission to extend the time of maturity of any such bonds or other obligations due the United States of America by any foreign government beyond June 15, 1947, or to fix the rate of interest at less than 4½ per centum per annum: *Provided further*,

That when the bond or other obligation of any such government has been refunded or converted as herein provided, the authority of the commission over such refunded or converted bond or other obligation shall cease.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not be construed to authorize the exchange of bonds or other obligations of any foreign government for those of any other foreign government, or cancellation of any part of such indebtedness except through payment thereof.

SEC. 4. That the authority granted by this act shall cease and determine at the end of three years from the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That the annual report of this commission shall be included in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, but said commission shall immediately transmit to the Congress copies of any refunding agreements entered into, with the approval of the President, by each foreign government upon the completion of the authority granted under this act.

The improvement in general business conditions in leading foreign countries was indicated above. Similarly, the past half year has been a period of business readjustment in the United States. This process is still continuing, as will be seen in the Federal Reserve Board's usual indexes of current production and marketing conditions, which are presented herewith. The process is well illustrated by the slackening observed in the textile industry, which was among the first to revive, at the same time that the steel industry shows further progress, although not yet operating on the same scale as a year ago.

[000 omitted.]

	February, 1921.		February, 1922.		January, 1922.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head).....	4,738	100	4,811	101.6	5,144	108.6
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	66,515	100	105,278	158.3	97,265	146.2
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	745	100	462	62.0	865	116.1
Shipments of lumber reported by three associations (million feet).....	538	100	682	126.8	712	132.4
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	30,851	100	40,951	132.7	37,600	121.9
Anthracite coal production (tons).....	7,701	100	6,762	87.8	6,258	81.3
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	35,366	100	41,163	116.4	43,141	122.0
Pig iron production (long tons).....	1,937	100	1,630	84.2	1,639	84.6
Steel ingot production (long tons).....	1,749	100	1,742	99.6	1,593	91.1
Cotton consumption (bales).....	395	100	473	119.8	527	133.5
Wool consumption (pounds).....	36,204	100	63,244	174.7	61,192	169.0

During February, 1922, the net inward movement of gold totaled \$26,969,000, compared with a net inward movement of \$25,708,000 for the month of January. Sweden, England, Denmark, and France are credited with \$23,725,000, or 83 per cent of the \$28,701,000 of gold imported during February. The effect of the miners' strike in South Africa and of the curtailed output and shipments of South African gold to London is seen in a gradual decrease of gold arrivals from England. On the other hand, gold receipts from Sweden and Denmark, representing largely Russian gold sent to this country by the soviet authorities in payment for food supplies, show a considerable increase. In addition, substantial gold imports for the month are credited to Canada, British Oceania, and Colombia. Gold exports during the month totaled \$1,732,000, and were consigned to British India, Mexico, Spain, Hongkong, and Canada. Net imports of gold since August, 1914, totaled \$1,594,785,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	1,776,616	705,210	1,071,406
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	1,291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,068	322,091	94,977
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	691,267	23,891	667,376
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1922.....	55,272	2,595	52,677
Total.....	3,016,757	1,421,972	1,594,785

¹ Excess of exports.

The month witnessed net exports of silver totaling \$2,321,000, compared with net imports of \$2,519,000 for the preceding month. Mexico furnished about 77 per cent of the \$4,771,000 of silver imports during the month, the remainder coming chiefly from Peru, Canada, and Germany. Of the silver exports for the month amounting to \$7,092,000, about 60 per cent went to the Far East and over 30 per cent to China alone. England is credited with over 27 per cent of the silver exports for the month, though the ultimate destination of these silver shipments is probably also the Far East. Net exports of silver since August, 1914, totaled \$443,063,000, as may be seen from the exhibit following:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	203,592	483,353	279,761
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	89,410	239,021	149,611
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	88,060	113,616	25,556
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.....	63,242	51,575	11,667
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1922.....	11,267	11,069	198
Total.....	455,571	898,634	443,063

¹ Excess of imports.

Moderate liquidation of loans and investments totaling \$47,000,000, accompanied by an increase of \$277,000,000 in deposit liabilities, and a much smaller reduction in borrowings from the Federal reserve banks, are the outstanding features of development in the banking field during the four weeks between February 15 and March 15, as indicated by the weekly statements of condition of over 800 member banks in leading cities.

Weekly figures of loans secured by Government obligations extended by the reporting institutions show a steady decrease from \$442,000,000 to \$410,000,000, loans secured by corporate obligations fluctuated between \$3,092,000,000 on February 21 and \$3,135,000,000 on March 15, while other loans and discounts, largely of a commercial character, with the exception of one week, remained practically stationary at about \$7,360,000,000. Changes in the investment block affect primarily the holdings of Government securities, largely in consequence of the extensive credit operations of the Government in connection with the March 15 income tax payments. The effect of these operations on the status of the reporting member banks is seen in a reduction since February 15 of \$68,000,000 in Victory notes, as against increases of \$49,000,000 in Treasury notes and of \$6,000,000 in Treasury certificates. The banks report also an increase of \$11,000,000 in their holdings of United States bonds and a reduction aggregating \$24,000,000 of their investments in other securities.

Aggregate borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal reserve banks show a continuous decrease during the four weeks from \$378,000,000 to \$226,000,000, or from

2.6 per cent to 1.5 per cent of the banks' combined loans and investments. The share which these borrowings constitute of the total discounts held by the Federal reserve banks shows a further drop from 48.1 per cent on February 15 to 38.2 per cent on March 15, compared with 77.3 per cent on March 18 of a year ago.

The following exhibit presents in summary form the course of member bank development during the period under review:

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts and investments. ¹	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. banks.	Ratio of accommodation (3÷2).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
Feb. 15.....	807	14,684	378	2.6	10,321
Feb. 21.....	807	14,542	321	2.2	10,245
Mar. 1.....	807	14,545	318	2.2	10,349
Mar. 8.....	806	14,527	255	1.8	10,334
Mar. 15.....	805	14,637	226	1.5	10,598

¹ Including rediscounts with Federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve bank figures, which cover the four-week period between February 21 and March 22, indicate further liquidation of \$105,400,000 of discounted bills, an increase of \$4,400,000 in the holdings of purchased acceptances, and a reduction of \$6,500,000 in Pittman certificates. Other Treasury certificates show an increase up to March 8 of \$27,400,000. On the following Wednesday seven of the Federal reserve banks held a total of \$167,000,000 of special certificates to cover advances to the Government pending collection of income tax checks and of funds from depository institutions. These certificates were redeemed during the following week and on March 22 the total of the item, \$143,700,000, was only \$10,000,000 in excess of the total shown four weeks earlier. While total earning assets of the reserve banks, \$1,146,200,000, show a decrease of \$12,800,000 from the February 21 total. Gold holdings of the reserve banks show a further gain for the period of \$29,900,000, while total cash reserves increased by \$23,800,000.

Members' reserve deposits reached a high level of \$1,845,500,000 on March 15, the increase

for that week representing mainly credits to member bank account for matured Treasury certificates. During the following week, as income tax checks drawn on the banks were cleared and collected, this increase was entirely wiped out, the March 22 total of \$1,667,800,000 being \$9,200,000 below the total shown four weeks earlier. Government deposits, after reaching a low figure of \$16,800,000 on March 15, increased to \$66,400,000 at the close of the period, while other deposits, including cashiers' checks, reached a maximum of \$51,200,000 on March 15, apparently in connection with income tax payments, but declined to \$40,400,000 on the following Wednesday. Federal reserve note circulation increased by \$23,900,000 during the first two weeks, but declined by about \$14,000,000 during the following two weeks.

Principal weekly changes in the condition of the Federal reserve banks during the period under review are shown in the following exhibit:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.						
[In millions of dollars.]						
Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	F. R. notes in actual circulation.	Reserve ratio.
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.			
Feb. 21.....	3,080.8	282.0	439.3	1,772.2	2,173.5	78.1
Mar. 1.....	3,080.8	285.4	422.2	1,818.4	2,197.0	76.7
Mar. 8.....	3,094.0	238.5	392.5	1,780.1	2,197.4	77.8
Mar. 15.....	3,101.4	229.1	362.7	1,913.5	2,188.6	75.6
Mar. 22.....	3,104.6	227.1	388.8	1,774.6	2,183.4	78.4

The Division of Analysis and Research, which has heretofore had headquarters at 50 Broad Street, New York City, **Personnel and organization.** will be transferred to Washington, D. C., with headquarters there after May 1, 1922. Mr. H. Parker Willis, who has been director of the division since its organization, has resigned, effective July 1, 1922.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, MARCH, 1922.

The outstanding feature in business development during the past few weeks has been the improvement in basic industries, including steel, especially railway equipment, copper, and other metals. A marked increase in the production of automobiles has also been a feature of the month. Building activity, which has been on the upgrade for several months past, continues its growth, February permits being about 40 per cent in excess of those of February, 1921, while the advance is still continuing.

As against this favorable trend in the physical volume of production in basic lines is the fact that a variety of conditions have operated to offset the encouraging improvement which has been noted in textiles during the winter months. Prominent among these unfavorable influences are the disturbed relations with labor, but uncertainty as to cost of production and lack of forward orders have produced a depressing effect in those districts where no labor troubles have made themselves felt. No important changes have been observed in other manufacturing lines, such as leather, boots, and shoes.

Agriculturally the month has been one of favorable development considering the season. Winter wheat prospects are reported good in most parts of the country. Cotton planting indicates increased acreage, although a heavy infestation of boll weevil is predicted. A larger use of fertilizer is also reported in some sections. Prospects for deciduous fruits are reported encouraging. Labor conditions in the agricultural regions are regarded as satisfactory. A material increase in the demand for labor, largely the natural seasonal growth, is reported from most districts.

According to official figures a marked, even if still limited, decrease in unemployment is under way. This is partly due to the greater activity of basic industries already referred to and partly to seasonal growth of demand for labor, but offsetting it must be mentioned the voluntary unemployment growing out of strike conditions, both present and prospective.

In trade, both retail and wholesale, the tendency has been on the whole downward, although not pronouncedly so. In certain districts seasonal activity has resulted in an absolute increase in particular lines of wholesale trade, as, for example, in the case of shoes and dry goods. Retail trade, on the other hand, is uniformly lower than it was a month ago or than it was at this time last year. This is in a large measure due to postponement of buying resulting from the lateness of the season, but is also in part due to a longer continuance of unemployment.

The movement of commodities to market during the month has been very satisfactory. Increase in car loadings has been noticeable in many parts of the country. Grain shipments during February have been larger than in any month since October, 1921. A satisfactory movement of live stock and meat products is also reported. Better earnings of railroads demonstrate the growth in freight tonnage which has been a striking feature of recent weeks.

The advance in the index number of wholesale prices shown by the Federal Reserve Board's compilation amounts to 4 points for the month. This change is largely due to the advance in the prices of agricultural products. In wholesale lines some declines have taken place, but prices have been tolerably firm, although, where they have been so, restriction of the activity of trade has been a feature. The process of evening up prices through interindustrial adjustments is still incomplete.

Financially the month has shown but little change. Discount and interest rates have not moved materially. Foreign trade shows a somewhat further decline, with a much closer approach to adjustment of export and import figures both here and abroad. Increasing stability in foreign exchanges, with the exception of marks, has been the rule. Further liquidation of frozen loans in the West and South has been effected, and reports from these parts of the country show that a satisfactory line of credit is being extended for the planting of new crops. Increasing specie reserves and declining portfolios in Federal reserve banks show that there has been no increase in the demand brought to bear by member banks for commercial accommodation.

AGRICULTURE.

The quantity of grain stored on the farms on March 1, 1922, was considerably smaller than on March 1, 1921. Stocks of oats have registered the greatest reduction and are 41 per cent less than a year ago, while stocks of wheat are 40 per cent less, stocks of barley 37 per cent less, and stocks of corn 16 per cent less. The condition of winter wheat has shown marked improvement during March. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that the wheat plant is making a very favorable showing in the eastern and southern parts of Kansas, and that recent rains and snows in Oklahoma have greatly aided the crop. The drought has been broken in the Texas Panhandle, according to district No. 11 (Dallas), and that section now has the brightest crop outlook in many years. Reports also indicate that the condition of winter wheat is good in district No. 8 (St. Louis), but severe sleet and ice storms have caused considerable damage to winter grains in district No. 7 (Chicago). District No. 9 (Minneapolis) states that winter wheat is in splendid condition, as it has been well protected by snow. Plowing and preparation of soil for corn is now in progress in most of the Southern States and seeding of oats is under way in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Planting of sugar cane in Louisiana has been hampered by wet and cold weather, but the cane already planted is reported to have escaped damage.

COTTON.

The final ginning report on the 1921 cotton crop showed total ginnings of 7,976,665 running bales. The price of middling upland cotton at New Orleans on March 15 was 16.75 cents, which is the same price as prevailed on February 15. There is a general tendency throughout the cotton belt to hasten planting of the new crop, as an early start helps to minimize the depredations of the boll weevil. District No. 11 (Dallas) reports some increase in cotton acreage this year, and states that timely rains have put the soil in a condition which should be conducive to the quick germination and growth of the plant. Reports from district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate an increased acreage and a tendency to use fertilizers. In district No. 5 (Richmond) rain and snow have delayed spring planting, while the generally mild winter has permitted the hibernating of a large number of boll weevils.

TOBACCO.

Virginia tobacco sales in February and early March were comparatively small and prices

generally low, due to the fact that the bulk of the offerings were barn scrapings and low grades sold to wind up the season's crop. Sales of bright tobacco in Virginia to March 1 were 60 per cent and of dark tobacco 85 per cent of those in 1920-21. Prices realized for the former averaged lower this season than a year ago, but dark tobacco brought higher average prices. Leaf dealers report improved foreign demand. In Kentucky, the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, it is reported, has continued to operate in a very satisfactory manner. It is now evident that the crop is not heavy. A large part has been delivered to the association and already sold, although some is in storage. Prices have been very satisfactory. A plan is now being inaugurated to organize an association in the dark districts of western Kentucky, and is expected to be completed for handling the 1922 crop.

District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports no evidence of the improved demand for cigars usually expected at this time of the year, and the demand is still very uncertain and irregular. Although dealers' stocks are low, they are buying only goods they absolutely need. January sales of revenue stamps for cigars were less than in any month within the past three years.

FRUIT.

Movement of citrus fruit to market from California and Florida showed some decline during February. Growers belonging to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange received an average price (f. o. b. California) of \$3.39 per box for oranges and \$3.93 per box for lemons in February, as compared with \$2.15 per box for oranges and \$2.09 per box for lemons in February, 1921. The market for Florida oranges is also very strong and substantial premiums are paid for standard sizes.

Prospects for deciduous fruits are thus far excellent, but it must be remembered that there is still danger of frost damage in many parts of the country. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that the outlook for orchard fruit is very favorable, although there has been some winter-killing of peach trees. Orchards are in bloom in most sections of district No. 11 (Dallas) and promise large yields unless damaged by late frosts. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports increased strawberry crops in Arkansas and Mississippi and a more careful and scientific treatment of fruit orchards. Shipments of apples from district No. 12 (San Francisco) amounted to 47,335 carloads up to March 4, 1922, as compared with 29,125 carloads shipped in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports heavy exports of both dried and canned fruits in recent

months. Only 8,511,851 cases, or about 15 per cent, of the 1921 pack of California remains in the hands of canners, and both foreign and domestic demand is increasing. Prices for canned apricots, peaches, pears, and cherries have all advanced since the beginning of the season, but are considerably lower than at this date last year.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers were larger in February than in any month since October, and exceeded January receipts by 7.5 per cent. Corn receipts at these 17 centers were larger than in any month during the past two years, due to heavy increases at Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Wheat receipts were 18.5 per cent larger than in January, and showed particularly large gains at Kansas City, Chicago, and Omaha. Receipts of oats, rye, and barley also increased at interior centers, while there was a slight drop in the receipts of flour. Grain receipts at 9 seaboard centers were slightly larger in February than in January, due to the heavy movement of corn, although the receipts of wheat, rye, and barley declined. Stocks of grain increased at both interior and seaboard centers. Stocks of corn were much augmented at all reporting centers, whereas stocks of wheat, oats, and barley were somewhat diminished.

FLOUR.

February production of flour in most districts showed an increase over both January, 1922, and February, 1921. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the reported February, 1922, production was 1,802,781 barrels, as compared with 1,935,754 barrels for January and 1,889,799 barrels for February, 1921. Eleven leading mills in district No. 8 (St. Louis) reported a decrease of 83,494 barrels from the January, 1922, output, but an increase of 1,872 barrels over the February, 1921, production. In district No. 7 (Chicago), on the other hand, a comparison of February, 1922, figures with January, 1922, and February, 1921, showed increases of 19.5 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that 80 mills produced 1,498,813 barrels during February, 1922, an increase of 356,503 barrels, or 31.2 per cent, over the production of 84 mills reporting in February, 1921. Reports from district No. 12 (San Francisco) showed an increase from 711,292 barrels produced by 67 mills in January to 745,650 barrels produced by 64 mills in February.

Toward the end of February prices were higher in district No. 7 (Chicago) in response to the higher price of wheat. After March 1, however, the demand subsided. District No. 10 (Kansas City) likewise states that there was a drop in sales at the beginning of March. Throughout the period there has been a good export demand, while buying for domestic consumption continues to be for immediate needs only.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 western markets during February were 1,345,487 head, as compared with 1,128,020 head during January and 835,686 head during February, 1921. Receipts of hogs decreased from 2,882,551 head in January to 2,530,092 head in February, which was 372,015 head less than a year ago. February receipts of sheep were 913,642 head, as compared with 1,101,679 head in January and 972,647 in February, 1921. District No. 10 (Kansas City) remarks that February was notable for the number of stockers and feeders sent to the country. On account of low temperature in some parts of district No. 12 (San Francisco) and the consequent backwardness of pasture lands, California grass fed cattle are expected to come to the market in May, a month later than usual. At present the live stock in the district is reported to be in favorable condition.

Returns from 35 packers show an increase of 1.8 per cent in average weekly sales in February over those of January, 1922, and 34 show a decrease of 14.2 per cent as compared with a year ago. Higher prices in February were a factor in the increase of dollar sales over those for January. Domestic trade in fresh and cured meats during the early part of March was rather slow on account of the lenten period, reports district No. 7 (Chicago). Export demand for meats and provisions fell off during the first part of March.

COAL.

Production of bituminous coal showed an increase of 9 per cent over January and 33 per cent over February last year. The output for the month was 40,951,000 tons, an average of 1,706,000 tons per working day, which is the highest rate of production for February since 1918. Production for the coal year to March 4 was 391,945,000 tons, compared with 496,639,000 tons for the previous coal year to March 4, 1921. Stocks in the hands of consumers on January 1 amounted to 47,500,000 tons and there were 7,200,000 tons at the lake

docks. Demand has suffered a general falling off, except in district No. 4 (Cleveland). The decrease in general is attributed to the uncertainty as to prices after April 1, and to the fact that railroad and public utilities have accumulated large stocks and are no longer increasing their reserves.

Production of anthracite coal for the month was 6,762,000 tons, an increase of 8 per cent over January and a decrease of 12 per cent compared with February last year. Demand for both domestic sizes and steam coal is governed by seasonal influences, and purchases are sufficient to cover only immediate needs. Although certain large users have stored coal in anticipation of a strike, in the main consumers do not seem concerned with the fear of a shortage, and retail dealers and domestic consumers alike appear to be desirous of entering the new coal year with minimum stocks. Consequently producers have been compelled to store a large proportion of their output and their reserves are heavy. Some retail dealers have endeavored to stimulate demand by shading prices, but the practice has not been general. Production of beehive coke for February amounted to 538,000 tons, an increase of 8.5 per cent over January. Consumption and prices are better than last month, a reflection of increased iron and steel operations. Stocks at by-product plants now amount to more than 1,000,000 tons.

PETROLEUM.

Reports from all the more important oil fields indicate an increased output of crude oil during February. Due to this increased production and the lessened demand, it is estimated that stocks increased over 8,000,000 barrels during February. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that during February 430 wells were completed, as compared with 499 in January and 771 in February, 1921. The average flow per completed well was 156 barrels, as compared with 149 barrels in January and 85 barrels in February a year ago. Gross production during February in Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado totaled 13,141,692 barrels for the 28 days of the month, as compared with 14,375,000 barrels in January and 11,903,000 barrels in the corresponding month last year.

Reports from district No. 11 (Dallas) show a daily average production of 491,404 barrels, as compared with 481,165 barrels during January. The north Texas field and the Mexia field were considerably hampered by weather conditions. In this district 223 producing wells were completed, with an initial flow of 258,188 barrels. The total production for the

district was 13,759,335 barrels, as compared with 14,916,130 barrels in January. District No. 12 (San Francisco) also reported an increased average daily production during February. The stored stocks in that district stood at 36,701,810 barrels on March 1, as compared with 22,903,639 barrels on the corresponding date a year ago. Forty-one new producing wells were completed during February, as compared with 52 wells in January.

District No. 11 (Dallas) reports a slight weakness in crude-oil prices during the month. Corsicana heavy decreased from 95 cents per barrel to 75 cents per barrel. However, the prices posted at the various fields are now equal to or higher than those posted at this time a year ago.

IRON AND STEEL.

Further improvement in the iron and steel industry occurred during February, although there was some recession in activity early in March. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reported that plants in that section received less business than those located in other parts of the country and were operating at about 45 per cent of capacity, as compared with a rate of 60 to 65 per cent elsewhere. Daily pig-iron production in February averaged 58,214 tons, as compared with 53,053 tons in January. The output of steel ingots advanced, the net gain amounting to 148,863 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation receded to 4,141,069 tons at the end of February, the lowest total since December, 1914. The decrease of over 100,000 tons, as compared with unfilled orders at the end of January, is, however, largely attributable to the increased activity that prevailed in the steel mills during February. Demand from automobile manufacturers is better and considerable buying is being done by the railroads. Prices of some products, such as plates, bars, and shapes, advanced in March, and that is true also of some grades of pig iron. Nevertheless, the upward movement is by no means general and as a matter of fact declines have occurred in certain grades of pig iron, while the average of steel prices shown by the composite figure compiled by the Iron Age for March 7 was below the average of the same date a month ago.

AUTOMOBILES.

District No. 7 (Chicago) reports increased activity in both production and shipment of automobiles during February. Manufacturers, who reported 81,474 passenger cars built in January, show an output of 107,626 cars during February, or an increase of 32.1 per cent over

January. Truck production of companies reporting 8,832 trucks built in January was 12,443 during February, or an increase of 40.9 per cent. Production is also increasing in district No. 4 (Cleveland), but buyers are not purchasing for stock but against sales. There has been an improvement in the automobile body business in that section, although automobile axle business is probably not in excess of a year ago.

NONFERROUS METALS.

Due to the announcement that a number of copper mines were to reopen, the demand for the metal slackened in February. On March 15, however, the price of copper (New York, net refinery) was 12.75 cents per pound as compared with 12.50 cents on March 1. The export demand lately has taken so much copper off the market that producers generally have not cared to attract domestic trade by price cutting. Copper production in February amounted to 37,415,808 pounds, as compared with 25,848,284 pounds in January, but was less than 50 per cent of the amount produced during February, 1921. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports declines in both shipments and prices of zinc ores from the January record for the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma zinc and lead mines, the total shipments of zinc ore being 27,043 tons, as against 28,431 tons during January. Shipment of lead ores showed a material increase over January and over February a year ago. Production conditions gradually improved during the month in this district. Both lead ores and zinc ores registered a notable increase in price during February. Stocks of zinc on hand at the end of February were 64,124 tons, as compared with 65,678 tons at the end of January. The total production of zinc was 22,513 tons in February, as compared with 23,706 tons in January. Conditions in the gold, silver, lead, and zinc mining industries in district No. 12 (San Francisco) continued to improve slowly during February.

COTTON TEXTILES.

The reduced rate of activity in the cotton textile industry which was reported a month ago subsequently became even more pronounced. The extensive strikes in certain sections of New England have not stimulated activity in other parts of the country, and cotton consumption dropped from 526,562 bales in January to 473,073 bales during the month of February. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island the reduction in the amount of cotton consumed amounted to 45 and 26 per cent,

respectively, although the full effects of the strike were not felt until the middle of February. Mill operations increased slightly in Connecticut and Vermont, but were substantially unchanged in Maine, and showed a slight loss in Massachusetts. The cotton goods market in district No. 1 (Boston) was reported to be dull during the first three weeks of March, and print cloths sold lower than at any time since the beginning of the year. The southern mills were also feeling the influence of lessened demand, and district No. 5 (Richmond) reported the industry to be "largely on a hand to mouth basis." In district No. 6 (Atlanta) production in both cloth and yarn mills decreased, according to the reports received from representative mills located in that section. Forty-one cloth mills showed a reduction in the yardage output during February of 3.6 per cent as compared with January, but an increase of 42.2 per cent as compared with a year ago. Shipments increased 1.8 per cent as compared with January and 72.5 per cent as compared with February, 1921. Orders on hand at the end of the month were 4.7 per cent below those on hand at the end of the preceding month, but were 53.3 per cent above those on hand a year ago. The reduction in the output of 38 yarn mills amounted to 17.6 per cent during the month as compared with January, but was nevertheless 33.8 per cent above the output for February, 1921. Yarn shipments fell 9.7 per cent, but were 35.6 per cent greater than a year ago. Orders on hand at the end of the month dropped 15.5 per cent as compared with January and were 13.8 per cent above the amount outstanding at the end of February, 1921.

WOOLEN TEXTILES.

Activity in woolen textiles showed a slight improvement during February, according to the statistics of active and idle machinery and percentages of idle hours reported by the Bureau of the Census. The percentages of idle looms to total reported fell in all cases. For looms wider than 50-inch reed space the percentage of idle machinery on March 1 was 31.5, as compared with 34.3 at the beginning of February. The corresponding percentages for looms 50-inch reed space or less were 27.1 and 27.2, respectively. There was a reduction in the percentage of idle carpet and rug looms from 22.4 to 21.2. The percentage of idle woolen spindles fell from 27 to 20.1 and that of worsted spindles rose from 14.3 to 14.4. The percentages of idle hours to total reported were also less in the case of weaving machinery, the figure for looms wider than 50-inch reed space being 34.1 per cent on March 1, as

compared with 35.2 per cent at the beginning of February. The corresponding figures for looms 50-inch reed space or less were 31.9 per cent and 32 per cent. The percentage of idle hours for carpet and rug looms was reduced to 23.1 from 23.9 for the preceding month. Percentage of idle spindle hours fell in the case of woolen spindles from 25.4 at the beginning of February to 18.4 on March 1, while in the case of worsted spindles it rose from 13.9 at the beginning of February to 17.3 on March 1.

Notwithstanding the somewhat better showing for February, reports from various districts indicate that the situation is not so favorable as it was at the beginning of the year. District No. 1 (Boston) says that woolen and worsted mills in that section, particularly in Rhode Island, are gradually curtailing production. The goods market is stated to be dull, especially in the case of men's wear, and worsteds are not selling as well as woolens. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) a few firms report "a fairly well maintained volume of business," but in the majority of cases orders are small and merely to fill in. Cancellations, moreover, have increased greatly during the past two weeks. Production has been curtailed and in some cases plants manufacturing men's wear have been closed down entirely, while manufacturers of women's wear are operating at a much reduced rate. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports no particular change in the woolen and worsted yarn situation. Yarn mills are averaging about 85 per cent of operating capacity but are working almost entirely on contracts placed some time ago. Both in the Boston and Philadelphia markets the demand for raw wool has decreased, and Boston reports that "prices have shown a slight sagging tendency," although on the whole it seems that the market has held fairly firm and sellers are not disposed to make concessions.

CLOTHING.

The sales of 10 wholesale clothing firms located in district No. 2 (New York) showed an increase of 3 per cent as compared with January. The 23 reporting firms located in district No. 8 (St. Louis) also recorded a fair increase in February sales. Forward orders were stated to be somewhat better than in recent months, although smaller than in former years. Seven wholesale manufacturers of men's clothing in district No. 7 (Chicago) have about completed orders for the spring season, and it appears that the "increase in the volume of such orders over those of last year is not so large as the earlier activity

seemed to promise." Latest returns show this increase to be about 26 per cent for the season to date. Eleven tailors-to-the-trade report orders for suits received during February to be 61.4 per cent in excess of orders for the preceding month, while the number of suits made increased 69.8 per cent as compared with January.

SILK TEXTILES.

The persistence of unsatisfactory conditions in the market for raw silk continues to be the chief obstacle to the resumption of activity in silk manufacture. Buying on the part of jobbers is in limited quantities and only to satisfy the needs of the moment. Production is at a very low rate and stocks are accumulating. The reports received from Paterson and North Hudson for March 11 show recessions in activity as compared with February 11. In Paterson only 3,299 looms out of a total of 15,000 were active, as compared with 3,653 the month before, and the percentage of operating loom hours to total available had fallen to 22.28, as compared with 23.02 on February 11. In North Hudson the percentage of operating loom hours to total reporting was 57.33, as compared with 57.48 the month before. Active looms amounted to 2,468 out of a total covered of 4,161, as compared with 2,456.

HOSIERY.

In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) sales of silk hosiery have increased, and it is reported that some orders for full-fashioned hosiery are being placed for delivery as far ahead as June, although many call for prompt shipment. In seamless hosiery, both silk and artificial silk, few orders are being received except for early delivery. The returns made to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia by 28 firms selling to the wholesale trade do not, however, indicate any improvement in February as compared with the preceding month, as both production figures and unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month showed a decline, output being 3.1 per cent below that of January (in dozens of pairs), while unfilled orders on hand were 17.2 per cent lower. But in the case of 9 firms selling to the retail trade a slight increase of 1.8 per cent in output was recorded, and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 18.2 per cent larger. Output and orders were in all cases much above a year ago. The increase in output averaged over 85 per cent for both classes of firms, while the unfilled orders were 148.8 per cent greater in the case of firms selling to the wholesale trade and 45.7 per cent larger in the case of firms selling to

the retail trade. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) the plants manufacturing cotton hosiery booked about the same amount of orders as were reported for the preceding month, but the amount of hosiery manufactured by reporting mills was 5.6 per cent less, although 32.5 per cent above the total manufactured in February, 1921. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 21 per cent below those on hand at the end of January.

UNDERWEAR.

In February, 1922, reports concerning the production of underwear were received from 53 mills belonging to the Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers of America, as compared with 55 in January and 63 in February, 1921. Actual production during the month continued to show decided progress, as the amount produced by the 53 mills was greater than the totals reported for January by the 55 reporting mills, and much above the output for the same month in 1921. A year ago the production of 63 reporting mills amounted to only 248,431 dozens, or 28 per cent of normal; in January, 1922, the production of 55 mills stood at 640,489 dozens, or 79.1 per cent of normal; while the most recent figures from 53 mills place production at 663,346 dozens, or 84.1 per cent of normal. Production in February was almost evenly divided between winter and summer underwear, the former amounting to 332,224 dozens, or 74 per cent of normal, and the latter being 331,122 dozens, or 97.4 per cent of normal.

Comparative reports received from 36 mills show an opposite trend from that displayed during the previous month in all items except actual production. New orders received during the month declined 48.5 per cent, from 764,944 dozens in January to 393,585 dozens in February. Shipments also declined during the month, 442,194 dozens being shipped as compared with 531,789 dozens in January, a falling off of 16.8 per cent. Unfilled orders rose slightly, from 1,261,601 dozens in January to 1,432,368 dozens in February, an increase of 13.5 per cent. Cancellations increased 51.7 per cent, amounting to 10,968 dozens in February as compared with 7,228 dozens in January. Actual production rose slightly, from 493,196 dozens in January to 507,022 dozens in February, or 2.8 per cent.

SHOES AND LEATHER.

Demand for hides and skins has continued dull, although there were some large sales of packer hides in the second week of March.

Prices have receded somewhat from the February levels for packer hides, calfskins, and goatskins. Reports from eight tanners in district No. 7 (Chicago) show slightly larger sales for February than for January. New orders booked in March have been for low-grade leather or specialties. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) sales of belting leather have shown a moderate increase, while sales of sole leather and upper leather have decreased. Demand for patent leather has been quite satisfactory, but business in both glazed kid and calf leather has been poor.

February output of shoes is slightly smaller than that of January for most districts, but would show a slight increase, except in district No. 1 (Boston), if reduced to a daily average basis. Eight firms in district No. 1 (Boston) report total shoe production in February 11.5 per cent less than in January, but 60 per cent greater than in February, 1921. Some New England factories which make novelties for the Easter trade are still quite active, but those producing staple goods are experiencing a seasonal slackness. Production of 47 concerns in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) was 0.9 per cent greater in February than in January, while shipments increased 15.7 per cent. New orders, however, declined 13.7 per cent. Large orders have been booked for sport shoes and for white shoes, but business of factories which make high-grade shoes has been disappointing. Reports of 28 shoe manufacturers in district No. 7 (Chicago) indicate that production in February was 3.8 per cent less than in January, while shipments increased 10.7 per cent. Unfilled orders of 22 manufacturers were equal on the average to about five weeks' business at the February rate. Merchants are buying only in small quantities and there is an increasing tendency to cancel orders. District No. 8 (St. Louis) states that February sales of 11 reporting interests ranged from 20 per cent less to 8 per cent more than January sales. The demand was centered on low-priced staples, but considerable improvement was noted in the call for novelty goods.

LUMBER.

The lumber situation continues to show a slight improvement, but the spring trade is very late this year because of the depression in agriculture, the continued high freight rates, and the difficulty of adjusting costs of production to a lower basis. Buying is as yet conservative and is only to meet immediate needs. However, reports from three lumber associations in district No. 12 (San Francisco) show an increase in production, orders, and shipments compared with January and with

a year ago. Production of lumber for four weeks ending February 25 was 347,678,000 feet, an increase of 6.1 per cent over the production of the preceding four weeks. Orders received totaled 355,758,000 feet, an increase of 3.5 per cent over January and of 69.4 per cent over February, 1921. Shipments from the same mills increased from 345,249,000 feet in January to 353,234,000 in February, and were 70 per cent larger than in February last year. Logging operators were working at approximately 60 per cent of normal during February, compared with 50 per cent the month before.

Conditions in the lumber industry in district No. 6 (Atlanta) have continued to improve, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. Orders and shipments for 112 mills in February were 247,852,100 and 238,232,768 feet, compared with 241,135,404 and 224,732,954 feet for 108 mills in January. Of 73 reporting mills, 57 were operating full time and only three were shut down. Output of southern pine mills in district No. 11 (Dallas) decreased from 85,572,937 feet for 41 mills during January to 82,699,889 feet for 42 mills during February. New orders during the month amounted to 81,309,962 feet, compared with 73,888,871 feet during January. Despite the large increases in shipments, the unfilled orders of 42 reporting mills on February 28 totaled 51,070,461, as compared with 44,667,936 feet for 41 mills on January 31.

Lumber sales at retail in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) were 86.7 per cent of those a year ago. February orders and shipments of mills both showed a decrease as compared with January. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that the hardwood market, following a month or six weeks of softening prices, declined quite noticeably in early March.

BUILDING.

The valuation of building permits issued in 166 selected cities amounted to \$141,715,243 in February, as compared with \$138,631,902 in January and \$96,023,474 in February, 1921. The value of permits issued was greater during February than during January in seven of the twelve Federal reserve districts—No. 1 (Boston), No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 4 (Cleveland), No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 8 (St. Louis). These increases varied in size from 0.5 per cent for district No. 2 (New York) to 60 per cent for district No. 8 (St. Louis). The remaining five districts reported decreases varying from 11 per cent for district No. 11 (Dallas) to 26 per cent for district No. 9 (Minneapolis).

The value of permits issued in February, 1922, was greater than in February, 1921, in all of the Federal reserve districts, except district No. 7 (Chicago) and district No. 9 (Minneapolis). These increases ranged from 7 per cent for district No. 5 (Richmond) to 284 per cent for district No. 3 (Philadelphia). The value of contracts awarded in seven Federal reserve districts (statistics of which are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.) increased from \$150,164,153 in January to \$161,220,750 in February. Increases occurred in districts No. 2 (New York), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 9 (Minneapolis), while contracts in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 3 (Philadelphia), and No. 4 (Cleveland) showed slight declines. The value of contracts awarded for residential purposes in seven districts increased from \$71,228,675 in January to \$71,680,853 in February.

Reports from district No. 1 (Boston) indicate that residential building comprises a smaller proportion of the total construction than in last summer and autumn. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that the prevailing building activity is the most promising element in the business situation, and that this activity is largely confined to the construction of small homes and inexpensive apartment houses. District No. 5 (Richmond) reports that the construction outlook is bright, and considerable supplies of materials and loanable funds are available. Reports from district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate that the housing shortage has been relieved to a great extent. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that residential construction is proceeding on a larger scale than at any time since the beginning of the war, while municipalities are starting many important building projects.

EMPLOYMENT.

With the exception of the New England district, in which large numbers of employees in the cotton mills of New Hampshire and Rhode Island and, to a lesser extent Massachusetts, are out on strike, the reports concerning the employment situation are distinctly encouraging. The United States Employment Service showed a slight increase of 8,894 (0.57 per cent) in number of workers employed by 1,428 reporting firms. Losses occurred only in textiles and in paper and printing, the former industry accounting for 19,152 of the total decrease of 19,237. In New York State there was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of factory workers between January 15 and February 15, which was the largest monthly gain reported since September. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) an improvement likewise

occurred, as between February 14 and March 15 there was a decrease of 7 per cent in the number of unemployed in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport. The questionnaire based on returns from 236 firms reporting directly to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago showed that the number employed on February 28 had increased 1.1 per cent as compared with the preceding month, the total number employed at the later date being 131,609. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) it was stated that winter unemployment had passed its peak and that the demand for farm labor and for building workers was expected to strengthen considerably during the coming month. In Montana considerable improvement had been noted in copper and zinc mining and in the lumber camps. The Anaconda mines reopened during the past month. District No. 10 (Kansas City) also reports increased activity in outdoor work and the reopening of a number of industrial plants. In the lead and zinc mining fields of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma the situation was better than during the preceding months, although there was little change in the Rocky Mountain mining districts. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports "steadily increasing activity of the lumber mills, the near approach of the Alaska fishing season, and the beginning of railroad and highway construction work" as having resulted in "a steady diminution of unemployment there during the month." Reports from the ten principal lumbering districts show that 60,697 loggers and lumbermen were on the pay rolls on February 15 as compared with 54,350 men a year ago.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN FEBRUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (JANUARY, 1922).

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-6.0	41	0.2	3	-3.0	11	-2.0	8
No. 3.....	-1.4	50	-5.1	14	.2	25	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-4.4	25	7.1	11	9.5	12	.....	.....
No. 5.....	-3	48	-2.1	16	-17.6	18	25.2	18
No. 6.....	-2	31	13.4	19	-12.4	21	19.1	8
No. 7.....	-3.4	24	-12.0	10	6.7	15	15.0	8
No. 9.....	-1.7	14	-22.9	4	.5	14	7.2	3
No. 10.....	2.6	9	.2	6	17.1	9	.....	.....
No. 11.....	6.4	11	19.7	12	-3.1	12	.....	.....
No. 12.....	-14.2	31	-4.5	12	-3.5	21	.3	13

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN FEBRUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1921.

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-6.0	41	-7.0	3	-20.0	11	-20.0	8
No. 3.....	-12.7	50	-5.5	14	-16.6	25	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-20.7	25	1.3	11	-18.1	12	.....	.....
No. 5.....	-12.0	48	-17.4	16	-17.1	18	19.7	18
No. 6.....	-18.9	31	-13.7	19	-14.8	21	-.1	8
No. 7.....	-13.1	24	10.7	10	-13.0	15	-11.9	8
No. 9.....	-13.4	14	-10.3	4	-30.0	14	83.1	3
No. 10.....	7.3	9	4.0	6	12.7	9	.....	.....
No. 11.....	-16.8	11	-11.7	12	-24.2	12	.....	.....
No. 12.....	-17.8	31	-1.3	12	1.1	21	-4.5	13

It is evident from the above table that sales of the four principal wholesale lines for which returns are included compare favorably with a year ago. But the seasonal increases that might be expected at this time are not generally in evidence except in the case of boots and shoes. Dry goods sales in district No. 6 (Atlanta) and district No. 11 (Dallas), however, reflect the opening up of spring buying, although in neither district did the increase come up to expectations. District No. 6 (Atlanta) mentioned the bad weather as having had a deterrent effect upon sales. The late date at which Easter comes, together with the very conservative policy pursued by retailers in placing forward orders, are factors to be considered in examining sales figures. It is also necessary to keep in mind that February had 4 per cent fewer business days than January.

RETAIL TRADE.

Dollar values of retail sales continued to decrease during February as compared with January. This appears to be due to the shorter month and to the large reductions in prices offered in the special sales in order to move winter goods preparatory to the spring season. Sales likewise showed a decrease as compared with last February, undoubtedly because of the severe weather and lateness of Easter. District No. 1 (Boston) reported that the department stores situated in New England cities other than Boston did not do as well in February, relative to a year ago, as they did in January, because of the textile strike prevailing in that part of the country during February, while district No. 5 (Richmond) attributed the falling off in trade in two cities to street car strikes.

February sales of 444 department stores throughout the country decreased 10.5 per cent as compared with February, 1921. As indicated in the table on p. 462, the decreases ranged from 3.1 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston) to 19.5 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas). Stores in all districts have been laying in stocks of spring merchandise, so that there has been a general increase throughout the United States in stocks on hand at the end of February as compared with the end of January, but half the districts show decreases from the corresponding month last year. The receipt of spring merchandise in quantities naturally increased the average percentage of stocks on hand at the end of each month since January 1 to net sales during January and February, and the percentage at the end of February was 471.5, as compared with 424.4 at the end of January. The ratio of outstanding orders to total purchases during 1921 remains practically unchanged.

PRICES.

Prices of most farm products continued to rise during the early part of March and in the case of a few commodities the advance continued through the month. According to the quotations furnished the Federal Reserve Board, grains showed slight reaction about the middle of the month, but the average for the first three weeks of March was higher than for February. Sheep and mutton have continued to show substantial increases, and cattle and hogs are slightly higher than they were at the end of February, although in the case of hogs lower than during the first two weeks of March. Wool prices have remained firm during the month, in spite of a smaller demand from manufacturers than had existed earlier in the year. Other leading farm products, such as cotton and hides, have shown the reverse tendency. Raw cotton prices during the first three weeks of March were higher than the February average, but there has been a steady downward trend in the market during March. Cattle hides and calfskins were definitely lower in March than in February.

There has been no uniformity in the movement of the prices of nonagricultural raw materials. Prices of bituminous coal have been gradually reduced each week since early in February, and recently some of the independent companies have also reduced their quotations for anthracite. Coke, on the other hand,

has advanced in price as a result of the slight improvement in conditions in the iron and steel industry. Prices within the iron and steel industry proper, however, appear to be scarcely any, if at all, higher than last month. In fact, prices of steel rails and certain other commodities were actually lower in March than in February. Copper and tin prices were lower also than in February, but there was a definite trend upward in both markets.

Prices of finished and semifinished textiles were uneven during March. In the cotton industry prices seemed to be definitely on the decline, while in the woolen industry there was considerable uncertainty and relatively little trading done. Silk cloth prices, on the other hand, are reported to have been firm.

Index numbers for February showed an appreciable advance, the Federal Reserve Board index shifting 4 points, from 138 to 142 (on the basis of prices in 1913 = 100), and the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics advancing 3 points. As was pointed out in last month's BULLETIN, the most important commodities to increase were farm products. Provisions were also higher, as well as certain chemicals, oils, and woolen yarns.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of exports of merchandise during February dropped to \$251,000,000, which is only \$34,000,000 more than the value of imports for the same month. This excess of merchandise exports over imports is the smallest since September, 1914, and indicates a continuance of the tendency toward a more even balance of trade which has been particularly evident since last November. Imports of gold have declined somewhat in recent months, but in February they were nevertheless on a substantial scale, amounting to \$28,700,000. In February, as in previous months, exports of gold were comparatively insignificant, totaling only between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. It is significant to note that while, in consequence of the fall in prices, the value of our export trade has been very largely reduced in the last few months, compared with the same months of the previous year, the value figures still remain substantially above pre-war levels. So far as actual quantities are concerned, however, the Federal Reserve Board's foreign-trade index shows that foreign shipments have recently been somewhat lower than in the same months of 1913.

INTERDISTRICT GOLD MOVEMENT.

In view of the great increase in the total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve System during recent months, it is of interest to consider the more important factors affecting changes in the distribution of this gold among the 12 Federal reserve banks.

On January 1, 1922, the total gold stock in the United States was estimated at \$3,657,000,000, according to the circulation statement of the United States Treasury. Of this amount, \$380,000,000 was held in the Treasury as assets of the United States Government, \$2,641,000,000 was held by the Federal Reserve System (exclusive of redemption funds with the Treasurer of the United States) and \$636,000,000 was held outside. The last figure is obtained by subtracting the known holdings of the Treasury and of the reserve banks from the estimated stock and is therefore only a rough estimate. Most of the gold held outside of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System is in small hoards in the hands of the general public, although some gold is in the vaults of member and nonmember banks. The gold in circulation in the more literal sense—that is, changing hands as purchases are made or maturing obligations paid—is negligible. With nearly all the gold of the country held in central reservoirs and practically no gold in actual circulation, it is apparent that changes in the gold reserves of the different Federal reserve banks can occur only in one of three ways: (1) through imports from or exports to foreign countries, (2) through transfer from or to other reserve banks, or (3) through transfer from or to the United States Government. Imports of gold are made chiefly through the port of New York, the gold being turned over to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Since the beginning of the present gold movement to the United States there has been a continuous stream of gold from abroad to the New York bank. Changes in the gold reserves of other reserve banks are traceable almost entirely to the operations of the gold settlement fund, through which gold payments between reserve banks and between these banks and the Government are effected.

Some of the more important factors affecting the gold movement between reserve districts may be classed under the following heads: (1) Settlement of interdistrict balances on account of checks and drafts cleared or collected through the Federal Reserve System, also transfers between Federal reserve banks for account of member and nonmember banks; (2) Government operations in issuing and redeeming obligations and in transferring funds in connection with tax collections, payments on

contracts, etc.; (3) interdistrict accommodation; (4) interdistrict movement of reserve notes.

The following table shows the gold reserves of each of the 12 Federal reserve banks on October 29, 1920, at about which time the present gold movement started, and on March 22, 1922:

GOLD RESERVES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON OCT. 29, 1920, AND ON MARCH 22, 1922.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Amount.		Per cent of total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Oct. 29, 1920.	Mar. 22, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1920.	Mar. 22, 1922.		
Boston.....	194,571	178,278	9.7	6.0		16,293
New York.....	476,694	1,083,872	23.8	36.4	607,178	
Philadelphia.....	190,427	212,900	9.5	7.1	22,473	
Cleveland.....	252,340	256,451	12.6	8.6	4,111	
Richmond.....	88,296	72,961	4.4	2.5		15,335
Atlanta.....	88,103	115,458	4.4	3.9	27,355	
Chicago.....	308,067	476,549	15.4	16.0	168,482	
St. Louis.....	73,053	97,202	3.6	3.3	24,149	
Minneapolis.....	49,350	71,864	2.5	2.4	22,514	
Kansas City.....	72,317	80,340	3.6	2.7	8,023	
Dallas.....	46,557	43,019	2.3	1.4		3,538
San Francisco.....	163,545	287,809	8.2	9.7	124,264	
Total.....	2,003,320	2,976,703	100.0	100.0	973,383	

CLEARINGS AND TRANSFERS.

The principal element in the origin of interdistrict balances are checks drawn in one district and sent in payment for goods purchased in another district. Net balances of such checks are settled daily through the gold settlement fund. During the recent period of large gold imports an extraordinary factor, viz, the transmission of foreign gold to the interior, affected these balances. The bulk of this gold represents liquidation by foreign interests of obligations incurred through the purchase of goods in different parts of the United States; some of this gold entering at the port of New York and deposited with the local reserve bank gradually finds its way to the interior of the country in payment for goods which originated there. Physically the gold does not move, but title to it is transferred through the gold settlement fund.

One way in which gold entering the country is transferred to the reserve banks in the interior is through the repayment by member banks of their borrowings from reserve banks by draft on New York correspondents. A member bank may have borrowed from a reserve bank in order to finance a customer's exports. When these exports are paid for in gold it is received in New York and credited by the New York correspondent to the member's account. In paying off its debt this bank draws on its New York balance and thus adds to its reserve bank's credit in the settlement fund.

A study of the actual figures in the table on page 403 shows that reductions in discounts of reserve banks are approximately balanced by increases in gold reserves plus decreases in note circulation. The increases in gold reserves reflect in part payment of member bank liabilities by draft on their New York correspondents.

MOVEMENT OF FUNDS FROM AND TO FINANCIAL CENTERS.

Another important element in the movement of gold through the gold settlement fund is the movement of funds from country districts to financial centers and vice versa. This movement in normal times has a seasonal character. During periods of heavy demand for funds in agricultural districts, balances of the country banks with their New York correspondents are greatly reduced, as the funds are needed by the country banks to meet local requirements. On the other hand, after payment for agricultural products is made and local needs become less pronounced, the country banks often have idle funds on hand which they transfer to New York for deposit and investment.

Furthermore, the large banks in New York, Boston, and Chicago not only receive deposits from country banks and make investments for them but also make loans to these banks. In 1920 and 1921, when the demand for funds in country districts was very heavy, the larger New York, Boston, and Chicago banks were extending large loans to country correspondents. When the contraction of credit got under way in 1921 and a large portion of the funds loaned by the city banks was returned, a movement of gold to the financial centers resulted.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

The principal fiscal operations of the United States Government resulting in interdistrict gold movements are the issue and redemption of Treasury certificates and notes, the payment of interest on outstanding obligations, the collection of income and excess profits taxes, and the payment on Government contracts.

A study of the allotments of tax certificates, of their redemptions, and of income tax deposits at each quarterly income tax date in 1921 at each Federal reserve bank shows that in New York redemptions far exceed allotments, especially since conditions in the money market have favored active trading in Treasury certificates. Certificates issued in other districts drift to New York, the financial center of the country, and must be redeemed there at maturity. None of the other districts

show a material excess of redemptions over allotments and most of them show larger allotments than redemptions. Tax collections in New York fall relatively far below the proportion of certificate allotments and redemptions. This is due chiefly to the fact that New York possesses a much larger proportion of the country's banking resources which form the basis of certificate allotments than of its income. Nearly half of the tax certificates maturing in 1921 were redeemed in New York, but only about 27 per cent of income and excess profits taxes were collected in that district. On the other hand, in the Boston, Richmond, and Atlanta districts tax receipts constitute materially larger proportions of the total for the country than do certificate redemptions. In the other districts the differences are less pronounced. As a consequence, on income-tax dates and for a few days following, the Government has not sufficient funds in New York to pay for maturing certificates and consequently issues to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York special certificates of large amounts. As income tax funds are collected in New York and in other districts the Government finds itself with excess funds in other districts and transfers them to New York, where they are used to retire the special certificates. Transfers of gold to New York on Government account during the 10 days following income-tax dates are exceedingly heavy and come from nearly every other district. On the other hand, it is in New York that most of the payments on Government contracts are made, and the funds thus made available in New York become distributed throughout the country, when the headquarters of corporations send out dividend and interest checks or supply working funds for plants and branches in other parts of the country. Statistically this is reflected in the fact that New York gains through transfers and loses through clearings. In 1921, for instance, the New York bank had a net credit through transfers of \$745,000,000, and a net debit through clearings of \$1,043,000,000.

INTERDISTRICT ACCOMMODATION.

Interdistrict accommodation also has a direct bearing on the movement of gold reserves. When one reserve bank rediscounts paper with another, the accommodated bank receives the proceeds as a credit in the gold settlement fund. When the rediscount is liquidated, a movement in the opposite direction occurs.

Gold reserves of the reserve banks on October 29, 1920, for instance, were affected by the fact that there was a total of interdistrict

accommodation amounting to \$260,440,000, distributed as follows:

GRANTOR BANKS.		GRANTEE BANKS.	
Boston.....	\$84,396,000	New York...	\$61,362,000
Philadelphia.	37,201,000	Richmond...	14,275,000
Cleveland...	138,750,000	Atlanta.....	36,122,000
San Francisco	93,000	Chicago.....	7,050,000
		St. Louis....	37,305,000
		Minneapolis..	26,603,000
		Kansas City..	44,895,000
		Dallas.....	32,828,000
Total..	260,440,000	Total..	260,440,000

On March 22, 1922, there was no interdistrict accommodation outstanding, so that the changes in gold reserves shown in the table on page 400 reflect in part the transfer of \$260,000,000 of gold from the eight banks accommodated to the four banks which had extended the accommodation. Thus Cleveland gained \$139,000,000 from this source, and the fact that its total gain is much smaller indicates that gold moved from Cleveland as the result of other transactions, mainly in connection with the interdistrict movement of reserve notes discussed below. On the other hand, New York shows a gain in gold reserves, largely through imports from abroad, of \$607,000,000 over and above the liquidation of \$61,000,000 of rediscounts with other reserve banks.

INTERDISTRICT MOVEMENT OF RESERVE NOTES.

When the notes of a reserve bank find their way into circulation in other districts and are later returned through banking channels, this results in a gold movement from the reserve bank issuing the notes to the reserve bank at which these notes were deposited. If it were true that the volume of "foreign" reserve notes deposited with a reserve bank equaled the volume of its notes deposited with other reserve banks, there would be no gold movement caused by these note transactions. But the amounts do not balance and are frequently very far apart. A large number of people, for instance, come to New York for business or pleasure, and spend money there in the form chiefly of Federal reserve notes of their home districts. These notes are deposited by the store or hotel keepers in New York with their banks which in turn deposit them with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In this way the New York bank always has a large amount of Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks in its possession, which it returns to them or sends to the Treasury when unfit for further circulation, gaining gold in either case. On the other hand, Federal reserve

notes of the New York bank do not go outside of the district to the same extent and, therefore, the New York bank continuously returns more notes to other districts than it receives from them. Notes finding their way to Cuba and other islands in the West Indies, to Canada, Mexico, and to other foreign countries are also a factor. These notes originate in various parts of the United States, but when deposited with the banks in the foreign countries they are likely to be brought back by returning tourists or to be shipped to New York correspondents, thus increasing the amount of "foreign" reserve notes in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

During the war another element entered into the interdistrict movement of notes. The United States Treasury had to pay the soldiers and used for this purpose whatever Federal reserve notes it happened to have on hand in Washington. These notes would find their way to the various camps throughout the country, but would be returned in most cases to New York correspondents to be turned in at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which would send them to the issuing banks. The Boston bank, for example, as a result of these notes paid to soldiers had a constant excess of notes received from New York.

During the last two or three years the Boston and Cleveland banks have been losing gold as a result of excess receipts over shipments of Federal Reserve notes. The reason for this development appears to be that these banks had a supply of new notes on hand when other reserve banks were short of fresh currency and many banks in other districts applied to their correspondents in the Boston or Cleveland districts for currency. When prices began to fall and currency needs of the people declined, the notes of the Cleveland or the Boston bank were deposited with the member banks in other districts; these banks sent them to their reserve bank, which returned them to the Boston or Cleveland bank and thereby gained gold from these banks.

The Cleveland bank reported for a number of years excess receipts of Federal reserve notes over shipments (see table on p. 403), but this excess became very much more pronounced in the last two years. In the case of Boston the movement was in the opposite direction in 1917, 1918, and 1919. This is accounted for partly by the fact that residents of the Boston district traveling in the much larger districts of the West spent Boston reserve notes there. These notes would stay out in circulation for a considerable period of time, while notes of other banks spent in the much more compact Boston district would find their way into the reserve

bank more promptly. As a result of this and of the fact that more notes are brought to New England by residents of other districts than are spent by New Englanders outside of their own district, the Boston bank had more notes to return to other districts than it received from them. The following table shows for each reserve bank the excess of Federal reserve notes received over those returned to other districts or vice versa for the years 1917-1921.

INTERDISTRICT MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

[Excess of notes received is indicated by a plus (+) sign; excess of notes returned by a minus (-) sign.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Boston.....	-7,734	-16,272	-27,572	+8,708	+40,941
New York.....	+5,197	-579	-46,675	-126,713	-223,370
Philadelphia.....	-6,894	-22,824	-16,225	+6,767	+42,872
Cleveland.....	+2,642	+19,117	+32,111	+58,387	+36,295
Richmond.....	+4,370	+4,511	-2,105	+1,459	+27,041
Atlanta.....	+1,561	-669	+3,776	+6,378	+19,174
Chicago.....	-10,139	-1,748	+20,372	+58,341	+86,475
St. Louis.....	-4,635	-22,538	-25,089	-36,076	-17,902
Minneapolis.....	+4,187	+5,181	+9,903	+13,511	+44
Kansas City.....	+6,664	+27,283	+11,805	+5,178	+6,372
Dallas.....	+2,258	-771	+6,591	+11,422	+1,974
San Francisco.....	+2,513	+10,488	+7,124	-6,965	+3,992

The table below shows gold and total reserves, Federal reserve note circulation, total discounts, and interdistrict accommodation for each reserve bank for four selected dates: May 29, 1919, just before the gold embargo was removed, March 26, 1920, about which time the outward movement of gold from the United States came to an end, October 29, 1920, when the peak of credit expansion was reached and the present gold movement to the United States started, and March 1, 1922.

RESERVES, NOTE CIRCULATION, AND DISCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ON SELECTED DATES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Gold reserves.	Total reserves.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Total discounts for own member banks.	Interdistrict accommodation (net).	
					Ex-tended.	Re-ceived.
All F. R. Banks:						
May 29, 1919.....	2,187,743	2,255,106	2,519,292	1,989,392	139,294	139,294
Mar. 26, 1920.....	1,934,755	2,057,155	3,048,039	2,449,230	96,480	96,480
Oct. 29, 1920.....	2,003,320	2,168,038	3,351,303	2,801,297	260,440	260,440
Mar. 1, 1922.....	2,951,434	3,080,793	2,196,983	707,551		
Boston:						
May 29, 1919.....	122,771	130,127	172,171	151,679		858
Mar. 26, 1920.....	165,752	168,044	261,697	172,466	20,414	
Oct. 29, 1920.....	194,571	203,175	296,168	109,918	84,396	
Mar. 1, 1922.....	170,359	192,682	155,898	47,749		
New York:						
May 29, 1919.....	751,488	802,172	742,390	729,929		25,571
Mar. 26, 1920.....	504,689	611,462	834,188	847,649		34,096
Oct. 29, 1920.....	476,694	606,610	876,706	985,223		61,362
Mar. 1, 1922.....	1,087,314	1,224,445	626,673	90,323		

RESERVES, NOTE CIRCULATION, AND DISCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ON SELECTED DATES--Continued.

	Gold reserves.	Total reserves.	Federal reserve note circulation.	Total discounts for own member banks.	Interdistrict accommodation (net).	
					Ex-tended.	Re-ceived.
Philadelphia:						
May 29, 1919.....	127,340	127,643	205,734	232,122		35,533
Mar. 26, 1920.....	140,539	141,295	244,579	242,255		35,535
Oct. 29, 1920.....	190,427	191,144	273,266	148,560	37,201	
Mar. 1, 1922.....	210,637	219,224	188,463	74,958		
Cleveland:						
May 29, 1919.....	204,821	205,826	223,590	102,656		35,533
Mar. 26, 1920.....	194,015	195,055	296,044	143,328		35,533
Oct. 29, 1920.....	252,340	254,320	352,123	82,433	138,750	
Mar. 1, 1922.....	246,729	254,758	195,931	66,308		
Richmond:						
May 29, 1919.....	68,914	69,313	115,484	139,097		45,000
Mar. 26, 1920.....	75,900	76,442	126,342	116,813		15,000
Oct. 29, 1920.....	83,236	83,795	146,116	126,810		14,275
Mar. 1, 1922.....	74,897	80,988	94,544	73,679		
Atlanta:						
May 29, 1919.....	73,158	74,861	113,350	85,209		
Mar. 26, 1920.....	94,816	96,611	145,779	95,526	3,851	
Oct. 29, 1920.....	88,103	89,719	177,734	170,795		36,122
Mar. 1, 1922.....	107,331	111,915	109,277	51,490		
Chicago:						
May 29, 1919.....	404,006	404,934	422,327	194,412		52,332
Mar. 26, 1920.....	314,510	316,835	520,065	396,515		7,605
Oct. 29, 1920.....	308,067	316,442	554,186	470,887		7,050
Mar. 1, 1922.....	466,488	479,536	399,180	99,833		
St. Louis:						
May 29, 1919.....	93,173	95,482	104,180	59,973		10,000
Mar. 26, 1920.....	71,907	76,882	136,004	119,686		11,829
Oct. 29, 1920.....	73,053	80,362	137,898	157,959		37,305
Mar. 1, 1922.....	102,673	116,823	85,180	33,300		
Minneapolis:						
May 29, 1919.....	75,632	75,738	83,894	35,545		15,000
Mar. 26, 1920.....	62,274	62,344	81,906	55,353		10,020
Oct. 29, 1920.....	49,350	49,438	82,714	111,273		26,603
Mar. 1, 1922.....	69,272	69,842	52,134	31,078		
Kansas City:						
May 29, 1919.....	81,827	82,019	95,585	89,340		
Mar. 26, 1920.....	82,670	83,532	101,613	104,542		1,871
Oct. 29, 1920.....	72,317	74,235	111,575	160,672		44,895
Mar. 1, 1922.....	86,106	91,763	61,881	37,748		
Dallas:						
May 29, 1919.....	33,055	35,191	46,268	85,146		32,332
Mar. 26, 1920.....	61,013	61,669	77,367	48,189		7,825
Oct. 29, 1920.....	46,557	49,734	91,071	110,466		32,828
Mar. 1, 1922.....	38,190	44,235	29,387	37,945		
San Francisco:						
May 29, 1919.....	151,558	151,800	194,310	81,284		26,429
Mar. 26, 1920.....	166,580	166,954	222,455	106,878		7,081
Oct. 29, 1920.....	163,545	164,066	251,746	160,301		93
Mar. 1, 1922.....	291,137	296,580	228,435	60,140		

TOBACCO FINANCE.

The following is the sixth of a series of articles describing the financing methods which are employed in the tobacco industry. The previous articles appeared in the September, October, November, and December, 1921, and February, 1922, issues. Data were obtained partly through the cooperation of the Federal reserve agents in the various districts and partly direct from banks and persons interested in the industry in various capacities, as well as from other Government organizations. To all of them acknowledgment is due.

VI. LEAF TOBACCO DEALING--CIGAR TYPES.

Dealing in the cigar types of tobacco differs in important respects from dealing in the manu-

factured and export types. The tobacco is not marketed in the same manner, so that the dealers perform their services differently. In general, also, cigar leaf is not bought on order, relatively little of it is exported, and a considerable amount is imported. Accordingly, the dealers must be classified in a different manner.

A. GENERAL ASPECTS.

The principal classes of cigar leaf dealers (other than retail dealers) are: (1) Dealers in domestic leaf, (2) dealers who also grow part of the wrapper and binder tobacco which they sell, and (3) dealers in imported leaf. While there is a tendency toward specialization, even to the extent of dealing solely in leaf imported from one given country, the classification is by no means absolute. Many dealers combine several classes of business, so that some handle both domestic and imported leaf and others several types of domestic leaf, while a few deal in all classes of tobacco. The organization of the industry is complicated by the fact that many firms have an interest in or control other concerns.

The functions of the several classes of dealers differ. By far the largest part of the domestic crop is sold by the grower to the leaf dealer, who grades and packs it and then sells the cased tobacco to manufacturers. The dealer must both prepare and store the tobacco. In preparing the tobacco it is necessary to (1) open the bundles when delivered by the grower and size and sort the tobacco, (2) tie it into hands, (3) pack and cure it, and (4) sample it. The time and expense involved in performing these operations vary with the season, type of tobacco, and method of curing. The most usual method of curing is to pack from 300 to 350 pounds of sorted leaf tied in hands into a wooden box. These cases are piled in an unheated storehouse as they are packed, turned once or twice, and after lying over one summer are sampled and ready for sale. This process of natural sweating takes six months, while forced sweating, which has been largely used in the Connecticut Valley in recent years, takes but five to six weeks. With this method, the tobacco, packed in cases, is kept for about six weeks in a room with a moist atmosphere maintained at 90° to 120° F. The bulk method is used to some extent for Havana seed and exclusively with shade-grown, although it has not been successful with broad leaf. The temperature is kept at from 80° to 90° F., with humidity high enough to keep the leaf soft. When the thermometer inside the bulk shows a temperature of 110° to 130° F., the bulk is pulled down, the leaf lightly shaken down and

immediately bulked again, putting the leaves formerly outside on the inside of the new bulk. The operation is repeated until the leaf is cured. Sampling is usually done by a guaranteed sampler appointed by the firm, though sometimes it is done by a local packer appointed by the company for which he samples.

After curing, the tobacco is "aged." The dealer usually stores the tobacco from six to eight months, after which he sells it to the manufacturer. The tobacco thus remains in the dealer's hands until the manufacturer needs it. This involves the dealer in further expense, namely, that of interest on his investment, storage charges, and insurance.

The grower-dealer also grows part of the tobacco which he sells. As a practical proposition, his operations are confined to the Connecticut Valley, Georgia, and Florida, and principally to shade-grown tobacco, the growing of which requires large capital. Such dealers then combine the growing of and dealing in a certain amount of tobacco with dealing in an additional amount. As dealers, their functions are the same as given above and are merely preceded in connection with part of their tobacco by the growers' problems already indicated in Section II.

Importers of leaf generally confine themselves solely to buying, storing, and selling. Domestic cigar leaf, unlike the manufactured and export types, is largely consumed in the United States. Imports of cigar leaf are principally from two countries, namely, Cuba and the Dutch East Indies. The latter was the only country which in 1920 shipped large quantities of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers to the United States. During the war a cheap grade of tobacco was also imported from Brazil and San Domingo for reexport to Europe. The amount and value of the tobacco imported from each of the principal countries in 1920 is shown in the following table:¹

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTED LEAF TOBACCO FOR 1920.

	Pounds.	Value.
Leaf:		
Product Philippine Islands.....	1, 842, 613	\$432, 201
Cigar wrappers.....	9, 925, 025	17, 840, 035
Netherlands.....	7, 720, 255	14, 852, 115
Canada.....	17, 280	35, 591
Cuba.....	35, 420	150, 593
Dutch East Indies.....	2, 102, 664	3, 033, 950
Other countries.....	49, 456	59, 785
All other leaf.....	70, 453, 758	63, 357, 775
Cuba.....	28, 616, 999	26, 749, 488
Noncigar types—		
Greece.....	9, 023, 777	8, 740, 443
Turkey (in Asia).....	18, 856, 091	17, 071, 919
Dominican Republic.....	4, 054, 261	756, 412
China.....	3, 141, 430	960, 932
Other countries.....	6, 205, 650	3, 799, 668

¹ Prepared from Stocks of Leaf Tobacco, etc., 1920, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 146, p. 35.

The bulk of the imported tobacco is shipped in through the port of New York. In 1920, of the 9,925,025 pounds of cigar wrapper leaf tobacco imported, 8,982,324 pounds came through the customs district of New York, and of all other leaf tobacco 60,728,684 pounds out of a grand total of 70,453,758 pounds entered through New York. The Florida customs district also received 3,058,154 pounds.

Figures for stocks of the several principal types of leaf tobacco were given in the preceding section of this study (BULLETIN, p. 287). The following table shows separately the stocks of each of the principal classes of cigar leaf held quarterly from 1919 on.

QUANTITY OF CIGAR LEAF TOBACCO HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 1919-1921.

	Total cigar types.	New England.			
		Total.	Broadleaf.	Havana seed.	Shade grown.
1919					
Jan. 1.....	254,309,051	52,972,346	21,133,336	26,081,630	5,757,380
Apr. 1.....	303,565,869	61,814,954	24,165,049	31,370,281	6,279,624
July 1.....	323,531,216	65,909,056	27,748,545	31,321,883	6,838,628
Oct. 1.....	302,972,044	53,630,636	24,072,662	23,831,375	5,726,599
1920					
Jan. 1.....	283,303,899	56,533,208	22,136,346	26,407,196	7,989,666
Apr. 1.....	328,724,633	69,087,417	27,530,283	33,538,052	8,019,082
July 1.....	350,692,935	72,605,383	32,026,120	35,086,990	5,492,273
Oct. 1.....	331,848,564	61,008,056	27,537,941	28,251,881	5,218,234
1921					
Jan. 1.....	297,471,822	60,370,376	26,726,389	26,850,498	6,793,491
Apr. 1.....	367,854,067	72,141,267	31,955,546	33,871,769	6,313,952

	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Wisconsin.
Jan. 1.....	75,764,009	61,023,386	44,410,665
Apr. 1.....	94,495,845	56,281,785	72,145,234
July 1.....	99,953,843	62,094,319	79,406,887
Oct. 1.....	91,696,358	69,304,661	68,713,252
1920			
Jan. 1.....	80,438,720	71,549,633	54,758,041
Apr. 1.....	105,735,946	64,602,015	71,221,213
July 1.....	98,671,198	79,349,525	84,292,344
Oct. 1.....	87,750,309	79,762,907	85,343,630
1921			
Jan. 1.....	69,444,959	70,172,609	77,181,052
Apr. 1.....	93,918,626	78,771,348	102,404,820

It will be observed that, while the highest and lowest dates for New England and Wisconsin correspond exactly to those for the entire cigar types as a whole, in the case of Pennsylvania the high point in 1920 is April 1 instead of July 1, and the low and high points for Ohio (whose tobacco passes through a double sweat) are April 1 and October 1, respectively.

By far the major part of this tobacco is held in unstemmed form, although the proportion varies as between the different districts. The proportion of stemmed tobacco vary some-

what for the several cigar types, being largest for Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. This is seen in the following table:

QUANTITIES OF UNSTEMMED AND STEMMED LEAF TOBACCO HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 1920.

	Jan. 1.		Apr. 1.	
	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.
Cigar types—total.....	259,398,312	23,905,587	306,583,916	22,140,717
New England.....	55,238,201	1,295,007	67,429,030	1,658,387
Pennsylvania.....	73,940,858	6,497,802	99,660,533	6,075,413
Ohio.....	69,254,584	2,295,049	62,502,028	2,099,987
Wisconsin.....	45,506,041	8,192,000	63,598,693	7,622,520
Imported types.....	69,036,241	2,933,796	78,725,336	3,351,632

	July 1.		Oct. 1.	
	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.
Cigar types—total.....	329,724,154	20,968,781	304,023,563	27,825,001
New England.....	70,340,177	2,265,206	57,445,310	3,562,746
Pennsylvania.....	92,305,242	6,365,956	79,715,794	8,034,515
Ohio.....	77,226,698	2,122,827	76,889,712	2,873,195
Wisconsin.....	78,388,308	5,904,036	77,871,187	7,472,443
Imported types.....	85,658,842	2,891,113	87,548,007	2,928,724

B. THE DOMESTIC LEAF DEALER.

In each cigar-leaf producing district there are a number of local dealers who deal only in the leaf produced in their section. Each district has one or more centers at which these dealers are chiefly located. Hartford, and to a very much smaller extent Springfield, are the centers for the Connecticut Valley, Lancaster for Pennsylvania, Dayton and Cincinnati for the Ohio-Miami Valley, and Janesville and Milwaukee for Wisconsin. A smaller number of dealers, who nevertheless form a very important group, buy and sell in two or more producing regions. In many cases the large dealer has his warehouses in each section, and has traveling buyers or local agents who buy tobacco direct from the grower either on a salary or on a commission basis. In the Connecticut Valley the local agent is usually a prominent grower who owns a building suitable for handling and storing tobacco. Frequently these buildings, fully equipped, are built by dealers for their local agents, while in other cases they are leased for a period of years. There are also some dealers in New York who handle all the various classes of domestic cigar leaf. Some dealers in that center, whose principal business is in domestic leaf, engage in addition in the import business to a considerable extent. This practice is not general, but is followed by a few large firms, who may be termed general leaf dealers, since they handle all grades of cigar leaf.

Financial requirements.—Some dealers have a very large net worth, and several are said to have loaned surplus funds to other dealers. As in the case of the manufactured and export type dealers, plant investment of large dealers, comprising both city property and warehouses in the several tobacco districts, is very small. In fact, as just seen, the rehandling equipment is not as extensive as for the other types, and plant investment of the large dealers is relatively insignificant as compared with net worth.

It will be observed that the only parallel to buying on order is in the case of local agents. Accordingly, the cigar-leaf dealer's financial requirements are similar only to those of the manufactured and export leaf dealer who buys tobacco on his own account, with one difference: The cigar-leaf dealer has also made advances to growers in some districts. The factors which determine his requirements may therefore be indicated as follows:

- (1) Purchases—advances to growers, amount, and time of year purchased.
- (2) Expense of preparing tobacco.
- (3) Stocks of leaf maintained.
- (4) Sales of tobacco, amount and time of year. Terms of sale.

(1) These requirements vary to some extent between the several cigar leaf districts. It has already been noted (Section II) that in the Connecticut Valley the crop has usually been contracted for while growing, and advances often made, the average in 1920 probably being \$50 per acre. In 1921 effort was made to limit such advances to \$10–\$15 per acre. In Wisconsin advances, averaging \$25 per acre, have also been made on crops purchased while in the field or hanging in the shed, as well as additional advances at tax payment time (February 1), if the crop has not already been delivered to the purchaser by that date. In Pennsylvania and Ohio there are practically no advances.

Heaviest deliveries of tobacco to the purchaser have been made from November to January in the Connecticut Valley, during January and February in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and during February and March in the Ohio-Miami Valley. Further information is afforded by the figures of farmers' sales of tobacco given in Section I. These show that for the year ending June 30, 1919, roughly one-half the Pennsylvania and Ohio crops were sold in each of the first and second quarters of the year, two-thirds of the Wisconsin crop was sold in the first quarter and one-third in the second quarter, and one-half the Connecticut Valley crop in the first quarter, one-fourth in the second quarter, and one-fourth in the last

quarter of the preceding year. It should be remembered, however, that present conditions are much more in favor of the buyers than in 1919, and this will be reflected in slower movement of the crop.

(2) The work and time required for sorting and packing vary widely in the different cigar-leaf producing sections. In Connecticut the tobacco is packed from January to April and then allowed to sweat. If the natural sweating process is used the tobacco is ready for market in the early fall, but where "forced" sweating is used the dealer can place his tobacco on the market as early as May and June. In Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the tobacco passes through the natural sweating process, hence it can not be placed on the market before September 1. In Ohio the time is considerably longer than in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin, for the reason that the tobacco must be handled twice before it is ready for the market. The Ohio-Miami cigar leaf tobacco is allowed to pass through the natural sweat, and in September it is dipped and re-sweated. This increases the cost of preparation considerably as well as the expense of holding the leaf. The Ohio cigar-leaf tobacco is often not ready for the market until February or March. Where natural sweating is employed, the dealer is ready to market the tobacco in the fall of the year following that in which grown. This is the case for the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and part of the Connecticut Valley crops, while that part of the Connecticut Valley crop for which forced sweating is used is ready in the early summer. The Ohio-Miami crop, on the other hand, is only ready at the opening of the second year after it is grown.

Some data are available as to the cost of packing tobacco in the Connecticut Valley. The cost sustained by one large dealer in 1917-18 was 11½ cents per pound for sun-grown and 28 cents for shade-grown. This includes all charges and cost of packing into 350-pound cases. It includes a sampling charge of 35 cents per case and 15 cents to handle the cases and to deliver the samples to the manufacturer, making the total charge for these two operations 50 cents per case. Some leading dealers estimate roughly the cost at present for sun-grown varieties at about 10 cents and for shade-grown at about 20 cents. The trend of the cost to packers is clearly shown in the following quotation: "In 1915 the packers estimated that it cost them 3½ cents a pound to sort, tic, store, pack, sweat, and sample their tobacco. This includes all labor, lumber for cases, nails, twine, paper, sampler's fee, and other expenses connected

with packing. In 1916 the packers estimated their cost at 5 cents a pound. The depreciation on buildings and equipment, cost of heating, lighting, taxes, etc., are not included in the above. Including the last-named items, the 1916 cost was about 7 cents per pound. In 1917 the packers estimated that processing and marketing cost them, from the time the tobacco reached their hands until delivered to the manufacturer, wholesaler, or jobber, 11 cents a pound for sun-grown tobacco and 28 cents a pound for shade-grown." The same authority¹ gives an itemized statement showing the cost involved in sweating, sorting, and packing a 350-pound case of tobacco in 1917-18, as follows:

COST OF PACKING A 350-POUND CASE IN 1917-18.

Shrinkage, 10 per cent, at 30 cents, price paid farmer.....	\$10.50	
Sweating, 5 per cent, at 30 cents, price paid farmer.....	5.25	\$15.75
Paper, 1 pound, at 11 cents.....	.11	
Price of white pine case.....	2.50	
Nails for case.....	.03	
Twine, 1 pound, at 20 cents.....	.20	
Labor:		
Tying 350 pounds, at \$1.25 per 100..	4.37	
Sorting 350 pounds, at \$1.30 per 100..	4.55	
Packing.....	1.50	
Sampling.....	.35	
Cartage and inspection.....	.15	13.76
Price paid producer for 350 pounds, at 30 cents, \$105; interest on \$118.76 (\$105 + \$13.76), at 6 per cent.....	7.13	
Storage, 1 year (including taxes and insurance).....	.50	
Light.....	.10	
Heat.....	1.00	
Transportation to New York at 20 cents per 100 pounds, less shrinkage and sweating.....	.60	
Office help.....	.20	
Collecting.....	.10	
Depreciation on buildings, \$5,000, at 5 per cent on basis of cases packed.....	.54	10.17
Total cost per case.....	39.68	
Cost per pound.....	.113	

At the present time the cost is considerably less.

(3) Several dealers state that tobacco is held in stock on the average about one year, although this varies somewhat with the different types. Thus part of the Ohio-Miami crop is held 8 to 9 months, and the remainder 12 to 15 months, the average for the district working out at about 12 months. Due to the length of time required in packing the leaf, stocks are relatively heavier than in the case of the manufactured and export types. While the census

figures include manufacturers' as well as dealers' stocks, the comparison of the average of stocks on January 1 and April 1, 1920, with the estimated 1919 crop shows that for the cigar types stocks were almost 140 per cent of the crop, and for the other types only slightly over 90 per cent. Supplies are generally not listed separately in the statement, while the item "interest in transactions on joint account" may appear. One statement divides finished tobacco from tobacco in process, and another requires valuation at cost or market, whichever is lower. Comparison of annual statements over several years shows great changes in inventory for several large general leaf dealers, but much greater stability for New York domestic leaf dealers.

(4) Sales of cigar leaf tobacco apparently show a more pronounced seasonal aspect than do sales of the manufactured and export types. Sales are largely concentrated in the months after the crop has been sampled. This generally takes place in the fall of the year in which the crop is packed, the 1920 Wisconsin crop, e. g., being packed at the opening of 1921 and sampled in September. When the samples are ready for inspection, under ordinary conditions the manufacturer as a rule will buy a year's supply, states a Wisconsin dealer. In 1921, however, 75 per cent of this dealer's sales during the year were made in January and February, and nothing of any size was sold again until November. Similarly, an Ohio dealer did 48 per cent of his year's business in the first quarter. Sales in Pennsylvania are much the heaviest in August and September, although a considerable amount of business is also reported in some months of the first and second quarters.

The terms granted by both domestic and import dealers are generally the same. Dealers engaging in both classes of business state that they have only one set of terms for their customers. The terms are 2 or 3 per cent for cash in 10 to 30 days, net 4 to 6 months. A couple of dealers, however, stated that they had extended up to one year's time. It is estimated that normally 40 to 50 per cent of sales are for cash, 15 to 30 per cent on open account, and 20 to 35 per cent covered by note or trade acceptance. At the present time, however, the proportion of cash sales is considerably less, and notes are used much more extensively. A Wisconsin dealer says that "taking the trade generally, the extension of credit was far greater than ever before in my experience of 35 years." Examination of dealers' statements for the past several years indicates a much larger use of the open account, as compared with the note and acceptance, than appears in the esti-

¹ Mass. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 193, October, 1919, p. 191.

mates just given. The volume of receivables appears to follow the course of the volume of sales, but at a distance of several months. Several general and domestic dealers in New York reported receivables heaviest in the last quarter.

The seasonal variation in the dealers' requirements resulting from these factors tends to be reflected in his bank borrowings. Several large general and domestic dealers in New York reported that their accommodation reaches a peak about May, at which time stocks of leaf are largest, and correspondingly a low point in the fall. The problem is well summarized in the words of a Wisconsin dealer:

Our heaviest borrowings always come during January-April, when we are receiving the tobacco from the farmer and packing same in boxes. There is no chance to decrease any of these borrowings until sales have been made of the same crop. This does not take place until November and December of the same year, so the packer of cigar leaf has his money tied up continually. This means that by the time he is able to sell out his packing and get his money out of same he has to reinvest in the next crop.

The interrelation of sales, receivables, and borrowings is well illustrated by the following figures for an Ohio dealer and for a Pennsylvania dealer:

	Ohio.			Pennsylvania.		
	Sales, percentage of 1921.	Receivables.	Owing to banks.	Sales, percentage of 1921.	Receivables.	Owing to banks.
		1921 average=100.			1921 average=100.	
January.....	23	85	80	2	19	6
February.....	10	107	124	21	11	17
March.....	15	137	138	81	87	87
April.....	5	139	138	3	35	173
May.....	11	144	138	1	35	144
June.....	8	129	102	3	27	173
July.....	3	85	94	9	10	173
August.....	4	79	83	2	32	69
September.....	6	71	76	53	235	69
October.....	6	72	76	2	241	144
November.....	4	75	76	3	246	115
December.....	5	77	75	1	230	29

Financing arrangements.—The arrangements which the cigar-leaf dealer makes are substantially similar to those of the manufactured and export leaf dealer. The usual practice is for the dealer to borrow on his straight note. Some discounting of receivables, whether note or trade acceptance, or use of warehouse receipts, is reported. Some banks in Lancaster County, Pa., however, frequently require either collateral or indorsement. One large New York leaf dealer states that he discounts receivables in preference to borrowing on his own paper. Some of the largest dealers alone use the open market.

C. THE IMPORT LEAF DEALER.

As has been seen above, there are two principal sources of cigar leaf outside the continental United States—the East Indies and the West Indies. Two leading classes come from each—Sumatra and Java and Havana and Porto Rico, respectively. The large general dealers import both, but import leaf dealers generally confine their business either to one or the other, although some dealers further specialize and handle only either Cuban or Porto Rican leaf. There are thus two general classes of import leaf dealers. The problem of each differs in certain respects from that of the other, and they will therefore be treated separately. In this discussion, as also in the consideration of the grower dealer below, attention will be confined to those features in which the problems of the import leaf dealer differ from those of the domestic leaf dealer just indicated.

Referring to the four factors which determine the domestic leaf dealer's financial requirements, it will be seen that the import leaf dealer purchases his tobacco in a different manner, while he has no need for advances to growers. He must, however, pay the import duty. In some cases the tobacco he buys may be already packed, and hence there may be no expense involved to prepare it for the market. The season of purchase and sale of the tobacco, however, differs, and thus also does the seasonal movement of his receivables and his bank borrowings. The dealer's terms of sale, on the other hand, do not differ markedly, nor does the form in which he borrows from his banks.

Java and Sumatra tobacco is bought at the so called "inscriptions," or auction sales, held in Amsterdam and Rotterdam during the spring and fall of each year. These are largely attended by cigar manufacturers and leaf-tobacco dealers from all over the world. The tobacco, belonging to the various growing companies, is in bales averaging about 170 pounds. It is inspected by the prospective buyer or his representative, who then submits by a recognized broker a sealed bid on those lots he believes particularly adapted to his requirements. During the war these sales had to be canceled, and tobacco was partly bought direct and also by inscriptions at New York, but since 1920 they have been reinstated at Amsterdam. The buyer is granted 1 per cent 10 days. The purchase is generally financed by means of a letter of credit running for either 90 or 120 days. While the great majority of such tobacco is bought outright by the dealer, a small amount is imported on a commission basis.

Porto Rican tobacco is, however, generally bought direct from the grower, and the dealer

then cures, stems, and packs it before shipping it to the United States. Cuban tobacco is generally bought from a local packer who purchases it from the grower. The tobacco is generally bought in April, May, and June, although sometimes later, as in July and August, due to market conditions. The grower or packer is paid cash, the representative obtaining funds by drawing on the New York office at three days' sight. These drafts generally reach New York and are presented for acceptance on Thursday, hence are due and payable at the dealer's bank the following Monday. Occasionally 10-day drafts are used, or, if money is cheap, at times 20-30-day drafts. Some dealers own and operate packing and sorting houses in the growing districts in Cuba during and after the growers' marketing season.

The seasonal factors differ as between the two classes of leaf. Porto Rican tobacco is usually ready for sale in August, but Havana, because the curing period is longer, comes into the market somewhat later, namely, in October, November, and December. Selling of Sumatra and Java begins at once after purchase at the inscriptions, and receivables of importers of such tobacco are reported highest from July to September and lowest from February to April. It is said that with companies handling both Cuban and Porto Rican tobacco, peaks are less noticeable than with companies handling only one of these classes, due to the different marketing periods resulting from the difference in curing. Several dealers in Havana leaf report their receivables highest from about November to January, and lowest from May to July. Bank and open-market borrowing is said by them to be at a low point and to reach a peak about the same time, although one dealer states that his indebtedness reaches a peak about August to October. Some dealers in Porto Rican tobacco, and in both Havana and Porto Rican, show a somewhat different movement of both receivables and payables.

D. THE GROWER DEALER.

The grower dealer is of importance only in two districts—the Connecticut Valley and, to a lesser extent, Florida. Almost all dealers in the former section grow some of the tobacco which they sell. Some dealers with headquarters in New York do likewise. Especially is this done in the case of shade-grown tobacco which, as already remarked, requires large capital, as there is a heavy initial expense for cloth, etc. It has been estimated that fully 90 per cent of shade-grown tobacco is produced by leaf-tobacco dealers, while only 10 per cent of sun-grown tobacco is so produced in the

Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida. In the words of one authority, "shade tobacco brought to New England the corporation farmer and introduced to the leaf trade a new method of marketing. It modernized the method of handling cigar tobacco in the warehouse and in the office and has had a great influence upon the economic life of the rural sections of the Connecticut Valley." For several years there was a tendency in that district toward concentration of the shade-grown industry in the hands of one large company operator. The proportion of the total area controlled by this company was 14.3 per cent in 1915 and 21.7 per cent in 1918. For the last two years, however, an opposite tendency has been apparent, and the percentage has been largely reduced.

The financial requirements of dealers in the Connecticut Valley, therefore, combine the features found in the case of both growers and dealers. Much of the land cultivated is, however, leased, and hence the item of land, buildings, and equipment does not bulk as large as might be anticipated. At most, the item equals about one-half the net worth, and from this ranges down in selected 1921 statements to about 6 per cent. Growing also gives rise to considerable expense for supplies, such as cloth, fertilizer, etc. In the Connecticut Valley the dealer finances the growing of the crop in this manner, as well as by advances to growers whose crop he has purchased under contract. Taken together, the advances and the expenses incurred in growing tobacco serve to give the dealer a class of assets intermediate between current and fixed, representing funds tied up in tobacco which can not be delivered to him for some time. Similar to them are funds in the hands of buyers, which may be expended in this way, or for tobacco ready for delivery (which then at once swells the merchandise inventory), according to the time of making the statement. They are specifically called deferred assets in some statements, and are found in the case of some dealers with headquarters in New York as well as in the case of dealers who operate exclusively in the Connecticut Valley. One statement, however, includes these items under the head "Tobacco investment," which has three parts in its statement—deferred accounts, crop accounts, and stock on hand.

The seasonal factors are apparently substantially similar to those of the domestic leaf dealers indicated above. Dealers' sales to manufacturers are reported heaviest in the months after the crop is ready. For shade-grown, they occur from December 15 to April 15; for broad leaf from about August 15 to

October 1; and for Havana seed in June. Borrowing likewise shows seasonal variation. One dealer gives March and April as the peak and October 1 as the low point. Another states that he cleaned up with his banks in November, 1920, and that he usually borrows heavily from about December 1 to April 1, and begins to pay off in July and August. Statements are usually made as of January 1, although some appear in the fall, such as of September 30. Some open-market borrowing is reported by a number of these dealers, but most rely entirely upon their banks. Much of the business is financed in Hartford.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT PRACTICE OF SOME CONTINENTAL BANKS.

In continuation of the previous studies of the commercial credit operations of European banks, the following survey analyzes the practice of some leading banks of Belgium, Holland, and Italy (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, March, 1922). It was thought best to analyze the methods of these banks in one study because they have many features in common, and do not present characteristics which vary greatly from those followed by institutions in the United States or in the countries which have already been considered. Close attention will therefore be given only to those phases which depart from the usage as accepted by American bankers and merchants. The following review is not an analysis of the practice of all banks in the respective countries, but is rather a study of the methods of leading institutions. It represents, however, the accepted practice in each country, since the financing of foreign trade is concentrated in the hands of relatively few institutions. The data has been gathered largely through answers to a questionnaire sent by the Division of Analysis and Research to leading foreign institutions, which gave detailed responses and copies of their forms.

OPENING OF CREDITS.

As in American practice, the importer addresses his application for a credit to the bank on a form prepared by the latter. The content is similar to the forms used by American institutions. A large Dutch bank has the applicant fill out a form which begins with the statement: "We request you to open the following credit which please advise to the beneficiaries." The application required by a Belgian bank reads:

"We herewith request you to open a credit," and adds, "with your correspondents at _____ according to the practice of that place." This statement may be deleted by the applicant, according to whether he wishes the credit issued direct by the Belgian bank or through a foreign correspondent. The application of the Belgian bank contains many expressions to be found in the contracts for credits used by American banks. For example, the application makes provision for reimbursement in the following expression: "Will you please debit our account for your payments effected (acceptances made) against this credit," and concludes with the statement, "It is understood that you will incur no responsibility for the authenticity of documents which will be delivered to you, or for the quantity of quality of the underlying merchandise."

If the importer's application is approved by the bank, it then sends him a formal acknowledgment. This communication serves not alone as an approval of the importer's application, but also as a statement of the conditions under which the bank is willing to issue its letter of credit. The form used by one Belgian bank reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: We have received your letter/telegram of _____ opening a credit with us in favor of _____ for account of _____. We acknowledge it and take liberty at this occasion to call your attention to the following points:

We always notify beneficiaries of credits opened in their favor. In case of revocable unconfirmed credits, this notification is given as a simple advice without any engagement on our part.

A credit is not opened as irrevocable confirmed unless upon special instruction, and under the entire responsibility of the opener, remitter of order. In this case an expiration date must be stated. Such a credit can not be modified or canceled without consent of the beneficiary.

We always examine with great care the documents which are delivered to us. We, however, decline always all responsibilities as to their authenticity or the quality and quantity of merchandise therein mentioned.

The documents are forwarded at your risk. It is understood that you engage yourselves to take them up upon notice of their arrival against covering of our payments, outlays, commissions, freight, and interest.

The forms employed by Dutch and Italian banks are similar in nature and are therefore not reproduced. Because of the details thus inserted in both application and acknowledgment, there is little need for the formal contract which American banks usually require their customers to sign. Besides, Belgian banks feel that they are sufficiently well protected against fraud on the part of their customers through the provisions of Articles I and II of the Belgian law of May 5, 1872, which gives a creditor complete title to goods imported under a letter of credit.

ISSUING OF CREDITS.

A bank may issue a credit in three ways. It may deliver the letter to the importer, who in turn transmits it to the beneficiary, or the bank may forward this communication direct to the exporter. A third method is to request another institution to inform the beneficiary of the establishment of the credit. It is not the practice of the banks in the countries under consideration to employ the first method, but there is no uniformity as to which of the other two methods should be followed. One Belgian bank prefers to issue its own letter to the beneficiary direct, while the Dutch and Italian banks employ the services of correspondents who notify the accredited parties.

Continental banks are often unwilling to negotiate drafts under letters of credit which have been advised by cable to the beneficiaries, since they thus have the opportunity of selling their drafts to more than one bank. If the issuing bank insists upon notifying its credit by cable to the beneficiary, it must advise this fact to the European bank which is to negotiate the drafts. When a credit is thus issued by one bank and advised by a second institution, the question arises as to where the credit is domiciled. In order to obtain the views of foreign banks on this subject, the Division of Analysis and Research put the following question: "If an American bank asked you to advise a beneficiary that it had opened a credit, would you advise the beneficiary that (a) the American bank had opened such a credit, or (b) you had opened the credit." On this subject there are two different views prevailing. One holds that the credit is domiciled with the issuing bank, while on the other hand it is maintained that the credit is established with the advising bank.

To the above question a Belgian bank answers as follows: "Our letters of advice indicate that the credit is opened by us." A different view is held by the Italian banks, one of which replies: "We inform the beneficiary that the American bank has opened such a credit."

CONFIRMING OF CREDITS.

As explained in a previous article on German commercial credit practice, continental banks use the terms "revocable" and "irrevocable" in referring to the right of the opener to cancel the credit. The words "unconfirmed" and "confirmed" are applied to the banks whether they are issuing the credits or merely advising them. This view is also held by the foreign banks under consideration, and from their answers it is apparent that they draw no

practical distinction between the terms "irrevocable" and "confirmed." In fact, one institution makes the following representative answer: "We consider the terms 'irrevocable' and 'confirmed' synonymous, assuming that there is practically no difference between the liability incurred by a bank not to revoke a credit before a given time (irrevocable credit) and that incurred by confirming to a beneficiary the promise that payment will be made before the expiration of a stipulated date (confirmed credit)."

It is generally assumed by continental banks that they are not legally bound to notify beneficiaries of the opening of unconfirmed credits, but as a matter of practice such notifications are usually given. Confirmed credits, however, must be notified to the accredited parties.

These views concerning unconfirmed and confirmed credits find expression in the forms used by the various banks. A Belgian bank inserts in its application which the opener fills out the following expression: "You are directed to notify the beneficiaries of the opening of the credit by giving them a simple advice without engagement on your part/your confirmation for our account and responsibility." The opener then deletes one expression or the other, depending upon whether he desires the opening of an unconfirmed or confirmed credit. If he applies for the former, the bank then addresses to the beneficiary a communication which is headed: "Revocable unconfirmed credit," and which concludes with the following statement: "The foregoing is only a mere advice revocable at any time and does not constitute any engagement on our part." If, on the other hand, the bank is requested to issue a confirmed credit its letter is captioned "Irrevocable confirmed credit," and closes with the statement: "This credit will remain in force until——." Analysis of the forms of Dutch banks indicates the same practice as stated above. One Dutch bank in its acknowledgment to the opener writes—

If we are without your instructions to open an irrevocable credit we shall advise the beneficiaries without any liability on our part. * * * In case you wish to confirm the credit to the beneficiaries we shall be pleased to receive your special instructions to that effect, together with your statement for what period the credit will be irrevocably valid.

In accordance with the instructions of the opener the Dutch bank will then issue its letter, which, if unconfirmed, contains the following statement:

You will kindly note that this advice is given by us only to simplify the transaction and that it may not be considered as a confirmation of the credit—it involves no liability for us. In case you would not be in a position

to adhere to the above stipulations, we suggest that you apply to your buyers, so that they have the instructions, given to us, altered.

However, if the opener desires that the bank add its confirmation, the communication to the opener then reads:

We beg to inform you that there has been opened with us a confirmed credit irrevocably valid until—.

As mentioned above, revocable credits are likewise unconfirmed by the banks, who are therefore free to exercise the right of cancellation. The question then arises, may such credits be revoked without giving the beneficiary notice of this action? Banks are unanimous in their opinion that notice is not required. It might be interesting to note that in the case of the *Cape Asbestos Co. v. Lloyds Bank (King's Bench, July 24, 1921)*, the court held the view that a bank was not obliged to inform the beneficiary of an unconfirmed credit that it had been canceled. Although the European banks hold the view that they are not compelled to give notification of the cancellation, as a matter of practice it is usually sent to the accreditee. There is, however, no agreement as to the exact time when an unconfirmed credit expires. It is quite generally held that this type of credit terminates as soon as the bank receives the order of cancellation from the opener, and so it may be concluded that the credit can be revoked at any time before the honoring of the draft drawn by the beneficiary. Irrevocable confirmed credits contain a date of expiration before which cancellation can not be made. The period within which the credit is effective is termed by European banks as the "validity of the credit."

The question of the revocation of a credit is more or less erroneously associated with the matter of recourse. It is commonly held that unconfirmed credits by implication call for the drawing of drafts with recourse, while confirmed credits permit the drawing of bills without recourse. These views are not accepted by continental banks, but instead they hold that, if the beneficiary is permitted to draw a sight draft on a bank, it no longer has recourse to him regardless of whether the credit is confirmed or unconfirmed. This conclusion assumes that there is no mention of recourse in the credit, and also that the documents submitted by the beneficiary have been drawn in strict compliance with the terms of the credit. If the documents are later rejected because of discrepancies, the bank has redress to the beneficiary of the credit whether it is confirmed or unconfirmed.

The analysis has so far assumed that the credit is available only by the beneficiary. In the case of credits covering goods imported to

Europe, continental banks will make payment only to the specified beneficiary, unless the openers give instructions to the contrary. On the other hand, wider latitude is allowed in export credits which are frequently drawn in the name of a beneficiary or his order. One bank writes that in the case of import credits "this is a matter for the American bankers, or the foreign buyers who may open the credits to order. With export credits, however, transfer is generally allowed."

PRESENTING OF DOCUMENTS.

After the bank has issued its letter, the next stage in the operation of the credit is the presentation of the documents by the beneficiary. He must naturally draw his drafts and submit his documents before a stipulated time. This may be stated as a fixed date of maturity or may be determined by the time of shipment as evidenced in the bill of lading. There is a difference of opinion as to the place at which a credit expires. It is the common view that where a credit calls for the presentation of documents before a certain date, this implies presentation at the office of the bank negotiating the drafts. However, certain Italian banks interpret this expression to mean that the documents must be delivered before the specified date to the bank which has issued the credit (i. e., in the country where the credit originates). Banks holding this view are probably influenced by their customers who are importing goods and who desire definite assurance that they will be in possession of the goods before a certain time. However, the adoption of this policy would impose upon negotiating banks the necessity of practically guaranteeing actual delivery of documents to the beneficiary. This matter becomes even more complicated when the drafts are accepted by a third institution. For example, an Italian bank may issue a sterling letter of credit, and an American bank on the strength of this document may negotiate the drafts which in turn are drawn on a British bank. In order to avoid equivocation, it is therefore essential to state definitely where presentation of documents must be made.

Letters of credit often contain no fixed date of expiration, but instead the beneficiary is authorized to draw his drafts upon making "prompt shipment" of goods. This expression is interpreted by Belgian banks to mean that the beneficiary may deliver his documents at any time within 30 days of the advice of the credit. Some Italian banks adopt the same policy, although others allow the beneficiary only 15 days or even only one week if shipment is to be made by railroad. Regard-

ing Dutch practice, no fixed rule can be stated, since it depends largely upon the custom of each port and upon the nature of the commodity being shipped.

Partial shipments are not regarded with favor by continental banks. They generally insist that the beneficiary effect complete shipment unless the opener gives instructions to the contrary. These are provided for in the application of a Belgian bank, which allows the opener to choose between "single shipment prohibiting entirely partial shipment" or "several shipments." Some Italian banks permit partial shipment in transactions involving staple commodities shipped in bulk or merchandise of which the price is definitely ascertained. Also subject to interpretation are the terms "about" and "approximately" when used in referring to the amount of the credit. Continental banks object to the use of these terms, but whenever they appear in credits they are interpreted to give beneficiaries a margin of from 5 to 10 per cent of the amount mentioned in the credit.

The various facts concerning the shipment are evidenced in the documents of the commercial set. The decision of the British court in the *Diamond Alkali Export Corporation v. Bourgeois* (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, October, 1921, p. 1173) has raised several questions concerning the acceptability of certain commercial documents under a c. i. f. (cost, insurance, and freight) contract. This decision held that shippers under such a contract must present "on board" bills of lading, since "received for shipment" instruments were not considered as acceptable. This decision is in accordance with the custom of most continental countries, where "on board" bills of lading are used to a large extent and where banks accept "received for shipment" bills of lading only upon specific instructions to this effect from the openers of the credits. An exception to this rule is found in the case of a Dutch bank, which replied that it made a practice of accepting "received for shipment" bills of lading. The same policy is followed by German banks.

The court, in the above-mentioned case, also rejected certificates issued under blanket insurance policies and insisted that exporters deliver full policies. However, policies are not required by continental banks, although they naturally express a preference for policies as against certificates. Continental banks in issuing their credits refuse to assume the commercial risks involved in the shipment of goods. The banks waive all such responsi-

bilities, and a Dutch bank defines its position to the beneficiary in a communication containing the following expression:

We beg to call your attention to the fact that in taking up documents which are presented for payment in virtue of credits opened, we always exercise great care in examining them as to their being in due form and regular in every respect. However, we desire it to be thoroughly understood that we assume no responsibility for the genuineness of the documents, nor for the quantity or quality of the merchandise mentioned therein.

Also, in acting as negotiators of drafts drawn under letters of credit, European banks refuse to accept responsibility for documents which deviate in any respect from the terms of the credit. Banks may negotiate the drafts if the documents contain technical discrepancies, but they will insist, as do American banks, that the beneficiary sign a guaranty, which, as issued by one bank, reads as follows:

We guarantee to indemnify you for any prejudice which might arise from the fact that your payment has been effected in deviation from the conditions of the above-mentioned credit, opened by your good selves; we engage ourselves to reimburse you for the above amount on the first application, against delivery of the documents we surrendered, in case your correspondents do not agree to your payment with regard to the relative deviations.

PAYING FOR CREDITS.

With the accepting of the documents presented by the beneficiary thus explained, attention is once more directed to the relations between the bank and the individual opener of the credit. Under normal conditions the documents will arrive before the goods. But when the reverse takes place it is then the practice of continental banks to give a guaranty to the customs officials and steamship agents, so as to enable the importer to obtain possession of the goods without having presented the documents. At this stage in the transaction the importer may reimburse the bank if it has paid sight drafts drawn by the exporter, by paying cash or by having the bank debit his account. However, such transactions are largely financed by acceptance credits giving rise to the drawing of time drafts on the bank which accepts the draft and agrees to honor it at maturity. The accepting bank may adopt two policies regarding reimbursement. It may immediately call upon the opener for reimbursement or wait until a few days before the maturity of the drafts. On this subject the various banks answer as follows:

We act differently, according to the client and to the amount. Upon favorable appraisal of both these points, we deliver the documents and wait for payment at maturity. Otherwise goods are not released to the importer but

remain in our trustees' hands, and the proceeds of sale are placed in a funded account in order to utilize the said funds at maturity to meet the accepted drafts.—(Italian bank.)

It sometimes occurs that an importer covers a draft accepted by us before maturity. In such a case interest is refunded to the importer which agrees with the interest we are able to make on money deposited with us up to the date of maturity.—(Dutch bank.)

We consent to wait for reimbursement until maturity, on condition, however, that the goods taken out from our pledge be replaced by others subject to our acceptance. If new security is not given we allow partial or total payment immediately by granting a discount whose rate depends upon our relation with the client and also upon the general money market.—(Belgian bank.)

In short, continental banks do not compel their customers to make prepayment in anticipation of acceptances. In the period between the arrival of the goods and the payment of the acceptances, the goods are in the possession of the importer. Legal title, however, remains with the bank. In the United States it is customary for this institution to protect its interest by having the importer sign a trust receipt, but this instrument is not generally recognized by the laws of most continental countries. Italian law does not permit a lien on goods while they are in the hands of debtors. Banks in Belgium can not well employ trust receipts, for the law considers that possession of movable goods implies title to the same. Therefore, if merchandise is placed in the hands of a debtor, the creditor loses all his security and, in case of the bankruptcy of the former, the holder of a trust receipt would be regarded merely as a general creditor. However, the trust receipt is employed to some extent by banks in Holland, where the practice is about the same as that followed in the United States.

AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE.

Quite similar to the letter of credit is the authority to purchase. Its general features have been described in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for August, 1921, and little consideration need here be given to the operation of this instrument, since it is handled in about the same manner as in American practice. In Belgium it is known as "l'autorisation de négociation," and can be issued in both revocable and irrevocable forms, and with or without recourse to the drawer who draws his bills on the importer. The comparison between the letter of credit and the authority to purchase from the European viewpoint is well summarized in the following statement of an Italian bank:

The letter of credit gives power to the seller to draw upon the issuing bank, whilst the authority to purchase—which we get through and with the guaranteed signature of a bank—gives power to the seller to draw upon the buyer. Nevertheless in both cases we are authorized by a bank to discount the drafts with its guaranty. We consider ourselves as identically guarantors in both the cases. In discounting we take into consideration the difference of the two types of paper.

CONCLUSION.

From the above survey it is clear that in the countries under consideration commercial credits are governed by almost the same principles which apply in the United States. There are, however, differences in the technique as practiced by institutions of the United States and of these countries. Practice within each country is quite standardized, because the financing of foreign trade is concentrated in the hands of a few institutions, and these follow specific regulations as established by banking associations.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

REPARATIONS AND INTERALLIED DEBTS.

In the March BULLETIN a fairly detailed statement was given of the various payments that had been made on reparations account by Germany up to March 1, 1922. At that time, however, no decision had been reached as to the distribution of certain payments among the Allies. With a view to arriving at a decision, a conference of finance ministers of the allied nations was held in the second week of March, and a method of distribution arrived at. According to this agreement Great Britain received 500,000,000 gold marks of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid to the Allies in cash on August 31, 1921. France received 140,000,000 gold marks, Italy 30,000,000 gold marks, and Belgium the remainder. In the case of Great Britain, France, and Italy, these payments will be applied to the cost of the armies of occupation, but in the case of Belgium the 330,000,000 gold marks is an actual reparations payment.

As will be recalled, after the fall of the Briand Cabinet, the question of future reparations payments was referred by the allied governments to the reparations commission. In deciding upon terms for payments in 1922, the commission accepted the recommendations of the Cannes Conference and requested the payment of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash during the year and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in goods. About one-third of the cash payment has been made; the remainder will be paid in monthly installments of 50,000,000 gold marks, beginning with April 15. The last two installments of the year will be 60,000,000 gold marks each. No estimate is available as to the portion of the deliveries in kind that have been made thus far in 1922. This schedule as a whole for payments in 1922 is approximately one-third lower than the schedule provided for in the London agreement of May, 1921.

At the meeting of the finance ministers in March, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer made a proposal for the reduction of German reparations obligations proportional to any reductions which may be made in debts owed by the Allies to each other or to the United States. According to this plan, if the United States should cancel a portion of the debt owed her by the Allies, an equal sum would be deducted from Germany's total liability. In the same way, if Great Britain canceled some of her outstanding claims, these would be deducted from total reparations. In order to make the proceeds of the remainder of Germany's liability available to the Allies at the earliest possible date, it was proposed that a series of international loans be

floated on German account. This plan was referred to the various allied governments for consideration.

ENGLAND.¹

In England, as in the United States, the investment boom which began last October has continued during recent months. At first it was only first-class, so-called gilt-edged, securities which were in demand, but recently more speculative stocks have also been very generally traded in. The explanation of the boom seems to lie in the fact that funds which ordinarily are used in current business have been transferred to the capital market because of the inactive condition of trade, and this transfer has led to speculation in securities. Interest rates have continued to weaken and new issues have been floated on more favorable terms to borrowers than for some time past. At the same time there has been an improvement in public finances, due to the large revenues normal to this season of the year, and some increase in the export trade. Otherwise recent developments have not been particularly favorable. Although the textile trades have been fairly active during March, industry as a whole continues to be depressed and unemployment has not improved appreciably. Wholesale prices, however, advanced in March for the first time since May, 1920.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Reports of the British banks for the end of 1921 were surprisingly favorable. They showed that in spite of the fact that the preceding year had been one of heavy liquidation, the condition of the banks, both as regards profit and loss and current accounts, was very similar to that of the preceding year when liquidation had been in progress only a few months. Although it is impossible to analyze the position of the banks with exactitude, because of the inadequacy of the published statistics, the outstanding facts are to be noted. In discussing recent bank statements in the February issue of the London Bankers' Magazine the editor states:

One or two among the provincial banking institutions have seen fit to increase their rates of dividend distribution for the past year, those instances occurring apparently mainly in those cases where particularly heavy amounts had been written off in respect of investments depreciation in the last few years, with the result that not only have profits sufficed to set aside very substantial sums required as provision for bad and doubtful debts, and still leave a handsome margin, but the rise in security values has

¹ British price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 439, 443, 444, 448, 449, 451, 490.

permitted sums previously set aside to investment reserve funds to be brought back and added to visible general reserve funds. The more general practice, however, has been to leave the past alone, to be thankful for the rise in Government securities, and to add further sums to the amounts previously written off or added to undisclosed reserves for "contingencies," an all-embracing word which is more or less of postwar adoption. * * * It is generally employed in regard to internal reserves which are not disclosed in the balance sheet, although the sums in question are allocated from the published profits. Before the war it was usual to make all additions to internal reserves before arriving at the figure to be published as profit, but the discovery of contingencies has enabled internal reserves to be built up without unduly cutting down the amount of the published profits. It has also enabled auditing difficulties to be got over, for sums written off the book value of investments could not afterwards be written in again if securities appreciated, but a reserve against contingencies may be earmarked at one period against investment depreciation, and when no longer required for that purpose may go to form additional provision for bad debts.

The percentage of net profit to paid-up capital in the case of the five largest banks ranged from 14 to 24 per cent for the year. The disposition of profits in the case of the London Joint City & Midland Bank was as follows:

Balance from preceding year.....	£741, 619
Net profits, 1921.....	2, 454, 083
Total.....	3, 195, 702
Dividend, 18 per cent per annum less income tax.....	1, 368, 449
Reserve for future contingencies.....	750, 000
Bank premises redemption fund.....	300, 000
Balance to be carried forward to next account.....	777, 253
Total.....	3, 195, 702

In other words, in the case of this bank the contingency fund took approximately 30 per cent of the net profits for the year and dividends required 55 per cent. In the case of the National Provincial & Union Bank slightly less than 20 per cent of the net profits went to the contingency fund and 70 per cent to dividends. In the following table a summary is given of the net profits of the five big banks during the last two years and the ratio of net profits in 1921 to paid-up capital.

Bank.	Capital paid up, Dec. 31, 1921.	Net profits, 1920.	Net profits, 1921.	Per cent of net profits, 1921, to paid-up capital Dec. 31, 1921.
Barclay & Co.....	£15,592,372	£2,927,525	£2,201,652	14
Lloyds.....	14,372,956	3,237,742	2,529,124	18
London Joint City & Midland.....	10,860,852	2,831,861	2,454,083	23
National Provincial & Union.....	9,309,416	2,762,514	2,054,686	22
London County Westminster & Parr's.....	9,003,718	2,915,708	2,167,845	24

The dividends declared by all of these banks are the same as last year, namely, Barclay & Co., 10 per cent per annum on "A" shares and 14 per cent per annum on "B" and "C" shares; Lloyds, 16½ per cent per annum; London Joint City & Midland, 18 per cent per annum; National Provincial & Union, 16 per cent per annum; London County Westminster & Parr's, 20 per cent on £20 shares and 12½ per cent on £1 shares.

Deposits of the five big banks were approximately the same at the end of December as a year earlier, while loans and advances were appreciably lower and discounts appreciably higher. It is impossible to state the proportion of total discounts that are based upon treasury bills, but this ratio has probably increased during the year, since commercial bills have been relatively scarce. In this connection, the Bankers' Magazine says:

It is a great pity that more of the leading banks have not seen their way to stating in their balance sheets the precise amount of treasury bills held. Such information is very valuable from a statistical point of view, and from that of the banks it would seem to be an advantage rather than the reverse to show the public how much of the discounts is represented by bills whose safety is beyond all question. Treasury bills, in fact, are so readily convertible into cash that they might well be ranked as superior to money at call as regards degree of liquidity. Under our present system treasury bills are not very far removed from an interest-bearing currency, for the Bank of England can not very well impose limitations as to their rediscount.

In these remarks both the strength and weakness of treasury bills as bank assets are touched upon. They are more liquid than most commercial paper, but they are not self-liquidating and therefore tend to be inflationary. In the table below the deposits, loans, and advances, and bills discounted of the five big banks at the end of December, 1921 and 1920, are itemized:

[Millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposits.		Loans and advances.		Bills discounted.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Barclay & Co.....	328	331	156	133	45	75
Lloyds.....	345	348	151	131	76	91
London Joint City & Midland.....	372	375	190	177	58	72
National Provincial & Union.....	278	273	141	127	43	56
London County Westminster & Parr's.....	305	318	131	110	60	102

Investments of the banks show a slight reduction during the year, but the distribution of holdings between Government and private investments appears to be similar. In the case of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, of total investments amounting to a value of £56,759,000, £55,365,000 were war loans or

other British Government securities. In the case of Barclay & Co.'s bank the proportion was not quite so high, but British Government securities amounted to £48,125,000 out of a total of £55,656,000.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

As the British fiscal year 1921-22 comes to a close on March 31, there is very general discussion at present regarding expenditures for next year. Thus far the Government has made no indication as to whether it would recommend any changes in taxation, but has made definite arrangements for reductions in expenditures. In the first place, Government departments were requested to reduce their budget estimates to a point that would make possible a saving of £75,000,000, as compared with last year, on the budget as a whole. In addition, a committee of business men was appointed about six months ago to make an investigation into Government departments, with a view to decreasing costs and eliminating waste. The goal set for this committee was the reduction of the budget by £100,000,000. In its final report, dated February 21, the committee indicates ways in which a saving of £87,000,000 could be made and states that if the savings in naval expenses provided for by the Washington Conference are taken into consideration, the total saving can be increased to over £100,000,000.

The committee states in conclusion that during the year just closing (1921-22) expenditures will be approximately as follows:

Class 1—Debt charges.....	£345,000,000
Class 2—Other charges on consolidated fund.....	21,272,000
Class 3—Pensions.....	152,519,917
Class 4—Aftermath and other expenditures arising out of the war.....	191,216,500
Class 5—Fighting services.....	167,302,400
Class 6—Middle east.....	27,197,000
Class 7—Other civil expenditures.....	241,615,183
Total.....	1,146,123,000

With regard to the first four classes and to a large extent the sixth, the committee states that reductions of appreciable dimensions are impossible without changes in policy. Obviously no reductions can be made in debt charges, the payment of pensions, the payment of unemployment insurance, export credits, loans to Allies, etc., once these undertakings have been voted by Parliament. This means, in other words, that of the total £1,146,000,000 expenditures provided for, £737,000,000, or almost two-thirds, are largely irreducible. Of the remaining £409,000,000, the committee estimates that almost one-fifth could be saved. They recommended a reduction of £47,000,000 in the expenditures of the fighting services

(not taking into account the savings made possible by the international agreements arrived at in Washington), this to be brought about by increasing the control of the Treasury over the estimates of the military departments. They also recommended large reductions in expenditures for education, the savings to be made effective by reducing teachers' salaries and not allowing children to enter school prior to the age of 6 years. A summary of the reductions recommended are as follows:

Navy.....	£21,000,000
Army.....	20,000,000
Air force.....	5,500,000
Education.....	18,000,000
Health.....	2,500,000
War pensions.....	6,300,000
	73,300,000
Civil service, miscellaneous.....	13,500,000
Total.....	86,800,000

A little more than one-half of these recommendations have been accepted by the Government. They provide for a saving of £53,000,000, to be divided in the following fashion:

Navy.....	£10,000,000
Army (excluding Middle East).....	14,500,000
Air force.....	3,000,000
Education.....	6,500,000
Miscellaneous.....	19,000,000
Total.....	53,000,000

But of this total certain economies are not immediately applicable, so that the saving in 1922 will probably not be more than £43,000,000 on these items. In addition, however, the terms of the agreements reached in Washington make possible a further saving of £11,000,000. Adding the saving of £75,000,000 worked out by the departments, this makes a total saving during the coming year of £129,000,000.

When the final estimates are made, it is possible that further reductions may be provided for. The London Times makes an estimate of a budget of £900,000,000 for 1922-23. Revenue from taxation in the period from April 1, 1921, to March 11, 1922, amounted to £998,000,000. Although it is possible that taxes may be somewhat decreased in the coming year, it is apparent that they can not be, if any considerable reductions are to be made in the public debt.

FRANCE.¹

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

During March French foreign exchange rates declined slightly from their favorable position at the end of February. In spite of this fact,

¹ French price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 443, 445, 448, 449, 451, 490.

the value of the franc in foreign trading shows a distinct improvement over quotations at this time last year. In dealings with the United States and Great Britain the franc reached its lowest point in December, 1920, and January, 1921. At that time it was necessary to pay more than 61 francs 50 for the pound sterling and more than 17 francs for the dollar. The improvement during 1921 was spasmodic; there was a distinct increase in the value of the franc in May, when the pound sterling was quoted at about 45 francs and the dollar at about 11 francs. This increase in relative values did not continue, however, and franc quotations declined sharply in the fall of the year. The recent improvement in exchange rates brought sterling quotations on Paris to 47.13 francs on February 23 and dollar quotations to 10.92 on the same date. At the end of March the franc had fallen again and the rates were 48.48 francs to the pound, and 11.07 francs to the dollar.

As regards quotations on other European countries, the French situation has shown similar improvement in the last year. Belgian francs were being quoted at 1.05 in Paris in January, 1921, as compared with 94 in the middle of March, 1922. Swiss francs in Paris declined from 260 to 216 in this period, and rates on Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain moved in the same fashion.

The following table sets forth foreign exchange rates on Paris at important dates in the last year and a quarter:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES ON PARIS.¹

	Francs to the—				
	Pound sterling.	Dollar.	Belgian franc.	Lira.	German mark.
Par.....	25.22	5.18	1.00	1.00	1.23
End of December, 1920.....	59.62	16.87	1.05	.58	.23
Middle of May, 1921.....	45.45	11.32	1.00	.64	.19
End of November, 1921.....	56.97	14.26	.96	.58	.05
End of February, 1922.....	48.14	10.91	.95	.55	.05
Mar. 23, 1922.....	48.48	11.07	.94	.57	.03

¹ Middle of week quotations from the L'Economiste Français.

FOREIGN TRADE.

This improvement in the foreign exchange value of the franc may be ascribed in part to the improved foreign trade position of France in the last year. French imports in 1921 totaled only 38,000,000 tons, as compared with 50,000,000 tons in 1920, while French exports increased from 13,000,000 tons in 1920 to 16,000,000 tons in 1921. The following table presents the value of French trade in the two years by countries, and indi-

cates the improvement in France's position as an exporter:

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.
[Special commerce in millions of francs.]

Country of origin or destination.	1920 ¹		Surplus of imports (+); of exports (-).	1921 ²		Surplus of imports (+); of exports (-).
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.		Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	
United States.....	10,866	2,257	+8,609	3,582	2,040	+1,542
England.....	10,318	4,233	+6,085	3,167	3,355	-188
Germany.....	2,668	1,502	+1,166	2,476	2,356	+120
Belgium.....	3,325	4,479	-1,154	1,793	4,091	-2,298
Algeria.....	1,053	2,290	-1,237	1,129	1,448	-319
Italy.....	1,283	1,249	+34	568	771	-203
Argentina.....	2,992	445	+2,547	833	240	+594
Switzerland.....	1,014	1,792	-778	398	1,169	-771
All other countries.....	16,356	8,648	+7,708	9,602	6,074	+3,528
Total.....	49,905	26,895	+23,010	23,548	21,553	+1,995

¹ Valued according to market prices in France, 1920 (official values).

² Preliminary figures, valued according to market prices in France, 1919.

The official statistics on French foreign trade in January, 1922, which have recently been made public by the French customs department, present current imports according to the valuations declared by the persons who brought the goods into the country, but the export trade is still presented according to the official valuations for 1919, since official valuations for 1921 have not yet been decided upon by the permanent commission on customs values, and the 1920 values are considered too high to be applied to current trade. The change in stating import values has been made in connection with the collection of the tax on total business turnover in its application to imported goods. Up to this time French importers have declared the value of the goods they brought into the country, but the declarations have not been utilized in compiling the value of goods imported for publication.

The following table presents the trade for January, 1922, as compared with January, 1921:

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE FOR JANUARY.
[In thousands of francs.]

	1921	1922
IMPORTS.		
Declared value:		
Foods.....	403,186	352,572
Raw materials.....	1,381,183	887,253
Manufactured articles.....	589,964	247,827
Total.....	2,374,333	1,487,652
Official value, total.....	1,982,468	2,113,522
EXPORTS.		
Official value:		
Food.....	192,477	121,526
Raw materials.....	445,804	458,460
Manufactured articles.....	1,134,395	994,852
Parcel post.....	118,585	63,903
Total.....	1,891,261	1,638,741

The difference between the declared and the official value of French imports in January of the two years in question confirms the impression that valuing foreign trade at official rates becomes extremely unsatisfactory during a period of rapidly changing prices. In this particular case it is difficult to know how much importance to attach to the fact that the official value of the goods exported during January, 1922, is more than 150,000,000 francs greater than the declared value of the goods imported, since the official value of the import trade is about 600,000,000 francs greater than that declared by importers. If the official valuations now being used for exports differ as greatly from current market prices as the official import valuations evidently do, it would seem that there is still a balance unfavorable to France in foreign trade.

Quantity figures for January trade show that imports declined from 4,000,000 tons in January, 1921, to 3,300,000 tons in January of the current year, and that exports increased from 1,206,000 tons to 1,554,000 tons in the same months. The relatively small tonnage of exports may be attributed in part to the fact that a large proportion of the exports from France are highly manufactured goods, which are very valuable in comparison to their weight.

INVESTMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN FRANCE.

The effect of recent investments of foreign capital in France has probably been of more importance in determining the level of exchange rates than the improvement in the foreign trade situation. On February 26 the Minister of Finance announced that the interest rate on national defense bills would be reduced one-half of 1 per cent. At the time of the announcement the rate of interest on 3 months' national defense bills was 4 per cent, as compared with a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 3 months' treasury bills in London, and during the fortnight before the French rate was reduced, a great deal of capital seeking short-term investment was attracted to the French market.

In addition to these investments in short-term bills, there has been a considerable investment of English and American funds in long-term French securities since the first of the year. Three loans have been placed on the London market—one on February 6 for £3,000,000 by the Department of the Seine, one on February 28 for £5,000,000 by the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Co., and one on March 23 for £5,000,000 by the Nord Railway. The Department of the Seine 30-

year loan was issued at 95, bears 7 per cent interest on the face value of its bonds, and is redeemable in whole, but not in part, at 103 after January 1, 1935. The Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway bonds, on the other hand, were issued at 86, bear 6 per cent interest, and are redeemable at par from 1929-1958. The Nord Railway bonds sold at 90; they bear interest at 6 per cent and are redeemable at par before December 31, 1950, or, at the option of the company, after July 1, 1932, at 103 and accrued interest. Both series of railway bonds are the direct obligation of the company they represent and of the joint fund of all the French railway systems, established by a convention of July 28, 1921. They are also guaranteed by the French Government.

Five French loans of varying importance have been placed on the New York market since January 23. The first was a loan of the Department of the Seine for \$25,000,000, which was sold at $90\frac{1}{2}$, bearing interest at 7 per cent and maturing in 20 years. The second French loan floated here this year was part of a foreign series of 1920 issued by the Midi Railway Co. This loan, in contrast to the other French external loans floated in the United States in 1922, is redeemable in francs. The bonds offered were worth 25,000,000 francs and were sold on the basis of \$79 to a 1,000-franc bond. They are redeemable at par by annual drawings, not later than 1960. The Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Co., in addition to its British loan, placed bonds to the value of \$30,000,000 on the New York market in February. These bonds bear 6 per cent interest and were sold at 83, with accrued interest from February 15, 1922, to date of delivery. They are due February 15, 1958, and are of the same type as the British bonds. Both of these issues of railway bonds are secured in the same fashion as the French railway bonds offered on the British market.

The only French industrial issue offered in New York so far this year appeared in the form of bonds of the Framerican Industrial Development Corporation. This company was organized in 1917 for the purpose of "facilitating the business in this country of the French company of Schneider et Cie." The latter company specializes in iron and steel products, and owns the Creusot Works, one of the most important plants in France for the manufacture of electrical machinery, locomotives, engines, and steam turbines. The \$10,000,000 loan recently placed here was in the form of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 20-year bonds, and sold at 99, to yield approximately 7.60 per cent.

The most recent French loan offered in New York was announced March 20. It is one of the series of reconstruction loans authorized by the French Government and is issued by the city of Soissons for \$6,000,000 at 6 per cent. It is noncallable in whole or part and will be redeemed in 1936. The bonds were sold at 85½ and interest, to yield about 7.65. The French Government has arranged to pay the city more than 8,000,000 francs per annum for the service of this loan. The proceeds of the Government payments will be applied, after the settlement of current interest requirements, to the purchase of the bonds in the open market without limit as to price, or, at the option of the city, to the purchase of approved Canadian Government, provincial, or municipal bonds to be deposited as security for this loan. All these French loans have been very favorably received, and at the rate of 9 cents to the franc they have probably meant the transfer of about 720,000,000 francs to French balances in this country, if not to France, in the last two months.

FRENCH INVESTMENT MARKET.

The last loan of the Credit National, which was placed on the French market February 1, is said to have been very successful. A preliminary announcement by the Minister of Finance places the total amount subscribed at 4,500,000,000 francs. The only other reconstruction loan floated in France since the 1st of February is that of the Groupements des Compagnies d'Énergie électrique et d'Éclairage du Nord et de l'Est, a group of public utility companies in the devastated districts, which offered bonds of a nominal value of 82,500,000 francs to the French public at 475 francs for each 6 per cent 500-franc bond.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

On March 11 the Bank of France announced a reduction in its discount rate from 5½ to 5 per cent. This action had been anticipated ever since the announcement of the Finance Minister late in February of the reduction in the rate of interest for national defense bills. This change has had very little effect so far in the condition of the bank. On March 23 loans and discounts (including discounted treasury bills) totaled 2,815,403,440 francs, as compared with 2,726,320,509 francs the last week in February. Advances to the State had fallen to 21,500,000,000 francs on March 23, as compared with 22,500,000,000 francs on February 23, and note circulation had fallen to 35,281,790,430 francs from 36,150,809,365 francs in the same period.

ITALY.¹

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE.

A considerable improvement in Italy's foreign trade balance is shown by the latest available figures of imports and exports, which refer to November, 1921. In the period from July 1 to November 30, 1921, imports totaled 4,725,000,000 lire, and exports 3,088,000,000 lire, with an excess of imports of 1,637,000,000 lire. These figures are based on current prices, as shown by actual statements of importers and exporters. In the corresponding five months of 1920 imports amounted to 10,111,000,000 lire and exports to 4,515,000,000 lire, with an excess of imports of 5,596,000,000 lire. The customs administration figures of foreign trade beginning with July, 1921, are not comparable with those for the preceding six months, as the basis of valuation was changed beginning with July 1, when the new customs tariff went into effect, while the figures of the preceding six months were based on 1920 value units. However, tentative estimates of the value of imports and exports in the first half of 1921, on the basis of 1921 prices, have been made by the Ministry of Finance, and if these estimates are accepted, imports during the first 11 months of 1921 may be estimated at 12,980,000,000 lire and exports during the same period at 6,970,000,000 lire, with an excess of imports equal to 6,010,000,000 lire. In the corresponding 11 months of 1920 imports amounted to 24,107,000,000 lire and exports to 10,500,000,000 lire, with an unfavorable balance of 13,607,000,000 lire. The excess of imports over exports, which amounted to over 15,000,000,000 lire for the entire year 1920, was in all probability less than 7,000,000,000 lire for the entire year 1921.

From the figures given above it may be seen that both exports and imports in the first 11 months of 1921 had declined in value as compared with the corresponding period in 1920. The decline amounted to about 34 per cent for exports and to 46 per cent for imports. The improvement in the balance of trade is primarily accounted for by the fact that the value of imports was affected to a much greater extent by the decrease of the general price level than that of exports, just as the advance of prices in 1920 had affected the value of imports in a much larger proportion.

EXPANSION OF CAPITAL.

With the end of the inflationist movement and the beginning of business depression in

¹ Italian price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 443, 445, 448, 450, 491

1921, there was a much smaller demand for new capital than in 1920. This is reflected in the figures showing annual increases in the aggregate capital of joint-stock companies published by the Association of Italian Joint Stock Companies.

NET ANNUAL INCREASE IN AGGREGATE CAPITAL OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

[In millions of lire.]

1913.....	132
1914.....	127
1915.....	79
1916.....	236
1917.....	1,288
1918.....	2,950
1919.....	2,779
1920.....	4,835
1921.....	2,569

In the course of the year 1921, new corporate investments were slowly decreasing, as is shown by the fact that the increase in the first half of the year amounted to 2,082,000,000 lire (considerable investments having been effected in the chemical industry, the electric trades, commercial corporations, and textile industries), while in the second half of the year the increase totaled 487,000,000 lire only. Increases became particularly insignificant in the last months of the year (October, 89,000,000 lire; November, 49,000,000 lire; December, decrease of 30,000,000 lire). In January, 1922, the total amount of corporate capital increased by 186,000,000 lire, which was, however, only about 33 per cent of the increase which took place in January, 1921.

The growth of postal savings deposits also seems to have come to an end in the summer of 1921, as may be seen from the following table showing the movement of deposits from July, 1914, to October, 1921.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

[In millions of lire.]

End of—	
June, 1914.....	2,121
June, 1915.....	1,862
June, 1916.....	1,988
June, 1917.....	2,353
June, 1918.....	2,919
June, 1919.....	4,224
June, 1920.....	5,897
December, 1920.....	6,981
January, 1921.....	7,247
February, 1921.....	7,421
March, 1921.....	7,568
April, 1921.....	7,689
May, 1921.....	7,791
June, ¹ 1921.....	7,869
July, 1921.....	7,932
August, 1921.....	7,947
September, 1921.....	7,949
October, 1921.....	7,942

¹ Figures for June, 1921, and subsequent months are provisional.

It will be noticed that deposits increased at a monthly rate of 139,000,000 lire between June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, that the rate increased to 181,000,000 lire in the following six months, then fell to 148,000,000 lire in the first half of 1921, while the total increase in the four months from the end of June to the end of October, 1921, amounted only to about 73,000,000 lire.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The latest date for which full official data are available with regard to the unemployment situation is January 1, 1922, when the number of unemployed workers amounted to 542,000. This was an increase of about 6 per cent over December 1 and of about 432 per cent over the beginning of 1921. It was between May 1 and August 1 that the growth of unemployment was particularly pronounced (from 250,000 to 435,000). Beginning with the month of August a certain improvement occurred in the textile trades and, later, in the automobile industry. The increase of unemployment in subsequent months was largest in the construction and building trades and in agriculture, and was due to a considerable extent to seasonal causes. From partial local reports available for the first months of this year it would appear that unemployment has continued to increase. Among other things, since last autumn the shortage of electric power due to drought has caused curtailment of production and consequently increased unemployment. Provision had to be made by the Government for the control and rationing of the distribution of power and for an eventual requisition of power plants.

The unemployment situation has been aggravated by the decrease of emigration from Italy. The number of emigrants in the first 11 months of 1921 was about 241,000, and for the year as a whole a maximum of 265,000 was anticipated, as compared with nearly 365,000 in 1920, and an annual average of 706,000 in the years 1911-1913.

It should be observed that the effects of the restriction of immigration to the United States began to be felt only in the second semester of 1921, so that overseas emigration in 1921 as a whole, in so far as its volume could be anticipated from the figures for the first eleven months of the year, was but slightly less than the overseas emigration in 1920 (about 198,000 and 211,000, respectively). In fact, overseas emigration in the first semester of 1921 showed a considerable increase over that in the corresponding period of the preceding year (128,000 and 92,000, respectively), as the department of

emigration had taken measures in the first five months of the year to further emigration to the United States, in anticipation of restrictive legislation. After having averaged about 25,000 a month, in January to May, of which 20,000 on the average went to the United States, overseas emigration dropped to about 5,000 in June, and averaged about 11,000 in the succeeding five months. Emigration to the United States formed only about 54 per cent of the total overseas emigration in the period from July to November, 1921, while it had amounted to over 80 per cent in 1920 and in the first semester of 1921. Beginning with last October, there have been indications of an increased movement of emigration to Argentina and Brazil.

Emigration to European countries, the Near East, and Northern Africa began to decrease in the second half of 1920, and in 1921 it decreased in a much larger proportion than overseas emigration, as the number of emigrants amounted to about 56,000 in January to November, 1921, as compared with an annual total of 154,000 in 1920. The decrease was general with regard to emigration to all countries and was particularly pronounced in that directed to France and Switzerland. Emigrants to those two countries numbered, respectively, 120,000 and 20,000 in 1920, and 33,000 and 6,000 in the first eleven months of 1921.

Emigrants' money remittances to Italy effected through the Banco di Napoli amounted to 280,000,000 lire in the first half of 1921, as compared with annual amounts of 981,000,000 lire in 1920 and 494,000,000 lire in 1919.

GERMANY.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REPARATIONS SITUATION.

Since March 9 the Reparations Commission has been made to assume the functions assigned to it in the Versailles treaty, and the latest authoritative statement on the reparation program for 1922 has been issued by that body. This last memorandum, which is dated March 22, reduces the total sum to be paid in the current year to 2,170,000,000 gold marks, of which 720,000,000 gold marks are to be paid in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in goods. The commission announces that 282,000,000 gold marks in cash have already been paid, but the value of the goods delivered on account of 1922 payments has not been made public. The cash payments still to be made are distributed throughout the year—18,000,000 gold marks are to be paid on April 15, 50,000,000 gold marks on the 15th of each month from May through October, and 60,000,000 gold marks on November 15 and on December 15. If the

goods delivered during the rest of the year do not reach the total indicated, the balance must be made up in cash. Merchandise delivered to the armies of occupation is to be credited only to army costs. All deferred payments on army costs are to bear 5 per cent interest.

In addition to these details in regard to the actual payments on reparations account, the memorandum from the commission lays down certain conditions in regard to the internal financial arrangements of the German Government. The more important of these conditions are as follows: The German Government is required to complete a new fiscal program which it is to put into effect before April 30. Taxation must be increased by 50,000,000,000 paper marks during the fiscal year, of which 40,000,000,000 paper marks must be collected during 1922. The commission urges the institution of a tax system by which the tax rate will reflect automatically a fall in exchange or an increase in the Government debt to the Reichsbank. An internal loan must be floated for the purpose of balancing this year's budget; the practice of discounting treasury bills at the Reichsbank must be discontinued and the Reichsbank must be made independent of the Government; the exportation of capital must be stopped; Government expenses must be radically reduced; and most important, from a political point of view, Germany must submit to a system of supervision through obligatory consultations with the commission of guarantees, and either float an international loan or make a levy on capital to raise a substantial sum for reparations. Financial legislation and methods for collecting taxes must be formulated in consultation with the reparations commission, which is to exercise constant supervision over Germany's execution of the demands through the committee of guarantees.

Germany's 1922 budget, which was discussed in last month's issue of the BULLETIN, provided for the payment of almost 188,000,000,000 paper marks on reparations account during the current fiscal year. According to the estimate of the commission the present program will decrease this amount by 45,000,000,000 paper marks. It is extremely difficult, however, to translate gold marks into paper marks at the present time, because of the difference between the depreciation of the mark in foreign exchange and in internal purchasing power and because of the fluctuations in the level of prices within Germany.

It remains to be seen how effective these new measures will be in dealing with the reparations situation. The difficulties experienced by Germany in establishing an export balance have been pointed out in previous issues of the

BULLETIN. In January and February, 1922, because of the decline in German imports, exports exceeded imports by about 89,000,000 gold marks. Whether this surplus, which is essential for cash reparations payments, will continue if German internal prices are raised to the world level, is problematical. Newspaper announcements indicate that except for the deliveries of coal specified in the treaty, payments in kind will only take place as German goods are ordered by the citizens of allied countries. The March 22 program provides that during the current year 950,000,000 gold marks worth of goods are to go to France and 500,000,000 gold marks worth to the other Allies. There is some question, however, whether there will be a demand in the allied countries for enough goods to make up these totals. Even in France, where goods for reconstruction purposes are greatly needed, domestic producers of such goods have protested vehemently against their importation from Germany.

The problems involved in the settlement of the reparations question are not simple. As to the specific recommendations of the commission on fiscal procedure, however, nothing is suggested which is not already under consideration in Germany. An effort was made in November to obtain an international loan; the Social-Democratic Party has strongly urged a tax which would be levied on gold values (which corresponds to the commission's suggestion as to a tax rate which would reflect a fall in exchange or an increase in the Government debt to the Reichsbank); and attempts have been made to place a tax on capital. The attempts to tax capital have been largely ineffective, however, because of depreciation of the mark and the consequent disorganization of monetary values.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Although the decision of the Reparations Commission on the 1922 program was not made public until March 22, it had been generally understood since February 28 that the figures agreed upon at Cannes would be adhered to. The result was that the foreign exchange value of the mark declined almost steadily during March. The lowest quotation for the month occurred on March 23 and 27, when the mark was quoted at 0.29 cent.

It has been frequently pointed out that the foreign exchange value of the mark on a given day depends much more upon news affecting the political and economic situation in Germany than upon the currency situation on the day in question. Inflation has proceeded to such a point and the number of marks outside Germany is so formidable that further

increases in the note circulation of the Reichsbank do not have as immediate an effect on rates as news which makes it seem possible that inflation will be halted in the near future. The most striking instance of the effect of news of this sort occurred on November 29 and 30 and December 1, 1921, when it was reported that Germany had obtained a loan from England and that she was to have an extended delay in reparations payments. The value of the dollar in marks fell from 295 on November 25 to 181 on December 1, and then rose again as it became evident that the news was false.

It should be remembered, however, that the fundamental question in European exchange is the improvement or lack of improvement in the currency situation of the country involved. In this connection it is interesting to compare the foreign exchange rates of the other central European countries with that of Germany. The following table traces the course of German exchange rates on New York since May, 1921, when the London ultimatum was accepted, and compares them with the rates for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN EXCHANGE RATES ON NEW YORK.

Country.	Monetary unit.	Per cent of par.										
		1921										1922
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
Germany	Reichs-mark.	6.82	6.06	5.47	4.99	4.02	2.87	1.65	2.21	2.18	2.02	1.50
Austria	Krone.....	1.28	1.04	.70	.59	.46	.28	.18	.19	.16	.14	1.07
Czechoslovakia	.....do.....	7.18	6.93	6.48	6.04	5.73	5.18	5.12	6.17	8.55	9.06	8.56
Hungary	.....do.....	2.40	2.01	1.64	1.30	.96	.71	.53	.75	.75	.74	.62
Poland	Polish mark.	.51	.34	.22	.21	.11	.09	.12	.13	.14	.12	.10

The relative position of German exchange rates and those on other central European countries is very important to Germany. Before the war Austria-Hungary was Germany's best customer excepting Great Britain, and she imported more from Austria-Hungary than from any other country except the United States, Russia, and Great Britain. If Czechoslovak exchange and the other central European exchanges move radically against Germany, it will further complicate her already complicated trade position. The favorable position of Czechoslovakia, as compared with the other central European countries, has come about as the result of the financial reorganization of the Government which has taken

place there within the last year. The budget has been made to balance and Government expenses have been materially reduced. This reorganization has been possible because Czechoslovakia is better provided with raw materials than any other of the succession States and has a better industrial organization. It has also been assisted by the fact that Czechoslovakia has been obliged to bear no part of the reparation burden. Austria and Poland are at the other end of the scale. Conditions in Austria are the result of the disorganization of trade and finance which followed the division of the Austro-Hungarian Empire among the succession States. The territory assigned to the new Austria was so largely dependent before the war upon the territory now held by Czechoslovakia that a painful period of reorganization was inevitable after the division of the empire and the erection of trade barriers which followed that division. At the present time there is a tendency to remove some of these barriers, and financial aid is to be provided by Czechoslovakia, England, and France, so that it seems probable that the Austrian situation will soon begin to show improvement. In the case of Poland the political and military situation has been of prime importance. Large sums have been spent on the army, the budget has been heavily burdened with debt, and the Government has pursued a steady inflationist policy. At the present time, however, the reorganization of the Government's budget has been begun. It has been arranged recently that a Franco-Polish syndicate should take over the coal mines in Upper Silesia which belonged to the Prussian State, one-half of the capital to be furnished by Polish and the other half by French banks. A bank is also to be formed for Upper Silesia with Polish and French capital. The reestablishment of economic and political stability in these central European countries is of vital importance to Germany, so closely are her economic interests bound up with theirs, but the revival of their exchange rates, while German foreign exchange values are still declining, will aggravate the difficulties of the German business situation.

GERMAN STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

A change in German foreign exchange values almost immediately affects the prices of her industrial stocks. This connection has been established for three reasons of varying importance. In the first place, a decline in the value of the mark enables foreign purchasers to buy stocks representing an interest in German

real property at prices much below their real value in terms of gold. In the second place, each decline in the mark has meant increased orders for exporting concerns, and has thus increased the value of their stocks. And in the third place, the depreciation of mark exchange has resulted in many rumors or announcements of increases of capital, with subscription privileges for stockholders. Such news sends stock prices up temporarily, although, in the end, increases in capital naturally result in lower prices for the stocks affected.

There have been six distinct movements on the German stock exchange in the three years since the armistice. Stock prices rose from the beginning of 1919 until March, 1920; fell with the rapid appreciation in mark exchange and the decline in commodity prices which took place that spring; rose from July, 1920, until the time of the Paris conference in January, 1921; fell until March, moved with great irregularity until the conclusion of the London agreement late in May, then rose rapidly as the mark fell until November, when violent fluctuations again occurred. On the 1st of December, at the time of the break in exchange rates because of rumored loans in London, there came a conspicuous drop in stock prices. Since that time prices have tended to increase, because the Government's policy of removing subsidies has tended to raise commodity prices. The best measure of the fluctuation of stock exchange rates in Germany is furnished by the securities index of the Frankfurter Zeitung. This index contains quotations of 25 stocks, 10 domestic bonds, and 5 foreign bonds. The stocks included in the index are divided among German industries as follows: Mining and smelting shares 5, banking 3, machinery manufacture 3, electrical apparatus 2, textiles 2, chemicals 1, sugar 1, cement 1, paper 1, shipping 1, brewing 1, unidentified 2. One foreign stock is represented in this list—that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. All the domestic bonds included are those of the German Government, of German States and municipalities, except those of the Bavarian railway, the Höchst Dye Works, and the General Electric Co. The foreign bonds in the index are a striking comment upon Germany's present economic situation and the extent to which she has been isolated from other industrial countries by her inflated currency. They are 4 per cent Austrian gold rente, 5 per cent amortizable internal Mexican (silver), 4 per cent Turkish (Bagdad) Series I, 4½ per cent amortizable Rumanian gold 1913, and the 4 per cent Hungarian gold rente. With this series of stocks and bonds the Frankfurter Zeitung achieves the following index:

GERMAN SECURITIES PRICES--FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG INDEX.

Dates.	Stocks.	Domestic bonds.	Foreign bonds.	Total.
1920, beginning of January...	52	99	99	56
1921:				
Beginning of January....	100	100	100	100
Mar. 5.....	56	99	83	87
Nov. 10.....	260	115	240	259
Dec. 30.....	207	109	183	200
1922, Jan. 5.....	223	106	214	216
Feb. 3.....	222	106	198	215
Mar. 3.....	274	107	226	263

It is impossible, however, for the Frankfurter Zeitung index number to indicate the extent to which the prices of certain German stocks fluctuated during the past year, since such an index seeks to eliminate the most extreme manifestations of the movement it represents. The highest quotation reported from the Berlin Bourse (7,000 as compared with 119 in 1913) was achieved by the Sarotti Chocolate Co., which paid dividends of 40 per cent in both 1919 and 1920 (in terms of paper marks). In general, however, shares representing the iron and steel industry rose to the greatest heights. These companies have reaped all the benefits of the depreciation of the mark and suffered from few of the evils. The more fortunate of them have not been obliged to import raw materials from abroad, and they have profited from the fact at the Government has stabilized coal prices below the level of world market prices.

The following table is compiled from information furnished by the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, and sets forth the range of prices of some of the more important mining and smelting stocks on the Berlin Bourse in 1921 and gives the quotation on the last day in February.

QUOTATIONS ON THE BERLIN BOURSE FOR MINING AND SMELTING COMPANIES.

Stock.	Dec. 31, 1913.	1921.				Feb. 28, 1922.
		Low quotation.		High quotation.		
		Date.	Quotation.	Date.	Quotation.	
Bochum Gusstahl.	208.10	Feb. 8	406.00	Nov. 7	1,500.00	1,317.00
Deutsch-Luxemburg Bergwerke.	130.75	May 6	290.25	Nov. 7	1,350.00	1,270.00
Harpener Bergbau	172.50	Feb. 8	403.00	Nov. 7	1,900.00	1,865.00
Ilse Bergbau.....	475.25	June 1	450.00	Nov. 24	3,000.00	1,660.00
Laurahütte.....	(¹)	Feb. 8	300.00	Oct. 26	1,500.00	2,305.00
Mannesmannröhren-Werke...	217.75	Feb. 16	540.00	Nov. 28	1,800.00	1,740.00
Phönix Bergbau...	234.10	Feb. 14	545.00	Nov. 7	1,675.00	1,265.00
Rheinische Stahlwerke.....	151.50	May 4	416.00	Nov. 7	1,800.00	1,500.00
Thale Eisenhütte.	(¹)	Jan. 27	670.00	Nov. 21	3,400.00	5,100.00
Ver. Stahlwerke						
Zypen & Wissen	159.00	Feb. 8	915.00	Nov. 24	5,800.00	4,500.00

¹ Not quoted.

CAPITAL INCREASES IN GERMANY.

An examination of a list of the prices quoted on the German stock exchange proves, however, that extremely high quotations are more

likely to be an indication of the methods of financing that have been employed by the various companies rather than of their general prosperity. The stock of companies which have greatly enlarged their capital in the last year or two, so that the value of their stock in paper marks would correspond more closely to the value of their plant in the same unit, has not risen to the fantastic values on the stock exchange characteristic of those who have not attempted increases in capital. The eight German great banks furnish a good example of the effect of increases in capital on stock prices. The highest quotation registered for these banks even during the extreme speculation of November, 1921, was that of 715 for the Deutsche Bank.

Another good example of the restraining effect of increases in capital upon stock prices is that of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, which has increased its capital considerably during the postarmistice period. The most recent change took place late in November, when capital was raised from 850,000,000 marks to 1,100,000,000 marks. It is said to have a larger capital than any other single German corporation. According to figures compiled by the Frankfurter Zeitung, increases in capital in Germany during recent years have been as follows:

INCREASES OF CAPITAL IN GERMANY.

	Number of corporations.	Nominal capital (in millions of marks).
1916.....	4,800	16,000
1918.....	5,360	19,700
1919.....	5,265	20,300
1920.....	5,845	29,000
1921.....	6,779	54,700

Increases of capital in Germany during 1921, also compiled by the Frankfurter Zeitung, were divided as follows among German industries:

INCREASES IN CAPITAL AMONG GERMAN CORPORATIONS DURING 1921.

	Number of corporations.	Capital increases (in millions of marks).	
		Par value.	Present value.
Banks.....	162	4,402.63	6,922.84
Insurance companies.....	54	318.57	386.10
Metal and machine companies.....	376	2,554.46	3,647.81
Mining and smelting companies.....	109	1,848.37	2,396.71
Chemical companies.....	104	1,744.30	2,296.22
Electricity and gas companies.....	86	1,995.50	2,461.17
Textile companies.....	165	868.26	946.10
Food companies.....	247	1,730.87	2,145.00
Stone and earth companies.....	112	381.59	498.80
Paper companies.....	51	258.54	362.11
Construction companies.....	41	308.17	368.40
Commercial enterprises.....	66	1,253.07	1,490.12
Leather and rubber companies.....	63	418.86	460.12
Miscellaneous companies.....	170	1,145.97	1,525.86
Total.....	1,806	19,229.16	25,907.86

SWEDEN.

A striking indication of the effect of the prevailing stagnation in industry and contraction of credit is the change which has taken place during the last 12 months in the investment market of Sweden. For the most part, the year 1921 witnessed a considerable decline in stock-issuing activity. On the other hand, there was a marked gravitation of capital into the bond-investment field. As compared with the preceding year, the increase in bond flotations amounted to nearly a quarter of a billion kronor. The volume of long-term loans absorbed in 1921 exceeded by substantial margins the bond issues placed on the market during any of the war years. Although part of this increase was due to the renewed borrowing activities of the Government, it is noteworthy that corporate business attracted the largest percentage of the new investment capital. This reversal of tendencies which had previously been in evidence is a result not only of the demand, caused by the depression, for non-speculative types of securities with fixed interest, but also by the general credit restrictions which compelled enterprises formerly dependent on bank credit to negotiate long-term loans to liquidate debts contracted during the inflation period.

The following table shows the situation of the bond-investment market since the beginning of the war:

VOLUME OF BONDS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD JULY, 1914-DECEMBER, 1921.

[Millions of kronor.]

Year.	Government.	Mortgage banks.	Municipalities.	Industry.	Transportation.	Total.
1914, July-December.	30.0	25.5	21.8	13.1	.....	90.5
1915.....	153.1	61.9	24.2	26.7	4.7	270.5
1916.....	118.4	9.9	22.4	70.9	11.5	233.1
1917.....	68.2	4.6	29.3	146.6	13.4	262.1
1918.....	135.2	5.7	76.1	67.4	.....	284.3
1919.....	92.6	16.8	29.6	98.3	5.1	242.2
1920.....	4.8	28.3	55.3	64.7	31.0	184.2
1921.....	158.7	16.6	59.4	174.0	1.0	409.7
Total.....	761.0	169.4	318.1	661.7	66.6	1,976.6

The fall in interest rates on commercial paper which has accompanied the industrial depression is also to be noted in the long-term investment market, although the decline has been neither so sharp nor so rapid. It will be observed from the accompanying table that the fall in the yield of the principal types of Swedish bonds has coincided with a more than equivalent drop in the discount rate of the Swedish Riksbank. The interest rate on bonds reached its peak near the end of 1920, the average figure for all

classes of bonds being 7.91 per cent, as compared with an official discount rate of 7½ per cent. In the first quarter of 1921 bond yields declined in anticipation of the reduction in the bank rate. In November, 1921, the latter had declined to 5½ per cent, while the bond interest rates had dropped to 6.08 per cent. The recent cut in the Riksbank discount rate on March 9, 1922, presumably will have the effect of making bond yields lower.

CHANGES IN THE YIELDS OF TYPES OF BONDS AS COMPARED WITH THE BANK RATE.

[Compilation of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget.]

Date.	State loan rates.	Other State loans.	Mortgage bank and mortgage companies' loans.	Municipal loans.	Railway loans.	All loans.	Discount rate of the Riksbank.
1919.							
Nov. 28.....	6.06	5.88	5.88	6.35	6.23	6.11	6
Dec. 16.....	6.15	6.11	6.01	6.50	6.15	6.22	6
1920.							
Jan. 20.....	6.30	6.62	6.15	6.71	6.20	6.43	6
Feb. 18.....	6.32	6.64	6.18	6.70	6.20	6.43	6
Mar. 10.....	6.43	6.68	6.30	6.73	6.28	6.50	6
Apr. 13.....	6.75	7.06	6.70	7.11	6.50	6.87	7
May 7.....	6.87	7.21	6.93	7.18	6.71	7.01	7
June 5.....	7.02	7.38	7.08	7.26	6.84	7.12	7
July 1.....	7.31	7.54	7.22	7.36	6.92	7.26	7
July 30.....	7.21	7.65	7.23	7.47	7.15	7.31	7
Sept. 3.....	7.14	7.58	7.22	7.55	7.15	7.31	7
Oct. 5.....	7.48	7.75	7.62	7.86	7.46	7.60	7½
Nov. 13.....	7.69	8.13	7.83	8.30	7.43	7.91	7½
1921.							
Jan. 15.....	7.08	7.10	7.19	7.37	7.12	7.27	7½
Feb. 24.....	6.93	6.93	7.04	7.35	7.00	7.12	7½
Apr. 18.....	7.02	6.83	6.98	7.28	7.00	7.08	7½
May 20.....	7.02	6.75	6.92	7.25	6.88	7.01	6½
June 30.....	6.96	6.69	6.85	7.03	6.75	6.90	6½
July 30.....	6.50	6.55	6.42	6.67	6.62	6.59	6
Aug. 30.....	6.43	6.23	6.34	6.60	6.50	6.48	6
Sept. 23.....	6.40	6.16	6.22	6.61	6.36	6.42	6
Oct. 25.....	6.40	5.88	5.93	6.26	6.10	6.23	5½
Nov. 24.....	6.18	5.94	5.83	6.13	5.87	6.08	5½

STOCK MARKET.

In contrast to the increased activity in bond flotations noted in 1921, there was a considerable decline in stock issues characteristic of the depression period. Under the conditions existing in 1918 and the first half of 1919, stock issues furnished the greater amount of the needs of private enterprise, particularly industrial undertakings. The decline during the past year occurred not only in new capital subscriptions and payments, but also in capital primarily issued for the expansion of existing plants. A certain proportion of the new registered capital as a matter of fact represents reorganizations and corporate amalgamations, and for that reason it is impossible to gauge correctly the volume of new capital from the statistics of

registrations given below, but the figures indicate the activity in the capital market.

AMOUNT OF PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR NEW ENTERPRISES.

[Statistisk Årsbok.]

[Value in millions of kroner.]

Classes of enterprises.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Banks.....		0.4	1.0		28.9	16.9	11.1	7.0	
Insurance.....	0.3	.6	2.2	2.5	1.0				
Industries and agriculture.....	30.0	20.2	12.5	43.0	99.6	119.8	94.9	80.5	65.9
Commerce.....	37.2	31.4	47.1	60.0	137.5	168.1	117.0	84.6	64.1
Transportation.....	6.7	3.0	14.3	43.1	20.1	35.2	18.3	11.4	4.9
Other.....	8.2	9.5	5.1	8.6	22.1	105.9	26.0	69.1	11.0
Total.....	82.4	65.1	80.2	155.3	300.4	446.7	267.2	252.7	145.9

It will be observed that the total amount of paid-in capital in 1921 is appreciably higher than in 1913, but much below that of the peak year 1918. The number of new undertakings registered also declined during the past year, amounting to 955 as compared with 1,507 in 1920 and 1,529 in 1918. Registrations of new enterprises in 1913 amounted to 563, thus showing a considerable widening of corporate activity as well as growth of corporate capital since the war.

During 1921 the value of total dealings on the Stockholm Stock Exchange shrank considerably amounting to only about one-half of the business of 1920 and also falling below the figure for 1913. The monthly average in the past year stood at 573,000 kroner, as compared with an average of 1,145,000 kroner in 1920 and 643,000 kroner in 1913. The decline in prices of stocks reached its low point in November, 1921, with a slight rally occurring at the close of the year and beginning of 1922. Industrial and other stocks, which were quoted in 1913 at an average rate of 300 (in comparison with par values), dropped to an average level of 160 in 1920 and 104 in 1921. Bank shares, on the other hand, exhibited a rising tendency in 1920, being quoted at an average rate of 229 as compared with an index of 209 in 1913, but declined in 1921 to an average value of 171.

DAILY AVERAGE VALUE OF DEALINGS ON THE STOCKHOLM EXCHANGE.

[Thousands of kroner.]

	1913	1920	1921		1913	1920	1921
January.....	1,121	2,276	677	July.....	462	535	942
February....	912	2,489	623	August.....	524	460	404
March.....	603	2,544	779	September..	454	896	425
April.....	793	1,289	594	October.....	508	611	483
May.....	662	1,050	473	November..	570	407	596
June.....	684	673	463	December..	327	506	418

Another factor which reflects the situation with regard to available capital is the volume of time deposits and savings accounts in the private commercial banks. According to Swedish banking practice, a large proportion of these deposits is invested in long-term securities rather than in commercial loans. In 1921 time deposit accounts remained fairly constant, with only slight fluctuations from month to month. A decline occurred toward the end of the year, coinciding with the taxpaying period. As compared with the corresponding figure for 1920, the monthly average for 1921 shows a gain in time deposits of about 162,000,000 kroner. Savings accounts during the first five months of 1921 made a better showing than in the previous year, but a decline followed in the later months.

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF THE PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS.

[Millions of kroner.]

	Time deposits.			Savings deposits.		
	1913	1920	1921	1913	1920	1921
End of—						
January.....	1,076.1	2,707.5	2,033.3	343.8	1,006.3	1,006.2
February....	1,081.5	2,704.3	2,035.9	345.1	1,006.5	1,008.9
March.....	1,075.9	2,691.4	2,058.7	346.0	997.7	1,009.9
April.....	1,076.9	2,721.0	2,058.1	353.0	1,003.0	1,016.9
May.....	1,083.6	2,723.9	2,043.4	351.1	998.2	1,004.8
June.....	1,092.6	2,752.1	2,065.6	351.0	989.2	994.0
July.....	1,101.8	2,795.4	2,067.9	357.3	990.7	990.9
August.....	1,109.8	2,803.3	2,061.6	357.2	991.3	981.8
September..	1,110.1	2,805.8	2,039.8	353.7	985.5	966.1
October.....	1,112.2	2,822.8	2,014.8	353.8	982.6	958.3
November..	1,109.8	2,834.8	2,050.0	353.0	973.8	941.4
December....	1,115.1	2,834.0	2,827.7	349.4	959.7	910.9
Average....	1,095.4	2,708.0	2,029.9	351.7	990.1	982.5

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE FOR 1921.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Bank of France, M. Robineau, the president, takes occasion to review the economic developments of the past year in France. The following paragraphs present a brief summary of this review:

During the first six months of the year 1921 French business suffered inevitably from the consequences of the economic crisis of the year previous. Until last July the systematic and prolonged refusal of consumers to buy produced a distinct slowing down of production. On the other hand, the necessity for liquidating the stocks which had accumulated in factories and stores forced a large number of firms to important price reductions.

These price reductions resulted in relieving the commercial situation and in increasing somewhat the consumers' demand. By the middle of the year the liquidation of domestic stocks and the decline in the prices of the principal key commodities brought about a slight but certain resumption of buying: Wholesale prices, after having

declined on an average 25 per cent during the first six months of the year, reached their lowest point in June, and have since that time shown a remarkable degree of stability, to which are due for the most part the more favorable tendencies, either present or anticipated, in the various branches of production and exchange.

This improvement in business, this turning toward a better economic equilibrium, shows itself in various degrees in most countries. The reconstruction of the north and east has proceeded very satisfactorily during the past year. On the 1st of last November, of the 2,000,000 hectares laid waste during the war, almost 1,500,000 were again under cultivation, more than four-fifths of the industrial establishments in the devastated departments have resumed their work, and they are employing more than 50 per cent of their pre-war personnel.

Increase in agricultural production throughout the whole country has been conspicuous during the year. Thanks to the increase in the area seeded and to the improvement of agricultural equipment and methods, cereal crops showed a further increase in 1921. The wheat crop in 1921 was 23,000,000 quintals larger than in 1920 and was very near the pre-war average. This improvement will result in reducing French imports in 1922 and will influence the commercial balance favorably.

Even during 1921, thanks to the abundance of the crops of the preceding year, imports of foods showed a distinct decrease; they amounted in 1921 to less than 4,000,000 tons, as compared with 6,000,000 tons in 1920 and to 7,000,000 tons in 1919. Coal production also increased during the year and made it possible to reduce imports of coal. Imports of raw materials declined greatly during the first part of the year because of the decline of production, but they have, fortunately, increased during the last months of the year. The increase in exports, on the other hand, is an index of French efforts in production, and has resulted in a greatly improved balance of trade.

This improvement in the balance of trade has had a very satisfactory effect upon French foreign-exchange quotations, and rates for the dollar and the pound sterling are much more favorable to France than they were a year ago.

The improved condition of the exchange is also an index to the improved fiscal condition of France. In spite of the economic crisis, the new taxes have increased treasury receipts during the past year, and the savings of the people have furnished the treasury, directly and indirectly, with the sums necessary to meet its heavy expenses. The situation of the treasury has permitted the State to repay gradually the amount of its debt to the bank in the time fixed by the conventions. The amount of temporary advances to the State, which totaled 26,600,000,000 francs at the end of the previous year, appeared in the bank statement of December 31 last as 24,600,000,000 francs. Since that date the debt has been further reduced. These reductions are the result of a remarkable financial effort on the part of the Government, the Parliament, and the country. They mark an important step toward the progressive liquidation of war loans and toward placing the assets with which our notes are guaranteed upon a more normal basis. They restore to the note issue the elasticity necessary to permit the bank to meet the needs of industrial and commercial credit.

The slowing down of production and exchange and the piling up of stocks which took place last year resulted temporarily in lack of funds in the case of many business enterprises. The bank endeavored to aid the business world with all its power in overcoming this difficulty, and it has continued to satisfy all the demands made upon it which represented legitimate needs and were in accord with the general interest.

The bank took part in stabilizing measures undertaken by the great private banks, at the request of the Government, to prevent the demoralization of the market. Without overlooking the risks involved in such a liberal credit

policy, the bank feels that it could not have acted otherwise.

In the progress toward more normal conditions, confirmed by the lowering of discount rates in New York and London, the bank became convinced that the market had passed the period of excessive speculation and the discount rate was lowered from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent on July 28. This measure has resulted in the appearance in the bank's portfolio of commercial bills of small and average size, which testify not only to a revival of consumption but to a happy reestablishment of normal commercial credit.

The bank's gross profits for the year amounted to 549,000,000 francs and its net profits to 317,000,000 francs, as compared with 199,000,000 francs last year. The amount paid to the State on account of taxes out of these profits totaled 136,000,000 francs.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

The official Argentine foreign trade statistics ordinarily appear many months late, due, it is claimed, to the fact that the Government statistical department lacks the requisite personnel to compile and issue up-to-date data on this subject. The most recent official trade figures which have been published apply to the third quarter of 1920. In response, however, to the widespread interest in and demand for reliable information regarding Argentine foreign trade, official estimates are published from time to time, giving the approximate value of imports and exports. Statistics showing the physical volume of certain leading exports appear with fair regularity in current Argentine publications, though the estimates vary considerably, according to the source from which they are taken. Discrepancies frequently occur, for example, between the figures furnished by the statistical department of the Ministry of Agriculture and those compiled by the cereal exporters.

At the beginning of 1922 an estimate was made by A. E. Bunge, director-general of national statistics, of the total value of Argentine trade for 1920 and 1921. His figures for 1920 are based on exact official statistics for the first nine months and the approximate official estimate for the last quarter of the year. The figures for 1921 are also estimates, obtained from statistics of customs revenue and import and export prices, as follows: The official schedule of tariff valuations was drawn up in 1906 and import valuations still continue to be based on the Buenos Aires market prices of that year. According to customs house records in 1921, the revenue which resulted from the application of duties to these fixed prices represented 26.58 per cent of the total value of imports. As this customs revenue amounted to 76,000,000 gold pesos, Dr. Bunge has calculated the "nominal" or tariff value of imports in 1921 as 285,000,000 gold pesos. To determine the ap-

proximate actual value of imports, statistics are kept of current market prices for 170 commodities which comprise more than 80 per cent of the total value of import trade, and the difference between these prices and the fixed tariff valuation is calculated. In 1921 actual prices were estimated to be 122.3 per cent higher than the fixed tariff prices (as against 196.8 per cent in 1920), bringing the approximate actual value of imports up to 635,000,000 gold pesos. In the case of exports, the official valuations are variable, but the physical volume of exports is recorded regularly, and statistics are kept of the current market prices of 20 commodities which comprise 90 per cent of the total value of the export trade. From these Dr. Bunge has derived the approximate actual value of exports.

The following table, also compiled by Dr. Bunge, compares the variations in quantity, price, and value for the past 10 years for both imports and exports.

INDEX NUMBERS OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE.

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Quantity.	Price.	Total value.	Quantity.	Price.	Total value.
1910.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911.....	104	103	107	89	99	88
1912.....	109	108	118	132	98	129
1913.....	120	110	131	135	98	133
1914.....	77	111	85	102	101	104
1915.....	65	127	81	129	115	150
1916.....	62	151	97	112	131	147
1917.....	52	198	100	80	176	141
1918.....	47	291	132	117	176	207
1919.....	65	278	173	137	193	265
1920.....	84	296	226	.....	.....	260
1921 ¹	70	222	158	.....	.....	172

¹ Approximate figures.

These index numbers are significant in that they show that the marked expansion in the value of Argentine export trade during the war years was due almost entirely to rising prices rather than to an increase in the physical volume of exports. As a matter of fact, the average annual quantity of goods exported from 1914 to 1918 declined appreciably as compared with the four pre-war years, while at the same time the average annual average value of exports increased correspondingly. The first year of the war caused a drop in the volume of both imports and exports, but in 1915 there was a decided recovery in the case of exports. During the next two years the volume of goods shipped abroad again declined, but by 1919 the volume of exports had returned to the 1913 level. The value of these exports in 1919, however, was double that of the same quantity in 1913. Imports also decreased markedly during the war years, due to severe war-time restrictions on trade, and although prices of imported goods had almost trebled, the total

value of imports remained below the pre-war level until 1918. In 1918 and 1919 both imports and exports increased very largely, the expansion being especially pronounced in the case of exports, resulting in a favorable trade balance for 1919 which far exceeded any previous figure. This favorable balance reached its highest point in the early months of 1920, but thereafter exports fell off rapidly until in the last half of the year the balance became adverse to Argentina.

This striking decline in the value of the country's foreign trade is attributable in large measure to the fall in prices for both imports and exports. It is estimated that more than 200,000,000 gold pesos of the decrease in actual import values during 1921 is due to this cause. In the case of exports the decline in prices has been accompanied by a great falling off in the volume of certain leading exports, notably cereals. In spite of rising prices the amount of wheat shipped during the first half of 1920 was more than double the average yearly export of the war years, and by the middle of the year the Government found it necessary to prohibit the further export of wheat and flour and even bought back stocks held in the country which belonged to the Governments of France, Italy, and Belgium. During 1921 the slackening in foreign demand for Argentine grains and the fall in prices in the international cereal market caused a serious decline in grain exports, especially wheat, wheat flour, and corn. In December, 1921, the Argentine Government instructed all Argentine legations to offer to the various foreign governments all facilities for the purchase of Argentine products, in the hope of finding an outlet for these products at satisfactory prices. In its circular the Government stated that it "is willing to accord every facility for the acquisition by foreign countries of meat, cereals, wool, and other articles of national production necessary for the consumption and for the manufacturing industries of those countries."

The slump in wool prices during 1920, due partly to a decreased demand by other countries, resulted in a serious falling off in the export trade, but estimates for 1921 place the quantity shipped during the past year at the same level as in 1919, though prices are still far below those of former years. The reappearance of Germany as the principal purchaser of Argentine wool has been largely responsible for this recent improvement in wool exports. The quantity of hides exported during 1921 has also shown a decided increase as compared with the preceding year. Exports of meat in 1921 were only slightly below those of 1920, the great increase in exports of chilled beef and frozen

mutton and lamb offsetting the decline in frozen-beef shipments. This decline is attributed to a lessened demand on the part of Great Britain, which has heretofore been the chief market for frozen beef.

The following table shows the physical volume of exports of certain leading Argentine products, the total value of Argentine foreign trade, and the value of the country's trade with the United States since 1913:

FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA.

[000's omitted.]

	Exports of principal national products (quantity).										Total value of foreign trade ¹ (gold pesos).		Argentine trade with the United States ² (United States dollars).	
	Wheat	Linsced.	Maize.	Wool.	Frozen beef (quarters).	Chilled beef (quarters).	Frozen mutton and lamb (carcasses).	Dry ox-hides.	Salted ox-hides.	Sheepskins.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
1913.....	2,812	1,017	4,807	120			21	66	19	496,227	519,156	54,980	25,576	
1914.....	2,981	1,842	4,542	117	1,182	3,216	2,337	15	64	13	322,530	403,132	27,128	
1915.....	2,512	981	4,331	118	3,217	1,113	1,665	26	64	20	305,488	582,179	52,841	
1916.....	2,295	640	2,874	118	4,811	815	2,134	22	78	15	366,131	572,990	76,874	
1917.....	936	141	894	127	4,427	620	1,420	19	76	11	380,321	550,170	107,099	
1918.....	2,996	391	665	104	6,195	24	1,409	16	82	6	500,063	801,466	105,216	
1919.....	3,286	855	2,485	140	5,034	75	1,644	21	80	17	655,772	1,030,965	155,899	
1920.														
First quarter.....	1,714	331	903	32	1,206		265	3.4	16	4.4	191,258	276,831	42,545	
Second quarter.....	2,478	262	1,090	20	1,217		527	1.4	11	1.7	215,792	347,618	45,550	
Third quarter.....	782	220	941	17				1.1	15	0.4	266,684	234,939	54,521	
Fourth quarter.....	111	237	1,477	29	2,100	3,559	3,934	3.6		2.5	207,600	172,060	71,110	
Total, 1920.....	5,085	1,050	4,411	98	4,522	665	1,726	9.5	42	9.0	881,334	1,031,388	213,726	
1921.														
First quarter.....	475	311	413	45	1,295	305	874	1.6	15	1.7			52,840	
Second quarter.....	837	303	513	15	690	494	653						22,423	
Third quarter.....	288	434	1,404	38	484	485	599	2.9	17	4.3			17,917	
Fourth quarter.....	92	302	498	43	529	611	321	8.6	24	9.3			17,653	
Total, 1921.....	1,692	1,350	2,828	141	2,968	1,865	2,447	13.1	56	15.3	635,000	672,000	110,833	

¹ Figures for fourth quarter of 1920 and totals for 1920 and 1921 are official estimates and therefore subject to revision. Latest official published statistics apply to third quarter of 1920.

² Figures taken from United States Department of Commerce reports.

³ Last half year.

⁴ First four months of year.

⁵ Second four months of year.

⁶ Third four months of year.

State Banks and Trust Companies.

ADMISSIONS.

The list following shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal reserve system during the month ending March 31, 1922, on which date 1,638 State institutions were members of the system.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 5.</i>			
The Forest Hill State Bank, Forest Hill, Md.....	\$25,000	\$6,500	\$215,450
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Selma, Ala.	100,000	30,000	737,627
Citizens Bank of Barnesville, Barnesville, Ga.....	50,000	35,000	242,383
Bank of Hoschton, Hoschton, Ga.....	30,000	15,000	66,175
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Lawrence County Bank, Walnut Ridge, Ark.....	125,000	35,000	862,514
Greenfield Bank, Greenfield, Tenn.....	30,000	25,000	218,359
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
State Bank of Anoka, Anoka, Minn....	50,000	25,000	923,118
Security State Bank, Wanamingo, Minn.....	40,000	8,000	208,836
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
Farmers Guaranty State Bank, Stephenville, Tex.....	100,000		513,097

Converted into national banks.—Bank of Lemoore, Lemoore, Calif.; Rittenhouse Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Texas Bank & Trust Co., Beaumont, Tex.

Insolvent.—First Guaranty State Bank, Collinsville, Tex.

Commercial Failures Reported.

Despite a recent tendency toward improvement, failures in the United States are still largely in excess of those of last year; the 1,693 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. during three weeks of March comparing with 881 for the corresponding period of 1921. The returns for February, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 2,331 commercial insolvencies for \$72,608,393 of liabilities, as against 1,641 failures, involving \$60,852,449, in February, 1921. Separated according to Federal reserve districts, the February statement shows a larger number of defaults than in that month of last year in all instances, while only in the second, third, tenth, and twelfth districts is the indebtedness less than that of February, 1921.

FAILURES DURING FEBRUARY.

Districts.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
First.....	206	139	\$6,235,271	\$1,942,285
Second.....	300	222	24,202,858	26,836,505
Third.....	93	71	2,436,402	3,701,526
Fourth.....	235	144	4,627,038	3,613,291
Fifth.....	213	144	4,761,744	3,170,347
Sixth.....	270	175	5,331,050	2,920,497
Seventh.....	288	211	7,876,931	5,442,207
Eighth.....	167	129	4,653,231	2,936,144
Ninth.....	97	53	2,300,814	1,690,771
Tenth.....	99	85	2,006,480	3,993,889
Eleventh.....	207	137	5,889,143	2,117,068
Twelfth.....	156	131	2,287,431	2,487,919
Total.....	2,331	1,641	72,608,393	60,852,449

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

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

1. Trustee.
2. Executor.
3. Administrator.
4. Registrar of stocks and bonds.
5. Guardian of estates.
6. Assignee.
7. Receiver.
8. Committee of estates of lunatics.

9. In any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

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

Place.	District No.	Name of bank.	Powers granted.
Spring Valley, N. Y.	2	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Smyrna, Del.....	3	Fruit Growers National Bank.	1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Philadelphia, Pa....	3	Market Street National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.
Philadelphia, Pa....	3	Rittenhouse National Bank..	1 to 9.
Warren, Ohio.....	4	Western Reserve National Bank.	1 to 7 and 9.
Butler, Pa.....	4	Farmers' National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Raleigh, N. C.....	5	Commercial National Bank..	1 to 9.
Elmore, S. C.....	5	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Copperhill, Tenn... 6	6	First National Bank of Polk County.	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Danville, Ill.....	7	Palmer National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Martinsville, Ind... 7	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 7.
Whiting, Ind.....	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 7.
Hampton, Iowa.....	7	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Le Mars, Iowa.....	7	First National Bank.....	5 to 9.
Mascoutah, Ill.....	8	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Quincy, Ill.....	8	Quincy National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Evansville, Ind.... 8	8	National City Bank.....	1 to 9.
Faribault, Minn.... 9	9	Security National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Virginia, Minn.... 9	9	American National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Hooker, Okla..... 10	10	First National Bank.....	1 to 3 and 5.
Longview, Tex..... 11	11	First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.

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 25, 1922, to March 24, 1922, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	23	\$3,420,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increases of capital approved.....	11	520,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	34	3,940,000
Liquidations.....	8	1,365,000
Reducing capital.....	3	275,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	11	1,640,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	2	1,100,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		3,940,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		1,640,000
Net increase.....		2,300,000

¹ Includes two reductions in capital aggregating \$225,000, incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Eligibility of notes and acceptances arising out of cotton factorage business.

The Federal Reserve Board's attention was recently called to a petition signed by a number of cotton factors and referring to a former ruling of the board with regard to cotton factors' paper. The following, which is taken from the board's reply to a letter making inquiry as to the subject matter of the petition, contains a review of the board's various rulings upon the eligibility of notes of cotton factors and suggests means by which cotton factors may finance themselves through the instrumentality of paper which is eligible for discount at Federal reserve banks.

The ruling in question was issued by the Federal Reserve Board under date of October 27, 1920, and was to the effect that when the proceeds of cotton factors' notes have been used by the factors to make loans to third parties, such notes of cotton factors must be regarded as finance paper, which is ineligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks, rather than as eligible commercial or agricultural paper. This ruling was published on page 1176 of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for November, 1920.

As the ruling indicates, it does not preclude the eligibility of notes of cotton factors as such, but on the contrary states in effect that a cotton factor's note, the proceeds of which have been used by the factor for a commercial or agricultural purpose, rather than for the purpose of making loans to the factor's customers, may be eligible for discount subject to the maturity limitations of the Federal reserve act. The board also took occasion in the ruling to show how cotton factors might conduct their business in such a way as to have in their possession paper which would be eligible for discount at Federal reserve banks, and pointed out particularly that if cotton factors would take notes signed by their customers, the cotton producers, representing the loans made to them by the factors, these notes after being discounted and indorsed by member banks would be eligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks upon a satisfactory showing that the producers had obtained the loans for agricultural purposes.

The first paragraph of the petition of the cotton factors states in effect that about a year and a half ago the Federal Reserve Board, "which prior to that time had made no discrimination

against rediscounting cotton factors' paper," ruled that such paper was not eligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks. This statement would indicate in the first place that cotton factors' paper, of the kind declared to be ineligible by the board's ruling of October 27, 1920, had theretofore been held by the Federal Reserve Board to be eligible, and would indicate further that in this ruling the board discriminated against cotton factors' paper as such. The board desires to say that in these respects the impressions given by the petition are entirely erroneous, as the board has always ruled that notes the proceeds of which are loaned to third parties are ineligible, and under date of October 27, 1919, specifically ruled that cotton factors' notes the proceeds of which had been used for such purpose were ineligible, and this ruling was published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for November, 1919. This ruling resulted from the first inquiry made of the board regarding the eligibility of cotton factors' notes. I have already shown that the cotton factors' rulings did not discriminate against cotton factors' paper as such, but merely applied to the case of cotton factors a general principle of eligibility with the inevitable result that some of the paper of cotton factors was held to be ineligible and some was held to be eligible, depending upon the use of the proceeds. The same principle has been applied in determining the eligibility of paper of persons and concerns engaged in other businesses.

It seems appropriate to suggest still another means, in addition to those mentioned in the Federal Reserve Board's ruling of October 27, 1920, by which cotton factors may under some circumstances finance themselves through the instrumentality of paper which is eligible for discount at Federal reserve banks. I have in mind the use of bankers' acceptances. If cotton factors have authority, under their contracts with the original owners of the cotton and under the local laws which govern in the particular jurisdiction, to pledge the cotton consigned to them and to give the pledgee a good and indefeasible lien thereon, they may draw time drafts on banks which do a bankers' acceptance business, attaching to the drafts warehouse receipts "conveying or securing title" to such cotton. These drafts after acceptance by the banks, which will detach and retain the warehouse receipts as their security in the transactions, can be sold by the factors and when indorsed by member banks will be eligible for discount or purchase by

Federal reserve banks within 90 days of maturity, provided, of course, they otherwise comply with the law and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board made pursuant thereto. To carry out this suggestion it would be necessary that the cotton be stored in warehouses which are independent of the factors, and it would be improper acceptance practice to adopt the suggested plan for any purpose other than to finance the holding of cotton pending reasonably prompt sale by the factor.

The difficulty in some States is that under State law factors receiving cotton on consignment for sale can not hypothecate the cotton in such a way as fully to protect the pledgees, and consequently can not furnish warehouse receipts "conveying or securing title" to the cotton as the law requires. Whenever this difficulty can be overcome, however, there would seem to be no reason why cotton factors should not obtain financial assistance by means of bankers' acceptances to the extent that they can make a valid and effective pledge of the cotton consigned to them, provided they follow the recognized principles that govern the correct use of these credit instruments.

Amendment to Regulation A.

On March 29, 1922, the Federal Reserve Board transmitted to Federal reserve banks its Regulation A, Series of 1922, superseding Regulation A, Series of 1920. The board's letter of transmittal and the amended regulation are set forth below:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1922.

The Federal Reserve Board transmits herewith Regulation A, Series of 1922, superseding Regulation A, Series of 1920.

No change has been made in the regulation except in that part which deals with bankers' acceptances growing out of the importation or exportation of goods, and that part has been simplified by the elimination of certain matter which appeared in the former regulation. It should be understood, however, that the board's action in issuing the new regulation with this matter eliminated does not imply any change of view as to the meaning or proper construction of the law, or as to the broad principles which should govern the exercise of the acceptance privilege. The board is not reversing or in any way modifying any of its former rulings as to bankers' acceptances growing out of the importation or exportation of goods in so far as these rulings have been interpretative of the law, or have laid down broad general principles, the observance of which is, as a result of long experience in the field of international banking, recognized as essential in the proper conduct of the acceptance business. The board's action is intended merely to allow greater latitude to Federal reserve banks for the exercise, each in its own way, of their discretion and judgment, observing always, of course, the express and implied limitations of the law.

Conditions affecting foreign trade at the present time are essentially different from those which led to the development of the former regulations. Prior to the enactment of the Federal reserve act, national banks were with-

out authority to issue bankers' acceptances, and although some State banks had that power very few of them exercised it. During the war, however, there was a rapid growth of the acceptance business, stimulated by the abnormal demand for goods and credits, and due to this rapid growth it became necessary for the Federal Reserve Board to make frequent rulings and periodically to issue regulations for the guidance of accepting banks and Federal reserve banks in this new field. Regulation A, Series of 1920, constituted the last definite step in the development of bankers' acceptance regulations designed primarily to meet the exigencies of the unusual conditions that existed during and for some time after the war, that regulation containing the substance of all the more important rulings previously issued by the board.

Those American banking institutions which have large demands for acceptance credits in foreign transactions have by this time had considerable experience in this field, and the former detailed regulations are no longer thought necessary. Moreover, it is believed that the general advancement of foreign trade, with the resulting benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests which are largely dependent upon foreign markets, can be furthered most effectually at the present time by the substitution of this simpler regulation applicable to acceptances in export and import transactions.

The responsibility for passing upon the eligibility of bankers' acceptances offered to the Federal reserve banks for rediscount or purchase rests upon the Federal reserve banks themselves, and each bank should satisfy itself, in whatever way it deems appropriate, that the acceptances conform to the requirements of the law and the board's regulation. The Federal Reserve Board will watch carefully the development of the acceptance business under this new regulation, with a view of making any later modification that may seem necessary or advisable. The board will call the attention of the Federal reserve banks to any apparent failure to comply with the law or abuse of the acceptance privilege, and the Federal reserve banks will in turn be expected to keep the board closely advised in regard to acceptance practices in their districts.

REGULATION A, SERIES OF 1922.

(Superseding Regulation A of 1920.)

REDISCOUNTS UNDER SECTION 13.

ARTICLE A.

NOTES, DRAFTS, AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SECTION I.—General statutory provisions.

Any Federal reserve bank may discount for any of its member banks any note, draft, or bill of exchange, provided—

(a) It has a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace; but if drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock, it may have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than six months, exclusive of days of grace.

(b) It arose out of actual commercial transactions; that is, it must be a note, draft, or bill of exchange which has been issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

(c) It was not issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.

(d) The aggregate of notes, drafts, and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one borrower, whether a person, company, firm, or corporation, rediscounted for any one member bank, whether State or National, shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank; but this restriction shall not

apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

(e) It is indorsed by a member bank.

(f) It conforms to all applicable provisions of this regulation.

No Federal reserve bank may discount for any member State bank or trust company any of the notes, drafts, or bills of any one borrower who is liable for borrowed money to such State bank or trust company in an amount greater than 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of that State bank or trust company, but in determining the amount of money borrowed from such State bank or trust company the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing value and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be included.

Any Federal reserve bank may make advances to its member banks on their promissory notes for a period not exceeding 15 days, provided that they are secured by notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or bankers' acceptances which are eligible for rediscount or for purchase by Federal reserve banks, or by the deposit or pledge of bonds or notes of the United States, or bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

SECTION II.—*General character of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange eligible.*

The Federal Reserve Board, exercising its statutory right to define the character of a note, draft, or bill of exchange eligible for rediscount at a Federal reserve bank, has determined that—

(a) It must be a note, draft, or bill of exchange which has been issued or drawn, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used in the first instance, in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods¹ in one or more of the steps of the process of production, manufacture, or distribution, or for the purpose of carrying or trading in bonds or notes of the United States.

(b) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings, or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.

(c) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for investments of a purely speculative character or for the purpose of lending to some other borrower.

(d) It may be secured by the pledge of goods or collateral of any nature, including paper, which is ineligible for rediscount, provided it (the note, draft, or bill of exchange) is otherwise eligible.

SECTION III.—*Applications for rediscount.*

All applications for the rediscount of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange must contain a certificate of the member bank, in form to be prescribed by the Federal reserve bank, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange have been issued for one or more of the purposes mentioned in Section II (a), and, in the case of a member State bank or trust company, all applications must contain a certificate or guaranty to the effect that the borrower is not liable, and will not be permitted to become liable during the time his paper is held by the Federal reserve bank, to such bank or trust company for borrowed money in an amount greater than that specified in Section I above.

SECTION IV.—*Promissory notes.*

(a) *Definition.*—A promissory note, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as an unconditional promise, in

¹ When used in this regulation the word "goods" shall be construed to include goods, wares, merchandise, or agricultural products, including live stock.

writing, signed by the maker, to pay, in the United States, at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in dollars to order or to bearer.

(b) *Evidence of eligibility and requirement of statements.*—A Federal reserve bank must be satisfied by reference to the note or otherwise that it is eligible for rediscount. The member bank shall certify in its application whether the note offered for rediscount has been discounted for a depositor other than a bank or for a nondepositor and, if discounted for a bank, whether for a member or a non-member bank. The member bank must also certify whether a financial statement of the borrower is on file with it.

A recent financial statement of the borrower must be on file with the member bank in all cases, except with respect to any note discounted by a member bank for a depositor other than a bank or another member bank if—

(1) It is secured by a warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt covering goods in storage, or by bonds or notes of the United States; or

(2) The aggregate of obligations of the borrower rediscounted and offered for rediscount at the Federal reserve bank by the member bank is less than a sum equal to 10 per cent of the paid-in capital of the member bank and is less than \$5,000.

The Federal reserve bank shall use its discretion in taking the steps necessary to satisfy itself as to eligibility. Compliance of a note with Section II (b) may be evidenced by a statement of the borrower showing a reasonable excess of quick assets over current liabilities. A Federal reserve bank may, in all cases, require the financial statement of the borrower to be filed with it.

SECTION V.—*Drafts, bills of exchange, and trade acceptances.*

(a) *Definition.*—A draft or bill of exchange, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay in the United States, at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in dollars to the order of a specified person; and a trade acceptance is defined as a draft or bill of exchange, drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold,² and accepted by such purchaser.

(b) *Evidence of eligibility and requirement of statements.*—A Federal reserve bank shall take such steps as it deems necessary to satisfy itself as to the eligibility of the draft, bill, or trade acceptance offered for rediscount and may require a recent financial statement of one or more parties to the instrument. The draft, bill, or trade acceptance should be drawn so as to evidence the character of the underlying transaction, but if it is not so drawn evidence of eligibility may consist of a stamp or certificate affixed by the acceptor or drawer in a form satisfactory to the Federal reserve bank.

SECTION VI.—*Six months' agricultural paper.*

(a) *Definition.*—Six months' agricultural paper, within the meaning of this regulation, is defined as a note, draft, bill of exchange, or trade acceptance drawn or issued for agricultural purposes, or based on live stock; that is, a note, draft, bill of exchange, or trade acceptance the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for agricultural purposes, including the breeding, raising, fattening, or marketing of live stock, and which has a maturity at the time of discount of not more than six months, exclusive of days of grace.

² A consignment of goods or a conditional sale of goods can not be considered "goods sold" within the meaning of this clause. The purchase price of goods plus the cost of labor in effecting their installation may be included in the amount for which the trade acceptance is drawn.

(b) *Eligibility*.—To be eligible for rediscount, six months' agricultural paper, whether a note, draft, bill of exchange, or trade acceptance, must comply with the respective sections of this regulation which would apply to it if its maturity were 90 days or less.

ARTICLE B.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

SECTION VII.—*Definition*.

A banker's acceptance within the meaning of this regulation is defined as a draft or bill of exchange, whether payable in the United States or abroad and whether payable in dollars or some other money, of which the acceptor is a bank or trust company, or a firm, person, company, or corporation engaged generally in the business of granting bankers' acceptance credits.

SECTION VIII.—*Eligibility*.

A Federal reserve bank may rediscount any such bill bearing the indorsement of a member bank and having a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months, exclusive of days of grace, which has been drawn under a credit opened for the purpose of conducting or settling accounts resulting from a transaction or transactions involving any one of the following:

(1) The shipment of goods between the United States and any foreign country, or between the United States and any of its dependencies or insular possessions, or between foreign countries.

(2) The shipment of goods within the United States, provided shipping documents conveying security title are attached at the time of acceptance, or

(3) The storage of readily marketable staples,³ provided that the bill is secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt, conveying security title to such staples, issued by a party independent of the customer, and provided further that the acceptor remains secured throughout the life of the acceptance. In the event that the goods must be withdrawn from storage prior to the maturity of the acceptance or the retirement of the credit, a trust receipt or other similar document covering the goods may be substituted in lieu of the original document, provided that such substitution is conditioned upon a reasonably prompt liquidation of the credit. In order to insure compliance with this condition it should be required, when the original document is released, either (a) that the proceeds of

³ A readily marketable staple within the meaning of these regulations may be defined 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 price easily and definitely ascertainable and (b) the staple itself easy to realize upon by sale at any time.

the goods will be applied within a specified time toward a liquidation of the acceptance credit or (b) that a new document, similar to the original one, will be resubstituted within a specified time.

Provided, that acceptances for any one customer in excess of 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accepting bank must remain actually secured throughout the life of the acceptance, and in the case of the acceptances of member banks this security must consist of shipping documents, warehouse receipts, or other such documents, or some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance, such as documentary drafts, trade acceptances, terminal receipts, or trust receipts which have been issued under such circumstances, and which cover goods of such a character, as to insure at all times a continuance of an effective and lawful lien in favor of the accepting bank, other trust receipts not being considered such actual security if they permit the customer to have access to or control over the goods.

A Federal reserve bank may also rediscount any bill drawn by a bank or banker in a foreign country or dependency or insular possession of the United States for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange as provided in Regulation C, provided that it has a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months, exclusive of days of grace.

SECTION IX.—*General conditions as to maturity of domestic acceptances*.

Although a Federal reserve bank may legally rediscount an acceptance having a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months, exclusive of days of grace, it may decline to rediscount any acceptance the maturity of which is in excess of the usual or customary period of credit required to finance the underlying transaction or which is in excess of that period reasonably necessary to finance such transaction. Since the purpose of permitting the acceptance of drafts secured by warehouse receipts or other such documents is to permit of the temporary holding of readily marketable staples in storage pending a reasonably prompt sale, shipment, or distribution, no such acceptance should have a maturity in excess of the time ordinarily necessary to effect a reasonably prompt sale, shipment, or distribution into the process of manufacture or consumption.

SECTION X.—*Evidence of eligibility*.

A Federal reserve bank must be satisfied, either by reference to the acceptance itself, or otherwise, that the acceptance is eligible for rediscount under the terms of the law and the provisions of this regulation. The bill itself should be drawn so as to evidence the character of the underlying transaction, but if it is not so drawn evidence of eligibility may consist of a stamp or certificate affixed by the acceptor in form satisfactory to the Federal reserve bank.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Right of Federal reserve banks to collect checks drawn on nonmember banks not remitting at par.

Below is printed the opinion filed March 11, 1922, of United States District Judge Beverly D. Evans in the so-called "par clearance" suit against the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The opinion announces the decision of the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia to the effect that Federal reserve banks may collect all checks payable on presentation, including checks drawn on nonmember banks, but can not pay any exchange charges, and may employ any proper instrumentality or agency to collect checks drawn on banks which refuse to remit without the deduction of exchange charges. The opinion also states that the plaintiffs failed to substantiate the charges which they made in their bill that the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta had acted or intended to act illegally or had or intended to exercise its rights so as to oppress or injure the plaintiff banks.

American Bank & Trust Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta et al., defendants.

BEVERLY D. EVANS, district judge:

This case was heard by me on its merits and, after argument and due consideration, I find as follows:

(1) Under sections 13 and 16 of the Federal reserve act the Federal reserve banks are empowered to accept any and all checks payable on presentation, when deposited with them for collection.

(2) Checks thus received must be collected at par. The Federal reserve banks are not permitted to accept in payment of checks deposited with them for collection an amount less than the full face value of the checks.

(3) In the discharge of its duties with respect to the collection of checks deposited with them, and with respect to performing the functions of a clearing house, the several Federal reserve banks are empowered to adopt any reasonable measure designed to accomplish these purposes. To that end a Federal reserve bank may send checks to the drawee bank directly, for remittance through the mails, of collections without cost of exchange. If the drawee bank refuses to remit without deduction of the cost of

exchange, it is in the power of the several Federal reserve banks to employ any proper instrumentality or agency to collect the checks from the drawee bank, and it may legitimately pay the necessary cost of this service.

(4) The process of the daily collection of checks, in the exercise of the clearing-house functions, is not rendered unlawful because of the fact that of the checks handled two or more of them may be drawn on the same bank.

(5) It is a legitimate feature of the clearing-house function of a Federal reserve bank to publish a par clearance list, that is, a list of banks on which checks are drawn that will be collected at par by the Federal reserve banks. But inasmuch as a conclusion may be drawn from the appearance of a bank's name on the par list that it agrees to remit at par, or has agreed to enter the par clearance system, I do not think such list should include the name of any nonmember bank, unless such nonmember bank consents. I see no objection to including in the par clearance list the names of towns or cities, with a representation that the Federal reserve bank will undertake to collect at par checks drawn on any bank (member or nonmember) in such town or city.

(6) In the inauguration of its par clearance system, I find that the Federal reserve bank of the Atlanta district was not inspired by any ulterior purpose to coerce or injure any nonmember bank which refused to remit at par. Specifically I find the charge that the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta would accumulate checks upon country or nonmember banks until they reach a large amount, and then cause them to be presented for payment over the counter, so as to compel the plaintiffs to maintain so much cash in their vaults as to drive them out of business, as an alternative to agreeing to remit at par, is not sustained by the evidence.

(7) I find the evidence insufficient to sustain any charge in the bill that the Federal reserve bank was acting illegally, or exercising any right it had so as to oppress or injure the plaintiff banks. With regard to the publication of the names of nonmember banks on the Federal reserve bank's par list, while I do not think the evidence justifies a finding that such publication was done to injure or oppress plaintiff banks, nevertheless I do not think the names of plaintiff banks, or any of them, should be included in the list without their consent.

The general result of my findings is that the plaintiffs are entitled to the writ of injunction against the inclusion of their names on the par list without their consent, but are not entitled to an injunction for any other matter complained against the respondents.

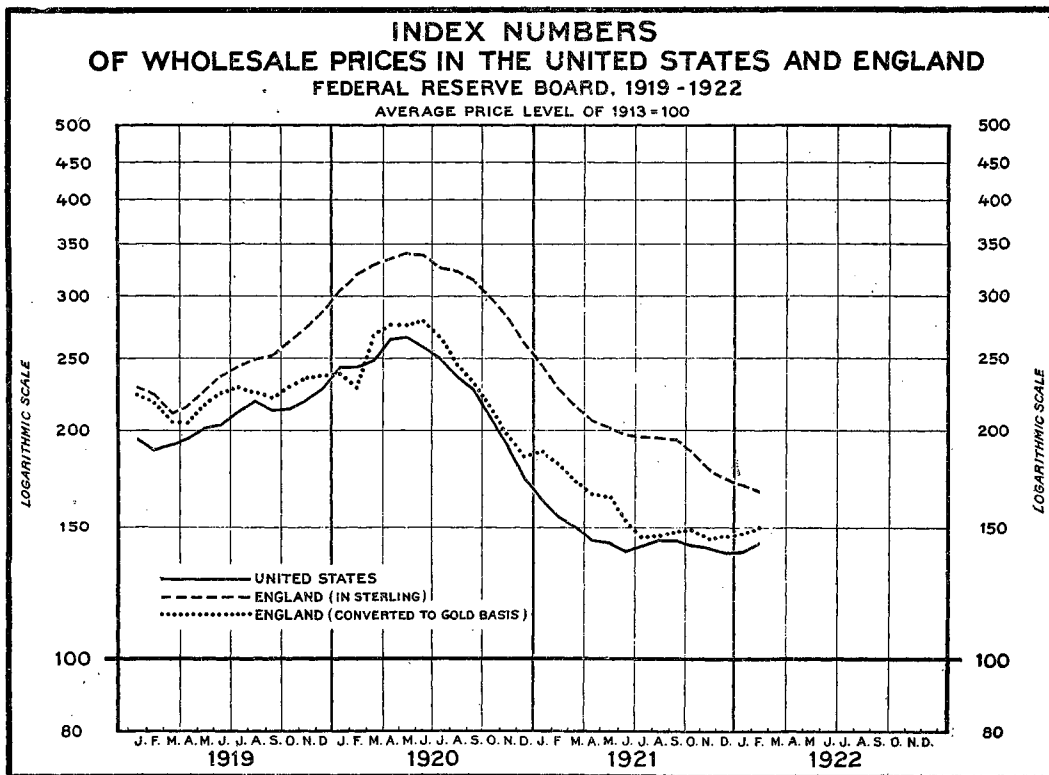
Let an appropriate decree be submitted giving effect to the foregoing findings. This March 11th, 1922.

PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES—UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Prices in general in the United States and England continued to move in opposite directions during February. In the United States there was a more considerable advance than has occurred since last summer, while in England prices continued to fall. Due to advances in the sterling rate of exchange, gold prices in England moved upward at about the same rate as American prices.

In the United States the advance was mainly due to the rise in prices of farm products, but there were advances also in building materials, certain chemicals, cottonseed oil, fuel oil, as well as woolen yarns and leather. The most important commodities to decline were coal, pig iron, and steel products, copper, tin, zinc, as well as raw cotton and cotton products, gasoline, and kerosene. In England practically the only commodities to advance in February were farm products and foodstuffs, but by no means all of these increased. Domestic wheat and barley prices declined, as well as domestic hides and cattle. In other than foods the price decline was fairly general, affecting coal, coke, iron and steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, building materials, as well as raw cotton, cotton yarns and cloth, hemp, jute, wool yarns, and leather. Raw wool, on the other hand, was steady in price or else advanced.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN UNITED STATES—CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.¹

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919, average.....	209	174	214	209	198	207	206
1920, average.....	236	191	227	235	237	229	233
1921, average.....	147	108	131	141	142	149	145
1921.							
February.....	156	113	135	152	158	152	154
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	153	142
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	142
September.....	145	106	144	138	133	152	143
October.....	143	107	141	140	132	145	141
November.....	142	108	138	141	128	143	140
December.....	139	111	136	140	127	140	138
1922.							
January.....	140	110	135	141	126	139	138
February.....	144	110	137	145	127	145	142

¹ The index number of the Federal Reserve Board has been constructed primarily with a view to international comparisons of wholesale prices. The number has been published monthly since May, 1920, but is computed for the years 1913, 1919, and the first of 1920 as well.

For detailed information regarding the make-up of the number, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, 1920, pages 499-503. The commodities included in the different groups are listed there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail. Revisions in prices or weights appear in BULLETINS for June, 1920, and June, 1921.

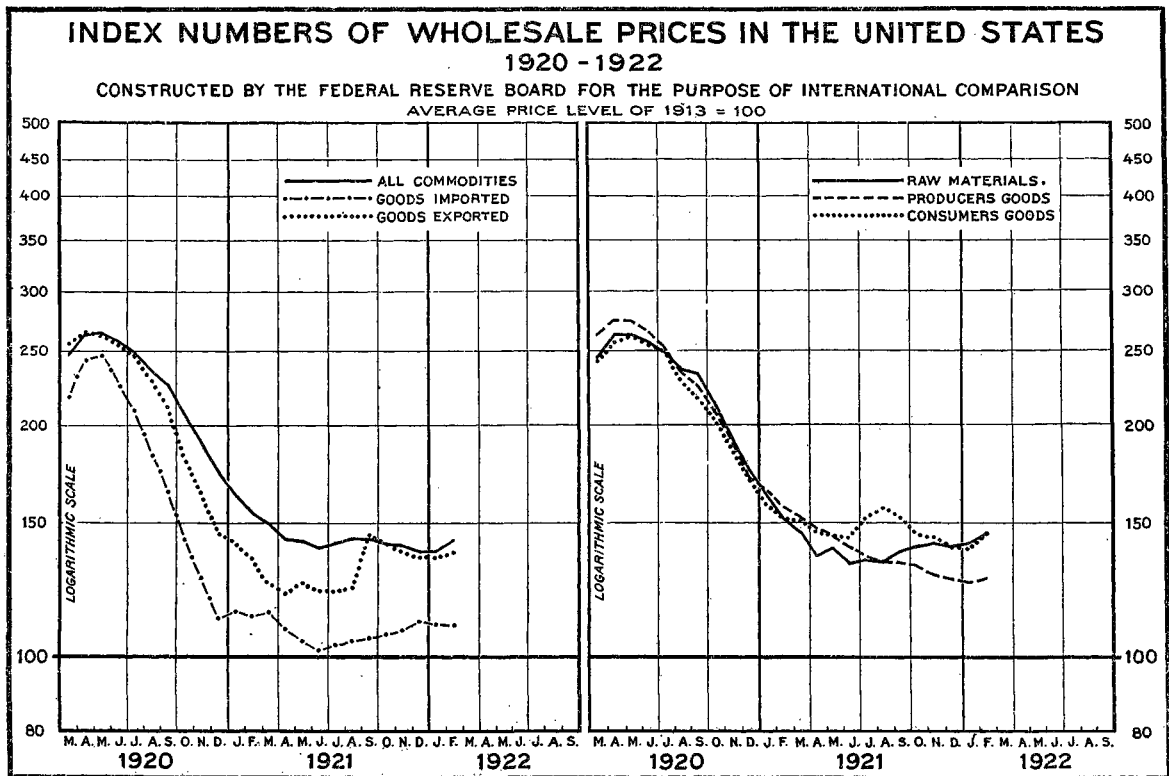
The index of "goods produced" consists of 74 quotations (30 raw materials, 24 producers' and 20 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (such as grains, live stock, and textiles), minerals, and lumber, among the raw materials; yarns, leather, semifinished steel products, refined oils, chemicals, building materials, etc., among the producers' goods; and potatoes, meats, flour, rice, dairy products, cotton and woolen cloths, boots and shoes, and kerosene among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods imported" consists of 18 quotations (9 raw materials, 7 producers' and 2 consumers' goods). It includes Egyptian cotton, Australian and South American raw wool, Japanese and Chinese silk, South American hides, Straits tin, and Canadian lumber among the raw materials; plantation and Para rubber, Chilean nitrate, cane sugar, burlap, sisal, etc., among producers' goods; and tea and coffee for consumers' goods.

Leading American exports are included in the index of prices of "goods exported," which is made up of 40 quotations (17 raw materials, 12 producers' and 11 consumers' goods). Grains, tobacco, cotton, copper, coal, pig iron, petroleum, and lumber make up the list of raw materials; vegetable oils, leather, semifinished metal products, refined oils, and chemicals the producers' goods; and wheat flour, refined sugar, pork products, coffee, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, and kerosene the consumers' goods.

The index numbers of "raw materials," "producers' goods," and "consumers' goods," consist of the commodities mentioned above which fall into these classes, whether they are of domestic or foreign origin. The raw materials group include 39 quotations, the producers' goods 29, and the consumers' goods 22.

The quotations are obtained from representative trade journals and private firms. About half of them are the same that are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its larger compilation of prices and are furnished to the Board by that bureau.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN—CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.¹

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.	Converted to gold basis.
1919, average.....	238	247	275	226	261	241	241	221
1920, average.....	315	291	438	291	355	292	314	242
1921, average.....	207	171	183	197	178	219	201	159
1921.								
February.....	234	190	201	213	213	246	226	180
July.....	204	164	174	192	165	222	196	146
August.....	202	165	168	193	161	223	195	146
September.....	199	170	171	195	165	212	194	148
October.....	192	163	175	187	166	200	187	149
November.....	182	154	164	177	153	191	177	144
December.....	176	152	158	173	147	186	172	147
1922.								
January.....	174	149	158	171	147	181	170	148
February.....	171	148	151	168	144	181	167	150
March.....								151

¹ The British index number is the second of the series of wholesale price indexes to be completed by the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of international comparisons. It was published for the first time in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for February, 1922, but is also computed for the years 1913, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Detailed information regarding the make-up of the number may be found in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for February, 1922, pages 147-153. The entire list of commodities included in the different groups is furnished there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail.

The commodities which form the basis for the index number are for the most part the same as those used in the Federal Reserve Board index of American prices.

The index of "goods produced" consists of 55 quotations (16 raw materials, 25 producers' and 13 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (grains, live stock, wool, and hides), pig iron, coal and coke among the raw materials; cotton yarns, woolen yarns and wool tops, semi-finished iron and steel products, building materials, chemicals, leather, etc., among the producers' goods; cotton cloth, boots and shoes, food products, and tobacco among the consumers' goods.

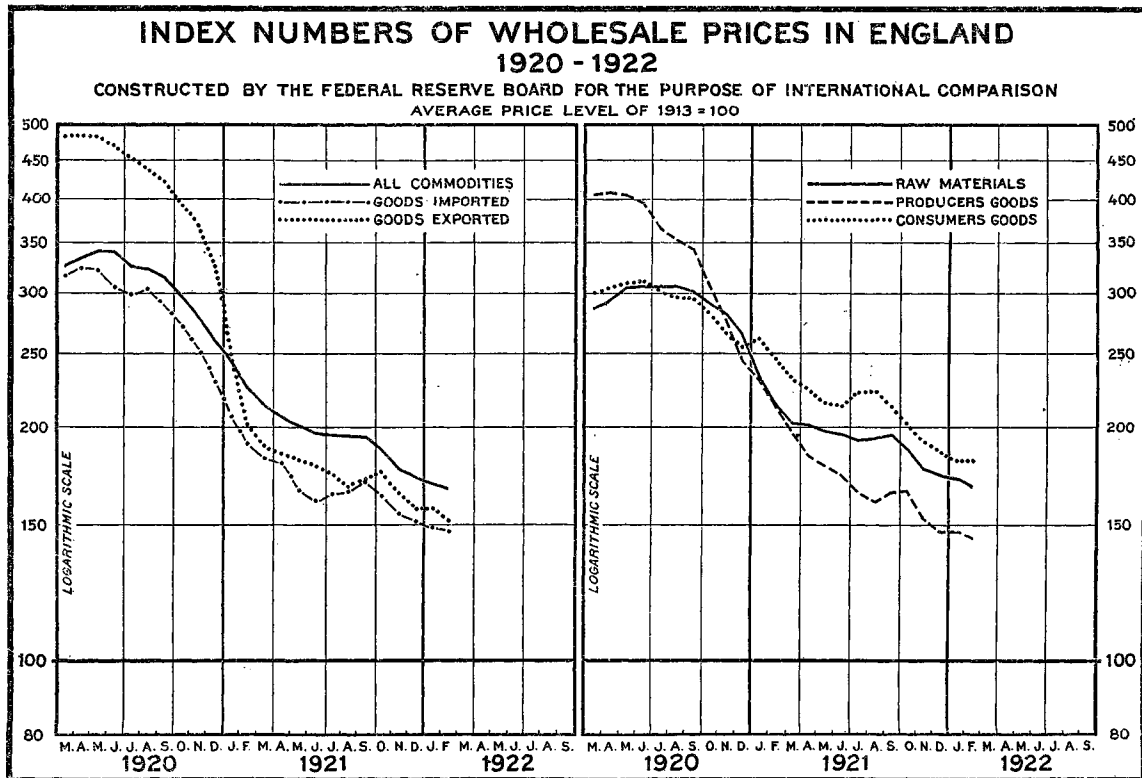
The index of "goods imported" consists of 43 quotations (23 raw materials, 9 producers' and 11 consumers' goods). These include American and Australian wheat, American tobacco, American and Egyptian cotton, Australian wool, Straits tin, American copper, Swedish lumber, etc., among raw materials; West Indian sugar, India jute, Para and plantation rubber, American petroleum products, etc., among the producers' goods and Argentine beef, American pork products, coffee, tea, kerosene, etc., among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods exported or reexported" includes cotton, wool, coal, pig iron, etc., among raw materials; cotton and woolen yarns, iron and steel products, rubber, etc., among the producers' goods; and cotton cloth, boots and shoes, coffee, tea, and tobacco among the consumers' goods.

The index numbers of "raw materials," "producers' goods," and "consumers' goods" consist of the commodities mentioned above which fall into these classes, whether they are of domestic or foreign origin. The raw materials group includes 39 quotations, the producers' goods 35, and the consumers' goods 24.

The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 98 different quotations.

As a general rule quotations have been obtained from trade journals which have well organized price collecting services, or from individual firms. The American consul in London supervises the collection of the prices each month and cables them to the United States about the 7th of the following month. The index number is constructed here and is ordinarily ready for publication by the 10th to 15th of each month.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—REGROUPED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.²

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
	Agricultural products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
1920, average ³	256	183	333	235	240	235	252	243
1921, average ³	133	108	208	187	151	140	161	153
1921.								
February.....	145	114	225	207	164	155	171	167
July.....	122	109	203	177	145	134	153	148
August.....	123	112	200	175	145	132	162	152
September.....	142	104	194	172	146	133	160	152
October.....	134	105	193	176	145	133	158	150
November.....	129	103	200	178	145	130	157	149
December.....	129	102	208	178	146	130	155	149
1922.								
January.....	129	107	207	176	147	127	151	148
February.....	139	116	207	176	153	127	153	151

² As the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (which is based upon 315 quotations) has been reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board, the raw materials group consists of approximately 76 quotations, the producers' goods of about 80, and the consumers' goods of 158. Raw materials have been subclassified into agricultural products (mainly grains, cotton, and tobacco), based upon 19 quotations, animal products based upon the same number, forest products based upon 11 quotations, and mineral products based upon 27 quotations. The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for October, 1918, contains a list of the commodities in each group. The weights are the same as those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ These reclassified averages, with the exception of those for the "all commodities," are based on the 12 monthly, not the weekly, figures for the year, as are the original averages compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements in the United States, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character. The prices shown in the table have been obtained from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the case of bituminous coal, prices for which have been obtained from the Coal Age.

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.
1913.....	\$0.6155	100	\$0.1270	100	\$0.8735	100	\$0.9863	100	\$8.5072	100	\$0.1839	100
1919.....	1.5800	257	.3185	251	2.5600	294	2.5370	239	17.4957	206	.3931	210
1920.....	1.3968	227	.3301	260	2.5581	293	2.5225	256	14.4856	170	.3122	174
1921.....	.5648	92	.1414	111	1.4660	168	1.4353	146	8.7803	103	.1390	76
1921.												
February.....	.6350	103	.1322	104	1.6713	191	1.9194	195	9.3125	109	.1363	74
July.....	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	166	1.2291	125	8.4063	99	.1388	75
August.....	.5578	91	.1290	102	1.3953	160	1.2373	125	8.7750	103	.1405	76
September.....	.5344	87	.1063	155	1.4825	170	1.2769	129	8.3750	98	.1406	76
October.....	.4647	76	.1913	151	1.3191	151	1.1938	121	8.8750	104	.1481	81
November.....	.4728	77	.1750	138	1.2535	144	1.1758	119	8.5625	101	.1580	86
December.....	.4660	76	.1713	135	1.2594	144	1.1767	119	8.2188	97	.1650	90
1922.												
January.....	.4738	77	.1650	130	1.2995	149	1.1960	121	8.1500	96	.1650	90
February.....	.5572	91	.1656	130	1.5219	174	1.3816	140	8.6375	102	.1600	87

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year and month.	Hogs, light, Chicago.		Wool, Ohio, 1-3 grades, scoured, eastern markets.		Hemlock, New York.		Yellow pine, flooring, New York.		Coal, bituminous, run of mine, f.o.b. spot at mines, Pittsburgh.		Coal, bituminous, Pocahontas, f.o.b. spot at mines, Columbus.	
	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 manufactured.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$8.4541	100	\$0.4710	100	\$24.2273	100	\$44.5909	100	\$1.3200	100	\$1.5710	100
1919.....	18.3260	217	1.1894	248	39.7500	164	78.8333	177	6.0433	458	5.8891	375
1920.....	14.7106	174	.9712	203	56.6667	234	145.4167	326	2.2030	167	3.1804	202
1921.....	8.8913	105	.5076	108	40.8960	169	93.7083	210				
1921.												
February.....	9.7063	115	.5455	116	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.4200	183	3.7300	237
July.....	10.2000	121	.4909	104	37.5000	155	91.0000	204	2.0750	157	3.2000	204
August.....	10.3950	123	.4727	100	37.2500	151	92.0000	206	2.1300	161	3.0600	195
September.....	8.5000	101	.4727	100	37.2500	154	92.0000	206	2.2310	169	2.9190	186
October.....	8.1800	97	.4727	100	37.2500	154	90.0000	202	2.1800	165	2.6800	171
November.....	6.8688	81	.5091	108	37.2500	154	91.0000	204	2.1500	163	2.4500	156
December.....	7.0250	83	.5273	112	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1950	140
1922.												
January.....	8.1600	97	.5818	124	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1500	137
February.....	10.2625	121	.6727	143	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.0750	132

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connellsville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	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.
1913.....	\$5.0613	100	\$2.4396	100	\$0.1573	100	\$0.0440	100	\$2.4500	100	\$14.7058	100
1919.....	8.1639	161	4.7375	194	.1911	122	.0578	131	4.1346	169	27.0971	188
1920.....	9.4265	186	10.8163	443	.1797	114	.0808	184	5.9750	244	42.2692	287
1921.....	10.5544	209	3.6361	149	.1262	80	.0457	104	3.3144	135	21.6683	147
1921.												
February.....	10.6382	210	5.1875	213	.1288	82	.0468	106	4.1875	171	27.5000	187
July.....	10.5048	208	2.9063	119	.1253	80	.0440	100	2.2500	92	19.3750	132
August.....	10.6036	210	2.8060	115	.1173	75	.0440	100	2.2500	92	18.2000	124
September.....	10.7075	212	3.1875	131	.1200	76	.0461	105	2.3125	94	19.1250	130
October.....	10.7125	212	3.2750	134	.1268	81	.0470	107	3.1250	128	19.1875	130
November.....	10.6859	211	2.9700	122	.1303	83	.0470	107	3.9000	159	19.0000	129
December.....	10.7063	212	2.7500	113	.1356	86	.0470	107	4.0000	163	18.6250	127
1922.												
January.....	10.6935	211	2.7500	113	.1355	86	.0470	107	3.3000	135	18.1500	123
February.....	10.6944	211	3.0375	125	.1288	82	.0470	107	3.2500	133	17.7500	121

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.		Steel rails, open-hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbred, Philadelphia.	
	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.
1913.....	\$0.2213	100	\$0.2821	100	\$25.7892	100	\$0.0148	100	\$30.0000	100	\$0.7767	100
1919.....	.5340	241	.5283	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0323	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
1921.....	.2904	131	.3583	127	34.3846	133	.0193	130	45.6538	152	1.1792	152
1921.												
February.....	.2775	125	.3500	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
July.....	.2411	109	.3500	124	32.2500	125	.0185	125	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
August.....	.2586	117	.3400	121	29.6000	115	.0178	120	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
September.....	.3446	156	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0164	111	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
October.....	.3832	173	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0160	108	45.2500	151	1.1500	148
November.....	.3655	165	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0152	103	40.0000	133	1.1500	148
December.....	.3391	153	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0150	101	40.0000	133	1.2500	161
1922.												
January.....	.3259	147	.3400	121	28.0000	109	.0150	101	40.0000	133	1.2774	164
February.....	.3127	141	.3500	124	28.0000	109	.0139	94	40.0000	133	1.3000	167

1 On Toledo market, average for last 6 months of 1913.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

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.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per gallon.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9882	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1921.....	.1627	126	.0719	65	8.3264	182	.2678	161	.2452	197	.0616	144
1921.												
February.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166
July.....	.1490	115	.0647	58	8.9000	194	.3200	193	.2200	178	.0546	128
August.....	.1600	124	.0703	63	8.1200	177	.3248	195	.2200	178	.0583	137
September.....	.1595	123	.0789	71	8.3188	181	.2756	166	.2200	178	.0559	131
October.....	.1644	127	.0813	73	7.4250	162	.2372	143	.2320	188	.0519	122
November.....	.1725	133	.0883	79	7.1700	156	.2238	135	.2400	195	.0517	121
December.....	.1640	127	.0931	84	6.8813	150	.2150	129	.2400	195	.0500	117
1922.												
January.....	.1538	119	.0963	87	7.0000	153	.2210	133	.2175	176	.0480	112
February.....	.1450	112	.0902	81	7.9750	174	.2672	161	.2100	170	.0492	115

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published here-with are constructed by various foreign sta-tistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.¹

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 (90 quotations). ²	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). ²	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). ²	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities).	United Kingdom; Federal Reserve Board (98 quotations). ²	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ²	Italy; Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 during 1921 and 100 thereafter). ²	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). ⁴	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities). ²	Sweden; Svensk Handels-tidning (47 quotations). ²	Christi-ania, Norway; Økonomi-ske Revue (93 commodities). ²	Den-mark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). ⁷	Belgium; Department of Statistics (130 commodities). ²²
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	100	100	101	101	101	101	95	100	116	115	100	100	100
1919.....	206	212	217	217	241	357	364	1,580	1,496	330	322	294	322
1920.....	233	243	246	314	314	510	624	1,862	1,911	347	377	352	382
1921.....	145	153	182	202	201	345	578			211	269	250	282
1921.													
January.....	163	177	208	251	244	407	642	1,607	1,439	267	344	341	
February.....	154	167	199	230	226	377	613	1,528	1,376	250	319	290	
March.....	150	162	194	215	213	360	604	1,461	1,338	237	312	280	
July.....	142	148	176	193	196	330	520	1,517	1,428	211	300	253	
August.....	142	152	174	194	195	331	542	1,798	1,917	198	297	256	347
September.....	143	152	172	191	194	344	580	1,843	2,067	182	287	224	364
October.....	141	150	169	184	187	331	599	2,067	2,460	175	286	202	368
November.....	140	149	168	176	177	332	595	2,798	3,416	174	276	186	368
December.....	138	149	170	171	172	326	595	3,348	3,487	172	269	188	
1922.													
January.....	138	148	168	167	170	314	577	3,562	3,665	170	260	178	
February.....	142	151	169	165	167	306		3,955	3,987	166	253	177	
March.....			166		168	307		4,888			240	182	
April.....								5,899				178	

	Switzer-land; Dr. Lorenz (71 com-mo-dities). ¹⁵	Holland; Central Bureau of Statis-tics (53 com-mo-dities). ¹⁶	Bul-garia; Direc-tion Générale de la Sta-tistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 com-mo-dities).	South Africa; Office of Census and Statis-tics (187 com-mo-dities).	Aus-tralian Com-mon-wealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 com-mo-dities). ²	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Dutch East Indies; Statis-tical Bureau. ⁶	Cal-cutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 com-mo-dities). ²	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 com-mo-dities). ²	Shang-hai; Bureau of Markets, Ministry of Finance (147 com-mo-dities). ²⁴	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 com-mo-dities). ²¹
1913.....		100	100	(17)						100		100
1914.....	100	105	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	104
1919.....		297	1,166	225	181	180	178	281	198	236	229	220
1920.....		282	1,940	299	245	218	212	226	204	259	140	238
1921.....	195	181	2,006	180	192	167	201	166	181	200	145	205
1921.												
January.....		238	2,392	214	260	196	216	214	178	201	138	221
February.....		230	2,135	196		192	210	197	174	195	142	215
March.....		219	2,437	182		181	208	194	175	191	143	210
July.....		179	1,721	164	109	159	200	183	183	196	145	201
August.....		177	1,730	166		160	197	184	184	199	149	205
September.....		181	1,753	170		160	197	188	187	207	143	205
October.....		184	1,939	186	155	156	195	175	184	219	146	203
November.....		182	2,061	181		151	191	170	180	214	144	195
December.....		178	2,155	170		148	189	166	180	209	146	190
1922.												
January.....	176	161	2,095	168		147		164	178	206	149	190
February.....	171	162		169		147		163	179	204		191
March.....	171											190

¹ See following page for issues of BULLETIN containing descriptions of the methods used in constructing these indexes.
² Average for the month.
³ End of month.
⁴ Beginning of month, but not always the first.
⁵ Middle of month.
⁶ End of year and end of month.
⁷ First of month.
⁸ July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.
⁹ Middle of 1914=100.
¹⁰ Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.
¹¹ July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.
¹² July, 1914=100.
¹³ End of July, 1914=100.

¹⁴ As of Jan. 1.
¹⁵ Prices as of first of the month. 1914=100.
¹⁶ Based upon prices of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921 1913=100.
¹⁷ Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.
¹⁸ Average annual expenditure, 1913=100.
¹⁹ 1914=100.
²⁰ Feb., 1913=100.
²¹ Average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.
²² Average of last half of month.
²³ April, 1914=100.
²⁴ As of last Wednesday in month.
²⁵ December figure.

The BULLETIN for January, 1920, contains a description of the French, Australian, Japanese, and Canadian indexes. A description of the method used in the construction of the Swedish index number appeared in the BULLETIN for February, 1921, the new Italian index number was discussed in the April, 1921, 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 of February and March, 1921. Complete information regarding the computation of the index 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. The Danish index has been constructed only recently, is based upon the prices of 33 commodities, and is roughly weighted according to consumption. The new British index number, compiled by the Board of Trade, was described in the March, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN. The BULLETIN for December, 1921, contains a description of the

index published by the Federal Statistical Bureau for Germany, and the indexes for Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Bulgaria, Cairo, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Peru. The index numbers for the Dutch East Indies and Belgium were described in the BULLETIN for March, 1922. Lack of space prevents the publication of group index numbers for these countries, but they can be obtained at any time upon request. In the case of the two American index numbers, 1913 is used as the basis in the original computations. In most 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 certain cases July, 1914, or the year immediately preceding that, is used as the base. Since the figures are for the most part received by cable, the latest ones are subject to revision. In certain cases the index numbers for the war years were published in various issues of the BULLETIN in 1920.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
[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.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	308	210	366	236	243
1921.....	120	143	183	190	131	196	168	238	158	153
1921.										
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	221	178	277	180	167
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	146	152
October.....	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150
November.....	114	142	186	186	119	197	162	218	145	149
December.....	113	139	185	187	119	203	161	218	148	149
1922.										
January.....	116	134	183	183	117	202	159	214	146	148
February.....	126	138	183	183	115	202	159	213	150	151

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE.¹
[1913=100.]

	Cereals.	Meat and fish.	Other foods.	Total food.	Iron and steel.	Other metals and minerals.	Cotton.	Other textiles.	Other articles.	Total not food.	All commodities.
1920 average.....	273	263	278	272	406	252	480	362	274	340	314
1921 average.....	195	222	214	210	243	180	193	174	197	198	202
1921.											
February.....	212	266	227	234	321	201	195	201	216	228	230
July.....	202	214	215	210	229	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	205	216	210	210	222	172	176	159	189	186	194
September.....	197	201	201	200	207	160	213	163	190	186	191
October.....	170	185	193	183	194	157	225	170	190	185	184
November.....	157	178	195	177	181	153	199	169	183	176	176
December.....	153	181	186	173	172	152	188	167	177	170	171
1922.											
January.....	148	176	182	169	166	149	180	170	174	167	167
February.....	153	178	187	178	162	145	168	166	169	161	165

¹ Figures have recently been subject to slight revision.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—FRANCE—GENERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.
1919 average.	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	1921									
1920 average.	503	427	422	459	449	737	524	550	510	October.....	345	305	305	323	262	391	365	338	331
1921 average.	380	330	343	355	275	355	374	338	345	November....	331	306	324	321	277	388	362	311	332
										December....	324	303	300	313	269	375	364	337	326
1921.										1922.									
March.....	406	322	367	366	289	375	392	355	360	January.....	309	289	306	302	258	363	350	324	314
July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330	February....	303	288	318	301	242	345	341	311	306
August.....	371	337	352	355	245	321	356	312	331	March.....	339	285	326	316	242	326	328	300	307
September..	373	311	359	352	253	338	370	338	344										

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1921=100.]

	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.		Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.
1921.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1922.									
										January.....	112	114	73	72	64	92	112	94	92

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.¹

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920 average.....	1,223	3,107	1,925	1,417	1,580	1921.					
1921 average.....	1,678	2,880	2,268	1,672	1,862	Beginning of—					
						December.....	3,159	6,427	5,635	2,418	3,348
1921.						1922.					
Beginning of—						Beginning of—					
April.....	1,187	2,107	1,780	1,475	1,461	January.....	3,351	6,427	4,025	2,984	3,565
July.....	1,265	2,107	1,780	1,566	1,517	February....	3,551	6,827	4,520	3,393	3,952
August.....	1,867	2,240	1,811	1,525	1,798	March.....	4,712	7,200	5,650	4,016	4,888
September....	1,841	2,560	1,935	1,582	1,843	April.....	5,707	8,907	6,471	4,967	5,899
October.....	1,981	3,200	2,337	1,705	2,067						
November....	2,766	4,613	3,251	2,057	2,798						

¹ Figures have recently been entirely revised.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.¹

[1913 prices=100.]

	Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).		Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).
1920 average.....	1,253	2,652	1,486	October.....	2,235	3,585	2,460
1921 average.....	1,786	2,533	1,911	November....	2,967	5,662	3,416
				December....	3,170	5,071	3,487
1921.				1922.			
February.....	1,320	1,660	1,376	January.....	3,333	5,075	3,665
July.....	1,369	1,721	1,428	February....	3,716	5,343	3,987
August.....	1,913	1,935	1,917				
September....	1,952	2,643	2,067				

¹ Figures have recently been revised.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SWEDEN—SVENSK HANDELSTIDNING.

[July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building materials.	Wood pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.	All commodities.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211	215	294	330
1920.....	262	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
1921.....	210	220	227	285	159	243	310	107	144	228	211
1921.											
February.....	231	241	248	362	204	319	511	108	147	318	250
July.....	236	227	216	315	149	199	197	112	133	191	211
August.....	217	230	214	250	130	198	183	107	132	191	198
September.....	183	208	207	223	130	191	178	108	166	191	182
October.....	167	198	200	202	130	211	169	119	161	187	175
November.....	161	196	197	194	133	239	181	108	149	179	174
December.....	156	186	202	197	134	243	189	110	146	179	172
1922											
January.....	168	173	202	179	131	228	189	104	144	179	170
February.....	170	159	170	186	130	226	178	97	138	179	166

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—OKONOMISK REVUE.

[Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Feed-stuffs and fertilizers.	Fuel.		Iron.	Metals.	Building materials.	Textiles.	Hides and leather.	Pulp wood.	Paper.	All commodities.
				Coal and coke.	Petroleum and benzine.								
End of—													
1914.....	115	130	108	151	104	115	128	107	105	158	103	101	115
1919.....	329	281	277	767	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
1921.....	263	279	233	289	276	278	183	291	320	219	183	338	269
1921.													
March.....	307	315	287	289	357	328	169	339	350	203	289	472	342
July.....	301	408	254	388	303	307	190	309	319	197	276	392	300
August.....	296	360	260	371	297	307	190	305	315	197	262	392	297
September.....	302	303	254	333	297	339	190	299	309	210	227	377	287
October.....	297	303	251	333	297	335	197	297	315	228	227	350	286
November.....	273	282	233	316	276	319	184	293	320	219	227	338	276
December.....	263	279	233	289	276	278	183	291	320	219	183	338	269
1922.													
January.....	244	256	226	279	276	268	183	279	316	219	183	332	260
February.....	236	250	224	279	256	263	165	274	310	219	183	327	253
March.....	222	245	220	279	203	232	161	262	289	190	177	309	240

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.	All commodities.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	296	277	218
1921.....	198	125	166	166	192	133	249	225	167
1921.									
February.....	214	132	192	206	197	184	303	242	192
July.....	195	111	158	166	188	119	258	220	159
August.....	194	116	160	164	190	120	231	224	160
September.....	193	143	159	145	187	110	226	220	160
October.....	193	147	157	129	189	98	210	220	156
November.....	190	138	155	123	188	87	198	208	151
December.....	183	134	149	122	187	93	192	205	148
1922.									
January.....	185	133	140	118	188	92	196	200	147
February.....	184	136	143	119	187	93	195	194	147

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CANADA—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.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	227	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205	217
1920.....	263	198	204	261	258	303	192	203	245	268	255	204	246
1921.....	150	149	157	172	181	189	110	150	249	211	218	177	182
1921.													
March.....	168	171	174	175	203	198	118	158	243	231	233	181	194
July.....	146	143	133	157	174	179	106	147	236	217	207	175	176
August.....	152	143	142	182	173	181	101	145	237	192	206	176	174
September.....	144	133	141	170	170	183	100	143	235	189	206	171	172
October.....	127	134	149	171	162	185	100	143	234	190	210	169	169
November.....	125	113	158	176	158	179	100	140	232	180	211	165	168
December.....	131	122	170	188	159	176	100	141	232	180	211	166	170
1922.													
January.....	133	129	149	186	155	176	99	142	231	180	206	163	168
February.....	145	140	141	204	155	174	97	141	216	179	204	164	169
March.....	149	138	122	204	158	174	96	137	213	174	206	166	166

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CALCUTTA, INDIA—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Oils, mustard.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Other foods.	All commodities.
End of July, 1914..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920 average.....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
1921 average.....	146	242	237	108	306	143	105	142	108	83	135	100	270	160	145	157	181
1921.																	
February.....	147	226	243	80	305	104	101	149	97	80	124	70	352	119	129	148	174
July.....	149	237	245	116	316	136	102	147	115	80	157	92	247	173	151	162	183
August.....	143	242	241	121	301	150	107	135	116	85	150	107	236	182	153	170	184
September.....	143	247	214	120	302	217	127	147	115	102	145	116	219	182	157	172	187
October.....	141	251	214	122	310	193	112	148	106	88	122	124	205	184	154	166	184
November.....	141	246	213	116	299	166	108	150	104	77	123	151	203	178	143	164	180
December.....	139	235	219	128	289	176	111	150	103	86	124	152	194	180	147	169	180
1922.																	
January.....	132	236	220	126	275	165	110	156	105	85	132	161	225	177	139	150	178
February.....	130	241	193	131	266	172	107	162	109	82	143	146	218	174	137	175	179

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

In the following table are presented statistics showing the trend of retail prices and the cost of living in the United States and important European countries:¹

¹ Three of these index numbers—those for the United Kingdom, Paris, and Sweden—are constructed on the basis of prices in July, 1914=100. In the case of the United States, the original base, that of the year 1913, has been shifted to the July, 1914, base. The German index uses the year ending July, 1914, as a base.

The American index number, constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was based upon the retail prices of 22 articles of food, weighted according to family consumption, until January, 1921, when it was increased to 43 articles reported by dealers in 51 important cities. The method of weighting continues the same, although the actual "weight" applied has been changed.

The British index number of the cost of living constructed by the Ministry of Labor consists of the retail prices not only of foodstuffs but of other articles as well. Retail clothing prices, rents, and the cost of fuel, lighting, and miscellaneous household items are also taken into consideration. The index number is weighted according to the importance of the items in the budgets of working-class families.

The retail price index for Paris, compiled by the French General Statistical Office, consists of retail prices of 13 different commodities, weighted according to the average annual consumption of a workingman's family of four persons. Eleven of the commodities included in this index are foods, and the other two are kerosene and alcohol.

The Swedish index number consists of the retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel, and lighting and is based upon the prices of 51 articles in 44 towns (in 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns), weighted according to the budget of a workingman's family which before the war had a yearly income of 2,000 kroner.

The German index expresses upon a percentage basis figures compiled by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski of the Statistical Office of Berlin-Schöneberg. Dr. Kuczynski bases his calculations upon the cost of living per week of a family of four in Greater Berlin. The Italian retail price index for the most important cities, computed by the Italian Ministry of

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, AND SWEDEN; COST OF LIVING IN UNITED KINGDOM AND BERLIN.

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. ¹	United Kingdom, cost of living. ²	Paris, retail prices. ¹	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. ³	Italy, retail prices. ⁴
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080	454
1921.....	150	226	337	237	1,236	548
1921.						
January....	169	265	410	283	1,111	542
February...	155	251	382	262	1,087	540
March.....	153	241	358	253	1,035	556
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125	501
August....	152	222	317	234	1,177	534
September..	150	220	329	228	1,212	542
October...	150	210	331	218	1,340	581
November..	149	203	326	211	1,767	583
December..	147	199	323	202	1,934	585
1922.						
January....	139	192	319	190	.....	.....
February...	139	188	307	189	.....	.....
March.....	136	186	294	.....	.....	.....

¹ Average for the month.

² Beginning of month.

³ August 1913-July, 1914=100.

⁴ 1913=100.

Labor, consists of retail prices of 21 commodities. Twenty of the commodities included are foods and the 21st. is charcoal.

FOREIGN TRADE—UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, ITALY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, JAPAN, AND GERMANY.

In the following table are presented figures showing the monthly value of the foreign trade of a group of important European countries and Japan.¹

¹ Currencies have not been converted to a common unit, nor are methods of valuation the same in all countries. In England imports are given current c. i. f. values in England; exports and reexports, current f. o. b. values. The same method is followed in Japan and

Sweden. In France and Italy the value of foreign trade is estimated not in terms of current prices but in terms of those of some earlier, dated usually the preceding year.

None of the figures presented below include the import or export of gold and silver. In the case of England and France, group figures are given as well as total values, while in the case of the other countries total values only are presented. This does not mean that group figures are not obtainable, merely that they are either delayed in publication or appear not to be of such general interest as the French and English material.

Japanese figures for recent months are received by cable and subject to revision.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.					Exports.					Reexports.			
	In thousands of pounds sterling.					In thousands of pounds sterling.					In thousands of pounds sterling.	In thousands of tons.		
	Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.	In thousands of tons.	Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.			Total.	In thousands of tons.
Monthly average:														
1913.....	24,184	23,485	16,134	259	64,061	4,669	2,716	5,825	31,281	949	43,770	7,650	9,131	152
1919.....	59,927	50,565	24,663	358	135,513	3,795	2,814	9,274	53,457	1,008	66,553	3,292	13,729	.....
1920.....	63,817	59,196	37,787	254	161,387	3,795	4,245	12,126	93,312	1,523	111,206	3,292	18,563	139
1921.....	47,271	22,598	20,421	268	90,557	3,263	3,122	5,297	49,055	1,126	58,600	2,748	8,921	118
1921.														
February.....	47,786	25,504	23,394	326	97,010	2,573	3,075	5,881	58,177	1,089	68,222	2,446	8,004	82
July.....	42,090	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	4,050	2,702	2,775	36,705	990	43,172	1,350	9,362	.....
August.....	50,581	19,589	18,191	214	88,581	3,389	3,124	7,058	39,936	1,228	51,346	3,747	9,998	154
September.....	48,410	20,465	17,905	338	87,119	3,515	3,300	6,997	44,009	942	55,248	4,128	8,595	116
October.....	44,475	21,256	18,691	320	84,742	3,470	3,466	7,359	50,328	1,113	62,265	4,297	10,386	159
November.....	41,246	29,946	17,913	154	89,259	3,343	3,586	7,046	51,091	1,169	62,895	4,541	9,823	139
December.....	39,063	27,792	18,291	165	85,312	3,080	3,187	7,446	47,364	1,378	59,375	5,238	9,204	107
1922.														
January.....	33,972	24,565	17,710	241	78,488	.....	2,861	7,032	51,824	1,429	63,147	.....	8,459	.....
February.....	32,257	20,220	16,576	322	69,375	.....	2,754	6,869	48,000	712	58,335	.....	10,174	.....
March.....					87,879	.....					64,581	.....	10,153	.....

¹ Includes reexports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.¹

	Imports.				In thousands of metric tons.	Exports.					In thousands of metric tons.	
	In thousands of francs.					In thousands of francs.						
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.		Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.	Total.		
Monthly average:												
1913 ²	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,085	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351	1,840	
1919 ³	892,040	1,229,435	861,797	2,983,272	3,204	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966	464	
1920 ⁴	989,576	2,096,379	1,072,787	4,158,741	4,211	217,733	509,485	1,413,548	100,479	2,241,245	1,071	
1921 ⁵	517,153	1,033,170	412,045	1,962,373	3,165	161,031	463,219	1,067,413	104,430	1,796,002	1,333	
1921.												
February ⁶	333,674	881,917	442,866	1,708,457	2,849	189,275	510,805	1,187,935	82,094	1,970,109	1,594	
July ³	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,563,055	1,194	
August ³	555,545	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,654	445,312	1,084,193	82,933	1,725,092	1,035	
September ³	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,444	95,852	1,774,653	1,172	
October ³	717,091	1,191,860	318,000	2,226,951	2,809	132,424	482,376	1,041,594	103,078	1,759,472	1,251	
November ³	564,012	1,446,125	323,593	2,333,730	3,161	157,180	478,875	992,256	120,343	1,745,654	1,515	
December ³	754,671	1,856,148	543,445	3,154,264	3,197	259,605	549,495	1,193,161	180,059	2,182,320	2,507	
1922. ⁵												
February.....	385,021	1,137,855	324,150	1,847,026	4,126	153,892	448,455	1,106,507	144,458	1,853,312	1,520	

¹ Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade. Latest figures subject to revision.

² Calculated in 1913 value units.

³ Calculated in 1919 value units.

French foreign trade figures are originally recorded in quantity units, 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 during the past two years, 1919 price units are being applied to the 1921 trade.

⁴ Calculated in 1920 value units.

⁵ Exports calculated in 1919 value units. Imports calculated on basis of actual declared values.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND JAPAN.¹

	Italy. (In millions of lire.)		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Norway. (In millions of kronor.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monthly average:								
1913.....	304	210	71	68	46	33	61	53
1919.....	1,335	506	211	131	215	65	181	175
1920.....	¹ 1,322	² 650	281	191	253	104	195	162
1921.....			106	91	128	63	135	104
1921.								
January.....			122	91	124	68	105	75
February.....			116	89	131	56	119	77
March.....			99	75	117	68	137	94
July.....	³ 557	³ 441	98	94	134	61	110	99
August.....	³ 981	³ 587	103	113	148	72	132	106
September.....	³ 962	³ 659	126	105	176	82	129	96
October.....	³ 1,101	³ 683	101	99	153	82	130	112
November.....	³ 1,125	³ 718	95	103	146	65	152	121
December.....			112	108	129	82	161	146
1922.								
January.....			77	61			179	87
February.....							196	101

¹ Subject to revision.² Based on 1919 values.³ Based on actual current prices.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

	Imports. ¹			Exports. ²		
	Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.	
		In millions of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In millions of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.
Monthly average:						
1913.....		927	6,073	8,450	841	6,146
1920.....			1,570	17,773	5,776	1,657
1921 ³	17,756	9,910	2,232	34,901	8,295	1,715
1921.						
July.....	8,376	7,572	1,925	37,567	6,175	1,558
August.....	35,765	9,382	2,411	13,514	6,670	1,823
September.....	26,674	10,642	2,533	26,832	7,492	1,871
October.....	60,693	13,814	3,005	30,013	9,681	1,973
November.....	5,312	12,273	2,535	44,073	11,886	1,908
December.....	4,922	13,702	2,086	86,227	14,468	1,930
1922.						
January.....	132,336	12,634	2,312	134,054	14,394	2,027
February ⁴		12,047	1,450		14,540	1,747

¹ Not including philanthropic gifts.² Not including deliveries on reparations account.³ Average for 8 months. Figures covering first 4 months of 1921 are not available.⁴ Subject to revision.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

ENGLAND.

	Production (long tons, 000 omitted).				Raw cotton visible supply (thousands of bales). ⁴	Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).	Railways net ton miles (000,000 omitted).	Exports.			Per cent of unemployed among approximately 12,000,000 insured persons.
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Finished steel.				Iron and steel manufactures (long tons, 000 omitted).	Cotton manufactures (sq. yds., 000,000 omitted).	Coal (long tons, 000 omitted).	
1913, average.....	23,953	855	639	.....	.....	12,002,699	.....	414	6596	6,117	.....
1920, average.....	19,108	870	756	646	1,397	13,603,131	1,546	271	374	2,078	.....
1921, average.....	13,696	218	302	238	1,234	13,312,983	1,108	142	244	2,055	.....
1921.											
February.....	17,369	464	484	342	1,263	.....	1,276	167	247	1,729	.....
July.....	² 15,214	10	117	137	1,310	.....	1,088	64	179	816	14.8
August.....	16,589	94	434	321	1,194	.....	1,311	77	214	3,103	13.2
September.....	16,517	158	429	322	1,060	³ 3,282,972	1,297	133	268	3,407	12.2
October.....	² 21,090	236	405	304	1,123	.....	1,325	156	345	3,406	12.8
November.....	17,875	272	444	330	1,216	.....	1,368	194	366	3,594	15.7
December.....	² 22,594	275	381	292	1,271	⁵ 2,640,319	1,306	205	333	4,309	16.2
1922.											
January.....	17,693	288	328	271	1,298	.....	.....	253	342	4,021	16.2
February.....	19,764	300	419	.....	1,240	.....	.....	224	254	4,014	15.7

¹ Average of 4 quarterly estimates.
² Five weeks.

³ Work suspended on all but 2,094,000 tons.
⁴ End of month.

⁵ Work suspended on all but 1,918,319 tons.
⁶ Yards.

FRANCE.

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal.			Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. ¹	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Number of unemployed receiving municipal aid in Paris. ¹
			Produced.	Stocks at mines. ¹	Imported for consumption.						
Thousands of metric tons.											
						Metric tons.	Thousands of bales of 50 kilograms.	Metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	
1913, average.....	² 434	² 391	3,338	.....	1,558	27,428	274	629	3,685	1,840	.....
1920, average.....	286	254	2,025	279	2,005	19,577	225	390	4,211	1,071	3,022
1921, average.....	280	255	.....	.....	1,472	16,666	169	206	3,165	1,333	20,671
1921.											
January.....	293	268	2,352	879	1,738	26,393	200	161	4,070	1,206	34,753
July.....	267	223	2,280	1,256	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194	10,616
August.....	255	232	2,403	1,353	1,065	10,700	132	202	2,593	1,035	9,706
September.....	244	236	2,432	1,476	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,983	1,172	7,486
October.....	256	260	2,524	1,560	1,301	25,757	131	355	2,809	1,251	5,348
November.....	295	277	.....	.....	3,291	29,059	192	277	5,161	1,515	3,730
December.....	301	302	.....	.....	2,895	30,835	208	382	5,197	2,507	4,175
1922.											
January.....	312	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	3,396	1,554	4,058
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	4,126	1,520	4,385

¹ End of month.

² Does not include Lorraine.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There are presented below the usual indexes designed to reflect the movements in foreign trade of the United States, with the 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.¹

The volume of exports in February declined, due to decrease in exports of each of the three main groups of commodities. In the raw-material group, wheat and cotton, the two most important items, were less than in January by 45 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively. The figure for wheat was smaller than in any month since April, 1920. The decrease in volume of producers' goods was very general, but was particularly noticeable in the case of gasoline. The exports of structural iron and steel and steel plates were less than for any month in 1920 or 1921. Exports of upper leather showed the only important increase in this group. Among consumers' goods there was very little change, the greatest increase being in the exports of boots and shoes and the largest reduction in illuminating oil.

¹ The list includes 27 of the most important imports the value of which in 1913 formed 49.3 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of commodities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The classification of 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN, and 2 additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN.

The volume of imports showed a marked increase, due to a substantial increase in producers' goods and a considerable increase in raw materials. In the group of producers' goods all classes of wood pulp and paper showed a decline, but this was not large, except in the case of unbleached wood pulp. The only other important falling off was in imports of burlap, which were 17 per cent less than in January. These losses were more than offset by gains in imports of quebracho, nitrate of soda, manila hemp, jute, crude rubber, and cane sugar. Rubber imports were larger than in any month since March, 1920, while imports of sugar reached the highest monthly total since July, 1920. Substantial gains in these two most important articles in the producers' group brought the total well above that of last month. The increase in total raw materials imported was due mainly to an increase of more than 400 per cent in imports of refined copper. There were also gains in cotton, hides, lumber, tin, flaxseed, pulp wood, and wool, which more than offset losses in silk and tobacco. The imports of wool were the highest since last April. Consumers' goods showed a slight decline, the result of decreases in four of the five items in the group. The February cocoa imports were the largest since April, 1920. On the other hand, imports of olive oil were less than in any month since last March.

INDEX OF VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 1913 PRICES.

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.				Imports.			
	Raw materials (12 commodities).	Producers' goods (10 commodities).	Consumers' goods (7 commodities).	Total (29 commodities).	Raw materials (10 commodities).	Producers' goods (12 commodities).	Consumers' goods (5 commodities).	Total (27 commodities).
1913—Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919—Year.....	88.9	155.4	132.9	115.3	157.5	193.0	147.5	168.3
1920—Year.....	92.2	158.8	133.1	107.4	135.8	227.5	166.7	168.8
1921—Year.....	103.1	116.9	123.6	108.8	113.6	162.8	141.4	135.6
1921.								
January.....	105.2	208.7	125.7	119.4	74.5	130.8	123.9	102.5
February.....	91.0	164.4	118.9	104.3	118.2	143.5	135.5	130.0
March.....	78.2	135.1	119.8	92.6	160.7	177.5	178.9	169.6
April.....	76.6	132.4	116.0	90.4	153.4	177.6	185.1	167.2
May.....	97.6	96.4	110.4	100.2	98.6	150.2	162.1	127.3
June.....	107.9	94.6	131.7	111.5	94.5	152.6	130.4	121.0
July.....	111.6	78.6	133.3	112.8	99.3	126.5	121.4	112.6
August.....	142.7	99.6	160.1	132.0	116.7	165.1	129.8	136.0
September.....	115.7	89.5	141.7	118.4	102.8	137.7	99.4	114.6
October.....	121.7	107.0	112.8	118.3	96.1	173.5	116.5	126.9
November.....	95.1	100.2	105.8	97.8	115.1	199.5	149.2	150.6
December.....	93.8	96.0	107.4	96.8	133.0	219.0	164.8	168.7
1922.								
January.....	82.6	104.3	129.7	94.5	118.4	228.7	135.2	160.1
February.....	68.5	86.0	127.6	82.6	128.3	281.3	133.5	183.4

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

The indexes of domestic business presented in the accompanying chart and tables show that there was a considerable reduction in total volume of agricultural movements during January and February, and a general increase in mining activity. Factory production also increased in volume during January, and the slight decrease during February is accounted for by the fewer number of working days.

Receipts of live stock at 59 markets declined during February, this decrease being most accentuated in the case of hogs. Cold-storage holdings of pork and mutton were somewhat augmented in February, while holdings of beef diminished. Grain receipts at 17 interior centers were larger, due to an increase in the marketing of wheat and to a record movement of corn from the farms. Cotton receipts declined sharply and shipments of citrus fruit from California also fell off. Receipts of butter and eggs at five important markets were larger in February than in January, but cheese receipts were somewhat smaller.

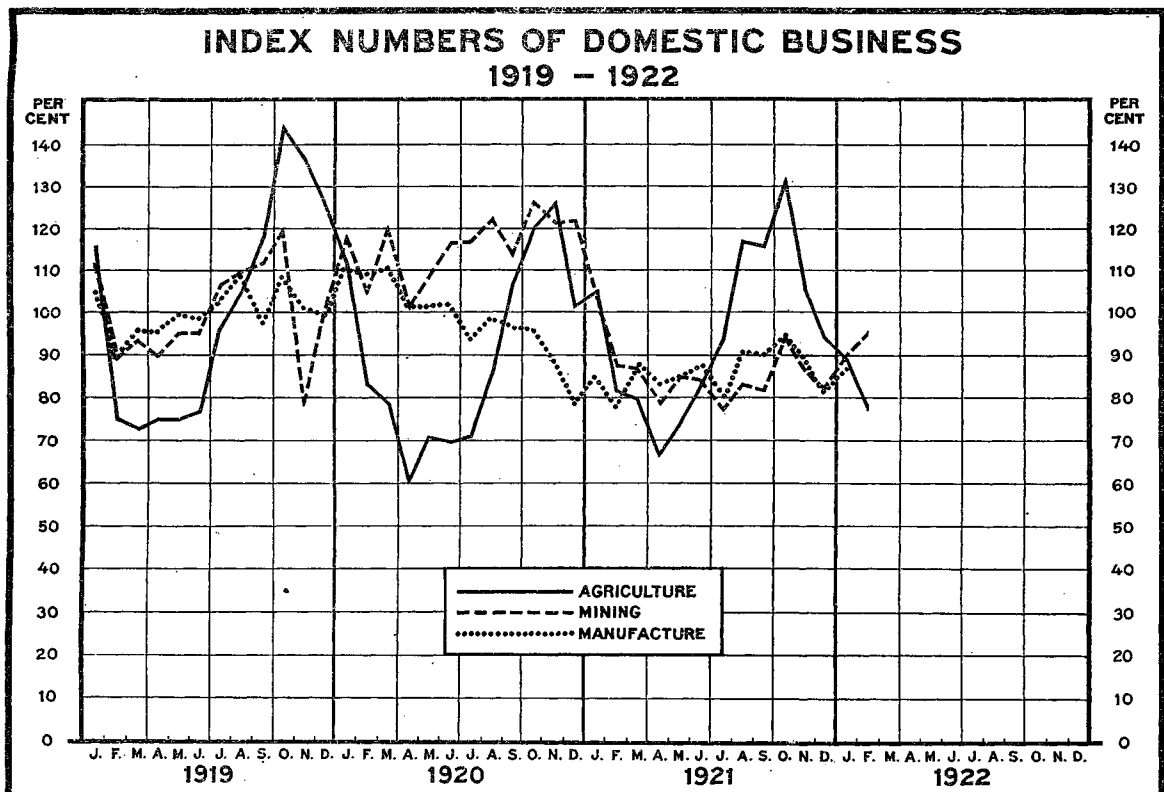
Both production and shipments of reporting lumber associations declined slightly, but lumber receipts at Chicago and St. Louis increased. Shipments and stocks of oak flooring mills both increased during February, while production was slightly reduced. Total output of wood pulp and of newsprint was also less than in

January, but average daily production showed some increase.

Production of bituminous and anthracite coal mines showed a pronounced increase during February, while the monthly output of crude petroleum was very little less than in January. Daily average output of pig iron and of steel ingots increased, but unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation were further reduced. Copper production showed a marked gain, while the activity of zinc retorts was practically unchanged. There was a rather pronounced increase in both production and shipments of automobiles during February, whereas the volume of locomotive construction and of shipbuilding declined.

Mill consumption of cotton and silk during February fell off somewhat in comparison with January, but there was an increase in the activity of woolen mills. There was some reduction in the output of cement, silica brick, and face brick, but February shipments of cement and of face brick were larger than those of January.

Railroad car loading in February increased, due to heavy shipments of coal and grain. A reduction occurred in the number of idle freight cars, but the bad order cars continued to accumulate. The tonnage of vessels cleared from American ports increased during February.



INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

[Monthly average of 1919=100].

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS.

Date.	Total agriculture. ¹	Total animals.	Total grains.	Cotton.	Fruit.	Tobacco.
1921.						
January.....	105.0	96.5	97.9	110.8	94.6	195.7
February.....	81.1	73.9	66.7	77.1	95.5	297.4
March.....	79.4	76.4	77.5	57.8	137.4	181.1
April.....	66.3	74.2	60.5	51.3	175.1	24.1
May.....	73.6	77.3	71.7	67.4	139.0	8.9
June.....	82.2	81.9	96.0	57.8	183.3	4.1
July.....	93.4	68.1	151.9	52.7	123.8	12.1
August.....	116.7	85.4	195.5	56.0	86.4	54.7
September.....	115.3	85.9	151.6	114.7	79.9	79.3
October.....	130.9	107.0	121.3	195.3	69.9	107.6
November.....	104.6	99.2	65.3	163.2	34.7	188.4
December.....	93.9	82.0	79.0	133.4	33.6	117.0
1922.						
January.....	88.9	91.8	83.8	76.8	96.1	113.2
February.....	7.77	76.5	92.3	43.3	55.5	101.2

¹ Combination of 14 independent series.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Date.	Total mineral products. ¹	Bituminous coal.	Anthracite coal.	Petroleum.	Iron.	Copper.	Zinc.
1921.							
January.....	102.8	105.5	100.8	120.3	94.8	80.0	65.9
February.....	87.5	80.8	104.8	111.2	76.0	71.2	45.2
March.....	86.8	79.6	100.8	130.2	62.6	83.0	40.0
April.....	78.7	72.2	104.8	127.3	46.8	47.6	42.1
May.....	84.7	87.3	102.0	133.2	47.9	22.6	45.9
June.....	83.9	88.7	105.9	128.4	41.8	18.1	49.5
July.....	76.7	79.6	95.9	128.1	33.9	16.6	39.4
August.....	82.8	90.5	97.9	130.1	37.4	19.9	37.2
September.....	81.6	91.9	96.9	116.3	38.7	19.5	36.6
October.....	93.9	114.6	103.1	113.2	48.9	22.9	37.0
November.....	86.0	94.2	93.3	120.0	55.5	20.8	53.8
December.....	82.0	81.1	81.4	133.3	64.7	17.3	56.0
1922.							
January.....	90.0	98.5	85.1	137.1	64.3	24.1	60.3
February.....	95.1	107.3	92.0	130.8	63.9	34.8	57.3

¹ Combination of 7 independent series.

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Date.	Total manufacture. ¹	Steel.	Lumber.	Paper.	Petroleum.	Textiles.	Leather.	Food.	Tobacco.
1921.									
January.....	84.5	87.6	67.7	87.8	127.7	72.0	63.5	88.2	87.8
February.....	77.4	69.6	75.7	79.5	106.8	73.1	62.8	77.4	94.1
March.....	87.8	62.5	89.3	84.4	113.0	90.8	72.0	88.1	106.1
April.....	83.1	48.3	87.5	81.7	113.8	91.5	75.8	84.0	95.5
May.....	84.4	50.3	100.4	72.4	114.7	95.0	83.2	82.2	99.3
June.....	87.1	39.9	89.6	70.2	110.1	101.9	81.1	85.1	106.8
July.....	80.1	31.9	85.3	65.6	108.3	94.5	76.3	85.5	100.6
August.....	90.7	45.3	99.7	75.6	110.6	103.4	85.7	98.5	117.2
September.....	90.2	46.7	92.9	78.6	110.2	105.5	80.3	92.8	111.6
October.....	94.6	64.3	103.1	90.8	119.7	104.8	86.2	99.8	115.8
November.....	89.3	66.0	100.6	95.8	117.1	100.4	90.9	89.4	102.9
December.....	81.3	56.8	92.2	94.7	119.6	99.7	93.0	85.2	76.8
1922.									
January.....	87.0	63.4	100.7	95.0	119.0	112.2	88.0	91.3	90.6
February.....	81.4	69.3	95.4	93.0	119.0	96.8	78.1	88.5	83.8

¹ Combination of 34 independent series.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS.

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.						
<i>Grain and flour.</i>						
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	24,109	20,341	22,923	131.3	74.5	124.8
Corn (bus.).....	57,893	55,069	27,566	260.6	174.0	124.1
Oats (bus.).....	19,329	18,323	12,553	118.1	88.1	76.7
Rye (bus.).....	1,589	1,267	1,398	67.5	31.2	59.3
Barley (bus.).....	2,358	2,265	2,075	63.7	42.5	56.1
Total grain (bus.)	105,278	97,265	66,515	167.1	109.1	105.6
Flour (bbls.).....	1,742	1,768	1,659	110.0	103.5	104.8
Total grain and flour (bus.).....	113,119	105,222	73,981	161.3	108.7	105.5
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	12,463	12,212	15,134	98.1	76.9	119.1
Corn (bus.).....	31,100	29,167	12,892	277.8	202.3	115.1
Oats (bus.).....	12,105	12,148	9,300	101.0	77.4	77.5
Rye (bus.).....	1,721	390	1,041	60.8	15.7	87.8
Barley (bus.).....	1,373	1,435	1,627	46.1	44.9	54.6
Total grain (bus.)	57,762	55,322	39,994	144.2	107.5	99.8
Flour (bbls.).....	1,968	2,896	2,697	75.8	90.4	103.9
Total grain and flour (bus.).....	66,618	68,353	52,129	128.8	103.7	100.8
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	27,832	26,671	12,883	62.0	54.9	28.7
Corn (bus.).....	26,178	16,836	17,295	312.5	266.2	206.5
Oats (bus.).....	56,564	52,900	30,039	329.3	307.1	174.9
Rye (bus.).....	4,337	3,855	600	44.5	43.4	6.2
Barley (bus.).....	1,475	1,620	1,801	38.9	40.8	47.5
Total grain (bus.)	116,386	101,882	62,618	138.6	119.8	74.6
Total visible supply (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	107,791	120,804	66,928	114.3	126.6	71.0
Corn (bus.).....	44,767	30,383	24,745	368.9	396.7	203.9
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	13,792	13,037	10,316	178.4	191.9	133.5
Corn (bus.).....	22,246	17,532	7,840	673.0	576.0	237.4
Oats (bus.).....	2,342	2,306	1,039	86.0	51.3	38.2
Rye (bus.).....	912	1,104	2,060	35.6	55.6	80.4
Barley (bus.).....	640	648	1,631	48.1	38.8	122.7
Total grain (bus.)	39,932	39,627	22,892	228.3	192.4	129.7
Flour (bbls.).....	1,660	1,601	1,187	137.2	100.9	98.1
Total grain and flour (bus.).....	47,401	46,833	28,232	205.3	168.9	122.3
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bus.).....	10,367	13,157	12,033	99.4	101.4	115.3
Corn (bus.).....	8,251	3,959	3,982	462.8	306.0	223.4
Oats (bus.).....	1,692	1,751	1,776	53.7	53.2	56.3
Rye (bus.).....	2,343	2,609	1,332	122.4	131.0	69.6
Barley (bus.).....	2,058	2,200	1,910	75.5	86.4	70.0
Total grain (bus.)	24,711	23,706	21,033	123.0	107.1	105.1
Wheat flour production (bbls.).....						
	9,232	9,496	7,066	115.1	88.8	88.1
<i>Live stock.</i>						
Receipts at 59 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	1,402	1,611	1,175	103.1	86.2	86.3
Hogs.....	3,553	4,216	3,955	90.7	80.4	101.0
Sheep.....	1,374	1,798	1,502	102.2	110.1	111.9
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	35	45	40	45.6	47.9	52.3
Total.....	6,364	7,670	6,673	95.0	86.7	99.7

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—continued.						
<i>Live stock—Continued.</i>						
Shipments at 54 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	577	663	455	109.8	93.9	86.6
Hogs.....	1,288	1,746	1,349	98.3	107.5	102.9
Sheep.....	646	870	586	122.0	132.3	110.6
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	34	44	39	44.6	47.2	50.0
Total.....	2,545	3,323	2,428	104.2	107.9	99.4
Receipts at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	1,345	1,128	836	134.7	79.8	83.7
Hogs.....	2,530	2,882	2,902	86.7	73.4	99.4
Sheep.....	914	1,102	973	101.5	102.4	108.0
Horses and mules.....	22	32	27	42.7	55.7	53.7
Total.....	4,811	5,144	4,738	98.8	79.4	97.3
Shipments at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	430	471	334	110.4	90.2	85.9
Hogs.....	842	1,141	870	98.3	110.6	101.5
Sheep.....	408	535	324	134.3	147.9	106.8
Horses and mules.....	21	31	27	41.0	53.8	51.0
Total.....	1,701	2,178	1,555	106.2	110.4	97.0
Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	241	231	164	109.0	76.1	74.3
Hogs.....	57	25	49	97.7	44.7	85.0
Sheep.....	169	183	62	152.2	88.6	55.5
Total.....	467	439	275	119.6	77.6	70.6
Slaughter at principal centers under Federal inspection (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle.....	569	642	523	92.0	72.8	84.5
Calves.....	279	288	252	112.5	98.0	101.6
Hogs.....	3,480	3,985	3,771	93.7	78.3	101.5
Sheep.....	776	954	958	91.6	94.6	113.1
Total.....	5,104	5,869	5,504	94.1	80.7	101.4
Meats, cold-storage holdings (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Beef.....	73,650	78,295	146,409	31.4	30.8	62.3
Pork products.....	545,290	484,898	837,158	54.9	54.9	84.3
Lamb and mutton.....	4,019	3,914	59,304	16.5	12.1	243.4
Exports of certain meat products (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Beef.....						
Canned.....	193	155	1,734	5.5	3.3	49.0
Fresh.....	309	491	979	3.3	3.2	10.6
Pickled and other cured.....	2,009	1,765	1,751	88.7	56.2	75.1
Hog products.....						
Bacon.....	30,794	26,095	31,612	41.5	35.0	42.7
Hams and shoulders, cured.....	25,209	22,012	15,848	84.6	77.1	53.2
Lard.....	75,520	73,194	91,841	114.7	143.6	139.5
Pork, pickled.....	2,816	3,772	3,150	96.3	118.2	107.7
<i>Dairy products.</i>						
Receipts at 5 principal markets (000 omitted):						
Butter (lbs.).....	33,894	41,697	27,966	135.5	129.6	97.5
Cheese (lbs.).....	11,319	10,684	11,274	111.8	96.6	111.4
Eggs (cases).....	1,026	805	1,168	105.0	147.4	118.5

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—continued.						
<i>Dairy products—Con.</i>						
Cold-storage holdings (000 omitted):						
Creamery butter (lbs.).....	22,557	35,047	27,103	91.4	90.2	101.8
American cheese (lbs.).....	14,953	21,430	17,477	73.1	76.4	85.5
Eggs (cases).....	13	179	43	39.4	104.1	131.0
<i>Other agricultural products.</i>						
Cotton seed (tons):						
Received at mills.....	135,641	130,373	434,430	41.8	30.2	134.0
Crushed.....	297,118	329,961	496,486	61.8	53.4	103.3
On hand at mills at close of month.....	256,872	418,349	424,557	57.6	69.4	95.2
Cottonseed oil (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Production.....	91,321	100,706	161,809	21.7	25.7	38.5
Stocks.....	69,952	98,295	168,254	45.0	66.1	108.2
Oleomargarine consumption (lbs., 000 omitted).....						
.....		16,887	20,297		53.2	86.6
Tobacco sales at loose-leaf warehouses (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Virginia dark.....	6,277	5,314	13,847	75.8	84.0	167.3
Bright belt—						
Virginia.....	10,533	9,477	23,322	86.6	95.6	191.9
North Carolina.....	11,333	16,718	59,216	45.8	66.0	239.1
South Carolina.....						
Total.....	21,866	26,195	82,539	59.2	74.3	223.5
Burley.....	34,520	27,575	90,704	47.9	50.1	125.9
Western dark.....	12,109	20,902	24,984	63.3	102.9	130.5
Grand total.....	74,772	80,076	212,073	54.8	68.4	155.5
Sale of revenue stamps for manufactures of tobacco, excluding Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Cigars (large).....	447,225	443,261	496,724	85.6	80.8	95.1
Cigars (small).....		61,495	64,461		94.1	115.1
Cigarettes (small).....	3,126,473	3,705,516	1,119,377	87.0	96.6	114.6
Manufactured tobacco.....	29,215					
Total.....	3,003,915	3,009,272	3,009,272	101.8	105.9	94.4
Fruit shipments (citrus and deciduous) from California (carloads):						
Oranges.....	1,649	3,546	3,484	52.9	118.1	111.8
Lemons.....	732	575	610	103.5	96.5	86.3
Deciduous.....	117	118	81	84.2	107.3	58.3
Apples, cold-storage holdings (bbls).....						
.....	3,058	4,313	3,650			
Sugar, 7 ports (long tons):						
Receipts.....	519,522	320,773	299,134			
Meltings.....	415,723	290,791	263,794			
Raw stocks at close of month.....	163,817	85,602	135,714			
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
<i>Lumber:</i>						
Number of mills—						
Southern pine.....	173	174	189			
Western pine.....	53	54	53			
Douglas fir.....	124	119	114			
Eastern white pine.....	19	19	19			
North Carolina pine.....		5	18			
Production (M feet)—						
Southern pine.....	352,717	373,231	330,680	101.6	111.3	95.2
Western pine.....	41,793	35,385	22,128	81.6	78.7	43.2
Douglas fir.....	310,753	326,588	159,646	129.4	138.7	66.5
Eastern white pine.....	18,612	22,530	23,722	88.5	96.7	112.8
North Carolina pine.....		5,397	10,673			61.6

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
FOREST PRODUCTS—CON.						
Lumber—Continued.						
Shipments (M feet)—						
Southern pine..	326,003	320,152	335,876	96.4	92.2	99.3
Western pine..	89,272	82,874	48,270	100.5	97.2	54.3
Douglas fir..	266,755	308,817	153,649	116.4	124.8	67.0
Eastern white pine..	22,241	25,029	13,615	73.8	84.0	45.2
North Carolina pine..		3,632	10,045			69.6
Stocks at close of month (M feet)—						
Southern pine..	1,148,200	1,124,613	1,295,120	107.1	104.6	120.8
North Carolina pine..		18,844	75,096			
Receipts at Chicago and St. Louis (M feet).....	339,312	328,249	269,632	107.6	101.9	85.5
Shipments at Chicago and St. Louis (M feet).....	203,494	190,897	169,843	114.2	109.8	95.3
Oak flooring—						
Number of mills	25	25	25			
Production (M feet).....	17,282	19,262	5,508			
Shipments (M feet).....	16,455	14,970	5,966			
Stocks (M feet).....	28,856	27,467	39,843			
Unfilled orders (M feet).....	20,907	21,230	4,095			
Naval stores at 3 southeastern ports:						
Spirits of turpentine (casks)—						
Receipts.....	3,240	7,119	5,455	65.7	85.4	110.6
Stocks at close of month.....	33,204	53,423	41,755	54.9	79.3	69.1
Rosin (bbls.)—						
Receipts.....	38,533	62,188	25,935	149.4	155.7	100.5
Stocks at close of month.....	299,305	327,932	316,440	125.2	129.0	132.4
FUEL AND POWER.						
Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted):						
Bituminous coal production (est.)..	40,951	37,600	30,851	119.7	86.5	90.2
Anthracite coal—						
Production.....	6,762	6,258	7,701	105.0	82.3	119.6
Shipments.....	5,239	4,848	5,966	106.5	83.6	121.3
Coke—						
Beehive, production (est.)	549	496	865	37.6	27.0	59.2
By-product, production (est.).....	1,795	1,903	1,888			
Crude petroleum:						
Production (bbls., 000 omitted).....	41,163	43,141	35,366	130.0	127.0	111.7
Stocks at close of month (bbls., 000 omitted).....	205,506	194,390	135,092	158.7	151.4	104.3
Producing oil wells completed (No.)..	1,143	1,151	1,574	73.1	75.4	107.5
Oil refineries: ¹						
Total production (000 omitted)—						
Crude oil run (bbls.).....	38,582	39,223	39,637	118.8	105.0	122.1
Gasoline (gals.)..	444,623	439,031	460,432	121.2	106.3	125.5
Kerosene (gals.)..	172,917	170,315	205,375	92.7	83.7	110.1
Gas and fuel (gals.).....	858,111	865,769	836,684	126.0	107.8	122.8
Lubricating (gals.).....	74,314	82,573	85,909	96.9	100.9	112.0
Stocks at close of month (000 omitted)—						
Crude oil (bbls.)..	30,636	26,562	21,064	185.1	130.7	127.3
Gasoline (gals.)..	705,711	586,087	571,984	143.9	117.6	116.6
Kerosene (gals.)..	327,484	341,009	418,748	91.1	95.3	116.5
Gas and fuel (gals.).....	1,319,481	1,331,265	921,028	178.3	138.5	124.5
Lubricating (gals.).....	245,231	216,766	183,813	152.0	126.4	114.0

¹ Figures for January, 1922, December, 1921, and January, 1921.

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
FUEL AND POWER—CON.						
Electric power produced by public utility power plants (kw. hours, 000 omitted):						
Produced by water power.....	1,233,888	1,212,727	1,195,527	105.6	106.3	102.3
Produced by fuels..	2,250,802	2,512,491	1,970,514	110.4	108.8	96.6
Total.....	3,484,690	3,805,218	3,166,041	108.6	105.8	98.7
MINERALS.						
Iron and steel (long tons, 000 omitted):²						
Pig-iron production	2,635	1,630	1,596	75.7	62.2	59.4
Steel—ingot production.....	2,371	1,745	1,571	64.4	71.5	62.6
Unfilled orders, C. S. Steel Corp.	4,494	4,141	6,285	62.4	55.3	87.3
Structural steel (long tons):						
Fabricated structural steel, contracted for, tonnage.....	78,700	72,100	25,600	107.8	113.7	35.1
Copper production (lbs., 000 omitted).....	37,416	25,848	76,508			
Zinc (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Production.....	45,026	47,412	35,538			
Stocks at close of month.....	128,248	131,356	156,040			
Tin (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Imports.....	9,295	9,103	5,270	109.0	137.8	61.8
Deliveries to factories.....	7,202	9,576	3,556	101.3	175.3	51.5
Stocks at close of month.....	3,149	2,981	7,943			
TEXTILES.						
Cotton (bales, 000 omitted):						
Sight receipts.....	462	865	745	53.8	62.4	86.6
Port receipts.....	332	421	446	60.3	54.3	81.0
Overland movement.....	128	133	207	84.9	77.0	137.1
American spinners' takings.....	308	623	576	69.3	92.3	129.6
Stocks at ports and interior points....	2,216	2,383	2,826	84.0	89.7	105.5
Stocks at mills.....	1,597	1,675	1,327	100.8	102.6	83.8
Stocks at warehouses.....	4,222	4,618	5,503	93.3	99.0	121.6
Visible supply.....	3,891	4,202	4,707	87.3	94.8	105.6
Consumption by mills.....	473	527	395	105.6	104.2	88.2
Spindles active during month.....	33,797	34,458	32,497	101.0	103.2	97.1
Wool:						
Consumption by mills (lbs., 000 omitted).....	63,244	61,192	36,204	149.1	130.4	85.4
Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported ³ —						
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space....	31.5	34.3	43.1	142.5	86.8	195.0
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	27.1	27.2	41.7	116.8	75.8	179.7
Sets of cards....	18.1	26.0	46.2	89.6	76.0	228.7
Combs.....	13.6	18.3	28.3	93.8	60.6	195.2
Spinning spindles, woolen..	20.1	27.0	47.2	95.7	75.6	224.8
Spinning spindles, worsted.	14.4	14.3	33.0	75.4	43.1	172.8
Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported ³ —						
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space....	34.1	35.2	45.3			

² Figures for March, 1922, February, 1922, and March, 1921.

³ Figures for Mar. 1, 1922, Feb. 1, 1922, and Mar. 1, 1921.

	February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.			February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.				February, 1922.	January, 1922.	February, 1921.
TEXTILES—continued.												
Wool—Continued.												
Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported—Con.												
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.	31.9	32.0	57.1									
Sets of cards.	15.6	24.6	50.6									
Combs.	2.8	3.7	26.2									
Spinning spindles, woolen.	18.4	25.4	50.5									
Spinning spindles, worsted.	17.3	13.9	37.9									
Raw silk:												
Imports (lbs., 000 omitted)	2,964	3,881	2,328	114.5	165.7	89.9						
Consumption (bales)	22,107	33,842	16,725									
Stocks at close of month (bales)	28,982	31,139	27,928									
HIDES AND LEATHER.												
Sales of raw hides and skins (number, 000 omitted):												
Cattle hides	527	647	738									
Calfskins	643	677	431									
Kip skins	209	250	113									
Goat and kid	813	986	513									
Cabretta	70	41	16									
Sheep and lamb	1,482	1,613	1,230									
Stocks of raw hides and skins at close of month (number, 000 omitted):												
Cattle hides	5,761	6,053	7,940	85.2	88.2	117.4						
Calfskins	2,820	2,897	3,158	134.6	137.9	150.8						
Kip skins	951	1,048	1,375	96.8	107.0	140.0						
Goat and kid	7,027	8,998	9,798	69.6	90.7	89.5						
Cabretta	456	500	1,942	27.5	32.3	116.9						
Sheep and lamb	10,348	12,281	12,490	100.2	127.3	120.9						
Production of leather:												
Sole leather (sides)	1,466,165	1,654,744	1,177,888									
Skivers (doz.)	17,021	17,950	13,987									
Oak and Union harness (sides, stuffed)	65,067	59,815	59,971									
Stocks of leather:¹												
Sole and belting (lbs., 000 omitted)	199,324	195,897	186,531									
Upper (sq. ft., 000 omitted)	422,318	415,790	425,942									
Boots and shoes, output (pairs, 000 omitted)—												
Men's	6,097	7,771										
Women's	8,665	7,976										
Other	9,538	9,427										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.												
Wood pulp (short tons):												
Production	243,310	266,921	243,797	97.6	93.0	97.8						
Consumption	202,449	220,064	189,529	101.4	100.8	94.9						
Shipments	38,265	40,667	38,479	81.3	63.0	81.8						
Stocks end of month	178,709	176,113	216,606	98.8	99.5	119.7						
Paper (short tons):												
Newsprint—												
Production	97,786	105,808	103,040	91.5	85.9	96.4						
Shipments	96,521	103,192	96,281	97.0	86.3	96.8						
Stocks end of month	27,815	26,550	39,176	90.1	112.9	126.9						
Book, production	69,408	73,466	56,687	101.7	95.3	83.0						
Paper board, production	153,704	145,198	123,832	108.3	95.0	87.2						
Wrapping paper, production	62,035	65,791	46,352	121.3	119.5	90.6						
Fine paper, production	26,663	27,405	19,242	109.5	98.7	79.0						
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURERS—CON.												
Building materials, (000 omitted):												
Silica brick—												
Production	6,116	6,581	9,994									
Shipments	7,263	8,246	5,980									
Stocks close of month	35,743	36,344	43,743									
Face brick—												
Production	22,926	25,331	15,314	88.0	87.0	58.8						
Shipments	18,392	14,902	11,628									
Stocks in sheds and kilns	151,769	154,285	154,156	125.9	143.1	127.8						
Unfilled orders at close of month	44,513	31,799	28,425	64.8	47.4	41.4						
Cement (barrels):												
Production	4,278	4,291	4,379									
Shipments	3,285	2,931	3,331									
Stocks at close of month	14,310	13,316	11,400									
Rubber (lbs., 000 omitted):												
Imports of crude rubber												
Consumption by tire manufacturers	66,744	54,011	21,933	157.9	139.2	51.9						
			7,824									
Pneumatic tires:¹												
Production												
Shipments, domestic		1,840	703									
Stocks		1,980	965									
Inner tubes: ¹		3,697	5,320									
Production												
Shipments, domestic		2,070	741									
Stocks		2,523	1,043									
Solid tires:¹												
Production												
Shipments, domestic		40	21									
Stocks		40	29									
Automobiles:												
Production (number)—												
Passenger cars	108,544	81,614										
Trucks	12,829	9,162										
Shipments—												
Railroad (car-loads)	19,636	15,297	9,986									
Drive ways (machines)	10,173	7,467	7,507									
Boat (machines)	180	143	99									
Locomotives (number):												
Domestic shipped	40	11	108	44.2	6.8	113.7						
Foreign completed	4	63	70	3.8	106.8	66.0						
Total	44	74	178	21.8	33.6	88.1						
Vessels built in the U. S. and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation:												
Number	39	71	95	31.8	62.3	77.3						
Tonnage	38,359	52,764	121,404	17.4	21.6	55.2						
TRANSPORTATION.												
Railroad operating statistics:¹												
Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue (000,000 omitted)												
	27,105	25,707	29,789	85.5	82.1	94.0						
Net tons per train	632	609	617	100.0	94.7	97.6						
Net tons per loaded car	27.6	26.8	30.1	94.9	94.0	103.4						

¹ Figures for January, 1922, December, 1921, and January, 1921.

	Febru- ary, 1922.	Janu- ary, 1922.	Febru- ary, 1921.	Per cent of aver- age, same month, 1919-1921.			Febru- ary, 1922.	Janu- ary, 1922.	Febru- ary, 1921.	Per cent of aver- age, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Feb- ru- ary, 1922.	Jan- u- ary, 1922.	Feb- ru- ary, 1921.				Feb- ru- ary, 1922.	Jan- u- ary, 1922.	Feb- ru- ary, 1921.
TRANSPORTATION—con.												
Revenue-freight loaded and received from connections, classified according to nature of product (short tons):												
Grain and grain products.....	206,005	201,243	150,350	147.6	115.0	107.7						
Live stock.....	116,449	135,707	104,094	98.5	84.8	88.1						
Coal.....	759,204	703,001	596,699	120.5	83.8	94.7						
Coke.....	31,542	31,560	35,373	87.8	76.5	98.5						
Forest products.....	200,495	203,997	209,183	88.9	91.0	92.8						
Ore.....	16,616	18,386	31,743	33.6	37.5	64.2						
Merchandise, i. c. l.....	863,973	875,296	759,324	149.2	141.2	131.1						
Miscellaneous.....	880,599	881,837	844,409	81.1	74.3	77.6						
Total.....	3,074,965	3,060,167	2,741,175	107.2	93.8	95.6						
Revenue-freight loaded, classified according to geographical divisions:												
Eastern.....	760,593	742,168	641,910	115.9	97.2	97.8						
Allegheny.....	637,285	607,982	563,081	107.1	88.9	94.7						
Pocahontas.....	141,436	130,402	89,727	130.8	97.9	83.0						
Southern.....	479,530	468,543	439,413	105.5	95.4	96.7						
Northwestern.....	379,033	411,724	373,280	91.5	91.9	90.1						
Central western.....	457,352	468,712	406,731	109.4	96.8	97.3						
Southwestern.....	226,336	230,636	227,043	102.3	94.4	102.6						
Total.....	3,074,965	3,060,167	2,741,175	107.2	93.8	95.6						
TRANSPORTATION—con.												
Freight car surplus (number):												
Total.....	245,100	330,681	413,450	98.5	164.9	160.3						
Box.....	95,361	132,174	173,520	84.0	128.0	152.9						
Coal.....	97,634	145,913	172,850	95.1	144.9	168.4						
Freight car shortage:												
Total.....	599	642	650	2.6	2.1	2.8						
Box.....	373	546	468	2.9	2.9	3.6						
Coal.....	100	36	71	1.6	0.5	1.1						
Bad order cars, total ¹	334,628	331,050	213,180	208.3	205.2	132.7						
Vessels cleared in foreign trade (net tons, 000 omitted):												
American.....	1,856	2,051	2,017	111.8	116.3	121.5						
Foreign.....	2,169	1,935	2,149	119.4	92.2	118.3						
Total.....	4,025	3,986	4,166	115.8	103.2	119.8						
Percentage of American to total.....	46.1	51.4	48.4									
Panama Canal traffic (tons, 000 omitted): ²												
Total traffic.....	807	953	1,117	94.8	138.7	131.3						
American vessels.....	360	349	456									
British vessels.....	277	343	268									

¹ Condition at the first of the following month.
² Figures for January, 1922, December, 1921, and January, 1921.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES.

[Collected by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.]

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
1921.													
February.....	842	3,148	1,430	2,062	2,417	2,158	3,088	1,149	686	1,327	1,630	6,395	27,232
1922.													
January.....	869	4,176	1,623	1,724	2,188	2,155	3,498	1,141	523	1,336	1,653	8,298	28,884
February.....	1,024	4,210	2,081	2,619	2,305	2,566	4,815	1,434	517	1,758	2,114	7,600	33,013

VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
1921.													
February.....	\$5,564,539	\$28,649,271	\$2,153,152	\$6,099,516	\$6,995,120	\$4,089,181	\$21,274,117						
1922.													
January.....	7,355,561	50,145,296	6,878,523	5,713,209	8,352,615	3,734,262	18,905,561						
February.....	9,280,827	50,372,553	8,275,338	7,829,585	7,513,542	4,630,052	20,419,417						
1921.													
February.....		\$1,608,789	\$1,946,150	\$2,721,473	\$3,138,657	\$11,783,509	\$96,023,474						
1922.													
January.....		2,579,894	2,110,424	5,023,603	4,960,078	22,872,876	138,631,902						
February.....		4,130,487	1,569,774	4,336,011	4,419,789	18,917,868	141,715,243						

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[F. W. Dodge Co.]

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
February..... 1921.	\$6,656,292	\$21,818,908	\$7,211,800	\$15,882,329	\$11,497,300	\$24,621,677	\$3,594,984
January..... 1922.	15,302,453	54,962,847	12,128,900	21,066,282	14,002,399	29,182,324	3,613,148
February.....	14,799,476	60,152,424	11,828,700	20,602,823	16,518,079	32,344,421	5,192,824

¹ North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.² Montana not included.

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
February..... 1921.	\$2,420,904	\$10,514,996	\$4,266,300	\$4,884,794	\$4,954,084	\$5,674,654	\$558,645
January..... 1922.	4,767,597	35,652,203	6,280,200	6,270,459	6,597,861	10,601,761	1,049,594
February.....	4,179,914	38,657,156	5,617,700	5,545,073	7,299,608	9,388,615	962,757

¹ North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.² Montana not included.

INDEX OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

The accompanying table shows the monthly fluctuations in ocean freight rates prevailing between United States Atlantic ports and the principal European trade regions. The figures are derived from the actual rates quoted on the following commodities: Grain, provisions, cotton, cottonseed oil, and sack flour. For the methods used in constructing the index see the August, 1921, BULLETIN, pages 931-934.

The fluctuations of ocean freight rates during March were decidedly erratic. Early in the month the upward movement which occurred in February was well sustained and the charter market had a distinctly firm tone. By the middle of March, however, charterers had filled their most pressing requirements, with the result that owners who had been holding their vessels in the expectation of securing better rates found themselves under the necessity of offering substantial concessions in order to find takers. Rates on individual commodities likewise fell sharply in the latter part of the month, the change being reflected in the lower index numbers shown herewith for the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Belgium, and Medi-

terranean trades, as well as in the all-Europe index number. In the French Atlantic trade the most recent decline was not sufficient to offset the higher rates which prevailed during the greater part of the month, so that in this case the March average is slightly above the average for February.

RELATIVE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE TRADE.

[January, 1920, rates=100.]

Month.	United States Atlantic ports to—					
	United Kingdom.	French Atlantic.	Netherlands and Belgium.	Scandinavia.	Mediterranean.	All Europe.
1921.						
January.....	60.7	30.2	34.1	42.9	43.2	43.3
February.....	54.7	27.7	29.2	30.9	43.8	38.5
March.....	49.3	24.6	28.3	30.8	42.2	35.9
April.....	50.1	32.6	36.6	29.4	35.7	39.0
May.....	50.6	35.0	38.2	31.3	34.6	40.1
June.....	42.7	34.7	38.3	31.3	34.0	37.6
July.....	42.5	33.2	37.0	29.0	34.7	36.8
August.....	42.9	33.4	36.7	28.4	34.3	36.7
September....	41.8	32.7	35.8	28.2	33.6	36.0
October.....	37.0	28.5	30.7	26.7	33.3	32.3
November.....	33.5	25.0	25.2	24.0	32.9	28.8
December.....	32.4	22.7	22.9	23.3	32.3	27.2
1922.						
January.....	31.7	22.7	23.3	23.4	32.2	27.1
February.....	34.7	25.7	25.2	23.3	31.8	29.1
March.....	33.1	26.5	24.9	23.4	30.1	28.3

REPORT OF KNIT-GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

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

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
September.....	55	572,833	84.4
October.....	56	675,205	87.3
November.....	57	692,452	86.5
December.....	49	518,376	77.0
1922.			
January.....	55	640,489	79.1
February.....	53	663,345	84.1
Winter underwear (February).....	36	332,224	74.0
Summer underwear (February).....	32	331,122	97.4

Order and production report for month ended February 28, 1922, follows. The number of mills producing was 38.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,439,397	.....
New orders received during month.....	338,407	62.0
Total (A).....	1,837,804	.....
Shipments during month.....	442,094	68.8
Cancellations during month.....	10,968	1.7
Total (B).....	453,062	.....
Balance orders on hand Feb. 1 (A minus B).....	1,384,742	.....
Production.....	509,538	79.3

Thirty-six representative mills which reported for January and February, 1922, furnish the data for the following table:

[In dozens.]

	January (36 mills).	February (36 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,261,601	1,432,368	170,767	.....
New orders.....	764,944	393,585	.....	371,359
Shipments.....	531,789	442,194	.....	89,595
Cancellations.....	7,228	10,978	3,740	.....
Production.....	493,196	507,022	13,826	.....

RETAIL TRADE.

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 444 representative department stores in the 12 Federal reserve districts. In districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12, the data were received in (and averages computed from) actual dollar amounts. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 8, and 10, most of the material was received in the form of percentages, and the averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages were weighted according to volume of business done during the calendar year 1920. The changes in retail trade for the United States as a whole are obtained by combining the district percentages, after multiplying them by a system of weights based partly on population and partly on banking resources. The tables for the month of February are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1 (Boston), 63 stores in district No. 2 (New York), 78 stores in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 31 stores in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 23 stores in district No. 5 (Richmond), 33 stores in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 73 stores in district No. 7 (Chicago), 22 stores in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 22 stores in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 18 stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 22 stores in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 33 stores in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Trenton and Wilmington in district No. 3, Indianapolis in district No. 7, and Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston in district No. 11 are shown separately for the first time this month.

A comparison of monthly changes in activity of different types of retail business since January, 1921, is shown in the second of the following tables. The 156 department stores are located in districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12, while the mail-order houses do business in all parts of the United States. Chain store figures are based upon the total sales of the same reporting chains for each month, but the actual number of stores in these chains varies slightly. It may be noted that grocery, drug, and 5 and 10 cent chains show increases over February, 1921, while only the 5 and 10 cent chains show an increase in trade over January, 1922. Mail-order business continues to be very restricted.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of each month to total purchases during previous calendar year.		
	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		Same month previous year.		Previous month.		Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	
			Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.			
District No. 1:													
Boston.....	-8.7	-1.6	-8.7	-5.5	0.9	-8.7	-8.7	4.5	295.4	329.5	6.6	6.3	
Outside.....	-6.3	-8.1	-6.3	-7.1	1.4	3.1	-3.4	4.2	428.3	487.3	5.1	7.2	
District.....	-8.1	-3.1	-8.1	-5.9	1.0	-5.4	-7.1	4.4	329.2	366.2	6.4	6.4	
District No. 2:													
New York City and Brooklyn.....	-7.3	-3.0	-7.3	-5.0	5.5	2.0	-3.6	1.0	350.8	373.0	5.8	7.0	
Buffalo.....	-16.2	-17.0	-16.2	-17.0	-5.6	-6.0	1.7	6.0	454.8	495.0	7.6	8.0	
Newark.....	-8	-6.0	-8	-3.0	.3	5.0	-4	4.0	332.5	382.0	5.7	6.0	
Rochester.....	-11.3	-1.0	-11.3	-6.0	-21.0	-22.0	-9.9	4.0	379.6	374.0	3.7	8.0	
Syracuse.....	-6.9	-11.0	-6.9	-9.0	-3.8	-12.0	1.5	-4.0	426.2	431.0	.....	8.0
Bridgeport.....	-14.4	-10.0	-14.4	-13.0	5.7	7.0	-11.9	13.0	305.9	416.0	6.7	6.0	
Outside.....	-2.4	2.0	-2.4	-1.0	13.3	18.0	-8.3	7.0	568.8	623.0	4.8	6.0	
District.....	-7.8	-4.0	-7.8	-6.0	3.7	2.0	-3.7	3.0	347.1	379.0	6.4	7.0	
District No. 3:													
Philadelphia.....	-10.9	-7.1	-10.9	-9.7	-8.4	-2.5	-3	1.5	345.3	327.4	8.8	8.4	
Trenton.....	-3.5	-9.9	-3.2	4.3	535.5	5.7
Wilmington.....	-18.3	-21.9	-23.9	-2.2	823.9
Outside.....	-15.0	-4.3	-15.0	-11.1	.6	5.2	2.8	10.1	536.3	583.8	6.8	7.1	
District.....	-12.2	-6.5	-12.2	-10.3	-6.1	-1.4	.4	3.2	394.0	397.7	8.3	8.0	
District No. 4:													
Cleveland.....	-19.6	-13.6	-19.6	-17.0	5.0	9.3	-15.3	19.1	348.4	382.7	7.7	7.9	
Pittsburgh.....	-28.9	-24.2	-28.9	-23.2	-4.7	-2.1	-6.5	13.8	369.3	417.5	10.4	6.7	
Cincinnati.....	-8.6	-7.5	-8.6	-8.8	-9.9	4.7	-6.5	10.4	439.7	512.3	11.1	10.4	
Toledo.....	-14.4	-9.1	-14.4	-12.6	-7.8	-1.7	-4.8	18.7	359.3	379.6	6.2	7.4	
Outside.....	-23.3	-11.6	-23.3	-19.6	-1.9	.4	-3.2	8.1	476.4	457.3	16.5	16.1	
District.....	-21.9	-16.7	-21.9	-18.1	-2.7	2.3	-8.7	14.9	376.5	420.0	9.3	7.0	
District No. 5:													
Baltimore.....	-19.5	-13.0	-19.5	-16.6	3.3	5.1	-2.0	9.0	406.3	447.8	8.1	7.5	
Richmond.....	-14.0	-13.1	-14.0	-13.5	9.4	9.7	-8.7	7.0	449.2	468.8	7.0	6.2	
Washington.....	-12.1	-10.5	-12.1	-11.3	3.6	13.2	-0.7	20.8	414.3	456.5	3.7	5.1	
Outside.....	-21.8	-17.5	-21.8	-18.2	16.8	10.4	-1.9	9.7	595.1	657.1	3.9	4.5	
District.....	-17.0	-12.7	-17.0	-14.8	5.4	8.7	-5.1	12.6	414.3	473.3	5.9	6.2	
District No. 6:													
Atlanta.....	-24.9	-17.4	-24.9	-21.0	12.9	2.8	-1	-6.0	726.4	690.8	6.4	5.5	
Birmingham.....	-37.9	-33.5	-37.9	-35.3	-7.4	-7.3	1.3	5.6	957.0	917.4	7.5	5.2	
Nashville.....	-10.7	-7.1	-10.7	-8.8	-6.3	4.7	-8.1	11.1	502.2	470.5	8.2	5.9	
New Orleans.....	-15.2	-11.0	-15.2	-13.3	-2.0	1.2	.4	12.3	449.4	510.7	9.0	8.4	
Savannah.....	-33.0	-26.2	-33.0	-30.7	-8.0	-6.9	-1.1	-3.1	657.4	757.8	2.6	3.9	
Outside.....	-12.2	-14.4	-12.2	-13.4	-3.4	.5	3.4	12.4	661.4	734.6	6.5	4.8	
District.....	-19.4	-15.5	-19.4	-17.2	-2.5	0	-2	8.4	593.2	610.8	7.7	6.4	
District No. 7:													
Chicago.....	-9.9	-8.9	-9.9	-8.5	1.4	2.2	-5.7	15.2	338.1	314.2	7.1	5.9	
Detroit.....	1.8	-5.6	1.8	-1.8	-10.1	-8.5	-6.7	12.0	330.6	374.9	8.6	8.7	
Milwaukee.....	-9.2	-17.2	-9.2	-13.1	-1.7	-2.6	.1	4.7	505.1	662.9	5.4	6.5	
Indianapolis.....	-11.2	-7.2	18.4	10.0	352.6	7.2
Outside.....	-14.4	-13.8	-14.4	-14.0	-2.0	3.0	-5.2	10.6	469.5	626.2	7.1	7.1	
District.....	-6.6	-10.3	-6.6	-8.2	-7.6	-.6	-5.0	10.4	410.2	479.4	7.6	7.7	
District No. 8:													
St. Louis.....	-16.2	-11.0	-16.2	-13.7	-8.8	.9	-14.6	10.9	394.9	378.7	8.7	7.4	
Louisville.....	4.0	-9.2	4.0	-7.8	-1.5	-6.7	-4.4	18.5	561.2	583.8	5.3	5.2	
Memphis.....	-13.1	-15.2	-13.1	-13.9	-.6	7.1	-2.8	4.0	557.3	614.1	8.1	9.1	
Little Rock.....	-24.5	-19.7	-24.5	-23.4	19.2	17.4	6.4	16.1	424.7	514.4	9.3	6.7	
Outside.....	-15.2	-14.0	-15.2	-13.1	3.5	2.7	-14.0	10.7	357.0	619.3	4.1	4.0	
District.....	-15.1	-12.1	-15.1	-13.6	-4.0	2.0	-9.8	11.2	442.1	458.9	8.3	7.2	
District No. 9.....	-15.6	-12.3	-15.6	-11.7	-3.7	2.3	-3.6	6.1	582.9	.....	6.1	6.6

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

[Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of each month to total purchases during previous calendar year.		
	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		Same month previous year.		Previous month		Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	
			Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.			
District No. 10:													
Kansas City.....	-11.2	-19.5	-11.2	-12.7	7.6	9.7	11.0	9.5	505.1	461.4	8.0	6.0	
Denver.....	-14.0	-14.0	-11.7	-11.7	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	687.4	687.4	11.3	11.3	
Outside.....	-14.5	-16.9	-14.5	-17.9	18.9	12.1	-4.5	21.8	475.5	558.5	12.5	8.3	
District.....	-12.9	-16.0	-12.9	-14.1	13.4	16.3	3.1	13.6	490.0	565.7	10.2	8.0	
District No. 11:													
Dallas.....		-13.6		-19.1		-6.6		10.1		489.2		8.4	
Fort Worth.....		-26.5		-27.8		2.5		17.0		669.1		7.4	
Houston.....		-13.2		-14.2		-1.0		5.2		499.8		7.9	
Outside.....		-20.4		-18.8		-1.7		4.7		477.9		5.9	
District.....	-19.0	-19.5	-19.0	-19.7	-2.0	-2.8	-4	8.7	474.6	510.1	9.8	7.7	
District No. 12:													
Los Angeles.....	-2.5	-3.2	-2.5	-2.8	22.7	21.2	10.6	.2	467.3	494.8	7.9	8.1	
San Francisco.....	-4.9	-10.5	-4.9	-7.4	5.3	2.8	-.6	8.5	343.4	496.5	10.9	12.1	
Oakland.....	-15.3	-22.9	-15.3	-18.8	15.0	15.3	-3.9	10.3	581.8	676.0			
Sacramento.....	-4.3		-4.3		1.1				483.2				
Seattle.....	-11.8	-13.2	-11.8	-12.5	-16.8	-11.2	-11.0	10.8	437.9	484.9	6.2	8.8	
Spokane.....	-14.7	-15.5	-14.7	-15.9	-1.6	-4.6	8.3	-.4	748.3	756.9	9.0	9.9	
Salt Lake City.....	-19.9	-22.1	-19.9	-20.9	-4.6	.1	-5.7	2.6	523.5	576.0	10.0	9.5	
District.....	-6.5	-9.1	-6.5	-4.1	-9.7	-6.0	.9	4.7	468.9	515.9	8.9	10.3	
United States.....	-12.4	-10.5	-12.4	-11.0	-1.2	1.0	-3.7	8.3	424.4	455.5	7.7	7.4	

VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE.

[Average monthly value, 1919=100.]

	Department stores (156 stores).	Mail order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.				Department stores (156 stores).	Mail order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.				
			Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).			Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).	
1921.													
January.....	103.8	69.1	115.5	86.1	115.3	119.9	1921.	95.0	72.7	110.4	113.4	116.7	128.0
February.....	88.5	64.8	109.1	92.9	108.6	116.5	September.....	130.6	88.6	126.2	141.9	121.7	138.0
March.....	116.9	95.1	119.2	121.1	120.8	131.8	October.....	123.5	83.3	125.7	134.1	112.5	124.8
April.....	112.5	77.5	112.1	111.9	119.2	134.7	November.....	182.8	80.3	134.9	241.6	141.6	172.7
May.....	112.6	60.2	111.3	112.2	117.2	129.5	December.....						
June.....	111.1	62.1	108.7	109.7	118.2	127.8	1922.						
July.....	79.7	49.3	106.8	108.0	118.9	128.5	January.....	91.2	65.4	128.0	94.6	114.2	111.0
August.....	82.7	56.4	114.3	116.0	116.4	127.6	February.....	81.7	59.8	118.9	100.8	111.9	109.3

¹ Estimated.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN FEBRUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (JANUARY, 1922).

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. 2.	-6.0	41	+0.2	3	-3.0	11	-2.0	8			+1.0	6			-2.0	6				
No. 3.	-1.4	50	-5.1	14	+0.2	25					+2.4	15								
No. 4.	-4.4	25	+7.1	11	+9.5	12					+1.3	12								
No. 5.	-0.3	48	-2.1	16	-17.0	18	+25.2	18	-11.6	10										
No. 6.	-0.2	31	+13.4	19	-12.4	21	+19.1	8	+11.9	11	-2.0	4			-3.1	4	+86.6	6		
No. 7.	-3.4	24	-12.9	10	+6.7	15	+15.0	8			-5.0	7	+10.5	7						
No. 9.	-1.7	14	-22.9	4	+0.5	14	+7.2	3												
No. 10.	+2.6	9	+0.2	6	+17.1	9			+11.3	5			-25.2	5						
No. 11.	+6.4	11	+19.7	12	-3.1	12			-6.4	3	-4.8	8								
No. 12.	-14.2	31	-4.5	12	-5.5	21	+0.3	13	+2.0	15	+3.6	9	-19.3	20	-12.7	27	+35.8	21	-31.4	16

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NET SALES IN FEBRUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1921.

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. 2.	-6.0	41	-7.0	3	-20.0	11	-20.0	8			+21.0	6			-9.0	6				
No. 3.	-12.7	50	-5.5	14	-16.6	25					+4.3	15								
No. 4.	-20.7	25	+1.3	11	-18.1	12					+0.9	12								
No. 5.	-12.0	48	-17.4	16	-17.1	18	+19.7	18	+32.1	10										
No. 6.	-18.9	31	-13.7	19	-14.8	21	-0.1	8	+14.5	11	+1.1	4			-11.1	4	+26.9	6		
No. 7.	-13.1	24	+10.7	10	-13.0	15	-11.9	8			+2.7	7	-3.7	7						
No. 9.	-13.4	14	-10.3	4	-30.0	14	+83.1	3												
No. 10.	+7.3	9	+4.0	6	+12.7	9			+7.8	5			+7.4	5						
No. 11.	-16.8	11	-11.7	12	-24.2	12			+3.6	3	-18.7	8								
No. 12.	-17.8	31	-1.3	12	+1.1	21	-4.5	13	+4.3	15	+7.5	9	-12.9	20	-12.4	27	-46.9	21	-23.3	16

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

Following is a set of tables showing the volume of bills discounted and of acceptances, municipal warrants, and Government securities purchased by the Federal reserve banks during February, 1922:

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

Federal reserve bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Municipal warrants purchased.	Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.		February, 1922.	February, 1921.
Boston	\$301,209,712	\$19,835,522	\$1,678,000	\$3,229,000		\$325,952,234	\$548,589,754
New York	745,682,001	74,878,839	103,912,700	99,985,000		1,026,458,540	5,692,233,204
Philadelphia	235,473,490	14,609,789	3,643,450	230,000	\$51,000	254,007,729	328,232,852
Cleveland	170,634,398	3,794,607	11,861,500	5,915,000		192,205,505	408,286,631
Richmond	158,107,945	1,514,370				159,622,316	226,994,636
Atlanta	61,373,824	1,271,931	244,050			62,889,805	150,014,477
Chicago	141,037,386	11,950,516	24,873,750	17,825,000		195,691,652	405,293,848
St. Louis	54,234,110	2,081,920	3,120,900	6,173,500		65,610,430	124,617,045
Minneapolis	17,667,010		1,921,200	1,123,500		20,711,710	69,326,518
Kansas City	32,624,488	5,000	15,030,400	565,000		48,224,888	91,628,751
Dallas	23,660,883					23,660,883	67,374,398
San Francisco	138,668,085	9,078,004	1,961,300	14,600		149,721,389	196,592,111
Total: February, 1922.	2,080,373,333	139,020,498	170,252,250	135,060,000	51,000	2,524,737,081	
February, 1921	8,120,848,629	169,455,996	100	18,879,500			8,309,184,225
2 months ending Feb. 28, 1922.	4,425,738,235	242,930,994	232,409,750	276,160,500	111,029	5,177,350,508	
2 months ending Feb. 28, 1921.	16,379,011,734	291,323,624	11,800	292,971,500			16,963,318,658

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, BY CLASSES OF PAPER; ALSO NUMBER OF MEMBER BANKS ACCOMMODATED.

Federal reserve bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.		
		Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.
Boston.....	\$3,226,273	\$33,886,000		\$263,765,993	\$235,194	\$25,000			
New York.....	1,943,080	541,487,215		200,958,845	588,719	11,398			
Philadelphia.....	5,083,899	169,865,357		60,209,580	264,104				
Cleveland.....	403,398	101,748,627	\$106,000	66,395,921	238,778	88,691			
Richmond.....	736,972	135,563,787	990,000	16,616,649	3,583,326	23,735			
Atlanta.....	500,722	32,899,950	293,300	23,186,582	3,809,977	306,530			
Chicago.....	3,691,763	88,397,820	979,210	40,264,056	7,596,504				
St. Louis.....	871,862	35,337,692	30,000	15,048,834	2,599,411	131,932		\$32,195	
Minneapolis.....	30,161	9,956,063	2,068,203	3,257,917	1,826,135	493,545			
Kansas City.....	226,272	24,851,915		3,774,825	1,439,791	2,320,097			
Dallas.....	29,353	12,005,419	1,909,739	3,581,783	3,479,526	2,565,292		60,215	
San Francisco.....	337,462	81,616,678	20,035,344	33,775,927	1,846,325	943,501			
Total, February, 1922.....	17,081,217	1,267,616,523	26,411,796	730,839,912	27,567,790	6,909,724		92,410	
January, 1922.....	19,939,028	1,658,227,251	34,675,118	574,393,510	38,967,290	12,520,504		872,497	
February, 1921.....	128,863,393	3,727,368,651	22,721,562	4,164,415,489	41,888,361	16,169,502		\$6,158,914	
January, 1921.....	148,545,029	3,992,943,600	29,724,638	3,986,302,380	51,176,925	20,326,421		8,973,117	

Federal reserve bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total, all classes.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹		Number in district Feb. 28.	Member banks accommodated.	
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....		\$71,252	\$301,209,712	\$137,867,968	6.6	435	207	47.6
New York.....		692,744	745,682,001	363,633,141	17.5	799	333	41.7
Philadelphia.....		50,550	235,473,490	197,866,986	9.5	710	401	56.3
Cleveland.....		1,649,980	170,634,398	195,876,955	9.4	883	355	40.2
Richmond.....		593,477	158,107,946	171,365,615	8.2	626	375	59.7
Atlanta.....		316,763	61,373,824	165,906,849	8.0	522	355	68.0
Chicago.....		108,033	141,037,386	354,407,809	17.0	1,443	889	61.6
St. Louis.....		182,184	54,234,110	116,197,375	5.6	504	298	50.2
Minneapolis.....		34,986	17,667,010	55,310,021	2.7	1,024	372	36.3
Kansas City.....		14,588	32,624,488	82,509,118	4.0	1,118	453	40.5
Dallas.....		29,556	23,660,883	91,478,923	4.4	856	468	54.6
San Francisco.....		112,848	138,668,085	147,932,573	7.1	848	341	40.2
Total, February, 1922.....		3,853,961	2,080,373,333	2,080,373,333	100.0	9,858	4,847	49.1
January, 1922.....		3,769,704	2,345,764,902			9,852	5,346	54.3
February, 1921.....		\$13,262,727	8,120,848,629			9,681	5,107	52.8
January, 1921.....		20,170,995	8,258,163,105			9,659	5,291	54.8

¹ Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (11.94) for system.

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal reserve bank.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
				Per cent.	Days.
Boston.....	\$301,209,712		\$301,209,712	4.50	5.47
New York.....	745,682,001		745,682,001	4.50	5.83
Philadelphia.....	235,473,490		235,473,490	4.50	10.04
Cleveland.....	95,245,745	875,388,653	170,634,398	4.75	13.71
Richmond.....		158,107,946	158,107,946	5.00	12.95
Atlanta.....		61,373,824	61,373,824	5.00	32.20
Chicago.....		141,037,386	141,037,386	5.00	30.01
St. Louis.....		54,234,110	54,234,110	5.00	25.59
Minneapolis.....		17,667,010	17,667,010	5.00	37.40
Kansas City.....		32,624,488	32,624,488	5.00	30.21
Dallas.....		23,660,883	23,660,883	5.00	46.18
San Francisco.....		138,668,085	138,668,085	4.50	12.75
Total, February, 1922.....	1,516,279,033	564,094,300	2,080,373,333	4.77	11.94
January, 1922.....	1,411,144,305	913,412,292	2,345,364,902	4.84	13.75

¹ Includes \$20,808,305 of bills discounted at 5½ per cent.

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, BY CLASSES.

Federal reserve bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston	\$13,460,053	\$5,483,953	\$882,516	\$19,835,522				\$19,835,522	\$22,276,848	16.02
New York	53,251,126	18,209,416	3,382,855	74,843,397	\$35,442		\$35,442	74,878,839	48,660,291	35.00
Philadelphia	11,860,667	2,411,594	337,528	14,609,789				14,609,789	26,401,570	18.99
Cleveland	2,534,116	1,260,491		3,794,607				3,794,607	3,051,640	2.20
Richmond	110,000	1,404,370		1,514,370				1,514,370	2,663,811	1.92
Atlanta	513,306	758,625		1,271,931				1,271,931	1,796,330	1.29
Chicago	6,601,381	5,027,087	322,048	11,950,516				11,950,516	22,879,278	16.46
St. Louis	1,581,483	500,437		2,081,920				2,081,920	3,914,617	2.81
Minneapolis										
Kansas City		5,000		5,000				5,000	9,229	0.02
Dallas										
San Francisco	6,773,374	1,785,878	319,016	8,878,268	199,736		199,736	9,078,004	7,366,884	5.29
Total: February, 1922	96,694,506	36,846,851	5,243,963	138,785,320	235,178		235,178	139,020,498	139,020,498	100.00
January, 1922	68,832,538	29,535,526	5,426,498	103,794,562	71,787	44,147	115,934	103,910,496		
February, 1921	118,049,385	36,662,672	14,650,397	167,362,454	2,078,542	15,000	2,093,542	169,455,996		
January, 1921	77,801,368	32,110,174	10,813,001	120,724,543	1,073,284	69,801	1,143,085	121,867,628		

¹ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (31.99) for system.

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal reserve bank.	3 1/4 per cent.	3 1/2 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 1/8 per cent.	4 1/2 per cent.	4 3/4 per cent.	4 7/8 per cent.
Boston		\$5,000	\$8,231,703			\$9,891,980	\$447,569
New York			17,353,692			5,843,790	732,133
Philadelphia			14,373,986			235,803	
Cleveland			2,356,994			1,106,847	300,766
Richmond							
Atlanta							110,900
Chicago			5,994,202			5,846,303	110,011
St. Louis	\$250,000		1,314,167	\$36,812		480,941	
Minneapolis							
Kansas City							
Dallas							
San Francisco		221,008	5,638,969			2,504,735	273,483
Total, February, 1922	250,000	226,008	55,263,713	36,812		25,910,399	1,974,862
January, 1922		2,248,856	20,167,957	29,140		24,852,381	9,651,393

Federal reserve bank.	4 1/2 per cent.	4 3/4 per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365 day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston	\$1,099,695	\$40,000		\$19,835,522	Per cent. 4.00	Days. 35.93
New York	50,098,803	87,921		74,878,839	4.34	20.79
Philadelphia				14,609,789	4.06	57.81
Cleveland	30,000			3,794,607	4.10	25.73
Richmond				1,514,370	5.07	56.27
Atlanta			\$1,161,031	1,271,931	5.02	45.18
Chicago				11,950,516	4.14	61.24
St. Louis				2,081,920	3.98	60.15
Minneapolis						
Kansas City			5,000	5,000	5.07	59.04
Dallas						
San Francisco	287,236			9,078,004	4.11	25.96
Total, February, 1922	51,515,734	127,921	2,680,401	139,020,498	3.98	31.99
January, 1922	39,616,864	486,745	3,550,831	103,910,496	4.28	31.56

¹ Includes \$337,392, \$105,530, \$130,000, and \$53,251 of acceptances purchased at 3 1/4, 4 3/8, 4 1/2, and 5 1/8 per cent, respectively.

NOTE.—All Federal reserve banks use 360 days to the year in calculating interest on bills bought in open market.

HOLDINGS OF EARNING ASSETS, BY CLASSES.

Following is a set of tables giving a detailed analysis of the different classes of earning assets held by the Federal reserve banks during February, 1922.

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

Federal reserve bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	United States securi-ties.	All classes of earn-ing assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	United States securi-ties.
Boston.....	\$90,824,946	\$42,078,860	\$10,464,140	\$38,281,946	\$276,088	\$145,284	\$33,325	\$97,479	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
New York.....	278,498,041	114,490,407	29,022,370	134,985,264	882,272	399,498	96,206	386,568	4.13	4.55	4.32	3.73
Philadelphia.....	115,157,770	75,207,108	17,267,280	22,490,561	377,812	260,535	54,302	62,116	4.27	4.51	4.09	3.60
Cleveland.....	102,811,713	69,596,411	2,884,288	30,331,014	365,276	260,901	9,474	94,901	4.63	4.88	4.28	4.07
Richmond.....	85,453,684	78,440,776	2,333,558	4,679,350	319,766	303,025	9,154	7,587	4.88	5.04	5.11	2.11
Atlanta.....	72,981,724	62,037,796	2,501,423	8,442,505	266,095	242,107	9,772	14,216	4.75	5.09	5.09	2.20
Chicago.....	177,547,456	107,012,778	16,432,624	54,102,054	629,882	418,152	51,536	160,194	4.62	5.09	4.09	3.86
St. Louis.....	50,810,098	37,850,910	1,064,461	11,894,727	175,561	145,550	3,325	26,686	4.50	5.01	4.07	2.92
Minneapolis.....	43,837,000	38,572,000	.....	5,262,000	171,775	161,474	.....	10,293	5.11	5.46	.....	2.55
Kansas City.....	67,485,840	46,512,253	50,852	20,922,735	234,166	183,770	198	50,198	4.52	5.15	5.07	3.13
Dallas.....	46,143,100	41,598,600	15,000	4,529,500	179,989	171,960	64	7,965	5.08	5.39	5.57	2.29
San Francisco.....	33,498,804	59,017,930	5,364,351	19,116,523	286,987	211,575	17,330	58,082	4.48	4.67	4.21	3.96
Total: Feb., 1922.....	1,215,050,176	772,415,829	87,400,347	355,038,179	4,165,669	2,903,831	284,686	976,285	4.47	4.90	4.25	3.58
Jan., 1922.....	1,304,134,070	908,971,172	98,740,965	236,118,740	5,114,751	4,106,475	372,758	634,122	4.62	4.99	4.44	3.16
Feb., 1921.....	2,869,233,489	2,408,791,923	173,082,386	287,359,180	13,022,158	11,762,106	795,795	404,257	5.92	6.37	5.99	2.11
Jan., 1921.....	3,034,655,353	2,536,104,523	200,913,063	297,637,767	15,154,349	13,568,152	1,048,344	537,853	5.88	6.30	6.14	2.13

NOTE.—The figures in the first, fifth and ninth columns include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings, and annual rates of earnings thereon as follows: Philadelphia, \$192,821, \$859, and 5.80 per cent; Minneapolis, \$3,000, \$8, and 3.88 per cent; total, \$195,821, \$867, and 5.21 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.

[End of February figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Total.	Custom-ers' pa-per se-cured by Government ob-ligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer-cial pa-per, n.e.s.	Agricul-tural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade accept-ances.	
			Secured by Govern-ment ob-ligations.	Other-wise se-cured.				For-eign.	Do-mestic.	Dollar ex-change.	For-eign.	Do-mestic.
Boston.....	46,990	2,352	9,945	.....	33,995	579	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
New York.....	89,165	1,319	58,390	.....	27,966	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716
Philadelphia.....	75,734	6,379	49,636	.....	18,954	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Cleveland.....	64,898	1,300	23,684	78	37,086	813	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490
Richmond.....	74,529	1,748	31,370	510	30,353	9,127	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382
Atlanta.....	52,280	1,609	11,927	159	26,190	10,885	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	654
Chicago.....	100,978	1,147	33,266	488	31,908	33,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414
St. Louis.....	36,806	783	9,241	.....	18,327	7,360	522	.....	234	.....	.....	339
Minneapolis.....	34,818	172	4,334	1,217	3,743	19,100	6,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Kansas City.....	38,199	663	7,735	.....	8,685	6,902	14,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Dallas.....	38,919	211	5,352	1,001	5,778	15,345	10,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	692
San Francisco.....	59,261	776	21,275	10,621	13,350	6,531	6,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Total: Feb. 28, 1922.....	712,577	18,459	206,153	14,074	256,335	111,822	39,147	.....	234	.....	.....	6,351
Jan. 31, 1922.....	838,885	22,495	341,091	16,837	281,387	121,702	45,919	249	931	.....	.....	8,274
Feb. 28, 1921.....	2,389,510	224,607	773,361	13,031	1,127,795	136,679	83,654	10,335	3,086	.....	540	16,422
Jan. 31, 1921.....	2,457,116	230,188	810,177	14,330	1,143,438	140,815	88,233	8,419	3,912	175	115	17,314

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

[End of February figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	All classes.			Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
	Total.	Pur- chased in open market.	Dis- counted for member banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Do- mestic.	Dollar ex- change.	Total.	Foreign.	Do- mestic.
Boston.....	13,012	12,918	94	12,918	9,433	2,767	718	94		94
New York.....	30,169	29,453	716	29,418	21,555	6,969	894	751	35	716
Philadelphia.....	16,863	16,749	114	16,749	12,380	3,259	1,110	114		114
Cleveland.....	4,807	3,317	1,490	3,317	2,454	338	25	1,490		1,490
Richmond.....	3,671	2,289	1,382	2,289	526	1,763		1,382		1,382
Atlanta.....	2,535	1,881	654	1,881	998	883		654		654
Chicago.....	17,828	17,414	414	17,414	12,722	3,866	826	414		414
St. Louis.....	1,707	1,134	573	1,368	737	631		339		339
Minneapolis.....	205		205					205		205
Kansas City.....	95	47	48	47		47		48		48
Dallas.....	707	15	692	15		15		692		692
San Francisco.....	8,444	8,241	203	8,174	6,331	1,574	269	270	64	206
Total: Feb. 28, 1922.....	100,043			93,590	67,136	22,612	3,842	6,453	99	6,354
Jan. 31, 1922.....	84,389			76,013	49,470	20,558	5,985	8,376	99	8,277
Purchased in open market:										
Feb. 28, 1922.....		93,458		93,356	67,136	22,378	3,842	102	99	3
Jan. 31, 1922.....		74,935		74,833	49,221	19,627	5,985	102	99	3
Discounted for member banks:										
Feb. 28, 1922.....			6,585	234		234		6,351		6,351
Jan. 31, 1922.....			9,454	1,180	249	931		8,274		8,274

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

[End of February figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Nonmem- ber banks and bank- ing corpo- rations.	Private banks.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Nonna- tional.			
Boston.....	12,918	8,008	3,502	1,080	328	
New York.....	29,418	10,415	8,386	3,008	4,726	2,883
Philadelphia.....	16,749	6,593	4,429	2,223	1,704	1,800
Cleveland.....	3,317	874	659	598	65	1,121
Richmond.....	2,289	2,284		5		
Atlanta.....	1,881	521	1,360			
Chicago.....	17,414	8,127	8,087	1,184		16
St. Louis.....	1,368	565	414	3	369	17
Minneapolis.....	47	47				
Kansas City.....	15	15				
Dallas.....	8,174	4,483	1,380	369	179	1,763
San Francisco.....						
Total: Feb. 28, 1922.....	93,590	41,932	28,217	8,470	7,371	7,600
Jan. 31, 1922.....	76,013	33,314	27,993	6,113	2,586	6,007
Purchased in open market:						
Feb. 28, 1922.....	93,356	41,826	28,089	8,470	7,371	7,600
Jan. 31, 1922.....	74,833	33,101	27,275	5,864	2,583	6,007
Discounted for member banks:						
Feb. 28, 1922.....	234	106	128			
Jan. 31, 1922.....	1,180	213	718	249		

BANKING CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1922.

March 15 being an income tax date, the condition of member banks at the close of business on that date reflects developments in connection with the payment of income taxes by the public and the redemption and issue of certificates and notes by the Treasury. Government operations during the week included, besides the redemption of about \$530,000,000 of tax certificates maturing on March 15, payment of semiannual interest on about \$3,600,000,000 of third Liberty bonds and \$390,700,000 of Treasury notes and the issuance of \$617,800,000 of new Treasury notes and of \$266,250,000 of tax certificates. The effect of these Government operations on the member bank condition statement is seen in a reduction of \$74,000,000 in Victory notes largely accepted in payment for new Treasury notes, as against increases of \$91,000,000 in Treasury notes and of \$62,000,000 in Treasury certificates. At the same time the demand deposits of member banks show an increase of \$264,000,000 for the week, while Government deposits declined by \$37,000,000. The crediting of member banks' reserve accounts with the amounts of certificates redeemed by the Treasury accounts largely for an increase of their reserves from \$1,304,000,000 on March 8 to \$1,423,000,000 on March 15. These increases in demand deposits and reserves of the member banks were wiped out during the following week when income tax checks were cleared, collected, and charged to depositors' accounts and clearing balances settled by checks on the Federal reserve banks.

With the four-week period ending on an income tax date, the regular development for the period is obscured by the special transactions of the last day. Loans and discounts of member banks fluctuated during the period between a high of \$10,930,000,000 on February 15 and a low of \$10,851,000,000 on February 21, and at the end of the period were about \$21,000,000 lower than at the beginning. Total investments in Government securities show only a nominal change for the four weeks, although, as mentioned above, a decided shift from Victory notes to Treasury notes and certificates is noted. Investments in corporate securities show a decline of \$24,000,000 for the period. Total loans and investments of the reporting institutions remained comparatively steady during the four weeks and stood on March 15 at \$14,637,000,000, compared with \$14,684,000,000 four weeks earlier and \$16,076,000,000 on March 18, 1921.

Accommodation of member banks at Federal reserve banks declined steadily from week

to week and on March 15 constituted only 1.5 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments, compared with 2.6 per cent four weeks earlier and 10.7 per cent a year ago. The total amount of accommodation of reporting member banks at the Federal reserve banks on March 15 was only \$226,000,000, compared with \$1,719,000,000 a year earlier, representing a liquidation of \$1,493,000,000 for the year. During the same period the total discounts of the reserve banks for all member banks decreased by \$1,633,000,000, the decrease in discounts for the reporting member banks, i. e., the banks in the larger centers, representing over 90 per cent of the total liquidation for the year.

In the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of reporting member banks during the four weeks ending March 15. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1921 are traced on the chart on page 470.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

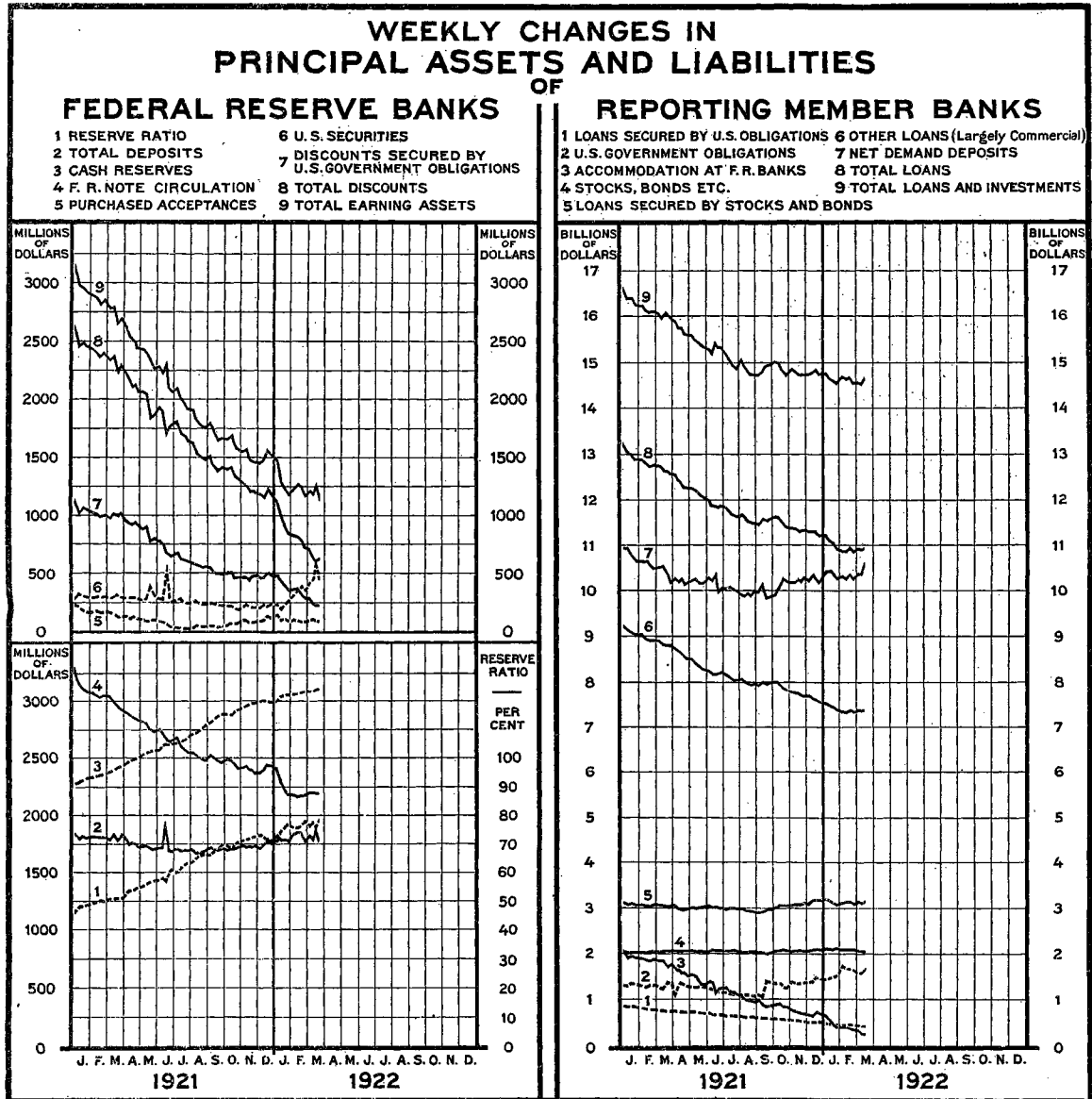
	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.
Number of reporting banks.....	807	807	807	906	805
Loans and discounts:					
Secured by U. S. Government obligations ¹	442	436	427	419	410
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations).....	3,126	3,092	3,130	3,111	3,135
All other ¹	7,362	7,323	7,360	7,366	7,364
Total loans and discounts ¹	10,930	10,851	10,917	10,896	10,909
U. S. bonds.....	998	995	994	998	1,009
U. S. Victory notes.....	142	144	150	148	74
U. S. Treasury notes.....	315	296	273	273	364
U. S. certificates of indebtedness.....	208	168	142	152	214
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	2,091	2,088	2,069	2,060	2,067
Total investments.....	3,754	3,691	3,627	3,631	3,728
Total loans and discounts and investments ¹	14,684	14,542	14,545	14,527	14,637
Reserve with F. R. banks.....	1,333	1,269	1,314	1,304	1,423
Cash in vault.....	270	270	263	277	266
Net demand deposits.....	10,321	10,245	10,349	10,334	10,598
Time deposits.....	3,062	3,091	3,084	3,105	3,114
Government deposits.....	423	301	280	278	241
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. banks, total.....	378	321	318	255	226
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	172	130	135	96	90
All other.....	206	191	183	159	136
Ratio of accommodation at F. R. Banks to total loans and investments.....	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.5

¹ Including bills rediscounted with Federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve bank figures, which cover the four-week period between February 21 and March 22, show a further liquidation of

discounted bills at about the same rate as during the preceding four weeks. The increase for the week from \$591,700,000 to \$615,900,000 reported on March 22 may be due in part to the need of funds by member banks in connection with the withdrawal of deposits in payment of income tax checks cleared during the week. Acceptance holdings of the reserve

the amounts of Pittman and other Treasury certificates held show no material change. On March 15 the reserve banks held a total of \$167,000,000 of special certificates to cover advances to the Government pending the collection of income tax checks and of funds from depositary institutions. These certificates were all redeemed during the following week,



banks increased by about \$19,400,000 during the first two weeks of the period, but declined again by \$14,900,000 during the last two weeks, the amount on March 22, \$87,000,000, being only \$4,500,000 larger than four weeks earlier.

Investments of Federal reserve banks in United States bonds and notes increased by \$84,700,000 during the four-week period, while

and on March 22 Federal reserve bank holdings of Treasury certificates other than Pittman certificates were only about \$10,000,000 larger than four weeks before. Total earning assets of the reserve banks on March 22 stood at \$1,146,200,000, compared with \$1,159,000,000 four weeks earlier and \$2,692,400,000 about a year ago.

The table below shows weekly changes in principal assets and liabilities of Federal reserve banks for the four weeks under review. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1921 are presented on the chart on page 470.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Feb. 21.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.
Reserves:					
Total.....	3,080.83	3,080.83	3,091.03	3,101.43	3,104.6
Gold.....	2,946.82	2,951.42	2,955.92	2,976.02	2,976.7
Bills discounted:					
Total.....	721.3	707.6	631.0	591.7	615.9
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	282.0	285.4	238.5	229.0	227.1
All other.....	439.3	422.2	392.5	362.7	388.8
Bills bought in open market.....	82.6	95.7	101.9	87.3	87.0
Certificates of indebtedness.....	230.7	249.7	255.1	383.3	234.2
Total earning assets.....	1,159.01	1,216.41	1,176.91	1,277.51	1,146.2
Government deposits.....	63.9	60.8	24.2	16.8	66.4
Members' reserve deposits.....	1,677.01	1,725.11	1,719.91	1,845.51	1,667.8
Total deposits.....	1,742.21	1,818.41	1,780.11	1,913.31	1,774.6
F. R. notes in circulation.....	2,173.52	2,197.02	2,197.42	2,188.62	2,183.4
F. R. bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	81.2	80.1	79.6	78.0	78.9
Reserve percentage.....	78.1	76.7	77.8	75.6	78.4

Federal reserve note circulation shows a net increase for the four weeks of \$9,900,000. The circulation of these notes increased by \$23,900,000 during the first two weeks and declined by \$14,000,000 during the last two weeks. Gold holdings of the reserve banks show a continuous increase for the four weeks, amounting in the aggregate to \$29,900,000, offset by a decrease of about \$6,100,000 in other reserve cash. This increase in reserves, together with the small increase in note circulation and the practically unchanged level of deposits, is reflected in a rise of the banks' reserve ratio from 78.1 to 78.4 per cent. For the period between October 29, 1920, at about which time the recent gold movement to the United States began, and March 22, 1922, the gold reserves of the reserve banks increased from \$2,003,300,000 to \$2,976,700,000, or by \$973,400,000. Of this increase about \$607,200,000 is shown for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, \$168,500,000 for Chicago, and \$124,300,000 for San Francisco. The increases in the other reserve banks are considerably smaller, while the Boston, Richmond, and Dallas banks had smaller gold reserves on March 22, 1922, than at the time this movement started.

In the following table are shown comparative figures of daily average cash reserves, deposits, Federal reserve note circulation, and reserve percentages for the months of February and March, 1922, as compared with data for the same months in 1919, 1920, and 1921:

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR MARCH AND FEBRUARY, 1922.

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.
Boston.....	198,100	211,545	114,701	123,427	154,298	190,707	73.6	74.5
New York.....	1,117,351	1,130,814	691,216	709,388	629,561	622,185	84.6	84.9
Philadelphia.....	223,865	208,920	105,096	103,399	188,440	185,356	76.3	71.9
Cleveland.....	262,316	259,900	138,689	139,062	196,811	193,661	78.2	78.1
Richmond.....	81,204	78,788	56,482	57,421	93,452	95,670	54.2	51.5
Atlanta.....	118,458	101,590	49,974	50,632	110,988	109,650	73.6	63.4
Chicago.....	483,429	472,027	255,542	250,486	371,034	364,244	77.2	76.8
St. Louis.....	117,529	119,690	70,373	70,179	82,280	84,999	77.0	77.1
Minneapolis.....	72,058	68,088	45,960	46,614	52,295	52,252	73.3	68.9
Kansas City.....	84,584	88,072	77,232	75,512	62,002	61,871	60.7	64.1
Dallas.....	46,976	43,370	18,081	19,004	28,525	30,148	61.3	54.8
San Francisco.....	289,862	287,241	141,519	137,322	225,445	215,786	79.0	81.4
Total: 1922.....	3,095,762	3,070,045	1,794,895	1,814,446	2,195,131	2,176,529	77.6	76.9
1921.....	2,403,470	2,343,537	1,808,529	1,804,476	2,979,486	3,068,578	50.2	149.6
1920.....	2,058,293	2,053,422	2,032,787	2,002,503	3,040,440	2,946,863	142.7	143.3
1919.....	2,202,368	2,183,641	1,951,752	1,855,124	2,503,350	2,462,941	151.6	152.5

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

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, MAR. 1 TO MAR. 22, 1922—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Total earning assets:													
Mar. 1.....	1,216,421	98,826	284,543	114,310	108,186	80,784	60,891	185,799	48,918	39,782	64,772	42,490	87,120
Mar. 8.....	1,176,915	92,505	277,018	101,593	104,824	77,869	54,374	174,540	48,736	39,302	72,441	41,769	91,941
Mar. 15.....	1,277,510	85,155	377,771	103,161	110,071	80,125	52,893	165,322	47,832	40,467	68,850	41,319	104,564
Mar. 22.....	1,146,218	88,446	245,696	106,675	97,216	81,825	57,847	175,741	52,193	39,575	68,146	39,792	93,066
Bank premises:													
Mar. 1.....	37,232	4,960	7,353	600	4,306	2,569	1,089	7,142	643	881	4,740	2,105	844
Mar. 8.....	37,394	4,972	7,375	600	4,397	2,569	1,125	7,143	643	881	4,740	2,105	844
Mar. 15.....	38,005	4,983	7,576	600	4,679	2,570	1,126	7,187	643	899	4,743	2,155	844
Mar. 22.....	38,237	5,021	7,578	600	4,756	2,571	1,146	7,189	650	914	4,805	2,156	851
5 per cent redemption fund against F. R. bank notes:													
Mar. 1.....	8,362	422	1,506	700	539	188	468	665	2,023	405	916	136	394
Mar. 8.....	8,173	422	1,406	700	539	188	468	665	2,023	405	916	136	394
Mar. 15.....	8,005	422	1,331	700	539	188	468	665	2,023	223	916	136	394
Mar. 22.....	7,806	422	1,256	700	539	188	468	665	2,023	214	916	136	279
Uncollected items:													
Mar. 1.....	505,782	46,207	102,606	43,026	47,081	42,470	21,115	68,308	29,478	12,492	34,993	21,184	36,822
Mar. 8.....	486,190	43,826	91,979	39,318	42,446	42,072	21,247	69,451	29,740	13,784	35,565	22,827	33,935
Mar. 15.....	607,795	55,148	123,814	54,143	56,380	47,437	27,397	91,471	32,066	14,091	40,338	24,066	41,444
Mar. 22.....	521,650	50,008	108,459	15,423	52,086	43,527	23,610	65,485	28,452	12,444	34,249	22,802	35,105
All other resources:													
Mar. 1.....	15,759	555	3,750	210	531	470	109	954	383	1,076	469	2,072	5,180
Mar. 8.....	16,216	606	3,847	246	753	203	106	1,043	423	1,100	638	2,067	5,184
Mar. 15.....	15,310	499	2,380	276	626	131	146	1,444	414	1,125	676	2,059	5,534
Mar. 22.....	15,306	537	2,364	294	712	125	211	1,314	458	1,181	700	2,048	5,362
Total resources:													
Mar. 1.....	4,864,349	343,652	1,522,203	378,070	415,401	207,469	195,587	742,404	198,270	124,478	197,653	112,222	426,940
Mar. 8.....	4,818,848	338,986	1,507,202	367,776	408,629	207,789	195,344	731,484	204,943	125,201	195,657	113,872	421,965
Mar. 15.....	5,048,022	345,450	1,603,423	392,640	438,005	212,292	201,196	769,394	202,441	129,164	199,991	115,914	438,112
Mar. 22.....	4,833,827	344,632	1,482,303	374,566	419,275	208,542	203,295	738,906	197,441	126,837	194,049	115,936	428,045

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
Mar. 1.....	103,736	7,969	27,062	8,854	11,343	5,463	4,224	14,474	4,623	3,564	4,604	4,194	7,362
Mar. 8.....	103,802	7,969	27,062	8,854	11,343	5,488	4,223	14,484	4,639	3,561	4,601	4,195	7,380
Mar. 15.....	103,948	7,969	27,062	8,855	11,456	5,489	4,231	14,483	4,639	3,567	4,611	4,202	7,384
Mar. 22.....	103,961	7,969	27,056	8,855	11,480	5,496	4,241	14,483	4,623	3,574	4,606	4,205	7,373
Surplus:													
Mar. 1.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Mar. 8.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Mar. 15.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Mar. 22.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Reserved for Govern- ment franchise tax:													
Mar. 1.....	1,349	73	281	82	-----	280	330	-----	57	185	61	-----	-----
Mar. 8.....	1,530	123	323	110	-----	277	365	-----	31	195	106	-----	-----
Mar. 15.....	1,570	119	382	121	-----	290	354	-----	43	189	72	-----	-----
Mar. 22.....	1,829	164	423	156	-----	328	365	-----	76	206	111	-----	-----
Deposits:													
Government—													
Mar. 1.....	60,770	3,430	23,116	1,412	2,564	2,329	6,353	5,702	3,627	1,662	2,743	1,366	6,466
Mar. 8.....	24,207	2,269	6,049	1,901	521	582	2,901	1,825	2,073	952	1,467	1,980	1,687
Mar. 15.....	16,789	617	389	1,434	755	724	1,571	1,236	973	3,439	4,650	30	971
Mar. 22.....	66,359	5,843	17,435	4,129	4,959	4,163	6,194	8,342	2,130	1,389	3,622	2,065	6,088
Member bank— reserve ac- count—													
Mar. 1.....	1,725,069	113,504	674,043	108,521	134,797	53,426	43,970	254,191	62,496	44,022	73,449	43,819	118,831
Mar. 8.....	1,719,910	111,098	681,233	104,242	131,111	54,764	44,533	245,505	70,884	42,594	71,055	44,225	118,666
Mar. 15.....	1,845,493	109,552	757,553	110,533	148,400	55,176	49,583	264,412	66,360	43,479	71,303	46,230	122,912
Mar. 22.....	1,667,842	109,236	634,980	101,450	130,926	53,025	48,442	248,528	66,585	45,292	68,561	44,764	116,053
All other—													
Mar. 1.....	32,607	887	10,788	1,011	768	424	382	2,316	768	541	701	939	13,082
Mar. 8.....	35,938	862	10,792	1,016	756	438	463	2,528	1,082	470	683	957	15,891
Mar. 15.....	51,181	1,858	14,151	1,764	1,800	986	553	2,922	1,426	804	2,757	1,167	20,993
Mar. 22.....	40,382	800	10,453	1,250	810	399	361	2,150	790	443	997	567	21,362
Total deposits:													
Mar. 1.....	1,818,446	117,821	707,947	110,944	138,129	56,179	50,705	262,209	66,891	46,225	76,893	46,124	138,379
Mar. 8.....	1,780,055	114,229	698,074	107,159	132,388	55,781	47,897	249,858	74,039	44,016	73,205	47,162	136,244
Mar. 15.....	1,943,463	112,027	772,093	113,731	150,955	56,886	51,707	268,570	68,759	47,722	78,710	47,427	144,876
Mar. 22.....	1,774,583	115,879	662,808	106,829	136,695	57,587	54,997	259,020	69,505	47,124	73,180	47,396	143,503
F. R. notes in actual circulation:													
Mar. 1.....	2,196,983	155,898	626,673	188,463	195,931	94,544	109,277	369,180	85,180	52,134	61,881	29,387	228,435
Mar. 8.....	2,197,434	155,152	628,280	187,346	196,839	94,199	111,385	369,533	83,328	52,590	61,960	29,015	227,807
Mar. 15.....	2,188,593	153,814	626,301	188,167	195,727	92,946	110,613	369,575	82,457	52,477	62,123	28,689	225,504
Mar. 22.....	2,183,374	153,976	625,844	186,202	195,696	92,603	110,971	369,825	80,962	52,297	62,161	28,004	224,833

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, MAR. 1, TO MAR. 22, 1922—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
F. R. bank notes in circulation — net liability:													
Mar. 1.....	80,095	8,216	17,361	7,863	5,761	3,034	5,650	8,207	3,232	3,627	9,447	2,708	4,959
Mar. 8.....	79,633	8,208	17,092	7,878	5,778	3,118	5,757	8,301	3,339	3,775	8,981	2,887	4,519
Mar. 15.....	78,029	8,364	15,851	7,971	5,812	3,028	5,653	8,358	3,338	3,820	8,683	2,829	4,322
Mar. 22.....	78,863	8,394	15,824	7,978	5,795	2,960	5,798	8,417	3,381	3,849	9,075	2,924	4,468
Deferred availability items:													
Mar. 1.....	432,241	36,266	79,445	43,215	40,723	36,317	15,613	55,370	28,298	10,297	34,385	20,893	31,419
Mar. 8.....	424,418	35,904	72,888	37,753	38,676	37,211	15,928	56,240	29,524	12,632	36,430	21,669	29,563
Mar. 15.....	529,912	45,759	97,626	55,137	50,473	41,929	18,845	75,278	33,182	12,983	35,416	23,691	39,592
Mar. 22.....	458,377	40,834	86,519	45,833	45,954	37,783	17,086	53,891	28,862	11,374	34,550	24,330	31,361
All other liabilities:													
Mar. 1.....	16,101	896	3,237	704	1,005	622	674	3,939	601	978	736	1,522	1,187
Mar. 8.....	16,578	918	3,286	731	1,096	682	675	4,043	655	931	728	1,550	1,253
Mar. 15.....	17,109	915	3,711	713	1,073	694	679	4,105	635	938	730	1,682	1,234
Mar. 22.....	17,442	933	3,572	768	1,143	755	723	4,245	644	945	720	1,683	1,308
Total liabilities:													
Mar. 1.....	1,804,349	343,652	1,522,203	378,070	415,401	207,469	195,587	742,404	198,270	124,478	197,653	112,222	423,940
Mar. 8.....	1,818,848	338,986	1,507,202	367,776	408,629	207,789	195,344	731,484	204,943	125,201	195,657	113,872	421,965
Mar. 15.....	5,048,022	345,450	1,603,423	392,640	438,005	212,292	201,196	769,394	202,441	129,164	199,991	115,914	438,112
Mar. 22.....	4,833,827	344,632	1,482,303	374,566	419,275	208,542	203,295	738,906	197,411	126,837	194,049	115,936	428,045
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined—per cent:													
Mar. 1.....	76.7	70.4	84.1	73.2	76.3	53.7	70.0	75.9	76.8	71.0	66.1	58.6	80.9
Mar. 8.....	77.8	73.0	84.9	76.5	77.7	56.6	74.1	77.3	78.4	72.3	60.2	59.0	79.6
Mar. 15.....	75.6	75.0	78.0	77.4	76.6	54.6	73.4	78.9	79.0	72.2	60.0	60.7	77.0
Mar. 22.....	78.4	74.2	86.7	75.4	79.4	53.5	72.3	77.7	75.5	72.9	63.0	65.0	79.7
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
Mar. 1.....	32,258	2,336	12,002	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Mar. 8.....	32,052	2,336	11,796	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Mar. 15.....	30,343	2,237	10,942	2,452	2,513	1,502	1,103	3,647	1,441	828	1,471	797	1,410
Mar. 22.....	28,456	2,072	10,489	2,271	2,327	1,391	1,022	3,378	1,334	763	1,362	738	1,306

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND MUNICIPAL WARRANTS HELD BY THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
Bills discounted:						
Mar. 1.....	707,551	413,826	75,111	106,617	69,538	42,459
Mar. 8.....	631,041	345,054	76,492	102,340	69,709	37,446
Mar. 15.....	591,730	317,482	73,175	97,705	67,223	36,145
Mar. 22.....	615,907	337,022	73,540	100,551	69,048	35,746
Bills bought in open market:						
Mar. 1.....	95,730	45,348	15,855	16,991	16,795	741
Mar. 8.....	101,931	43,171	14,427	23,186	16,640	4,507
Mar. 15.....	87,311	27,723	18,707	23,813	12,101	4,967
Mar. 22.....	87,045	32,227	17,086	23,004	12,187	2,531
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
Mar. 1.....	249,816	44,086	2,125	15,458	1,000	187,147
Mar. 8.....	255,068	44,998	13,909	10,587	500	185,074
Mar. 15.....	383,274	167,362	14,763	3,700	500	196,949
Mar. 22.....	234,196	17,117	13,033	2,700	20,064	181,282
Municipal warrants:						
Mar. 1.....	102			102		
Mar. 8.....	102			102		
Mar. 15.....	102			102		
Mar. 22.....	102			102		

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 1 TO MARCH 22, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minno- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
Mar. 1.....	3,444,451	293,925	1,166,550	245,781	250,276	126,976	187,746	536,743	125,767	63,493	82,384	53,672	311,138
Mar. 8.....	3,423,514	292,231	1,157,411	248,308	247,637	125,782	188,910	530,893	124,567	62,845	81,183	53,083	310,691
Mar. 15.....	3,407,433	289,952	1,146,711	250,651	247,131	123,932	187,129	524,828	123,122	64,710	81,241	52,707	315,369
Mar. 22.....	3,397,570	287,567	1,137,036	253,734	246,380	127,145	186,662	520,191	121,503	66,469	86,929	52,105	311,849
F. R. notes on hand:													
Mar. 1.....	917,791	130,450	369,010	39,960	38,000	26,200	73,861	131,980	24,860	8,525	12,690	21,355	40,900
Mar. 8.....	883,101	131,050	352,020	41,960	33,100	25,360	71,621	128,180	24,260	7,395	11,230	20,425	36,500
Mar. 15.....	879,711	131,050	346,770	46,960	33,300	24,620	70,966	118,440	24,060	9,715	10,730	20,600	42,500
Mar. 22.....	874,196	127,450	334,230	49,560	33,300	28,160	70,146	115,700	24,060	11,620	16,450	21,020	42,500
F. R. notes outstanding:													
Mar. 1.....	2,526,660	163,475	797,540	205,821	212,276	100,776	113,885	404,763	100,907	54,968	69,694	32,317	270,238
Mar. 8.....	2,540,443	161,184	805,391	206,348	214,537	100,422	117,289	402,713	100,307	55,450	69,953	32,658	274,191
Mar. 15.....	2,527,772	158,902	799,941	203,691	213,831	99,312	116,163	406,388	99,062	54,995	70,511	32,107	272,869
Mar. 22.....	2,523,374	160,117	802,806	204,174	213,080	98,985	116,516	404,491	97,443	54,849	70,479	31,085	269,349
Collateral security for F. R. notes out- standing:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Mar. 1.....	344,013	5,600	296,925	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Mar. 8.....	344,012	5,600	296,924	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Mar. 15.....	403,713	5,300	356,925	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Mar. 22.....	403,712	5,300	356,924	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
Mar. 1.....	114,401	12,938	33,239	10,524	10,663	2,102	5,426	14,763	3,662	1,510	3,287	3,068	13,219
Mar. 8.....	121,616	11,247	32,985	12,051	11,925	3,409	4,591	14,713	4,462	2,862	2,087	2,477	18,807
Mar. 15.....	118,317	8,966	32,748	13,395	13,219	4,558	2,809	15,649	3,017	2,127	3,144	2,102	16,583
Mar. 22.....	123,271	16,579	32,565	10,478	15,267	2,872	4,842	15,091	3,398	2,966	2,432	2,500	14,281
Gold fund—F. R. Board—													
Mar. 1.....	1,523,647	110,000	411,000	120,389	160,000	30,795	63,000	322,644	65,100	8,200	31,360	1,484	199,675
Mar. 8.....	1,564,533	110,000	411,000	130,389	160,000	32,795	74,000	325,645	65,100	13,200	34,360	1,484	206,560
Mar. 15.....	1,568,094	110,000	381,000	133,389	160,000	29,795	75,500	358,644	65,600	13,200	34,360	1,484	205,122
Mar. 22.....	1,534,378	100,000	381,000	133,389	160,000	29,795	76,000	332,645	65,600	13,200	37,360	1,484	203,905
Eligible paper—													
Amount re- quired—													
Mar. 1.....	544,599	34,937	56,376	74,908	28,238	67,879	43,059	67,356	26,185	32,206	35,047	21,064	57,344
Mar. 8.....	510,282	34,337	64,482	63,908	29,237	64,218	36,298	62,355	24,785	26,336	33,506	21,996	48,824
Mar. 15.....	437,618	34,636	29,268	56,907	27,237	64,959	35,454	32,095	24,485	26,616	33,007	21,820	51,164
Mar. 22.....	462,013	38,238	32,317	60,307	24,438	66,318	33,274	56,755	22,485	25,631	30,687	20,400	51,163
E x c e s s a m o u n t h e l d—													
Mar. 1.....	222,139	25,614	49,267	1,264	41,312	5,783	10,001	49,715	8,175	608	2,725	16,892	10,783
Mar. 8.....	197,291	19,519	22,348	7,886	33,512	8,391	10,266	41,711	8,537	4,422	3,602	15,057	22,040
Mar. 15.....	212,417	11,804	50,088	7,111	28,097	7,585	9,788	61,040	5,334	3,243	991	13,533	13,803
Mar. 22.....	214,617	12,565	58,895	11,532	29,957	9,155	16,950	36,488	9,685	2,879	1,796	14,426	10,289

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM FEBRUARY 21 TO MARCH 15, 1922.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Number of reporting banks:													
Feb. 21.....	807	49	108	58	83	82	43	110	37	35	79	53	68
Mar. 1.....	807	49	108	58	83	82	43	110	37	35	79	53	68
Mar. 8.....	806	49	108	58	83	82	43	110	37	35	79	52	68
Mar. 15.....	805	49	108	58	83	82	43	109	37	35	79	52	68
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21.....	435,557	25,861	159,032	43,330	42,956	17,531	12,611	68,585	16,724	9,773	15,321	5,482	17,851
Mar. 1.....	426,048	24,812	152,008	42,908	42,549	17,844	12,501	70,048	15,507	9,204	15,234	5,466	18,777
Mar. 8.....	419,058	23,728	148,955	41,368	42,304	17,489	12,252	68,708	15,501	9,098	15,048	5,475	19,132
Mar. 15.....	409,973	24,684	143,351	40,170	42,642	17,059	11,512	70,659	14,512	8,999	13,115	5,477	17,793
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Feb. 21.....	3,002,451	214,368	1,342,001	201,970	322,794	107,673	53,533	445,514	123,801	32,439	62,782	41,532	144,044
Mar. 1.....	3,130,351	215,383	1,373,135	201,568	332,793	107,710	54,376	443,456	124,536	32,180	63,362	40,192	141,660
Mar. 8.....	3,110,773	214,872	1,348,115	208,642	328,362	108,432	54,205	447,226	124,145	31,068	63,410	41,858	140,932
Mar. 15.....	3,134,840	207,398	1,393,529	197,732	324,830	107,239	53,341	443,925	129,929	29,323	64,620	41,332	141,640
All other—													
Feb. 21.....	7,322,506	568,350	2,427,714	324,861	638,899	311,812	283,988	1,050,000	296,329	200,157	347,350	186,662	677,366
Mar. 1.....	7,360,236	566,318	2,448,147	324,368	627,399	311,074	285,634	1,069,125	295,532	200,102	353,079	189,474	689,384
Mar. 8.....	7,306,394	565,605	2,449,863	321,284	630,426	311,644	285,539	1,068,300	293,466	202,878	352,007	188,800	696,432
Mar. 15.....	7,364,229	570,707	2,470,931	325,547	626,004	309,704	284,737	1,033,512	292,637	197,983	348,819	188,032	693,576
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21.....	10,850,514	808,588	3,928,747	570,161	1,004,649	437,016	350,132	1,573,108	436,854	242,369	425,953	233,676	830,261
Mar. 1.....	10,917,535	806,513	3,973,290	568,844	1,002,741	436,028	352,511	1,582,629	435,575	241,576	432,275	235,132	849,821
Mar. 8.....	10,896,225	803,705	3,946,933	571,294	1,001,092	437,565	351,996	1,584,234	433,112	243,044	430,501	236,193	856,496
Mar. 15.....	10,909,042	802,789	4,007,511	563,449	993,476	434,002	349,590	1,568,096	437,098	236,307	426,554	234,861	855,009
U. S. bonds:													
Feb. 21.....	994,884	48,812	397,135	48,102	122,167	59,749	26,588	76,175	26,173	20,225	37,382	34,594	97,762
Mar. 1.....	994,442	49,138	397,941	48,641	122,722	57,413	26,448	79,509	25,371	19,634	36,532	34,373	96,660
Mar. 8.....	997,663	49,503	402,944	48,633	121,684	58,103	26,037	79,083	24,552	18,459	37,077	34,453	97,050
Mar. 15.....	1,009,042	49,617	494,300	50,500	123,074	58,046	25,236	84,121	24,667	17,974	37,816	34,663	98,968
U. S. Victory notes:													
Feb. 21.....	144,563	3,296	76,057	9,291	16,123	2,096	1,104	15,856	4,454	361	2,618	1,217	12,090
Mar. 1.....	149,986	3,219	79,900	9,597	16,408	2,099	1,133	16,258	4,361	364	2,600	1,215	12,829
Mar. 8.....	148,007	2,681	75,282	11,259	17,032	2,005	2,535	15,499	4,284	385	2,713	1,195	13,137
Mar. 15.....	73,919	2,509	21,000	7,243	5,473	2,018	1,113	13,280	4,469	844	2,144	1,036	12,790
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Feb. 21.....	295,891	14,918	158,788	17,708	14,725	5,925	1,531	39,736	4,506	5,619	8,930	3,787	19,718
Mar. 1.....	272,513	14,706	146,435	16,154	14,384	5,758	1,504	33,584	4,784	5,618	7,493	3,785	18,308
Mar. 8.....	272,588	14,498	151,818	14,277	13,968	5,532	1,491	34,042	2,657	5,668	7,708	3,785	17,644
Mar. 15.....	364,270	14,247	218,348	18,159	20,611	6,229	1,488	39,978	6,075	5,618	7,146	4,334	16,646
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Feb. 21.....	168,398	5,514	95,678	5,806	6,975	2,644	3,282	13,225	4,922	5,561	4,897	4,339	15,615
Mar. 1.....	141,958	5,122	69,335	6,370	6,148	2,138	3,276	13,326	5,061	5,544	4,852	5,237	15,549
Mar. 8.....	152,493	4,782	81,311	5,813	6,151	2,038	3,365	13,266	6,916	3,914	5,555	4,258	15,124
Mar. 15.....	213,873	9,802	83,729	8,984	9,326	4,569	3,124	53,807	6,486	6,987	6,448	4,831	15,780
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Feb. 21.....	2,087,932	142,795	724,239	164,361	278,747	48,430	36,472	384,686	69,685	21,407	46,978	8,040	162,092
Mar. 1.....	2,068,706	140,504	704,106	163,375	278,679	49,189	32,308	383,885	70,058	21,623	48,985	8,877	167,117
Mar. 8.....	2,059,609	140,737	696,782	162,894	277,102	48,971	33,664	386,548	69,470	21,682	48,548	8,433	164,778
Mar. 15.....	2,067,016	140,062	705,876	162,800	271,754	48,989	33,910	389,274	70,881	21,613	48,111	8,359	165,417
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21.....	14,542,162	1,023,923	5,380,644	815,429	1,443,386	555,860	419,109	2,102,786	546,594	295,542	526,698	285,653	1,146,538
Mar. 1.....	14,545,140	1,019,202	5,371,007	812,981	1,441,082	553,225	417,180	2,109,251	545,213	294,359	532,737	288,619	1,160,284
Mar. 8.....	14,526,585	1,015,966	5,354,570	814,190	1,437,029	554,214	419,088	2,112,677	540,991	293,152	532,162	288,317	1,164,229
Mar. 15.....	14,637,192	1,019,026	5,441,064	811,195	1,429,114	553,844	414,461	2,148,556	549,676	289,343	528,219	288,084	1,164,610
Reserve with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21.....	1,268,930	75,533	594,910	56,901	87,290	32,788	29,356	180,172	45,591	20,896	47,199	23,539	74,755
Mar. 1.....	1,314,440	77,694	616,293	70,135	91,800	32,024	26,879	192,952	40,431	20,634	44,411	21,508	79,679
Mar. 8.....	1,303,763	74,404	623,743	66,033	87,901	33,289	27,215	183,541	48,623	18,594	41,465	21,517	77,438
Mar. 15.....	1,423,369	73,867	699,577	71,959	102,901	33,244	31,708	201,509	43,315	18,807	41,154	22,611	82,717
Cash in vault:													
Feb. 21.....	269,541	17,283	89,004	14,705	25,916	13,556	8,861	47,926	6,850	5,861	11,453	9,061	19,065
Mar. 1.....	263,092	17,401	85,134	14,413	25,544	13,441	9,390	46,698	6,619	5,726	10,681	9,039	19,006
Mar. 8.....	277,334	17,389	89,781	14,807	27,233	13,762	9,301	49,355	7,104	6,489	11,871	9,428	21,114
Mar. 15.....	266,082	17,238	85,187	14,222	26,766	12,921	9,083	48,167	7,003	5,883	10,843	9,382	19,787
Net demand deposits:													
Feb. 21.....	10,244,738	740,521	4,612,235	616,302	779,381	301,479	229,394	1,320,730	320,376	177,989	382,424	198,312	565,595
Mar. 1.....	10,348,640	740,348	4,664,791	632,930	783,946	301,728	226,661	1,339,635	314,915	181,871	393,166	201,090	567,534
Mar. 8.....	10,334,114	732,690	4,644,257	637,567	780,293	304,839	233,242	1,340,602	317,532	180,460	386,152	199,887	576,573
Mar. 15.....	10,598,194	744,480	4,793,694	642,487	806,491	303,226	235,258	1,380,351	314,449	181,784	391,849	201,616	602,509

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM FEBRUARY 21, TO MARCH 15, 1922—Continued.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Time deposits:													
Feb. 21.....	3,091,027	189,094	519,149	47,781	470,050	130,383	142,354	658,773	157,761	76,855	106,227	62,593	530,007
Mar. 1.....	3,084,152	190,632	500,457	47,912	470,282	130,752	142,710	659,376	158,292	74,210	103,102	62,493	549,934
Mar. 8.....	3,104,900	190,851	519,011	48,277	472,287	131,691	142,379	664,442	158,317	74,319	104,866	60,479	538,041
Mar. 15.....	3,113,981	193,388	527,981	48,236	471,921	131,362	142,042	663,709	157,863	70,563	104,563	62,668	539,685
Government deposits:													
Feb. 21.....	301,320	23,078	106,040	21,647	35,667	8,470	9,014	40,888	9,917	9,299	11,587	8,109	17,604
Mar. 1.....	279,602	21,853	99,471	19,893	28,621	7,918	8,590	39,081	9,455	8,845	11,170	7,571	16,834
Mar. 8.....	278,396	21,853	99,396	19,893	28,614	7,908	8,590	39,042	9,455	8,845	11,170	6,796	16,834
Mar. 15.....	241,049	23,205	101,816	18,701	19,642	3,078	6,460	34,356	7,282	8,442	7,372	4,909	5,906
Bills payable with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21.....	119,914	3,295	34,632	19,752	11,283	17,718	2,755	10,727	2,391	971	2,354	1,845	12,191
Mar. 1.....	123,919	2,450	41,143	20,223	10,961	13,214	1,683	10,657	2,432	548	1,995	1,615	15,018
Mar. 8.....	86,720	2,638	22,243	16,010	6,943	13,424	913	5,969	2,013	403	1,748	1,610	12,826
Mar. 15.....	82,126	3,690	19,007	14,557	7,281	13,838	1,076	2,066	1,240	851	1,734	1,055	13,731
All other—													
Feb. 21.....	809				26					141		410	232
Mar. 1.....	408				26					105			277
Mar. 8.....	476				26					100		50	300
Mar. 15.....	468				26					97		50	295
Bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21.....	10,378	320	378	5,611	503	848	974	468	406	151	510	2	207
Mar. 1.....	11,422	928	1,101	5,584	456	943	887	442	394	65	349		273
Mar. 8.....	9,374	1,199	1,182	3,833	97	885	968	131	380		392		307
Mar. 15.....	8,073	1,764	716	2,881	496	703	543	158	95	55	322		230
All other—													
Feb. 21.....	190,086	26,696	39,211	12,502	31,005	20,002	8,772	16,095	11,580	2,611	10,284	3,815	7,513
Mar. 1.....	182,524	29,514	20,620	13,216	33,222	19,116	9,392	20,710	10,534	2,080	9,562	3,853	10,725
Mar. 8.....	158,784	22,986	19,262	7,205	30,637	18,213	6,154	13,644	10,743	1,770	9,886	4,017	14,151
Mar. 15.....	135,424	15,776	18,343	8,088	23,934	18,588	5,351	12,963	9,020	1,939	7,712	3,747	9,963

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Number of reporting banks:													
Feb. 21.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Mar. 1.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Mar. 8.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Mar. 15.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21.....	306,398	21,325	141,839	40,429	12,408	3,729	1,926	54,431	10,912	6,121	5,895	1,572	5,811
Mar. 1.....	298,297	20,221	135,155	39,965	12,515	3,625	1,872	55,724	10,106	5,918	5,753	1,553	5,890
Mar. 8.....	292,363	19,352	132,600	38,486	12,253	3,536	1,888	54,587	10,170	5,778	5,710	1,521	6,482
Mar. 15.....	286,154	20,260	127,117	37,544	12,412	3,299	1,836	56,670	9,982	5,895	3,849	1,493	5,797
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Feb. 21.....	2,199,705	169,263	1,167,321	181,837	123,077	15,473	9,697	329,845	92,278	14,460	19,287	10,721	66,446
Mar. 1.....	2,243,333	170,836	1,202,786	181,059	133,088	15,453	9,676	328,884	93,279	14,386	19,108	10,276	64,502
Mar. 8.....	2,223,759	169,536	1,176,910	188,093	131,373	15,326	9,553	330,983	92,878	13,702	19,093	10,878	65,434
Mar. 15.....	2,252,578	162,650	1,221,474	177,587	130,417	15,392	9,589	328,738	97,928	13,147	20,012	10,881	64,763
All other—													
Feb. 21.....	4,641,007	427,406	2,139,795	291,931	291,718	62,370	50,783	672,687	178,170	92,111	121,017	45,036	267,983
Mar. 1.....	4,670,046	428,378	2,160,043	291,460	282,054	62,733	49,935	679,330	178,413	92,394	124,433	46,479	274,394
Mar. 8.....	4,672,836	427,328	2,162,809	288,215	282,927	63,931	51,058	681,558	176,920	93,414	120,999	45,977	277,670
Mar. 15.....	4,696,252	431,386	2,181,888	293,474	280,727	63,117	51,183	678,955	177,676	93,682	121,267	46,103	276,794
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21.....	7,147,110	617,994	3,448,955	514,197	427,203	81,572	62,406	1,056,963	281,360	112,692	146,199	57,329	340,240
Mar. 1.....	7,211,676	619,435	3,497,984	512,484	427,657	81,811	61,483	1,063,938	281,798	112,698	149,294	58,308	344,786
Mar. 8.....	7,188,958	616,216	3,472,319	514,824	426,553	82,793	62,499	1,067,128	279,968	112,894	145,802	58,376	349,586
Mar. 15.....	7,234,984	614,206	3,530,479	508,605	423,556	81,808	62,608	1,064,363	285,886	112,724	145,128	58,477	347,354
U. S. bonds:													
Feb. 21.....	538,344	15,598	347,438	34,330	13,792	6,038	4,327	24,115	11,228	5,125	13,486	7,897	54,070
Mar. 1.....	538,186	15,635	348,360	34,282	13,964	5,816	4,168	26,513	10,731	4,807	12,797	7,688	53,395
Mar. 8.....	542,756	16,034	353,532	34,180	14,018	5,320	4,181	25,471	10,670	5,289	12,738	7,719	53,604
Mar. 15.....	548,987	15,551	353,546	36,442	14,299	5,317	4,181	29,127	10,816	4,626	12,778	7,721	54,583
U. S. Victory notes:													
Feb. 21.....	95,559	932	68,819	7,525	357	6	3	9,488	3,309	137	445	127	4,411
Mar. 1.....	100,061	955	71,698	7,989	367	61	3	10,058	3,201	137	432	128	5,032
Mar. 8.....	95,950	412	66,963	9,944	358	6	3	9,386	3,095	137	519	102	5,024
Mar. 15.....	40,308	359	14,022	6,600	339	6	3	8,894	3,865	130	545	129	5,416

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM FEBRUARY 21 TO MARCH 15, 1922—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Feb. 21	224,598	10,058	150,576	16,528	2,635	333	275	22,711	2,503		7,003	2,363	9,613
Mar. 1	203,653	9,854	138,454	14,940	2,418	306	276	17,955	3,005		6,111	2,363	7,971
Mar. 8	203,787	9,646	143,328	13,520	2,324	263	275	18,208	883	50	5,379	2,363	7,548
Mar. 15	283,164	9,135	208,679	16,385	3,345	635	275	25,985	3,776		5,167	2,363	7,419
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Feb. 21	121,397	2,901	90,522	4,924	908	339	1,999	4,650	4,216	2,676	639	2,320	5,303
Mar. 1	96,318	2,513	64,387	5,565	580	92	1,993	4,797	4,382	2,662	666	3,211	5,440
Mar. 8	106,145	2,177	76,368	4,551	590	92	1,963	4,786	6,313	1,032	658	2,112	5,503
Mar. 15	154,783	6,079	77,042	7,944	2,280	830	1,733	37,868	5,410	3,810	3,189	2,641	5,957
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Feb. 21	1,131,527	65,703	542,135	131,406	64,318	3,651	2,951	176,144	44,976	8,473	9,697	1,251	80,822
Mar. 1	1,112,794	63,597	521,682	131,040	64,189	3,824	3,042	176,008	45,292	8,623	10,322	1,982	83,193
Mar. 8	1,104,182	63,275	514,235	130,702	62,737	3,775	3,273	178,330	44,980	8,603	9,905	1,480	82,878
Mar. 15	1,115,772	62,207	522,258	130,853	62,030	3,800	3,191	180,961	45,813	8,321	10,031	1,930	84,377
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21	9,258,535	713,189	4,648,445	708,910	509,213	92,839	71,961	1,294,071	347,592	129,103	177,469	71,287	494,459
Mar. 1	9,262,688	711,989	4,642,565	706,300	509,175	94,940	70,965	1,290,269	348,409	128,927	179,622	73,710	499,817
Mar. 8	9,241,778	707,760	4,626,745	707,721	506,580	92,249	72,194	1,303,309	345,919	128,005	175,001	72,152	504,143
Mar. 15	9,377,998	707,627	4,706,026	706,829	505,819	92,396	71,991	1,347,198	355,266	129,611	176,838	73,261	505,106
Reserve with F. R. banks:													
Feb. 21	927,987	61,315	550,989	51,577	26,012	5,361	4,913	131,090	33,973	10,368	17,138	6,531	28,720
Mar. 1	965,492	62,152	570,817	63,677	26,859	5,595	5,098	139,971	29,758	10,337	15,985	6,304	28,939
Mar. 8	958,418	59,874	577,673	60,282	27,066	5,692	4,731	130,658	36,199	8,034	13,248	5,663	29,298
Mar. 15	1,048,054	58,648	653,827	65,560	29,244	5,207	4,995	138,420	31,704	8,193	13,859	5,697	31,700
Cash in vault:													
Feb. 21	148,687	8,745	77,046	11,654	6,845	869	1,447	27,298	3,155	2,020	2,465	1,482	5,661
Mar. 1	145,677	8,693	73,898	11,532	7,036	895	1,552	27,685	3,074	1,799	2,349	1,347	5,817
Mar. 8	153,726	8,569	77,777	12,169	7,271	933	1,718	29,091	3,186	2,197	2,507	1,530	6,778
Mar. 15	145,829	8,546	74,062	11,591	7,147	780	1,731	27,400	3,057	1,924	2,213	1,441	5,937
Net demand deposits:													
Feb. 21	7,176,445	576,317	4,139,191	536,473	194,319	46,884	35,906	921,926	223,465	83,209	138,674	53,317	226,734
Mar. 1	7,253,714	577,236	4,190,647	553,319	195,415	46,992	35,528	934,163	219,355	81,110	141,785	55,368	219,796
Mar. 8	7,223,199	571,305	4,172,449	558,008	194,362	47,971	36,551	929,568	220,723	81,530	138,033	54,559	218,140
Mar. 15	7,412,824	580,329	4,310,969	562,353	201,987	45,907	37,810	945,722	215,173	83,161	140,986	56,199	232,228
Time deposits:													
Feb. 21	1,428,790	77,690	329,864	32,110	271,021	23,227	21,783	315,973	91,422	27,396	13,914	7,625	216,765
Mar. 1	1,422,292	78,569	312,165	32,153	271,358	23,161	22,101	316,571	91,799	27,530	10,910	7,671	228,304
Mar. 8	1,443,858	78,607	329,789	32,366	272,197	23,337	21,999	317,470	91,684	27,635	10,915	7,653	230,257
Mar. 15	1,453,107	80,717	337,062	32,131	271,362	23,368	22,006	316,595	91,487	27,407	10,891	7,768	232,313
Government deposits:													
Feb. 21	215,063	18,824	97,707	19,788	4,569	2,932	2,840	30,725	7,887	4,349	8,693	5,253	11,405
Mar. 1	202,233	17,820	91,560	18,103	4,182	2,738	2,718	29,121	7,525	4,095	8,334	4,956	11,081
Mar. 8	202,399	17,820	91,560	18,103	4,182	2,738	2,718	29,287	7,525	4,095	8,334	4,956	11,081
Mar. 15	187,698	19,092	96,461	17,305	3,480	1,260	981	24,604	6,638	3,953	5,915	3,567	4,442
Bills payable with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21	56,182	1,770	19,682	16,461	1,940	3,672	250	1,126	413		238		10,630
Mar. 1	62,511	1,685	26,519	16,788	1,415	1,872	250	501	610		271		13,600
Mar. 8	37,180	1,402	7,319	13,019	1,702	1,950		160	598	55	55		10,920
Mar. 15	38,156	1,799	6,107	12,475	1,665	2,798		580	296	38	363		12,035
All other—													
Feb. 21													
Mar. 1													
Mar. 8													
Mar. 15													
Bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Feb. 21	6,974	118	287	5,611	326		20	300	35	151	124	2	
Mar. 1	8,162	726	1,055	5,584	241		36	300	35	65	120		
Mar. 8	6,153	1,025	1,094	3,833	79		79				122		
Mar. 15	5,030	1,496	628	2,881	400		31			55	121		15
All other—													
Feb. 21	105,093	25,315	23,503	12,257	24,656	2,718	1,532	4,881	277	670	5,074	131	4,079
Mar. 1	101,327	28,313	5,839	13,016	27,246	2,573	1,653	9,423	352	406	5,261	100	7,115
Mar. 8	81,498	22,041	5,868	7,146	24,539	2,394	1,334	3,099	805	187	3,972	87	10,029
Mar. 15	67,786	14,684	5,530	8,008	19,095	3,471	1,277	4,025	917	208	3,789	47	6,735

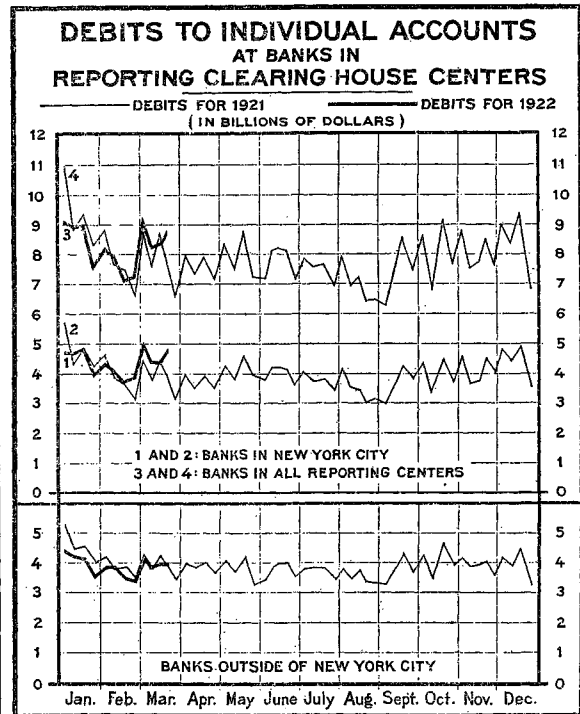
BANK DEBITS.

Volume of business for the four weeks ending March 22 maintained itself on a level about 13 per cent above the average for the preceding four weeks. The highest figures were reported for the week ending March 1, which included heavy end-of-month payments, and for the week ending March 22, which saw the clearing and collection of a large volume of income tax checks. The increase in the volume of business, compared with the preceding four weeks, was about equally pronounced in New York City and in outside centers. In New York City it is traceable in part to an increase in volume of transactions on the exchanges, while the increases outside are partly seasonal and partly due to increasing business activity.

As compared with the corresponding period in 1921, the volume of business for the four weeks under review was larger by an average of about \$430,000,000 a week. The weekly average increase in New York City alone was \$499,000,000, while the other centers reported smaller figures than a year ago. In comparison with last year the increase in business in New York is also due in part to the revival of trading on the exchanges.

The volume of business is measured by debits to individual accounts as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading clearing house centers. Figures are shown for a total of 243 centers, of which 165 are included in the

summary by Federal reserve districts, because for these centers comparable figures for the four weeks and for the corresponding period in 1921 are available.



DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.
SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
		Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
Boston.....	14	447,075	414,315	489,882	439,604	465,109	410,924	486,948	408,838
New York.....	7	5,154,167	4,506,131	4,490,688	4,933,131	4,597,594	3,887,516	4,612,068	3,971,849
Philadelphia.....	13	420,711	379,915	370,330	386,946	432,321	359,775	412,645	372,662
Cleveland.....	13	463,157	399,879	403,299	416,540	404,090	423,218	489,717	461,783
Richmond.....	11	210,435	193,823	191,354	192,269	215,063	193,855	213,070	197,477
Atlanta.....	15	188,591	182,131	173,593	176,611	212,916	186,665	192,257	171,083
Chicago.....	24	1,048,631	948,399	1,003,049	1,011,417	1,028,183	896,391	994,098	877,445
St. Louis.....	8	227,332	201,504	212,156	210,295	233,665	212,717	226,479	204,532
Minneapolis.....	12	122,984	131,534	133,174	128,856	142,144	121,909	131,991	121,730
Kansas City.....	16	251,025	240,484	223,272	225,620	262,110	244,419	262,460	236,777
Dallas.....	12	127,758	134,845	129,843	134,116	124,239	147,558	126,875	130,015
San Francisco.....	20	478,623	507,998	473,221	482,952	503,837	497,225	548,733	506,477
Total.....	165	9,140,489	8,240,958	8,293,864	8,708,337	8,711,291	7,584,292	8,697,371	7,669,668

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922				1921			
	Week ending—				Week ending—			
	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor, Me.....	3,302	3,102	3,077	3,596	3,725	3,538	3,638	3,165
Boston, Mass.....	307,040	285,828	351,959	304,171	317,830	283,528	345,945	274,459
Fall River, Mass.....	5,394	5,243	6,023	6,029	6,154	5,215	5,929	5,404
Hartford, Conn.....	23,603	21,022	19,965	20,179	24,078	20,399	22,185	18,602
Holyoke, Mass.....	2,667	3,104	2,769	3,183	3,478	2,715	2,974	3,193
Lowell, Mass.....	4,381	4,312	4,248	4,424	4,124	2,832	4,279	4,244
Manchester, N. H.....	3,776	3,522	5,245	3,473	4,410	3,906	4,962	5,337
New Bedford, Mass.....	6,412	5,670	5,928	6,057	5,634	4,830	5,751	5,346
New Haven, Conn.....	14,094	17,096	17,323	17,705	19,617	16,118	17,314	17,622
Portland, Me.....	7,731	7,310	7,479	6,691	7,730	7,627	8,179	7,602
Providence, R. I.....	34,696	27,836	32,766	30,229	32,626	27,619	31,592	29,630
Springfield, Mass.....	13,475	12,270	12,652	13,223	14,422	13,273	14,434	13,635
Waterbury, Conn.....	6,867	5,436	6,435	6,478	5,613	5,558	5,415	5,578
Worcester, Mass.....	13,637	12,564	14,013	14,166	15,668	13,766	14,351	14,961
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany, N. Y.....	42,151	20,555	20,036	26,417	27,881	29,772	28,129	24,166
Binghamton, N. Y.....	4,346	3,762	4,073	3,742	3,912	3,844	4,079	3,542
Buffalo, N. Y.....	60,705	52,181	54,226	53,457	67,136	50,966	57,297	53,284
Elmira, N. Y.....	3,356	2,688	2,722	2,741				
Jamestown, N. Y.....	3,291	3,143	3,193	3,325				
Montclair, N. J.....	1,986	2,299	2,144	2,365				
Nowark, N. J.....				47,449				
New York, N. Y.....	4,997,750	4,383,912	4,365,972	4,771,300	4,446,818	3,759,943	4,471,938	3,844,641
Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association.....	33,335	33,691	30,200	30,836				
Passaic, N. J.....	5,413	4,865	5,898	6,157	4,510	4,046	5,225	4,825
Rochester, N. Y.....	30,353	28,003	28,109	28,542	32,969	23,500	30,370	28,130
Stamford, Conn.....	2,274	2,928	2,327	1,955				
Syracuse, N. Y.....	13,449	12,853	12,374	13,516	14,368	12,445	15,030	13,261
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Allentown, Pa.....	5,966	5,103	5,227	5,382				
Altoona, Pa.....	2,989	2,545	3,173	2,840	3,551	2,840	3,538	2,965
Camden, N. J.....	9,327	8,747	9,227	9,930				
Chester, Pa.....	5,235	3,551	4,091	4,632	4,589	4,424	5,187	5,014
Harrisburg, Pa.....	6,647	6,662	6,741	6,678	7,150	6,103	6,240	6,119
Hazleton, Pa.....	2,585	2,044	2,188	1,896				
Johnstown, Pa.....	4,796	4,279	4,072	3,825	5,847	4,985	4,855	5,215
Lancaster, Pa.....	5,274	5,157	5,026	5,410	5,035	4,824	5,529	5,695
Lebanon, Pa.....	1,182	1,060	1,056	1,081				
Norristown, Pa.....	638	638	586	644				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	331,495	306,370	292,575	305,912	348,095	281,081	331,786	290,086
Reading, Pa.....	7,037	6,560	7,209	7,294	5,881	6,281	6,308	7,957
Scranton, Pa.....	16,613	13,459	13,432	14,656	16,194	15,113	13,351	15,098
Trenton, N. J.....	15,133	10,439	10,998	11,527	11,367	10,500	10,500	10,500
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	8,353	8,882	8,512	8,077	8,275	8,294	8,442	8,041
Williamsport, Pa.....	4,064	3,809	4,201	4,114	4,454	4,191	4,061	4,500
Wilmington, Del.....	9,101	6,137	6,870	7,774	8,386	7,476	8,463	7,153
York, Pa.....	3,984	4,065	3,430	4,207	3,497	3,663	4,385	4,369
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron, Ohio.....	11,295	10,657	10,858	11,360	14,040	12,487	13,485	12,797
Butler, Pa.....	1,969	1,753	1,833	1,654				
Canton, Ohio.....	6,926	6,995	5,819	9,048				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	65,998	59,235	65,404	65,434	63,769	58,675	73,783	65,949
Cleveland, Ohio.....	118,550	105,382	107,572	104,381	120,013	113,168	131,769	124,764
Columbus, Ohio.....	26,337	25,617	28,849	26,847	28,606	26,485	25,053	29,580
Connellsville, Pa.....	1,037	953	995	1,051				
Dayton, Ohio.....	11,683	15,353	11,610	12,676	13,175	13,427	12,875	12,158
Erie, Pa.....	5,874	6,299	6,737	5,640	6,600	6,120	6,364	6,497
Greensburg, Pa.....	4,198	3,177	4,047	3,427	5,063	3,930	4,685	4,809
Homestead, Pa.....	543	602	597	594				
Lexington, Ky.....	9,944	8,013	8,246	7,952	7,173	6,201	6,322	5,820
Lima, Ohio.....	3,509	3,490	3,280	2,879				
Lorain, Ohio.....	886	876	1,082	1,163				
New Brighton, Pa.....	2,018	1,657	1,585	1,652				
Oil City, Pa.....	2,409	2,484	2,591	2,444	3,284	2,436	2,625	2,919
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	183,350	142,194	135,431	154,498	196,478	157,977	188,488	173,251
Springfield, Ohio.....	4,518	5,213	4,012	3,904	4,649	4,844	4,619	4,027
Toledo, Ohio.....	30,855	28,607	27,492	31,828				
Warren, Ohio.....	3,023	2,072	3,295	2,077				
Wheeling, W. Va.....	8,109	7,453	7,300	8,254	9,109	7,908	7,484	8,023
Youngstown, Ohio.....	10,832	8,302	10,642	9,723	13,131	9,510	12,195	13,889
Zanesville, Ohio.....	1,967	2,165	2,638	2,494				
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Asheville, N. C.....			3,600	3,900				
Baltimore, Md.....	93,055	80,950	76,681	76,703	100,436	88,959	96,543	91,916
Charleston, S. C.....	5,500	6,009	5,800	4,860	6,789	4,906	6,058	5,871
Charleston, W. Va.....	7,468	6,456	6,966	7,003				
Charlotte, N. C.....	6,787	6,538	5,959	6,969	5,600	5,550	5,502	5,365
Columbia, S. C.....	5,574	5,757	4,125	5,665	5,302	4,511	4,686	4,568
Cumberland, Md.....	1,845	1,680	1,712	1,622				
Danville, Va.....	2,204	1,820	1,925	1,848				
Greensboro, N. C.....	3,310	3,309	3,298	3,363				
Greenville, S. C.....	3,669	3,820	3,404	3,303	3,501	3,014	3,130	3,132
Hagerstown, Md.....	1,730	1,955	1,697	1,789				
Huntington, W. Va.....	4,461	4,437	4,224	4,444	5,655	5,394	6,519	5,509
Lynchburg, Va.....	4,059	4,423	4,307	4,063				

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.
DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922				1921			
	Week ending—				Week ending—			
	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
District No. 5—Richmond—Continued.								
Newport News, Va.	1,651	1,486	1,726	1,496				
Norfolk, Va.	14,170	13,886	13,733	13,734	14,679	14,554	14,234	13,039
Raleigh, N. C.	4,100	3,500	4,300	3,800	3,900	4,600	4,400	3,800
Richmond, Va.	29,518	29,585	26,373	23,625	27,372	25,812	29,063	24,510
Roanoke, Va.	4,858	4,348	4,119	4,432				
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,885	1,992	1,813	1,987				
Washington, D. C.	39,176	38,229	41,857	44,516	36,868	33,235	37,985	35,040
Wilmington, N. C.	4,475	5,112	4,838	4,656	4,961	5,300	4,950	4,727
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5,372	4,697	4,946	4,439				
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Albany, Ga.	775	917	896	827				
Atlanta, Ga.	26,007	25,333	25,264	24,726	25,661	23,678	27,093	24,082
Augusta, Ga.	6,088	5,382	5,556	5,544	5,825	5,113	5,018	4,896
Birmingham, Ala.	17,156	18,801	17,147	16,539	17,750	15,436	16,363	15,039
Brunswick, Ga.	512	541	469	485				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7,127	7,181	7,321	7,133	9,742	11,107	9,707	8,707
Columbus, Ga.	2,249	2,349	2,251	2,301				
Cordelle, Ga.	230	257	224	268				
Dothan, Ala.	477	475	400	460				
Elberton, Ga.	302	350	223	182				
Jackson, Miss.	2,524	2,155	2,339	2,529				
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,724	11,233	10,970	11,007	11,352	12,814	12,001	10,825
Knoxville, Tenn.	6,104	5,516	5,774	6,482	6,529	5,350	6,397	6,426
Macon, Ga.	3,513	3,288	3,400	3,758	4,163	3,774	4,227	3,861
Meridian, Miss.	2,012	1,941	1,549	2,200				
Mobile, Ala.	5,957	6,673	6,226	5,767	8,221	6,410	5,715	5,805
Montgomery, Ala.	3,311	3,832	3,404	3,327	3,396	3,315	3,917	3,173
Nashville, Tenn.	15,379	16,138	15,062	15,827	25,614	21,342	24,847	18,950
Newnan, Ga.	338	301	231	320				
New Orleans, La.	67,606	60,988	55,995	50,386	74,519	58,780	58,185	53,466
Pensacola, Fla.	1,358	1,444	1,617	1,144	1,385	2,251	1,473	1,307
Savannah, Ga.	10,053	9,079	8,950	8,681	10,806	9,730	9,555	9,843
Tampa, Fla.	6,633	5,932	5,543	5,905	6,440	6,182	6,264	6,430
Valdosta, Ga.	924	1,013	992	919				
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,575	1,291	1,364	1,382	1,510	1,383	1,465	1,273
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Adrian, Mich.	759	709	751	679				
Aurora, Ill.	3,026	3,065	2,681	2,768				
Bay City, Mich.	2,767	2,235	2,061	2,360	2,597	2,315	2,358	2,638
Bloomington, Ill.	3,018	4,183	2,684	2,756	4,475	3,193	2,962	2,480
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	8,854	8,730	5,649	4,819	13,589	15,523	13,593	10,685
Chicago, Ill.	709,703	633,101	668,550	656,000	662,912	566,583	636,662	562,019
Danville, Ill.	3,100	2,500	3,100	3,200				
Davenport, Iowa.	10,662	8,261	7,184	7,559	10,651	8,737	6,619	7,658
Decatur, Ill.	3,406	3,615	3,201	3,135	3,392	3,359	3,625	3,068
Des Moines, Iowa.	15,801	22,320	17,627	16,055	20,299	27,042	20,788	16,418
Detroit, Mich.	115,737	91,365	118,838	138,602	119,045	94,865	122,557	100,898
Dubuque, Iowa.	3,852	3,501	2,857	2,929	3,697	3,463	3,805	3,082
Flint, Mich.	4,961	4,400	4,200	5,700	4,714	3,728	4,238	4,439
Fort Wayne, Ind.	8,727	7,414	6,652	6,582	7,996	7,933	6,714	6,610
Gary, Ind.	2,438	2,311	2,334	1,763				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	14,052	12,970	12,513	14,358	17,651	17,276	17,478	17,645
Indianapolis, Ind.	38,184	29,291	30,583	30,427	39,035	31,731	31,181	30,414
Jackson, Mich.	3,698	3,418	2,935	3,076	3,914	3,086	3,512	3,062
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4,486	3,030	4,623	3,814	4,601	3,918	5,049	4,805
Lansing, Mich.	5,143	4,738	4,306	5,372	4,917	4,993	4,859	5,790
Mason City, Iowa.	2,040	2,765	2,063	2,065				
Milwaukee, Wis.	51,898	54,818	60,873	62,442	56,218	51,675	58,170	54,929
Moline, Ill.	1,936	1,676	1,873	1,835	3,150	2,056	2,591	2,229
Muscatine, Iowa.	1,250	2,073	1,479	1,395				
Oshkosh, Wis.	1,800	2,300	2,400	2,500				
Peoria, Ill.	8,422	9,249	8,026	7,640	10,108	9,399	9,089	8,203
Rockford, Ill.	3,938	4,626	4,539	4,454	5,750	5,303	5,311	4,719
Sioux City, Iowa.	13,403	19,240	17,454	15,837	14,170	15,055	14,830	12,974
South Bend, Ind.	6,084	5,810	5,627	6,275	5,895	5,066	5,458	4,286
Springfield, Ill.	6,667	6,335	6,388	5,746	6,635	6,469	6,560	5,507
Waterloo, Iowa.	3,222	4,073	3,806	3,674	2,802	3,602	3,179	2,907
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock								
Yards, Ill.	9,705	7,984	7,945	7,754	9,158	9,005	8,677	7,466
Evansville, Ind.	6,855	7,419	6,701	5,400	5,572	3,884	4,865	4,413
Greenville, Miss.	1,048	897	808	725				
Helena, Ark.	828	864	890	914				
Little Rock, Ark.	9,244	9,857	9,467	9,332	9,846	9,151	9,105	7,483
Louisville, Ky.	34,485	29,428	32,032	32,727	33,840	29,570	31,491	30,683
Memphis, Tenn.	23,683	23,928	23,891	23,752	23,092	22,962	22,588	20,800
Owensboro, Ky.	737	1,541	1,435	1,302				
Quincy, Ill.	2,137	2,491	2,162	2,087	3,206	3,231	2,546	2,510
St. Louis, Mo.	138,242	117,306	127,069	127,529	146,193	132,056	144,427	128,575
Springfield, Mo.	2,981	3,091	2,889	2,714	2,758	2,888	2,780	2,602
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1,014	1,109	1,220	941	1,685	1,276	1,400	1,473
Billings, Mont.	1,432	1,552	1,364	1,429	1,644	1,841	1,591	1,508
Diekinson, N. Dak.	183	448	235	208				
Duluth, Minn.	10,266	12,158	15,871	13,479	16,991	12,942	15,523	12,040
Fargo, N. Dak.	1,910	2,423	2,005	2,343	2,806	2,577	2,553	2,611
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1,214	1,384	1,345	1,361	1,240	1,180	1,306	1,039

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.
DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922				1921			
	Week ending—				Week ending—			
	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.
District No. 9—Minneapolis—Continued.								
Great Falls, Mont.	1,493	1,364	1,295	1,286	1,634	1,671	2,246	1,548
Helena, Mont.	2,251	2,307	1,742	1,728	2,515	3,022	1,881	1,958
Jamestown, N. Dak.	311	431	375	318				
Lewistown, Mont.	664	913	561	580				
Minneapolis, Minn.	65,761	72,986	70,108	68,612	73,222	63,000	68,932	65,990
Minot, N. Dak.	827	900	803	685				
Redwing, Minn.	468	483	431	410				
St. Paul, Minn.	131,880	129,777	132,274	131,977	32,612	26,242	28,443	29,409
Do.	36,136	35,165	36,046	36,770				
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	3,335	3,813	3,210	2,958	4,800	5,000	5,000	4,500
Superior, Wis.	1,640	1,674	1,885	1,559	1,914	2,213	2,099	1,717
Winona, Minn.	788	987	855	1,183	1,051	1,032	1,011	937
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison, Kans.	1,290	1,402	1,182	1,202	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,300
Bartlesville, Okla.	2,713	2,552	2,114	1,730	3,530	2,218	2,596	2,697
Casper, Wyo.	2,368	2,840	2,437	2,915				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,153	2,198	1,481	1,691	2,482	2,073	2,318	1,202
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2,511	2,516	2,519	2,376	2,796	2,681	2,718	2,992
Denver, Colo.	32,658	32,080	31,678	30,077	38,599	32,771	35,111	31,670
Grand Island, Nebr.	1,220	1,378	1,155	1,153				
Grand Junction, Colo.	660	628	677	647				
Guthrie, Okla.	534	560	533	525				
Hutchinson, Kans.	3,405	2,807	2,337	2,439				
Independence, Kans.				2,011				
Joplin, Mo.	2,239	2,092	2,816	1,675	2,286	2,271	2,375	1,999
Kansas City, Kans.	3,111	3,317	3,361	3,990	3,666	3,777	3,695	3,712
Kansas City, Mo.	75,206	71,251	64,001	65,218	74,204	58,754	77,831	71,281
Lawrence, Kans.	1,022	1,019	925	978				
McAlester, Okla.	1,018	933	1,000	870				
Muskogee, Okla.	5,734	7,076	5,360	6,551	6,742	5,176	5,715	5,818
Oklahoma City, Okla.	19,606	19,055	17,122	19,551	20,888	26,661	21,686	18,882
Okmulgee, Okla.	1,863	2,003	1,834	1,954				
Omaha, Nebr.	47,651	47,573	43,217	45,345	44,750	48,438	47,254	42,869
Parsons, Kans.	807	1,017	797	884				
Pittsburg, Kans.	1,757	977	1,233	1,153				
Pueblo, Colo.	3,427	4,097	3,912	4,323	3,743	3,969	4,551	4,742
St. Joseph, Mo.	12,427	13,682	9,531	11,222	16,885	18,634	16,582	14,957
Topeka, Kans.	3,414	3,513	3,113	2,988	3,575	4,598	3,602	3,426
Tulsa, Okla.	23,915	18,394	23,196	18,423	25,314	20,923	24,511	20,370
Wichita, Kans.	11,340	9,683	8,569	9,255	11,250	9,969	10,412	8,860
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1,976	2,140	1,710	1,839	2,093	1,212	1,612	1,563
Amarillo, Tex.	1,890	2,149	1,839	1,882				
Austin, Tex.	2,552	3,437	2,988	2,595	2,620	3,560	2,815	3,105
Beaumont, Tex.	3,358	3,559	3,567	3,695	3,065	4,360	3,775	3,593
Corsicana, Tex.	985	1,160	1,198	1,037				
Dallas, Tex.	34,674	36,263	32,504	34,205	31,699	40,246	32,646	34,151
El Paso, Tex.	6,858	7,662	7,747	6,661	6,970	9,366	7,534	7,559
Fort Worth, Tex.	30,840	31,444	32,530	31,422	23,850	19,472	17,023	23,100
Galveston, Tex.	9,736	15,141	13,090	15,163	16,085	20,810	19,460	16,396
Houston, Tex.	24,900	21,845	22,700	25,600	24,826	32,660	27,935	27,934
Roswell, N. Mex.	704	636	524	524				
San Antonio, Tex.	5,830	6,226	6,538	6,525	5,820	8,462	6,803	6,498
Shreveport, La.	7,742	6,792	7,468	6,742	8,202	7,669		6,991
Texarkana, Tex.	1,790	1,369	1,569	1,953	1,750	1,429	2,115	1,354
Tucson, Ariz.	1,687	1,619	1,349	1,561	1,648	1,645	1,548	1,455
Waco, Tex.	3,557	4,140	3,551	2,897	3,813	4,336	3,609	3,307
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Bakersfield, Calif.		4,523	3,967	2,322				
Bellingham, Wash.	1,330	1,448	1,583	1,807				
Berkeley, Calif.	4,034	4,642	5,238	3,844	2,935	3,283	3,130	2,923
Boise, Idaho.	2,512	2,684	1,739	2,423	2,337	2,137	2,370	2,427
Eugene, Oreg.	1,332	1,557	1,589	1,651				
Fresno, Calif.	10,519	9,325	9,230	8,590	9,934	10,350	10,515	9,998
Long Beach, Calif.	7,160	8,103	6,836	6,878	5,852	6,891	5,855	5,436
Los Angeles, Calif.	124,409	127,770	117,783	116,080	111,225	115,386	114,254	105,800
Oakland, Calif.	17,615	20,192	17,719	19,103	19,691	19,556	20,252	18,332
Ogden, Utah.	4,041	5,168	4,208	4,495	3,330	3,108	3,111	3,217
Pasadena, Calif.	4,840	8,279	5,673	5,802	6,571	7,448	6,228	6,113
Phoenix, Ariz.	3,540	3,535	3,412	3,221				
Portland, Oreg.	33,237	32,707	33,711	34,675	41,175	35,787	39,745	34,868
Reno, Nev.	1,989	2,056	2,242	2,456	2,760	2,616	2,482	2,567
Ritzville, Wash.	205	147	225	148				
Sacramento, Calif.	13,906	11,630	17,087	14,703	12,072	13,574	13,200	12,350
Salt Lake City, Utah	13,397	11,961	11,752	11,427	14,938	12,791	13,233	15,208
San Bernardino, Calif.	1,378	1,651	1,434	1,470				
San Diego, Calif.	9,290	8,687	9,521	8,782	8,299	7,423	7,998	8,025
San Francisco, Calif.	167,851	193,107	160,261	168,976	199,142	199,695	235,659	213,338
San Jose, Calif.	2,350	4,598	4,214	4,309	4,283	4,216	4,322	3,804
Seattle, Wash.	35,581	29,718	38,812	39,206	33,269	27,449	36,069	32,403
Spokane, Wash.	9,816	12,088	10,785	12,104	10,919	10,441	12,513	11,902
Stockton, Calif.	4,876	4,331	5,083	5,135	5,221	4,749	5,336	4,770
Tacoma, Wash.	8,312	7,534	9,193	11,204	7,668	8,051	10,111	10,755
Yakima, Wash.	2,888	2,918	2,637	2,760	2,236	2,474	2,350	2,241

¹ Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1921.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM FEBRUARY 24 TO MARCH 23, 1922, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in fund at end of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	26,500		384,473	414,703		3,730	27,350
New York.....	4,000	92,500	1,643,332	1,498,674	56,158		79,720
Philadelphia.....	10,000	2,000	491,503	510,021		10,518	62,220
Cleveland.....	2,000	1,000	382,337	404,229		20,892	57,977
Richmond.....	7,000	1,000	425,520	428,400	3,120		30,570
Atlanta.....	9,500		167,742	185,936		8,754	23,210
Chicago.....	36,000	4,000	824,552	869,837		13,285	84,321
St. Louis.....	7,500		402,224	405,363	4,361		13,693
Minneapolis.....	4,000	2,000	107,574	111,791		2,217	32,923
Kansas City.....	7,000	1,000	303,153	304,763	4,390		33,437
Dallas.....			500	164,701		906	20,778
San Francisco.....		9,500	221,902	220,129		7,727	47,294
Total 4 weeks ending—							
Mar. 23, 1922.....	113,500	113,500	5,518,607	5,518,607	68,029	68,029	513,493
Feb. 23, 1922.....	93,000	93,000	4,483,964	4,883,964			518,152
Mar. 24, 1921.....	189,117	189,117	5,315,451	5,315,451			541,442
Feb. 24, 1921.....	164,804	164,804	4,834,163	4,834,163			521,727

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Countries.	Gold.				Silver.			
	February.		Eight months ending February.		February.		Eight months ending February.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
IMPORTS.								
France.....	\$13,583,374	\$1,425,881	\$48,777,421	\$120,628,600	\$20,795	\$7,890	\$114,969	\$121,987
Germany.....		1,311	7,764	19,920,823	13,911	64,591	26,883	5,688,970
Greece.....	95,622		961,876	5,003			229,895	
Netherlands.....	224,090		1,556,305	4,186,976	805		24,846	1,669
Spain.....	235,678	10,265	765,501	316,389	11,282	24,458	109,351	49,439
Sweden.....		8,821,246	2,630,064	36,832,591			31,395	1,354
United Kingdom—England.....	9,323,023	8,309,644	247,544,867	118,618,289	18,893	43,680	163,343	124,005
Canada.....	538,459	1,618,525	7,501,109	15,798,321	611,198	271,527	2,573,428	2,640,588
Central American States.....	357,921	357,509	3,739,023	4,362,280	161,548	43,672	1,870,629	1,067,242
Mexico.....	493,016	313,427	3,691,891	3,574,698	3,237,383	3,675,598	25,055,099	30,895,033
West Indies.....	869,971	229,084	2,578,652	2,837,624	4,912	470	75,716	440,401
Argentina.....	58,461		1,728,584	254,151	4,513		23,048	6,801
Chile.....	9,650	2,611	139,195	376,542	463,344	12,831	2,366,632	1,152,456
Colombia.....	1,701,560	534,895	10,756,586	7,408,282	6,991	21,199	645,316	145,765
Peru.....	55,544	116,373	1,043,090	1,224,166	268,025	575,252	5,362,510	3,878,107
Uruguay.....	469,332	104,096	469,332	3,960,870				25,347
Venezuela.....	100,888	131,893	537,348	613,870	148	37	1,117	1,478
China.....	5,695,989	342,479	7,007,550	4,236,999	1,481	120	1,284,925	1,702
British India.....	5,007,800		6,021,825	14,863,765				11,718
Dutch East Indies.....			643,183	1,124,624			872,267	296,997
Hongkong.....	1,803,545		9,421,632	334,429	192		192	204
Philippine Islands.....	95,755	56,264	765,542	947,624	2,579	803	13,561	13,483
British Oceania.....	1,529,158	929,628	6,198,280	12,587,932	1,800	146	2,889	1,409
All other.....	438,077	5,365,411	5,006,346	25,326,417	27,256	29,058	889,462	492,860
Total.....	42,626,913	28,700,509	368,877,966	400,577,458	4,862,121	4,771,032	41,677,483	47,059,098
EXPORTS.								
United Kingdom—England.....			85,565		1,606,470	1,921,715	5,808,842	7,869,528
Canada.....	207,830	108,502	3,202,649	1,982,832	234,091	240,976	1,975,967	3,719,802
Central American States.....					225,800		319,505	6,543
Mexico.....	606,595	462,680	5,810,151	3,874,595	181,933	145,573	1,536,383	1,197,023
West Indies.....	100,000		693,000	350	6,575	4,125	869,319	23,660
Colombia.....					97,000	191,000	239,500	191,000
Peru.....			3,653,376					
China.....			12,000,000		1,133,191	2,248,328	14,526,870	13,777,103
British India.....		824,057	1,414,461	2,003,057	295,086	1,417,323	1,382,096	2,974,422
Dutch East Indies.....			600,000					
French East Indies.....			2,290,000			422,400		3,168,000
Hongkong.....	121,580	119,555	8,148,070	3,680,680	700,269	134,725	11,070,635	6,461,496
Japan.....			92,537,289		853,465		5,762,689	1,562,967
All other.....		217,000	173,762	3,254,076		365,500	30,368	631,043
Total.....	1,036,005	1,731,794	130,608,323	19,795,590	5,336,880	7,091,665	43,522,204	41,602,587

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

(Number and amount of items handled shown in thousands.)

Federal reserve bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of U. S.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other F. R. banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.				Number of member banks.		Number of nonmember banks.			
	In F. R. bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. bank or branch city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.		Amount.		Feb. 28, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1922.	Feb. 15, 1921.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.									1922	1921 ²	1922	1921 ²						
Boston.....	545	486,874	3,010	311,146	90	18,131	3,645	816,151	167	40,864			3,812	3,684	857,015	939,981	435	439	257	254		
New York.....	1,626	3,441,362	3,840	480,510	890	116,533	6,356	4,038,425	902	102,479	15	4,206	7,273	6,977	4,145,200	2,793,458	716	705	255	251		
Buffalo.....	199	67,770	355	36,910	7	2,200	361	106,880	103	15,378	34	14,383	698	657	136,641	170,807	83	82	77	76		
Philadelphia.....	1,497	614,675	1,813	197,286	133	6,003	3,443	817,964	591	102,657			4,034	4,301	920,621	1,146,668	710	698	470	443		
Cleveland.....	364	173,500	1,077	118,199	41	6,038	1,482	207,737	43	4,414	24	6,535	1,549	1,415	308,686	363,095	318	313	514	526		
Cincinnati.....	166	95,430	721	63,128	43	5,411	3,036	165,310	11	5,860	11	3,030	958	907	174,209	221,159	222	220	319	325	1	
Pittsburgh.....	417	177,833	729	71,457	25	4,056	1,171	253,366	31	32,573	23	5,860	1,275	1,257	291,799	419,198	343	340	250	251		
Richmond.....	99	97,898	1,640	201,600	40	7,500	1,779	306,998	151	48,367	30	7,459	1,960	2,295	362,824	484,368	465	454	717	926	585	406
Baltimore.....	231	112,205	580	50,060	45	6,068	856	168,333	52	22,603	62	5,336	970	975	196,272	262,542	161	159	266	275		
Atlanta.....	100	45,283	314	36,071	32	12,564	446	93,893	20	8,887	19	2,907	494	487	105,692	132,830	229	199	96	110	487	531
Birmingham.....	207	27,849	124	6,814	11	918	342	35,581	16	10,142	23	14,352	381	226	60,075	74,708	76	79	33	33	119	120
Jacksonville.....	58	19,942	156	16,262	7	892	221	36,976	34	6,453	6	1,229	261	206	44,638	42,338	75	69	64	70	143	140
Nashville.....	53	21,632	183	16,755	12	1,847	248	40,234	16	2,633	16	947	269	283	43,834	54,867	87	85	145	144	159	154
New Orleans.....	69	36,166	100	11,073	37	8,703	197	55,942	40	10,841	5	564	242	237	67,347	77,313	55	52	51	50	225	219
Chicago.....	907	482,094	3,144	245,939	207	40,307	4,259	798,331	265	24,734	7	2,536	4,530	4,258	795,601	913,595	1,319	1,308	3,975	4,004		
Detroit.....	239	115,784	409	36,467	23	2,607	671	174,858	8	2,085		552	681	576	157,495	168,382	124	120	259	237		
St. Louis.....	313	165,235	1,175	65,178	101	10,522	1,589	240,935	29	4,270	9	871	1,627	1,519	246,076	316,048	373	358	1,724	1,748		
Little Rock.....	40	17,946	263	14,233	20	965	310	33,104	7	882	23	1,889	340	336	35,935	44,424	69	68	231	230		
Louisville.....	84	47,652	378	20,560	20	3,129	491	71,341	9	631	2	139	502	444	72,111	77,067	94	96	541	342		
Memphis.....	68	24,795	140	7,804	10	906	218	33,505	1	216	2	134	221	212	33,855	39,569	56	50	187	193	164	174
Minneapolis.....	194	81,653	1,118	52,519	6	10,792	1,335	145,818	66	13,151	4	200	1,405	1,657	159,169	218,184	824	806	2,421	2,643	180	
Helena.....	16	5,934	160	8,632	62	2,790	182	17,356	5	2,293	2	745	189	65	20,394	7,273	200	199	209	224	3	
Kansas City.....	254	183,115	1,180	76,116	22	14,831	1,496	274,062	298	28,599	61	8,798	1,765	2,646	311,429	441,701	330	331	1,451	1,448		
Denver.....	115	34,586	281	16,553	10	2,903	418	54,042	50	14,872	34	5,180	511	496	77,094	89,283	161	160	273	286		
Oklahoma City.....	66	38,673	803	54,258	10	1,085	879	94,018	40	6,284	13	5,311	932	988	105,613	154,750	375	341	471	549	13	
Omaha.....	144	40,497	432	24,788	16	1,959	593	67,495	38	4,784	17	4,445	648	702	76,724	94,076	252	262	884	1,109	205	
Dallas.....	137	52,624	1,129	148,405	28	9,210	1,294	210,239	75	10,632	33	3,708	1,400	1,713	224,379	309,019	654	656	788	901	34	
El Paso.....	37	7,098	117	8,514	15	1,611	169	17,823	10	1,449	4	406	183	198	19,678	31,425	68	72	67	78		
Houston.....	53	34,226	292	25,236	29	1,576	374	61,038	16	2,439	5	1,657	395	448	64,534	79,829	134	132	260	280		
San Francisco.....	178	86,381	415	32,462	54	77,459	647	196,302	21	2,322	31	4,243	699	769	202,867	196,219	209	208	276	281		
Los Angeles.....	333	97,625	1,110	72,812	34	7,897	1,477	178,334	100	13,637	62	9,517	1,639	1,200	201,488	199,448	169	168	165	170		
Portland.....	32	23,693	178	9,253	14	3,820	244	36,766	4	3,683	29	3,071	277	291	43,520	49,381	131	122	162	177		
Salt Lake City.....	41	18,530	321	20,510	11	2,531	373	41,571	13	2,735	8	1,968	394	487	46,274	84,302	174	177	104	120		
Seattle.....	94	26,063	189	11,564	25	6,289	308	43,916	18	5,380	38	3,610	364	322	52,906	54,751	63	64	95	100		
Spokane.....	32	13,789	150	8,275	7	774	189	22,838	10	1,836	14	3,662	213	211	28,336	32,989	102	99	162	169		
Total.....	9,019	7,017,023	28,026	2,577,300	2,144	400,787	39,198	9,997,547	3,236	561,044	657	131,940	43,091	43,447	10,690,531	10,785,647	9,856	9,668	18,019	19,023	2,318	1,744

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

² Jan. 16 to Feb. 15.

³ Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks, as follows: Cincinnati, 6,000 items, \$1,332,000; Minneapolis, 2,000 items, \$854,000; Omaha, 1,000 items, \$251,000; total, 9,000 items, \$2,437,000.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Richmond, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Nashville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Little Rock, Kansas City, and Oklahoma City was 23, and for other Federal Reserve bank and branch cities, 22 days.

OPERATIONS DURING JANUARY, 1922.

[Number and amount of items handled shown in thousands.]

Federal reserve bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of U. S.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other F. R. banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.				Number of member banks.		Number of nonmember banks.			
	In F. R. bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. bank or branch city.										Number.		Amount.				On par list.		Not on par list. ¹	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	1922.	1921 ² .	1922.	1921 ² .	Jan. 31, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1921.	Jan. 31, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1921.
Boston.....	618	555,725	3,431	367,532	118	18,650	4,167	941,907	186	43,294	.....	.....	4,353	4,071	985,201	1,174,195	436	437	258	256	.....	.....
New York.....	1,878	3,263,320	4,301	574,365	941	82,965	7,120	3,920,656	1,009	119,220	17	6,360	8,145	7,843	4,046,236	3,741,300	713	704	256	252	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	216	80,129	408	42,092	11	2,074	635	124,295	141	19,404	41	24,439	817	723	168,138	200,637	85	80	78	76	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	1,734	680,111	2,044	234,495	124	25,381	3,902	939,987	682	111,208	.....	.....	4,584	4,697	1,051,195	1,335,229	709	698	469	441	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	401	180,485	1,196	127,007	41	6,475	1,638	313,967	47	5,201	27	5,670	1,712	1,629	324,838	473,537	318	313	518	529	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	185	104,619	791	67,874	42	5,303	1,026	179,118	13	8,753	13	3,365	1,052	1,021	191,236	259,542	222	219	320	325	1	.....
Pittsburgh.....	434	197,923	839	81,701	40	4,890	1,313	284,424	86	35,084	30	7,469	1,429	1,357	326,977	530,068	343	337	249	229	.....	.....
Richmond.....	110	118,511	1,815	242,027	40	9,780	1,965	370,318	159	53,490	36	9,073	2,169	2,532	432,887	563,588	466	451	720	987	585	339
Baltimore.....	246	132,595	650	57,818	47	5,772	943	196,185	56	26,955	71	6,515	1,070	1,142	229,655	344,219	160	160	274	274	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	116	52,036	322	41,727	30	8,192	468	102,555	28	9,771	22	3,662	518	516	115,988	151,497	228	192	98	110	492	547
Birmingham.....	228	34,257	128	7,618	9	810	365	42,685	17	8,580	25	18,127	407	239	69,392	88,635	76	70	33	33	119	121
Jacksonville.....	63	19,760	162	16,730	10	1,000	235	37,499	33	7,124	6	1,375	274	202	45,998	51,861	74	66	65	70	144	140
Nashville.....	60	27,076	194	18,537	10	1,006	264	46,619	15	2,425	5	1,054	284	308	50,098	64,239	87	83	145	146	159	151
New Orleans.....	64	42,361	108	13,053	37	4,685	209	60,099	44	12,808	5	564	258	235	73,471	88,871	55	53	50	50	228	219
Chicago.....	971	521,452	3,478	270,837	291	58,975	4,740	851,264	283	30,099	7	2,553	5,030	4,893	883,826	1,107,144	1,321	1,300	3,975	4,002	.....	.....
Detroit.....	260	132,503	456	43,397	27	2,830	743	178,730	10	2,120	3	496	756	655	181,346	235,909	124	120	259	257	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	323	207,062	1,267	76,179	98	10,527	1,688	293,768	34	4,371	9	721	1,731	1,678	298,860	363,172	372	358	1,728	1,753	.....	.....
Little Rock.....	43	21,085	280	17,188	6	626	329	38,899	6	995	21	1,766	356	363	41,660	47,950	69	68	232	232	.....	.....
Louisville.....	94	54,480	406	24,036	22	2,760	522	81,276	9	652	2	207	533	489	82,135	92,169	94	96	340	343	.....	.....
Memphis.....	82	29,999	148	10,201	9	819	239	41,019	2	155	2	93	243	226	41,267	47,846	56	49	187	195	165	188
Minneapolis.....	216	96,581	1,276	63,445	28	12,809	1,522	173,656	79	15,096	5	380	1,606	2,053	180,132	280,507	824	1,009	2,421	2,875	177	.....
Helena.....	25	7,915	190	11,752	7	2,902	222	22,569	8	2,511	1	926	231	.....	206,006	.....	200	.....	213	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	284	224,129	1,220	86,870	49	17,644	1,553	328,643	224	34,382	67	9,907	1,844	2,862	372,932	498,805	330	334	1,452	1,449	.....	.....
Denver.....	130	40,976	313	19,556	22	3,260	465	63,792	68	15,800	36	8,926	569	543	88,518	113,564	161	160	275	287	.....	.....
Oklahoma City.....	69	47,217	864	63,022	7	1,008	940	111,247	46	7,648	14	6,489	1,000	1,061	125,384	180,450	368	340	473	546	23	.....
Omaha.....	130	42,075	476	26,345	24	2,861	631	71,547	47	5,599	19	4,290	691	697	81,436	106,427	253	256	893	1,110	197	.....
Dallas.....	164	61,617	1,232	181,923	25	8,153	1,421	251,693	76	11,258	34	4,756	1,531	1,926	267,707	359,613	654	647	796	902	31	.....
El Paso.....	42	9,283	132	9,539	15	1,953	189	20,775	11	1,638	5	588	205	220	23,001	36,785	69	72	69	77	.....	.....
Houston.....	61	37,047	306	30,409	43	1,981	410	69,437	18	2,701	5	1,275	433	510	73,413	107,740	133	130	263	275	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	210	113,021	525	39,131	59	42,613	794	194,765	29	2,858	35	4,445	858	703	202,068	264,875	209	206	277	281	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	356	118,729	1,166	82,675	37	9,090	1,559	210,494	121	16,731	73	10,270	1,753	1,370	237,495	219,300	172	168	167	169	.....	.....
Portland.....	62	27,709	201	10,652	15	5,012	278	48,373	5	1,487	36	3,881	319	307	48,741	63,934	132	122	165	177	.....	.....
Salt Lake City.....	48	24,106	377	27,858	12	2,207	437	54,171	14	2,804	10	2,337	461	521	59,312	118,882	175	177	103	122	.....	.....
Seattle.....	114	33,177	216	14,740	28	5,938	358	53,555	21	5,993	39	4,334	418	352	64,182	77,986	62	64	96	102	.....	.....
Spokane.....	38	16,840	174	11,068	8	997	220	28,905	12	2,108	15	3,779	247	254	34,792	45,375	102	98	162	172	.....	.....
Total.....	10,075	7,356,526	31,092	3,013,399	2,332	371,838	343,510	10,744,192	3,633	630,239	736	160,092	47,879	48,198	11,534,523	13,435,851	9,852	9,637	18,071	19,101	2,321	1,705

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.
² Dec. 16, 1921, to Jan. 15, 1922.
³ Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal Reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks as follows: Cincinnati, 8,000 items, \$1,322,000; Minneapolis, 2,000 items, \$821,000; Omaha, 1,000 items, \$266,000; total, 11,000 items, \$2,409,000.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for Birmingham was 23; for Richmond, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Nashville, 24; and for other Federal Reserve bank and branch cities, 25 days.

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT APR. 1, 1922.

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—			Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.		
	Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.	Trade acceptances.			
Boston.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
New York.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Richmond.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Atlanta.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Chicago.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kansas City.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dallas.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
San Francisco.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, MAR. 1, 1922.

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹	Held by or for F. R. banks and agents. ²	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$3,720,755,655	\$369,444,572	\$2,234,380,388	\$424,580,936	
Gold certificates.....			522,438,270	169,911,489	
Standard silver dollars.....	360,401,851	5,930,528	9,374,364	58,612,767	
Silver certificates.....			36,099,518	248,850,705	
Subsidiary silver.....	272,380,601	17,571,082	27,065,491	227,744,028	
Treasury notes of 1890.....			1,209	1,532,700	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	3,900,196	60,856,844	281,923,976	
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,513,443,360	3,067,442	301,862,170	2,213,513,748	
Federal Reserve bank notes.....	103,525,400	1,351,259	17,953,809	86,220,332	
National bank notes.....	752,035,482	16,130,055	15,447,039	720,458,388	
Total: Mar. 1, 1922.....	8,076,223,365	417,395,134	3,225,479,102	4,433,349,129	\$40.60
Feb. 1, 1922.....	8,079,226,057	423,791,434	3,243,270,345	4,412,164,278	40.46
Jan. 1, 1922.....	8,282,433,487	427,628,569	3,147,337,764	4,707,447,151	43.22
Dec. 1, 1921.....	8,156,446,983	450,010,144	3,082,379,182	4,623,457,657	42.50
Nov. 1, 1921.....	8,117,812,092	457,988,002	2,982,192,610	4,677,631,480	43.06
Oct. 1, 1921.....	8,150,752,689	430,580,014	2,980,284,106	4,739,888,569	43.68
Sept. 1, 1921.....	8,082,456,974	431,623,906	2,907,188,113	4,743,644,955	43.77
Aug. 1, 1921.....	8,039,103,327	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,807,832,194	44.42
July 1, 1921.....	8,006,033,684	460,395,721	2,697,538,897	4,937,884,066	45.68
June 1, 1921.....	8,144,987,695	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,083,057,991	47.09
May 1, 1921.....	8,128,219,183	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,107,404,156	47.38
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,181,529,274	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,149,839,462	47.83
Mar. 1, 1921.....	8,176,356,209	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,297,278,511	49.26
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,286,360,557	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,348,228,320	49.80
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,516,984,381	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,644,715,630	52.63

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.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending March 15, 1922, 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.

A comparison between rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending March 15 and the 30-day period ending February 15 shows a more marked tendency to stabilization than was indicated last month. The most noticeable decline was in loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds. All rates are lower compared with rates in the corresponding period last year.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES PREVAILING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING MARCH 15, 1922.

District.	City.	Prime commercial paper.				Interbank loans.	Bankers' acceptances, 60 to 90 days.		Collateral loans—stock exchange.			Cattle loans.	Secured by warehouse receipts.	Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds.
		Customers'.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Unindorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.			
		30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.									
No. 1.	Boston.	H. L. C. 6 5 5 1/2	H. L. C. 6 5 5 1/2	H. L. C. 5 4 1/2 5 5	H. L. C. 5 4 1/2 5 5	H. L. C. 5 1/2 5 5 1/2	H. L. C. 4 1/2 3 3/4 4	H. L. C. 4 1/2 3 3/4 4	H. L. C. 5 5 5 5 1/2	H. L. C. 6 1/2 5 1/2 6	H. L. C. 6 1/2 5 1/2 6	H. L. C. 6 6 6 6	H. L. C. 5 5 5 5	H. 5 5 5 5
No. 2.	New York.	6 4 1/2 5 1/2	6 4 1/2 5 1/2	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 1/2 5 5 1/2	4 1/2 4 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 4 1/2	6 6 6 6 5 1/2	6 6 6 6 5 1/2	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 3.	Buffalo.	7 7 5 6	7 7 5 6	6 5 6 6	6 5 6 6	6 6 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6	7 7 6 6
No. 4.	Philadelphia.	6 5 6 6	6 5 6 6	5 5 6 6	5 5 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. 5.	Cleveland.	6 5 6 6	6 5 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 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 6.	Pittsburgh.	6 5 6 6	6 5 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 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 7.	Cincinnati.	6 5 6 6	6 5 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 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 8.	Richmond.	6 5 6 6	6 5 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 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 9.	Baltimore.	6 5 6 6	6 5 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 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 10.	Atlanta.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 11.	Birmingham.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 12.	Jacksonville.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 13.	New Orleans.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 14.	Nashville.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 15.	Chicago.	6 5 5 1/2	6 5 5 1/2	5 5 5 1/2	5 5 5 1/2	5 5 5 1/2	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2
No. 16.	Detroit.	7 7 0 6 1/2	7 7 0 6 1/2	6 5 6 6	6 5 6 6	6 6 6 6	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2
No. 17.	St. Louis.	6 1/2 5 5 1/2	6 1/2 5 5 1/2	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	4 1/2 3 3/4 4	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2	7 7 5 5 1/2
No. 18.	Louisville.	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 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 19.	Memphis.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 20.	Little Rock.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 21.	Minneapolis.	6 5 6 6	6 5 6 6	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2	8 7 6 6 1/2
No. 22.	Helena.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 23.	Kansas City.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 24.	Omaha.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 25.	Denver.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 26.	Oklahoma City.	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7	8 8 6 7
No. 27.	Dallas.	10 7 5 6	10 7 5 6	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	10 8 6 7	10 8 6 7	10 8 6 7	10 8 6 7	10 8 6 7	10 8 6 7
No. 28.	El Paso.	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8
No. 29.	Houston.	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 8 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8	10 6 8 8
No. 30.	San Francisco.	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 4 1/2 5 5	5 4 1/2 5 5	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6	6 1/2 5 6
No. 31.	Portland.	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7
No. 32.	Seattle.	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7
No. 33.	Spokane.	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7
No. 34.	Salt Lake City.	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7	8 8 5 7
No. 35.	Los Angeles.	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2	8 4 1/2 6 1/2

* Rates for demand paper secured by prime bankers' acceptances, 5, 3 1/2, 4.

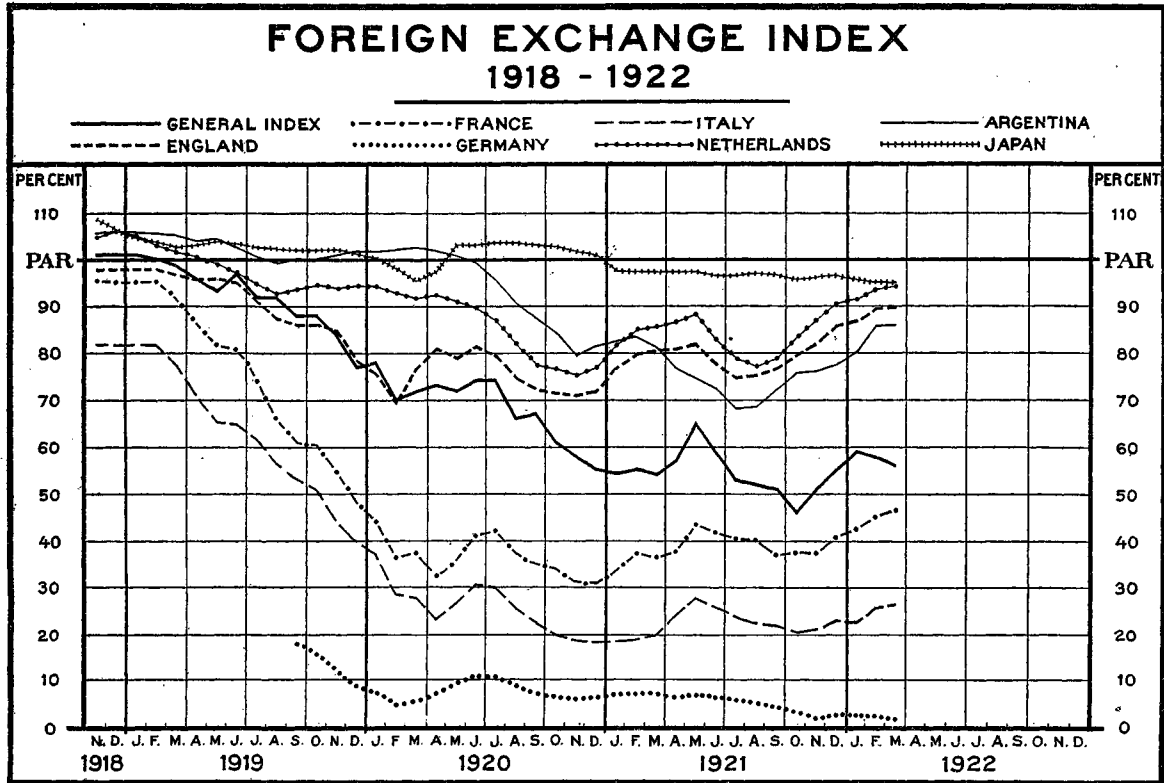
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Average exchange rates in March were somewhat higher than in February for most of the European and South American countries. German exchange, however, shows a decided drop from an average of 48 cents per 100 in February to one of less than 36 cents per 100 in March. The lowest quotation of the mark on record was shown for March 27, when the rate was 29.45 cents per 100 marks. Exchange

rates on China, India, and Japan were lower in February than in March. These changes in exchange rates, together with certain shifts in the weights assigned to the different countries, are reflected in a decline of the foreign-exchange index from 58 in February to 56 in March.

The rates used in the compilation of the table are noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York as published by the Treasury in accordance with the act of May 27, 1921.



FOREIGN-EXCHANGE RATES.
COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

[Rates in cents per unit of foreign currency.]

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹		Weight.	
			March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.
			Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	8.1900	7.9500	8.7100	8.7300	8.4311	8.3195	43.68	43.11	29	28
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	20.8700	20.1900	21.3600	21.0700	21.1081	20.6414	78.76	77.02	21	11
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	8.8100	8.3300	9.2100	9.2000	9.0033	8.7305	46.65	45.24	79	76
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.2945	.4339	4.4360	.5207	.3585	.4811	1.50	2.02	84	80
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.9000	4.6400	5.4000	5.3300	5.1115	4.9095	26.48	25.44	24	35
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	37.3400	36.9900	38.3600	38.4700	37.8452	37.6082	94.14	93.56	27	29
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	17.2800	15.8700	18.0900	17.2700	17.6156	16.6641	65.73	62.18	8	8
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	15.3600	15.2000	16.0300	16.0300	15.6333	15.6927	81.11	81.31	18	21
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	25.6300	25.4400	26.6300	26.6600	26.1563	26.1495	97.60	97.57	34	23
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.3300	19.4400	19.5900	19.6000	19.4548	19.5227	100.80	101.15	11	10
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	486.65	429.3600	428.7800	444.0800	443.2200	437.5719	436.2000	89.92	89.63	243	244
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	95.5469	95.5547	97.9844	97.9844	96.8604	96.3114	96.86	96.31	156	155
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	80.1300	80.6400	84.9000	83.8300	82.7785	82.5764	85.80	85.59	34	29
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	13.4400	12.6100	13.9600	13.6500	13.6678	13.2459	42.13	40.83	31	29
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	² 19.53	10.8750	9.8750	11.6875	11.0000	11.4050	10.3958	58.40	53.23	11	7
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	² 66.85	67.2900	68.6400	72.9600	74.2400	70.7541	72.1532	105.84	107.94	50	51
India.....	Rupce.....	48.66	27.5000	27.7400	28.0900	28.4400	27.8215	28.1427	57.18	57.84	29	23
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.1900	47.2600	47.5000	47.4900	47.3485	47.3727	94.98	95.03	111	141

OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹	
			March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.	March.	February.
			Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.01300	0.0199	0.01900	0.0339	0.01500	0.0281	0.07	0.14
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6850	.6817	.6983	.7083	.6880	.6930	3.56	3.59
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	1.6213	1.6894	1.8978	1.9316	1.7333	1.8550	8.56	9.16
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	1.9763	1.9857	2.1214	2.0214	2.0600	2.0029	10.67	10.38
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	4.2200	4.4200	4.5800	4.6000	4.4407	4.5082	23.01	23.36
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.1082	.1425	.1450	.1563	.1256	.1197	.62	.74
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0213	.0237	.0262	.03100	.0236	.0286	.10	.12
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	8.0300	7.2400	9.1700	8.0200	8.4293	7.4895	7.80	6.93
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.7159	.7442	.7912	.8233	.7485	.7953	3.88	4.12
Yugoslavia.....	Krone.....	20.26	.3048	.3055	.3579	.3316	.3207	.3235	1.58	1.60
	Serbian dinar.....	19.30	1.2200	1.2267	1.4560	1.3300	1.2899	1.2975	6.68	6.72
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.8250	99.7501	99.9375	99.9375	99.8878	99.8542	99.89	99.85
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.6375	48.6250	49.7375	49.0250	49.2888	48.8076	98.87	97.91
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	79.2600	75.6100	82.2000	82.3700	80.7326	79.2391	78.06	76.62
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	² 48.11	49.7300	50.4200	53.3500	54.2500	51.6278	52.7445	107.31	109.63
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	² 47.77	51.7000	52.3400	54.4100	55.2900	53.1767	53.9795	111.32	113.00
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	48.8300	47.8300	50.1700	50.2500	49.5307	49.2959	87.23	86.82

¹ Based on average.

² 1913 average.

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0.65571; in New York, \$0.64838.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, JAPAN, AND ARGENTINA.

A summary of banking and financial conditions abroad is presented statistically in the accompanying tables. Similar material will be published regularly each month in the BULLETIN.

BRITISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.		Nine London clearing banks. ³				London bankers' clearing house return.	Capital issues of United Kingdom. ⁴	Discount rates.			Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £.	Net profits industrial companies. ⁵
	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.	Three months' Treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.			Six months' trade bills.
Average of end of month figures:											Total clearings.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1913.....	29		57	38	15						1,370	32	4½	4½	4½	11.7	
1920.....	103	348	147	146	1,078	219	1,297				3,252	18	6½	6½	7½	15.2	
1921.....	108	327	136	157	1,139	182	1,322	97	1,176	309	1,768	2,911	32	4½	5½	120.1	
1921, end of—																	
March.....	110	344	138	157	1,121	155	1,275	83	1,145	312	1,715	2,941	26	6	6½	7½	123.0
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,191	306	1,785	2,961	7	4½	4½	5½	112.9
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347	100	1,179	302	1,764	2,787	3	4½	4½	6	113.0
September.....	106	314	118	157	1,159	161	1,321	99	1,186	302	1,771	2,641	10	4½	4½	5½	114.6
October.....	104	312	175	157	1,124	214	1,338	102	1,196	306	1,802	2,938	33	3½	3½	5½	121.7
November.....	106	313	144	157	1,108	193	1,300	96	1,205	311	1,793	2,921	19	3½	3½	5½	128.1
December.....	107	326	123	157	1,060	200	1,260	106	1,191	315	1,818	3,173	19	3½	3½	5½	127.3
1922, end of—																	
January.....	103	305	135	157	1,039	116	1,154	114	1,192	333	1,826	3,399	42	3½	3½	5½	132.6
February.....	102	298	138	157	957	112	1,069	111	1,152	357	1,802	3,088	26	2½	3½	4½	132.9
March.....	103	300	151	157	882	147	1,030	103	1,097	369	1,747	3,452	23	3	3	4½	.....

¹ Less notes in currency notes account.

² Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve.

³ Average weekly figures.

⁴ Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank, British Government loans for national purposes excluded. Revised figures.

⁵ Compilation of London Economist. Ratio of net profits to ordinary and preferred capital of industrial companies, exclusive of railways, mines, insurance companies, and banks. Applies to earnings disclosed during the quarter and has therefore a probable lag of six months.

FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France. ¹					Situation of the Government.			Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. ⁷	Savings banks, excess of deposits (+) or withdrawals (-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.
	Gold reserves.	Silver reserves.	Deposits. ²	Circulation.	Advances to the Government for purposes of the war. ³	Government revenue. ⁴	Internal debt.	External debt. ⁵				Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente.^{6}
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565	.....	320	35,000	.....	86.77	.....	59
1920, average.....	3,586	253	3,527	38,066	26,042	1,005	.....	.....	57.34	4,654	554
1921, average.....	3,568	274	2,927	37,404	25,300	1,103	.....	.....	56.56	1,100	550
1921—											
March.....	3,556	267	3,103	38,435	25,200	972	.....	.....	58.17	344	556
July.....	3,573	275	3,252	36,941	25,100	1,242	229,055	35,286	56.35	2,345	438
August.....	3,574	277	2,749	36,783	24,900	1,016	.....	.....	56.50	152	467
September.....	3,575	277	2,509	37,129	24,900	1,011	.....	.....	56.20	234	553
October.....	3,575	278	2,563	37,154	25,100	1,305	.....	.....	54.30	3,355	463
November.....	3,576	279	2,563	36,336	24,500	1,051	.....	.....	54.90	434	505
December.....	3,576	280	2,743	36,487	24,600	1,228	.....	.....	54.75	853	527
1922.											
January.....	3,576	280	2,392	36,433	23,000	1,323	.....	.....	56.55	759	489
February.....	3,577	281	2,429	36,151	22,500	1,014	.....	.....	59.55	.....	.....
March.....	3,578	282	2,236	35,328	21,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ End of month figures.

² Includes Treasury and individual deposits.

³ Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.

⁴ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.

⁵ Foreign debt converted to francs at par.

⁶ Last Wednesday in the month.

⁷ Figures of the "Association Nationale des Porteurs Français de Valeurs Mobilières." Bonds issued by the Government and the railroad companies not included.

⁸ Not including 1,978,000,000 francs held abroad from January through August and 1,948,000,000 francs from September through December.

⁹ Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.

¹⁰ Average for 11 months.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.^a

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. ¹			Banks of issue.					Government finances.					Index numbers of securities prices. ⁴	
	Cash.	Loans, discounts, and due from correspondents.	Deposits and due to correspondents.	Loans and discounts.	Gold reserve.	Total reserve.	Deposits and demand liabilities.	Commercial circulation.	Circulation for account of the state.	State currency notes.	Treasury metallic reserve.	Short-term treasury bills.	Total public debt.		Principal revenues from taxation and monopolies during month. ²
1913, end of Dec.	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284	10,743	490	117				
1920, end of Dec.	1,297				1,058	2,077		8,988	10,743			13,200			10.19
1921, average	1,200	16,242	16,001	7,509	1,074	2,020	2,352	9,304	9,064					1,019	87.12
1921, end of—															
January	1,193	17,113	16,392	6,931	1,058	2,046	2,635	8,673	10,591					822	94.23
July	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	2,546	348	20,276		691	78.71
August	1,131	17,024	16,672	7,315	1,079	1,964	2,143	9,491	8,352		348	21,173		1,381	82.87
September	1,052	17,223	16,825	7,327	1,073	1,966	2,124	9,785	8,395			21,612	108,729	564	87.04
October	1,364	15,413	17,022	7,816	1,086	1,990	2,243	9,746	8,554	2,546		22,997	110,754	1,404	91.07
November	1,174	12,844	12,778	7,810	1,089	1,948	2,151	9,435	8,485					648	83.99
December	1,998	11,797	12,505	10,020	1,092	1,999	2,913	10,304	8,505					1,458	80.13
1922, end of—															
January	1,425	11,334	11,515	10,158	1,110	1,997	2,849	10,185	8,571					909	96.00
February														1,366	

^a Latest figures subject to revision.¹ Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.² Revenues from state railways; from post, telegraph, and telephones; from state domain; from import duties on grain; and from Government sales of sugar are not included.³ Excluding Banca Italiana di Sconto.⁴ Figures for 1921 are based on quotations of Dec. 31, 1920=100. Those for 1922 are based on quotations of Dec., 1921=100.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.					Darlehnskassenscheine in circulation. ¹	Situation of the Government.			Index numbers of securities prices. ²			
	Gold reserve. ¹	Discounts. ¹		Note circulation. ¹	Deposits. ¹ Clearings.		Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of State railways.	Treasury bills outstanding. ¹	Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.	25 stocks.	15 bonds.	
1913, average	1,068			1,958	668	6,136	207	13	220				
1920, average	1,092	47,980		53,964	17,702	57,898	13,145						
1921, average	1,056	83,133		80,952	20,213	89,297	8,861	6,285	2,358	192,832	2,655		
1921.													
March	1,092	66,803		69,417	28,043	74,294	10,168	6,846	1,681	166,425	894	86	91
July	1,092	79,982	1,136	77,391	15,824	78,337	8,358	5,566	2,269	190,770	1,507		
August	1,024	84,044	1,002	80,073	13,650	79,172	7,837	5,145	2,416	202,872	1,228		
September	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,004	7,610	4,968	2,599	210,504	1,534		
October	994	98,705	881	91,528	18,303	119,496	7,316	6,185	2,825	218,000	2,889		
November	994	114,023	1,446	100,944	25,313	140,493	7,330	7,044	3,397	226,676	7,135	269	181
December	995	132,331	1,062	113,639	32,906	120,835	8,325	8,016	4,329	246,921	5,965	206	147
1922.													
January	996	126,160	1,592	115,376	23,412	116,680	8,046	8,802	4,415	255,678	4,831	223	152
February	996	134,252	1,857	120,026	26,526	109,816	7,977			262,817	2,101	222	154
March ⁶	997	146,531	2,152	130,671	33,358		8,701			265,183	6,416	274	109

¹ End of month.² Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with prices of 25 stocks, 10 domestic and 5 foreign bonds (prices as of Jan. 1, 1921=100). These figures, recently revised, now include subscription privileges which were heretofore omitted. Figures are as of beginning of month.³ End of March, 1913.⁴ As of Nov. 10, 1921.⁵ As of Dec. 30, 1921.⁶ Latest figures subject to revision.⁷ As of Mar. 20, 1922.

SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.				Situation of the Government.		Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills during month. ¹		Business failures during month. ¹	Foreign exchange index. ¹	Index number of stock prices—A list. ¹	Value of stock issues registered during the month.
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Clearings.	Funded State debt.	Floating State debt.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Foreign exchange value of the krona abroad (foreign currencies = 100).		
1913, end of December.....	102	235			628	20	139	2,287	4,314	2	309		258	24
1920, average.....	269	733	226	3,596	1,281	248	476	6,008	3,586	6	196	112.9	176	61
1921, average.....	280	661	274	2,715			389	5,948	6,907	15	432	121.8	121	31
1921, end of—														
February.....	282	688	228	2,803			451	6,119	6,411	14	381	116.4	138	71
July.....	280	629	177	2,528	1,342	134	363	5,030	7,383	17	413	119.3	125	67
August.....	285	632	152	2,316	1,360	137	345	5,937	6,515	16	353	119.5	120	31
September.....	275	672	113	2,609	1,368	60	330	5,901	5,786	10	493	121.4	114	13
October.....	276	650	126	2,310	1,393	63	341	5,837	6,449	13	505	124.9	107	17
November.....	275	628	188	2,364	1,400	77	354	5,735	6,089	13	491	124.0	104	19
December.....	275	628	331	3,305	1,433	78	464	5,656	6,298	10	528	126.3	107	21
1922, end of—														
January.....	275	563	337	2,332			421	5,654	6,345	9	509	126.6	109	18
February.....	274	579						5,572				129.2		

¹ Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden.

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of kroner.]

	Norges Bank.					Foreign exchange index ¹ (Farmand).	Bankruptcies.
	Gold holdings.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Clearings at Christiania.		
1914, end of July.....	84	123	14	88			
1920, average.....	147	451	102	419	652	91.1	32
1921, average.....	147	417	111	443	537		86
1921, end of—							
February.....	147	417	128	441	447	94.9	56
July.....	147	428	100	452	541	82.4	96
August.....	147	421	110	455	580	81.9	101
September.....	147	416	85	426	637	85.9	102
October.....	147	411	113	453	589	86.2	78
November.....	147	395	121	439	538	95.4	89
December.....	147	410	141	476	551		81
1922, end of—							
January.....	147	378	131	433	524		
February.....	147	376	141	428			

¹ Average value of krone in terms of foreign currencies.² Includes balances abroad.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.¹

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.						Tokyo banks.		
	Note circulation.	Specie reserve for notes. ²	Ordinary loans and discounts.	Advances on foreign bills.	Current Government deposits in Japan.	Private deposits in Japan.	Total loans Tokyo associated bank.	Tokyo bank clearings, total in the month.	Average discount rate (Tokyo market).
1913, average.....	363	216	47	33	(³)	7	333	364	8.38
1921, average.....	1,226	1,200	107	39	297	50	1,932	2,572	9.00
1921.									
End of—									
March.....	1,178	1,178	60	43	302	30	1,852	2,502	9.23
July.....	1,172	1,172	43	23	330	76	1,987	2,341	8.36
August.....	1,192	1,192	107	31	345	35	1,951	2,816	8.43
September.....	1,232	1,232	101	32	293	30	1,955	2,627	8.28
October.....	1,255	1,255	157	30	309	34	1,993	2,679	8.50
November.....	1,283	1,264	197	30	325	37	1,989	2,783	8.79
December.....	1,546	1,246	298	26	203	35	2,000	3,340	9.20
1922.									
End of—									
January.....	1,377	1,241	224	56	277	35	1,984	2,246	9.02
February.....	1,246	1,223	172	26	328	27	1,950	2,438	.....
March.....	1,289	.....	248	38	422	29	.....	.....	.....

¹ Figures apply to last day of month in case of Bank of Japan, to last Saturday of the month in the case of the other items.² This includes the specie segregated against notes only. It includes gold credits abroad as well as bullion and coin at home.³ During January, February, April, October, November, and December, 1913, Government deposits averaged 4,193,000 yen. During the remainder of the year there was an average monthly overdraft of 8,942,000 yen.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts expressed in millions.]

Date.	Private banks. ¹		Banco de la Nación.				Caja de Conversión.				Public debt.			Bank-ruptcies during month. ² (paper).	Exchange, average monthly rate of New York on Buenos Aires (par: \$96.48=100 gold pesos).						
	De- posits (pa- per).	Dis- counts and ad- vances (pa- per).	Cash.		Dis- counts and ad- vances (pa- per).	Clear- ings ² (pa- per).	Note cir- culation (pa- per).	Gold guar- anty of note circulation held in—		Consolidated.			Bank- ruptcies during month. ² (paper).								
			Gold.	Paper.				Caja de Con- versión. ³	Ar- gen- tine lega- tions.	Ex- ternal (gold).	Gold.	Paper.				Floa- ting (pa- per).					
End of—																					
1913.....	1,464	1,541	62	435	541	478	32	180	1,471	323	263	.....	309	158	177	.....	14	.....		
1914.....	1,242	1,196	50	404	605	497	28	194	1,023	803	232	3	312	156	174	141	.....	36	.....	
1915.....	1,469	1,242	27	598	692	465	10	362	1,125	988	247	68	309	154	169	277	.....	14	.....	
1916.....	1,657	1,317	33	624	756	442	14	366	1,315	1,013	270	57	301	151	214	378	.....	9	.....	
1917.....	2,014	1,554	57	657	871	533	36	295	1,587	1,013	272	55	295	203	223	588	.....	7	.....	
1918.....	2,844	1,885	54	830	1,195	632	36	315	2,245	1,154	289	100	282	199	219	516	.....	3	.....	
1919.....	3,010	2,113	66	771	1,250	676	39	268	2,805	1,177	320	79	275	196	214	651	.....	3	99.0180	
1920.....	3,530	2,505	46	1,081	1,412	804	25	406	3,612	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	5	90.7040	
1921.....	3,375	2,543	36	1,087	1,310	866	23	410	3,045	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	637	.....	12	72.9999	
1921.																					
End of—																					
January.....	3,489	2,532	46	1,072	1,374	803	25	401	3,308	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	79.382
February.....	3,402	2,546	44	1,024	1,342	814	24	401	2,817	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	80.39
March.....	3,438	2,558	43	1,059	1,353	840	24	398	3,132	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	78.202
April.....	3,459	2,529	41	1,082	1,356	818	24	423	3,373	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	73.958
May.....	3,461	2,546	41	1,099	1,361	830	24	419	3,104	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	8	71.848
June.....	3,455	2,538	39	1,090	1,352	844	24	386	3,052	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	69.877
July.....	3,454	2,544	38	1,072	1,350	846	23	386	3,065	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	12	65.799
August.....	3,444	2,519	38	1,093	1,349	828	24	402	3,093	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	66.555
September.....	3,447	2,492	36	1,152	1,350	816	23	431	3,076	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	69.63
October.....	3,391	2,467	36	1,172	1,311	803	23	448	2,909	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	73.078
November.....	3,359	2,501	36	1,150	1,293	840	23	463	2,133	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	73.4739
December.....	3,375	2,543	36	1,087	1,310	866	23	410	3,482	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	74.8042
1922.																					
End of—																					
January.....	3,362	2,529	36	1,064	1,310	887	23	419	3,014	1,363	476	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	77.1892
February.....	2,593	1,363	476	4	8	82.5764

¹ Includes figures of Banco de la Nación.² 1913-1919 figures are monthly averages.³ Includes amount held in conversion fund of Banco de la Nación. Prior to outbreak of war the Banco de la Nación held \$30,000,000 as its portion of the gold guaranty. In August, 1914, \$20,000,000 of this amount was mobilized, leaving \$10,000,000 in the bank's conversion fund since that date.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

